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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

VOLUME XIV.

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SANDWICH, ONT.

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Eatholic Record London, Sat , May 16th, 1891.

MANY members of St. James' cathedral congregation, Toronto, are much dissatia fied with a new feature which has been introduced into that church. A few Sandays sgo the lady choristers were robed in surplices, and as this is regarded as a Ritualistic innovation, a considerable number of those who are opposed to all Ritualism are complaining bitterly against it, both in the press and in private conversation. As usual on such occasions, the matter is spoken of by those who are opposed to such practices, as showing a "tendency towards Romanism." have never heard, however, that such a thing has ever been done in any Catholic church, so the malcontents might make their minds easy on that score. The movement seems to us to be rather towards the most ultra-Evangelicalism, as extreme Protestantism is frequently termed. It is only among the extreme Evangelicals that women perform ministerial functions, and are even ordained as ministers.

AT a meeting held on Sunday, the 3rd of May, Father Ignatius, the Anglican monk, vigorously attacked Ray. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church for his repudiation of Christian doctrines. He stated that Rev. Mr. Newton should not remain in the church while repudiating its teaching. Dr. Newton while preaching on the same day in his church, said that "the danger in all religious bodies is that they so frequently make faith of more importance than charity, and that faith without charity is responsible for fanaticism and persecution. Such a course," he said, "is a reversal of the Apostle Paul's declaration that 'the greatest of these is charity.'" These words of St. Paul are, undoubtedly, true, yet the Dr. seems to forget that the apostle does not permit faith to be set aside as unimportant, as he states that " without faith it is impossible to please God."

enforced.

& COMPANY PECIALTY. sively used and , and our Claret ith the pest imon address. ARDOT & CO. Sandwich,; Ont.

REPORTS.

M (per cental)-white, 1.84 to 1 92 ; corn. 1 20 to 1 25 ; 1 10 to 1 20 : bar-1 40 to 1 42 ; peas, 1 00 to 1.50 ; bucknis, per 1b., 7 to 8; pair, 75 to 1.00; h, 75 to 1.00; geese, 10 to 12; turkeys,

, doz., 11; eggs, 1, 18 to 19; butter. utter, crocks, 15; butter, store 15, butter, store 16, wholesale, 11 5 (0; green wood, to 3,50; houey, 1b., tailow, cake, 4; 10 1, 27 5to 4(0; clover laisize seed, bush., toush, 1, 25 to 1.80; seed, bush., 140 to

fessor Briggs in his open Latitudinarian. ism, but the faculty of Victoria University last week resolved to remove Dr. Workman from the department of theology to that of arts, on account of Latitudinarian views to which he gave expression in his recent work on Messianic prophecy. It will be remembered that Dr. Workman maintains in his book that there are no prophecies in the Old Testament which predicts the coming of Christ as the Messias. This teaching is directly opposed to the teaching of Christ Himself and His holy Apostles, who quote many such predictions as having direct reference to Christ. We are pleased to see such a manifestation of zeal on the part of any Protestant denomination to preserve faith in the great mysteries of religion; still we cannot but remark that the claim of author-

ity to insist upon orthodoxy in doctrine is very inconsistent in a denomination which sets up the principle of private interpretation of Scripture as the sole rule of faith. The assertion of authority to suppress or punish heterodoxy is a virtual acknowledgment of the authority of the Catholic Church ; for if this authority exists at all, it existed when the sects rebelled against the Church, and it was the duty of the Cath-

olic Church to condemn them, and they were bound to submit themselves to her decisions. It is not certain as yet whether Dr. Workman will accept the new position which has been assigned to him. Perhaps, like Rev. Mr. Mac Queary, of Ohio, he will go over to the Unitarians. Protestantism has a snug nest for birds of every plumage.

THE anti-Ritualists of Hamilton have made another of those disgraceful exhibitions which have recently brought discredit on the Anglican Church of that city, and have disgusted so many members of the Church with the beargarden aspect which is peculiar to it, owing to the various parties which are tighting for supremacy within its fold. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Paris, was to hold a special service on the evening of Ascension Thursday, at which the sur-THE sale of obscene books at railway pliced choir of Christ Church Cathedral stations has been very properly prohibited was to assist. Tae church warden in Belgium by the present Oatholic

protested against the proceeding, and administration. The opponents of the the choir, in consequence, refused to assist. The rector, Rev. E. P. Crawford, nation of the decree. In the United States was determined, however, to have a and Canada a similar law should be rigidly surpliced choir, and obtained the promise of assistance from St. Mark's Church for this purpose. The anti-THE world was surprised lately to bear Ritualists came upon the scene in full that the Grand Duchees Sergius, wife of the force and just as the service began Grand Duke, had renounced Protestantism turned off the gas. The choir then to join the Greek Church of Russia. chanted a hymn in the darkness, and The Grand Dachess is a grand-daughter of the anti-Ritualists started up in opposi-Queen Victoria and daughter of Prince tion the hymn "Nearer my God to Leopold of Heme. We have now news of Thee." The choir, however, continued a similar conversion at Athens. The the service to the end, thus remaining, Duchess of Sparia, who is sister of the for the time, masters of the field. Surely E aperor William of Germany and wife the anti-Ritualists were none the nearer to the heir-apparent of Greece, was, to God because of their disgraceful conon the 2nd inst., formally admitted to the duct. It seems to have been a mockery Greek Church. The Metropolitan of to have chanted such a hymn as a cover Athens officiated at the ceremony. Noth

to their proceedings.

towards this great work, and will thus have a share in the erection of this noble monument of Irish faith and piety, which will be an eloquent memorial, at the capital of the Catholic world, of the religious scal and ferror and piety of

the capital of the Catholic world, of the religious zeal and fervor and piety of the scattered children of Erin. Wherefore, in compliance with the re-quirements of the Holy Sae, we ordain that a collection shall be taken up in all the churches of this archdioces on the third Sanday (Peutecost Sanday), the 14th of next May; and that the proceeds thereof shall be sent without delay to the Very Rev. Chancellor, to be by him sent on to their destination. Tais circular, and the accompanying letter of Cardinal Simeoni, shall be read in all the churches of the archdiocese on the first Sunday after its reception.

the first Sunday after its reception. Belleve me to be, Rov. and dear

Fathere, Very devotedly yours in Christ, + JOHN WALSH, Archbiehop of Toronto.

LETTER OF HIS BMINENCE CARDINAL SIM

EONI TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORCNTO. Rome, the 23rd of August, 1890.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REV. LORD -I have already written you letters con cerning the new national church of St. Patrick, which is now being built in this city, to the end that not only the great Apostle of Ireland may have a special sacred edifice in his honor, dedicated to Almighty God, in Rome, but also that the noble Irish nation may, be, as it were, drawn more closely and more tightly bound to the Holy See by this new bond. But the construction of the foundations -I have already written you letters con bound to the Holy See by this new bond. But the construction of the foundations already begun cannot be proceeded with any further if the collections, long since urgently demanded by the Sacred Con-gregation of the Propaganda, following the example of the Holy Father, be not permette taken up in order that the

the example of the Holy Father, be not promptly taken up in order that the necessary funds may be in hand. Since, therefore, no colection has as yet been made in your diocase for this purpose, I most earnestly request of you to set to work earnestly in this matter, and to nee that the fathfal committed to to see that the faithfal committed to your care may, in the coming month of October, have a share in the construction October, have a snare in the construction of this monument of national zeal and faith; the which if you do, you may rest assured that you will perform a work most pleasing a: once to the Holy Father and to myself.

Meanwhile, I beseech Gid that He may

long preserve you. Your most devoted Brother, JOHN CARDINAL SIMEONI, Perfect of the Propaganda. Archblahop Jacobini, Secretary.

BLESSED DE SA SALLE. High Mass, corma ponlifice, was sung on Monday, 4th inst, at St. Michael's Cathedral, in honor of Biessed La Salle, whose feast it was, Ray. Father William being the celebrant. The children of being the celebrant. The children of the schools in charge of the Christian Brothers marched in procession to the church. The following also were present: The young ladies of Loretto Convent, the boys of St. Aloysius school and the girls of St. Michael's, both in oharge of the Sisters of Loretto. The music was furnished by St. Michael's ohoir, assisted by pupils of the Brothers. On the entrance of His Grace. St. Paul's boys choir of Brothers. On the entrance of His Grace, St. Paul's boys choir of about one hundred voices sang beauti-fully an ode in honor of Blessed La Salle. Rev. Father Rohleder, of the cathedral, was the conductor. His Grace the Arch bishop delivered a glowing panegyric on the life and labors of the saint. He was born at Rheims in 1651, studied at Paris and St. Sulpice. renounced his canonry born at interms in 1001, studied at larks and St. Sulpice, renounced his canonry and gave all his patrimony to the poor before founding the Institute which bears his name. One of the first schools then his observe was one opened for

looking forward for ages to that happy day. Earth had never witnessed such a trimmphant and glorious display. The joy of the angels could only be imagined as they fell pros-trate in love and adoration as He passed. What a reception must have been accorded Him, the glorious Conqueror over death and bell, as the gates of beaven were thrown open for the first time to sllow man to pass through! The spostles below were Bishop he planed the medal on their breast. There were sixty-one promoters sitogether. When all hed received their diplomass and medals Bishop Dowling brially addressed the congregation. The held rendered some year, fine and briefly addressed the congregation. The choir rendered some very fine and appropriate music. Rev. Father Brady saug Vespers. The altar looked beautiful, being set off with numerous little fairy lamps of various colors. The auditorium of the church was crowded. The Caristian Brothers was ware watered and

the first time to sllow man to pass through! The spostles below were looking up with longing and grief de-picted on their faces as they strained their eyes in the effort to catch some glim.se of their Lord and Master through the interlacing clouds. At times they may have yielded to feelings of jealousy of one another in the desire of winning our Lord's favor. Brothers were present and occupied seats in the sanctuary. MISSION IN GALT. Mission in Gall. A very successful mission, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers Connolly and Devilu, opened here on Sunday, the 3 d feat, and closed on Sunday evening, the 10 h inst. The overlaps moving and available The exercises morning and evening during the week were well attended. A new pastoral residence, much required, is about to be erected, and already the zealous pator, Ray. John Slaven, has received some liberal donations, not only from his

desire of winning our Lord's favor. Sometimes they may have been anxious as to who should ait at His right hand and who at His left. But now all such selfish feelings were baniabed by the all-absorbing emotions of love, grief and longing and an inde scribable wish for His loved presence. We, too, may sometimes be animated by these same feelings. It is with this object in view that the Church with becoming solemnity brings this great parishioners but from generous Protestant neighbors. OTHER NEW PAROCHIAL HOUSES. The Rev. Father Wey, of Formoss, and R.v. Father Kelly, of Oakville, are also erecting new pastoral residences. DE LA SALLE ACADEMY. Oa Sunday, 13th inst, the Bishop visited this institution and blessed the new course alter and second vacants and

object in view that the Church with becoming solemnity brings this great mystery before the people in order that by dwelling on it they may be moved like the spostles to wish for Christ and Him only. In a spur of the Alps mountains there is a peak from the top of which the tourlst can command a view which is surpassingly beautiful. But in order to reach the sum-mit of this mountain he has to spend a new chapel, altar and sacred vessels and vestments. The next day, the feast of the holy founder of the order, Mass was celebrated for the first time in this chapel, and in the evening His Lordship gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacra-ment. O, Saturday morning the Bishop beautiful. But in order to reach the sum-mit of this mountain he has to spend a great deal of labor, suffer much hardship, and overcome many diffinities. He is, however, greatly encouraged by his guide, who does not weary in describing the great lest the scene in all its beauty bursts on his entranced vision, he feels more than amply rewarded for all his toll. So, too, must our Lyrd have felt on His entry into

his entranced vision, he feels more than amply rewarded for all his toll. So, too, must our Lord have felt on His entry into heaven. He must have thought that all His sufferings were as nothing compared with the great good accomplished by them. What must have been His jry and pride when He saw Himself surrounded by those innumerable souls whom He had redeemed and who were now rejicing with Him, and how these feelings must have swelled into cruitsiton as He looked forward through the centuries of time and babeld the counties being who were yet to be saved by these same sufferings from the clutches of Satan! His escribes, knowing the great reward which aserides, knowing the great reward which aserides, knowing the labor may be, and we have Christ's promise that our efforts and when we are weary and broken. He will help us when we are weary and broken. He will help us when we are weary and broken. He will help us when we are weary and broken. He will help us when we are weary and broken. He will help us when we are weary and broken. He is and at the end gave a few fatherly and practical words of a divice. He congratu-ally pleading for us. He isstill full of that great accament they were about to receive, for he sared in our Advocate and His wounds are continn-ally pleading for us. He isstill full of that great accament they were about to receive. He congratu-lated them on the reception of the sarea ment and told them henceforth to show themselves good coldere of Christ, faithful children of the Christ and good child and and at the end gave a few fatherly and practical words of advice. He congratu-lated them on the reception of the sarea ment and told them henceforth to show themselves good coldiere of Christ, faithful children of the Christ and good children Hamilton Times. The Feast of the Ascension was cele-brated to-day in all the Catholic churches in the city. At the cathedral the first Mass was at 5:30 a. m., the second at 8:20 and the high Mass at 10:30. Row. Father Brady offered up the first Mass. After the 8:30 Mass, of which the rector, Father McEvay, was the celebrant, His Lordship, Bishop Dowling administered the sacra ment of confirmation to over one hun-Let us then have constant recourse to Him is love and trustfulness, and when at last the Bratific Vision breaks on our wonder.

ing eyes we shall rejice with Him and think no more of our weary toil and suf-fering. P. J. N.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. Monday, May 4, 1891.

THE LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. It was an inspiring ceremony which took place in St. Mary's Cathedral and one which will not soon be forgotten by

Vespers. The weekly offertory towards decorat

Mass at 10:30.

subjects treated by the learned professor. Golden glits of this kind are sure to stimulate the literary ardour of the pupils of Loretto.

HOW SHALL THE MONTH OF MAY BE OBSERVED.

NO 656

N. Y. Catholic Review.

The month of May is the month of Mary. The fact that Holy Church has set analy. The fact that first first first an asset apart a whole month to be employed in special devotions to the Blessed Virgin is en indication of the importance which she attaches to that devotion. At the same

time it admonishes us to study with the greatest care and solicitude to make those devotions the most attractive and the most devotions the most structive and the most edifying and profitable possible. We ap-prehend that the great danger is of failing into a routine--unning late a rut, and being satisfied with a minimum of effort

being satisfied with a minimum of effort and display. We believe it will generally be conceled that the degree of devotion to the Blessed Virgin is a fair indication of the standard of piety and devotion in a parish. As all the great saints have been distinguished by their love and devotion to Mary, so we may take for granted that where zeal and fervor and true saintliness exists in a parish there will be corresponding devo-tion to Mary.

tion to Mary. We acknowledge now, that there may be devotion in the heart without much external demonstration, but we believe it and the action of the solution of the solutio will generally be admitted that the natural impulse of the human heart is to manifest its emotions in external acts, and that external acts serve to increase devo. tion. While there is true devotion to Mary, we look for added care and zeal in making arrangements to honor her. We look for beautiful decorations of her look for beautiful decorations of her altars, for special services and instructions, and especially that the interest of the young people of the parish shall be en-listed, and that the services shall be made generally attractive by a variety of hymns and prayers suitable to the occasion. The month of May seems to us a pecultariy appropriate time to cultrate and develop popular devotions in the vernacular in all our parishes. That is the tendency of the times. We all acknowledge that we have been too easily content with a hum-drum formal, perfunctory way of doing

have been too easily content with a num-drum formal, perfunctory way of doing things, that is as uninteresting as it is unedifying. And here, if, with all due deference

And here, if, with all due deference and modesty, we may be allowed to express an opinion, we would frankly esy that we sincerely deprecate the practice that seems to have become almost universal, of reading instructions from a book at the devotional meetings. Speaking for ourselves, we confess that we have rarely, if ever, heard those instructions read in anyway calculated to have a favorable impression on the to leave a favorable impression on the Before the ceremony His Lordship ad-monished the candidates concerning the great sacrament they were about to receive, and at the end gave a few fatherly and practical words of advice. He congratu-lated them on the reception of the sacra-ment and told them henceforth to show themselves good soldiers of Christ, faithful children of the Church and good citizans of their comptre. He they gave the mledge to leave a favorable impression on the minds of the people. We always find it difficult to fix our minds apon the subject and to follow it with edification, and it is our firm conviction that if we, who lay claim to some little power of mental control, find it so difficult to the subject. concentrate our mind on and to receive lively and edifying its pressions from it, it must be much more difficult for the uneducated masses who of their country. He then gave the pledge to all the children to refrain from intox. have never accustomed themselves to to all the children to than how a solution in the second the age of twenty-one. The Bishop was assisted by Fathers McEvay, Brady, Hinchey and Cote. Rev. Father Hinchey sang High Manuel 10, 20 mental concentration. It is generally admitted that it will not do to read admitted that it will hold to be the sermons from the pulpit, however excellent they might be. Why should it be taken for granted that a practice which will not be tolerated in the pulpit Sunday, May 10:h. The mission at St. Patrick's opened to-day. Rev. Father Devilin preached at High Mass and Rev. Father Connolly at on Sundays and holydays may be per-fectly proper in a familiar instruction at fectly proper in a familiar instruction at an informal meeting for popular devo-tion? All experience proves that the very same address which will fall on listless ears and produce took piece in the very series of the base ing and renovating the cathedral opened to-day and amounted to \$125. A gener-fall on listless ears and produce one parishioner has donated \$140 to Father little or no effect when read from a book, little or no effect when read from a book, good selection of practical examples. Nor would we dare to say that there may not be instances where it would be advisable to read from a book, though we fear it will generally be found that a poor ex-temporizer will prove to be a poor reader. No doubt it saves time and trouble to read from the book, but it strikes us that in a majority of instances the easiest and most effective way of getting over the difficulty will be to read over the instruc-tions, get the main points in mind before hand, and then deliver the substance of it extempore, and tell the story given as an "example" in one's own language. We are 'aware that in this matter of popular devotions the cities and large wa fear It to read from a book, though oopular devotions the cities and large popular devotions the cities and large towns have an advantage over country parishes. But it is a question whother country parishes do not sometimes make their position an excuse for not doing better than they do. But we know of some country parishes which are not to be excelled — in fact, are models seconding to their means of the nodels according to their means, of the most beautiful and appropriate popular devotions. The young people are wide awake and deeply interested. Wild flowers are made to mingle with the cultivated on the altar. If their statue is not as large and as costly as those of the city and as costly as those of the city churches, it is neat and appropriate. The candlesticks may not be golden, but they do not therefore lack for profusion of lights. Their banners, perhaps, are not costly, but they are not ashamed to carry them in procession, and what they lack in splendor and magnificence they make up in zeal, in farvar and enthusi make up in zeal, in fervor and enthusi-asm in their humble and simple devo-tion. True zeal and love of Mary are the grand secret of success. Where these exist we need not fear but that she will be duly honored, revered and loved.

a, per bag, 1 10 to to 1.75; cabbagea, ps, per bag, 30 to 40. pws, 35.00 to 50.00; , pair. 3.50 to 7.00; pring lambs, 3.50 to

s, 6 50 to 8 09; mut-b, per 1b., 10 to 11; , 1.25 to 1.50; veal, per cwt., 5 75 to 6 00;

RAT - Red winter, 1., No 2 122; hard spring, No 2, 1.05 No. 2 58 to 59; No. 3, to 54; peas. No. 2, 053; corn, 82 to 83; raight roller, 4.90 to STOCK.

B STOCK. y 7 - CAT LLE-Re-ok. Market rued local buichers and led from artivals and there were no LLB among the re-still.ed buils were wiss bid, and three beld for Monday's offresh cows acid at art and the set and the stall cont steady e week. Veal calves inderate receipte. table at 450 to 500; om thin light like. d buitermik calves seed sale this week at set and the set and

S.- The light sup-to day tend to keep to day tend to keep , and the list cars of buyers at the full raites; jet the sup-the demand at the as none too strong at some too strong at none so would not some to effect sales; lambs such at S.12, at 6 00. In emarket in none to effect sales; lambs such at S.12, at 6 00. In emarket in allo hogs were but they were fully imprive ruling dull serday a prices; wood; i for a few wanted by e liberally supplied m direct irom Oiner to some

VE STOCK VE STCOK CATILE - Receipts. 0; market steady; 5; cond to choice 5.00; 5.00; downs, 250 to 3 80. ; minments, 5.00; 3 80. ; mon, 4.50 to 4.75; bto4 95; prime heavy .00 to 5.10; light. 4.90 ts, 3.000; shipments, mative wethers, 6.20 ; Texaus, 5.00 to 5.50; Texaus, 5.10 to 6.10; ing could better illustrate the readiness with which Protestants can put off one creed and heartily embrace another, provided it be not the Oatholic. There is very little surprise manifested at these changes of religion, which are taken as a matter of course. Yet in embracing the Greek faith these high ladies, born in the purple, sdopt all the so-called "superstitions of Romanism ": Transubstantiation, invocation of saints, reverence paid to sacred relics, honor to the Blessed Virgin as Mother of God, etc , and they will now even bless themselves with the sign of the cross, and use holy water in conformity with the usuages of the Greeks. We would like to know now are all these practices still to be called superstitions of

Government are loud in their condem

Romanism ?

THE Irish National dissensions have undoubtedly given a serious check to the Liberal cause, which was gaining ground before at every by-election, at such a rate that a near victory for justice to Ireland seemed within grasp. But the cause of righteousness is not defunct, nor is ultimate victory less certain than it was before the unfortunate circumstances accompanying the disruption occurred. The election held on the 5th instant, for Stowmarket division of Suffolk, shows that the English people do not consider that the grave fault of one prominent Irishman should be made a pretext for deferring the granting of the just claims of a nation.

THE Board of Regents of Victoria (Methodist) University have shown themselves by far more energetic in defence of the primary truths of Chris. tianity than have the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, which is under Presbyterian control. The faculty of the last named institu. tion not only tolerate, but sustain, Pro-

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Circular Letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto to the Clergy of the Arch-aiocese:

REV. AND DEAR FATHERS-We here-REV. AND DEAR FATHERS—We here-with seni you an accurate English trans-lation of a letter addressed to us in August last by His Eminence the Cardinal Pre-fect of the Propaganda. This letter ex-plains the object for which it was written. We did not act on this letter at the time would be accurate there are the other specified, because there were two other diocesan collections (one for ecclesiastical education, the other for the House of Providence.) ordered at or about that period. We wrote to His Eminence, period. We wrote to His Eminence, stating the numerous sppeals that had to be made to the generosity of our faithful people for religious and charitable pur-poses in the archdiocese — appeals so numerous that, although obliged to incur a heavy debt for much needed repairs and improvements on our Matronolitan eather

improvements on our Metropolitan catheimprovements on our Metropolital catteres dral, we feit a delicacy and reluctance to appeal at that time to the clergy and laity for monetary assistance. We added, however, that, to show our loyalty and ready obedience to the Holy See, we would not fall to make the prescribed col lection at a more opportune time. We believe the present is as convenient a time for the purpose as could be found in the course of the year. The Holy Father has greatly at heart the construction, in the Eternal City, of a new church to be dedicated to God in honor and under the patronage of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireiand ; and has given a princely contribution for this purpose. All other Catholic nations have churches in honor of their patronal iral, we felt a delicacy and reluctance to

purpose. All other Catholic nation have churches in honor of their patrona

have churches in honor of their patronal saints at the centre of Catholicity. Ireland alone, that has so long suffered and bled for the faith of St. Patrick, has had no church in honor of its apsatle and patron in the city of St. Peter. To supply this want, and to remove this national reproach, the construction of a church in honor of St. Patrick has been undertaken under the direction of the church in honor of St. Fattor has been undertaken under the direction of the Irish Augustinians residing in Rome; and the Holy See expects and requires that the Irish people and their chuldren in all lands will generously contribute

ened for harge was one op given to his charge was one opened for the reception of about fifty young Irish noblemen who came to France with James II. He was the first to establish normal schools in France. Previous to his time greater stress was laid on the teaching of Latin than the vernacular, the former being imparted before the latter. He reversed this order, and man-aged to convince the educators that the acquirement of the native language was of much greater importance both practic-ally and as an educative influence than a foreign or dead one. Theneeforward French was taught first. Besides the ordinary schools, he established Sunday schools, art schools, etc, throughout the large cities of France. He compiled various books on pelagogy which are still standard educational works. He died in 1719 in the odor of sanctiry. His order was approved by a Bull of Pope Benedict XIII. in 1725. He was declared venerable in 1840 by Gregory XVI, and beatified in latter. He reversed this order, and manin 1840 by Gregory XVI., and beattfied in 1888 by Leo XIII.

The Brothers of the Christian schools The Brothers of the Christian schools are to be found in all parts of the Catho He world. They are indeed doing a noble work. Their object is to ground their pupils not only in the ordinary subjects necessary for a livelihood and to broaden and develop their minds, but also in the tonets of the Catholic faith and the principles of sound morals. In bath departments of education, the spirit

in the tonets of the Orthone 14th a and the principles of sound morals. In both departments of education, the spirit ual and temporal, they have been emi-fact, which is lost sight of by many educa-it tionists, that the child must be trained not only intellectually but also morally and spiritually in order to make him nearly as possible the ideally perfect man. The great success of their order is due, there-fore, to the fact that they have made their pupils good men as well as clever and thoughtful men. Sr. MIGRAEL'S CATHEDRAL. Last Sunday being the one within the soctave of the fact of the Ascension, Rev. B Dean McCann, rector of St. Michael's,

octave of the feast of the Ascension, Rev. Dean McCann, rector of St. Michael's, chose that sublime mystery as the subject of a most beautiful and eloquent sermon which he delivered at Hign Mass. opened with a glowing word picture of the spiendor of Christ's entry into heaven, accompanied by the saints who had been

and Rev. Father Drummond about two years ago in the Cathedral parish. A promoter is one who has a band of ifteen members, looks after them and knows that each one performs the duties required of her by the society. The duties consist of prayers at certain hours and other good works. An instructive, interesting and eloquent

An instructive, interesting and eloquent eermon on the love of God and devotion to the Sicred Heat, was delivered by Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., of Montreal, who is head director of the lengue in Canada. In opening his sermon he said the fire which God came down from heaven to enkindle was the fire of love. It was the love of God manifested unto us. He then spoke of the passion, suff rings and death of our Lord. Before closing his sermon he addressed the promoters of the Lesgue of the Stored Heart. the Sacred Heart. You who have enrolle yourselves as promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus have done so to spread that love which Christ has shown for us. You are going to receive this evening a diploma and medal; a testimon. evening a diploma and mean, a terminal ial for your good work. The Church is going to open her treasury to you in a special manner. You will gain twenty-four indalgences; and you all know what tour indulgences; and you all know what an indulgence means. It has been ex-pisized to you before this. You will gain two special ones every month. These marks are because you have been balades between the theory been helping her (the Church) to spread that love of God. Well you have worked love of God. Well you have worked during the past year. There are three rules which you will follow. They are prudence, perseverance and constancy. He then closed his sermon. The names of the promoters were

HOSPITAL WORK AND WANTS This institution, admirably situated and now supplied with all modern im. and now supplied with all modern im-provements, comforts and conveniences for the sick and infirm of every denomfor the sick and infirm of every deform-ination, has supplied a want long felt and is doing a great work of mercy. The institution, however, is at present deeply in debt, as so far no subscriptions have been asked in its behalf. The nave been seven in its benait. The only donations up to the present received are those of the Bisbop, Vicar General Heenan, Ray, Fr. McEvay and a legacy of \$500 left by one of Father Bardou's parishioners of Cayuga. It is a mistake of \$500 left by one of rather bardons parishioners of Cayuga. It is a mistake to suppose that the property has been purchased with funds from the endow-ment of the late Father Ryan. It was expressly provided by will that that money should be lent on first class security and the interest only, not the principal, applied to the support of free beds for the poor in a ward of the hos-pital to be called "The Ryan Ward." The ladies of the several parishes of the city are, therefore, coming to the relief of the institution by preparing to hold a bnzaar next September, which it is to be hoped will be generously patronized by the charitable public. It would be well if other generous benefactors, imi-tating the example of good Father Ryan, the the tating the example of good Father Ryan, would endow a few more beds for the benefit of the poor. LORETTO ACADEMY.

The young lady pupils of this excellent institution nave had the advantage of during the past year. There are three rules which you will follow. They are prudence, perseverance and constancy. Ha then closed his sermon. The names of the promoters were then called out by their chaplain, Rev. Father Hinchey. They assembled in pairs in the centre aisle of the church. His Lordship Bishop Dowling was seated at the altar rails, surrounded by Rev. Fathers McEvay, Hinchey and Connolly, S. J., who assisted him during the ceremony. Each promoter in her turn knelt before the Bishop and kissed his episcopai ring and received his blessing. As they came forward they were handed their diplomas by Rev. Father Hinchey, and when they knelt before the

For the Stations of the Cross and the Lenten sermons in the cathedral of Col-ombo four different languages have to be need on different days, or at different hours. These are Tamil, Eng'leb, Porta-guese, and Sinbalese.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

When She Comes Home:

When she comes home again? A thousa

2

Non an experiment of the second sec

throat. To know that I so ill deserve the place Her arms make for me, and the sobbing note I stay with kisses, ere the tearful face Again is hidden in the old embrace.

-James Whitcomb Riley.

EILEEN'S TRUST.

Eileen's mother was dying. The doc-tor had given that last shake of the head which hade farewell to hope; and one hour in the next few was fated to carry

off a gentle soul into eternity. Elleen had been kneeling a long time by the bed, gezing at the still form that lay on it, in a trance of horror into which death's it, in a trance of norror into which death's presence throws the young. At last she could bear it no longer, and when the nurse left the room for a moment she climbed on the bed and laid her warm climbed on the bed shd into her wards check against the cold one that pressed the pillow. The mother opened her eyes wearily. They were full of the pain of death. She turned a little toward the child, and said, slowly and at broken inter child, and said, slowly and at observing you vals, "Elleen, love, I am leaving you and your father. He will have no one but you. Oh, it is hard! If I could live a little longer for him ! God's will be mine ! But promise me, Eileen, that you will love and watch over him, as I tried to

The "I will, mamma," which was spoken in answer, would not have been audible to anyone else in the room — scarce was it heard by the angel who stood waiting. But it was spoken in a kiss which made the words as solemn as a vow. which made the words as solemn as a vow. And the syes of the dying woman closed again, and her features seemed more peace-ful than before. Then a man came into the room, on whose face was written that anguish of the strong which only these who can bear it know; and Eileen was taken sobbing from the room. She saw her young mother no more.

Eileen loved her father after that as father was never yet loved by his daugh-ter. But in the early days of their sfil c. ter. But in the early days of their sinct tion her love seamed to meet with no re-sponse. And when her father looked at her it was with that fierce grief with which we look at the things which remind us of a dead hope or a lost love; so that Elleen grew afraid, and only ventured to match unseen the attern features, and won-Litteen grew straid, and or by ventured to watch unseen the stern features, and won-der with a child's timid patience when the old light would come back to them, and why he, who had always been so gentle with her, should now seem so strange Then in her own room at night she would Then in her own room at high ane would cry for hours together -cry out of mingled wonder and grief, thinking less of her own sorrow than of that which she longed to console but could not. In her father's presence she never cried-only watched him always, and did little things for him always, and did little things of his nim always, and do in the solishness of his unnoticed; and in the selfishness of his bereavement he said to himself that a child ten years old could not know or measure the depth of his loss or her own, and he seldom looked at her or thought of

her then. Sy a month passed. And Elleen grew pale and thin, and her large gray eyes grew larger and bright and molst with the night dews of sorrow which had fallen night dows of sorrow which had failen early on her young life—those night dows in which the flowers of the soul bloom fairer while the body withers. But one evening when Eileen had gone to bed and

do ; and make him let me dine with him always, instead of sending me to nurse, for I know I could make him less sorry for mamma if he would only look at me and kies me often. And make him no and kies me often. And make aim not frown when he looks at me, for that makes me afraid. And I don't want to be afraid of paps, for I love him so much. And make him let me stay with him in the library, for I know he doesn't read there but only thinks about mamma there, but only thinks about mamma. And he doesn't know that mamma is happy, or he wouldn't be so sad, but I do because I saw her face before she went And make me keep well, because away. And make me keep well, because mamma told me something, and I cannot do it if You make me ill. And I am getting ill, because papa," here the childish volce quivered and the childish form shook — " doesn't love me." (Eleven !!! (There was a world of There was a world of Eileen !" affection in that one word. The child turned and found herself in her father's arms, and the love she wanted in her father's eyes. "Eileen, darling!" he said, "I did not think of you-and"said, "I did not think of you and " but his words were stopped by kisses. He wrapped a rug around the child, now sobbing with joy, and carried her down to the library fire, and there poured over her all the manly tenderness of his nature, which affliction had frozen up, till her sobs came at longer intervals, and she slept, tired out with happiness. And long after that he sat watching her And long after that he say watching her sleep, and thinking how like her his dead love must have been when young, and accusing himself for the change in her, which he had not noticed. And book in his eyes, when towards mid night he gently laid the sleeping child in her bed, and kuelt to pray by its side, augured well for the success of Elleen's prayer.

few up the svenue. Three facts had come to her as that last sentence struck her ear; the first, that there were men there waiting to kill her father, the second, that one of them was, or thought himwelf, wronged by h'm; the third, that her father would be dead in less than an hour if not warned of hisdanger. It was 10 o'clock when she had looks at the clock in the library, and he might be there by 11. "Dead! dead! dead!" the word rang in her ears as she ran breathlese into the yard. In the harness-room was a light; the stable boy was there, nearly asleep the only one in that look for help, for the men who worked there in the daytime were now miles off in their homes. Her mind had lesped without conscious thought to the one thing that remained to be done; she must ride across by the lake to intercept that the rain had passed; there was no cloud on the laughing face of heaven, but the houses and faces of the people were filled with gloom. For far and wide the fidds were black ened—the blight had come on the motor eren on the potato crop. Then followed the familiar train of evila Then followed the familiar train of evile which attend that mysterious acourge of a nation—inability to pay rent, then evic-tion, misery, starvation, death. Matthew O'Donnell, Eileen's father, had the reputation of being one of the sternest land agents in the west of Ire land And he was. In the discharge of what he considered his duty he had no feelings. Studied cruelty would have been infinitely preferable to the calm un-consciousness with which he carled out the mandates which frequently came to him during this year of misery. There-

the mandates which frequently came to him during this year of misery. There-fore he was hated by the people. And many were the threatening letters which he received at this time. He laughed at these grim messages, for he knew no fear, and destroyed them. And Etleen knew nothing of the danger in which her father's life was believed to be.

Elicon is happy on this October evening, as she sits by the library fire. The table is laid for her father's supper; his slippers are writing by the armchair, and his big red setter is lying on the hearth rug. A book is lying open on the girl's knees, but her eyes have sought the fire, and her features are full of that blissful repose which our faces wear when we are thinkfeatures are full of that blissfal repose which our faces wear when we are think-ing of those whom we love. Her thoughts are out this wild night with her father, who has gone twenty miles away to collect rents, and should now be near ing home. She is thinking of the tired face he will bring to her, and of the power she has to charm his wearloses away. And she is thinking, too, of her mother's last wish and how she tried to obey it. And she might think with truth, if she could have poilosonhized, that to be a girl and

have philosophized, that to be a girl and to be eighteen years of sge, and to love and to be loved by one's father, is to be supremely happy, as earthly happiness

A soft knock came to the door, and the old housekeeper entered. She came round to the hearth, strokel the sleeping round to the hearth, stroked the sleeping dog, stirred the fire and looked at Elleen. Then she stirred the fire again, and sud-denly turning, said : "Faith, then, you're right Miss, it wasn't to mend the fire that brought me

"Why, Mary dear, I didn't say that !"

"No; but your eyes said it, Lord bless "No! but your eyes said it, Lord bless them. You don't know half what they can say without you speaking a word. And — well, it was just because I was lonely that I came up, and I thought you

"I am never lonely when papa is away, Mary, for I can think of him better when he is away; when he is here I have no time to think, I am so basy looking after

"It's you that does look after him, too," and the old women stirred the fire again ; "ay, faith, he couldn't have a better one to mind him, surely-devil a better one to mind him, surely - levil a better." A few moments' reflection and she turned to Elleen, who was watching her amusedly, and resumed: "D) you know, Miss, the master has no call to be

know, Miss, the master has no call to be out so late ?" "Why, Mary dear ? It's the pony he has to night. He always takes the pony when the nights are dark." "You're right, Miss; it's the pony sure enough — but the roads are very lonely, and I wouldn't let him keep out so late if I were very

so late if I were you "Mary ! you are trying to frighten me, or is it that you don't like waiting up so

or is it that you don't like waiting up so late yourself?" "That's just what it is, Miss—it's not fair to me to be keeping me up so late, and I'd tell him that, if I was you, that it's not fair to me, and that I'll have to give him warning on the head of it and—" She made a last savage dash at the fire before continuing. "Lord bless you, you don't know the wickedness that's out now, you don't: and I'm thinking you couldn't evening when Eileen had gone to bed and her father was passing to get a book which he had left in his room, he thought he haad someone speaking in that of his daughter. He opened the door gently. E leen was kneeling in her night dress by her bedside. And this was what he heard : "And, oh, God! do make papa love me a little as he used to, for I cannot make him do what mamma asked me unless You has unless You has tily as if to avoid questioning. Bine with him E leen thought over this sudden enigma for a few minutes. She did not under-stand in the least what it meant, but she felt vaguely disturbed. She took a light felt vaguely disturbed. She took a light cloak, put on a deerstalker's cap of her father's, leaned against the chimney piece for a moment, looking at the gold clock that stood on it; then, obeying an uneasy impulse, slipped out into the night, and took her way down the avenue. The dog did not notice her departure for a few seconds; then he sprang up and tried to follow her, but his first effort closed the haif open door; he walked round the room, and crouched down opposite it. The night was dark and wild, but warm; leaves were failing from the tall tree that fringed the avenue; the wind rolled heavily overhead, and gusts came down at ntervals into the shelter and played with Intervals into the shelter and played with Eileen's long dark hair. She walked slowly, listening to the grumbling wind and the leaves rusting on the gravel at her feet. She was not afraid, but her sense of hearing was made keener by striving to detect the sound of her father's trap support the other noise show her trap amongst the other noises about her Just when she had walked half way down the avenue, she stopped suddenly; she thought she had discerned some strange noise a little way on and to the left, in the wood which there bordered on the She drew aside into the wood, stole path on a few paces, and listened This is what she heard in pauses of the wind : "And my child nigh dead before-to emigrate, that's the word he said-and she died on the rock, and the night, and the rain that bad! On! the murderous rain that bad! On! the murderous ruffian! Another drop-then, you will be strong for the work." ruffian ! The voice was not that of an old man, but it was weak and querulous. "When did you say he's like to be here?" This voice was more manly, but

must ride across by the lake to intercept must ride across by the lake to intercep-her father on his return. She must ride hereelf; the boy might not go fast enough —would not be believed. What message could she send that would not be laughed at? She shook the boy. "Tom, Tom, awake !" " Yes, Miss," murmured Tom. " dedies the mars for me guickly."

"Saddle the mare for me quickly." Tom opened his eyes wide at once. The girl's face spoke more than a thouwords.

"Begorrah ! she's in earnest. For the love of God, what do you mean Miss?" "Yes, the mare. Oh! Tom, saddle her at once

He took a side saddle and bridle down, and went out, muttering, "Lord have mercy on us ! what is it all about ?" The mare was ready in a few momenta. Eileen was leaning against the door of the harness room, trying to collect her thoughts. It was of no use. Oaly the word "Daad !" came to her in every beat of her pulse. Tom brought out the mare ; it was Elleen's favorite, and she mechani cally patted the animal's neck as she stood by

Tom, help me up ?"

"For the love of God, Miss, where are

you going ?" "Help me up I say," she repeated in a "Help me up I say," she repeated in a fainter tone. Tom obeyed silently. "Now lead her out to the gate into the lawn; keep on the grass." Eileen leant over the saddle; was she goirg to fain?" She revived in the strong who that came uver the bare lawn, as they reached the gate. "That will do, Tom. Good-bye." So had not known till then that she held a riding which in her hand : how she got it

a riding whip in her hand ; how she got it she could not have told. She touched the mare's fishk with it and spoke to her. "Good Fig. then! Good Fig. then!" The animal seemed to know that she was called upon and eprang at once into a gallop. Tom looked after her till she gallop. Tom looked after her till she vanished in the gloom, then walked back slowly into the yard. He went into the harness-room, reached for a pipe, put it into his mouth without lighting it, sat down and gezed out into the night. After a few minutes the pipe stem broke off and the bowl fell to the ground; he did not seem to notice it.

At first Eileen could not think of what to do: but now the exercise took away her physical prostration. And her mind, set free from the tension of her nerves, began to work rapidly. There was one fonce in her way, at the foot of the lawn fence in her way, at the foot of the lawn —a loose stone wall; the mare knew it well; it was nothing. And then a gallop round the lake to the road; then she would turn loose the mare and wait for her father. And he would come and find her there, and she would tell him what brought her, and then—oh! she knew him so well, he would laugh at her, and say she dreamed it all. And they would drive back and he would be killed—she perhaps too, but he certainly—no! that would not too, but he certainly -- no ! that would not do. Well, she would tell him merely that do. Well, she would tell him merely that she had come to meet him. She had often come to meet him there before; but that was in the summer. Never mind the night was warm. And then—she saw the rest without thinking further. And at the end of it all she saw her mother's face with the nearsofiel shile it ware when she with the peaceful smile it wore when she

They were nearing the wail. She could scarcely see it about a hundred She yards ahead ; her slender hands tight ened on the reins in an endeavor to pull the mare together for the leap. But the animal knew it well, shortened herstride as she neared it, and flew over it at the as she neared 11, and new over it at the spot, merely brushing off a stone with one of the hind hoofs. "Good Fio, then !" Now the way was clear. Another flick of the whip and the lake flew past them; and the excitement of that night gallop and the wildness of it went through her. and she thought of went through her, and she thought of nothing, only watched the bushes plung ing by and the gleaming waves of the

A MIRACLE AT ST LOUIS. time." He took off his big ulster as he VIBITATION SIBTER BELIEVED THROUGH THE INTERCESSION OF BLESSED MARGARET MARY. spoke. "Then let me drive, papa." The words

were low, but steadler. "Nonsense ! on such a night ?" "P.ease, papa." The voice was very An undoubted miracle occurred last week

pleading. "What a strange girl ! Well, get

An undoubted miracle occurred last week at the convent of the Sisters of the Visit-ation at Nineteenth street and Case avenue, this city, says the St. Louis Church Progress. For the past five years Sister Mary Phil-omena, one of the youngest Sisters in the convent in this city, had suffered from what was believed to be an abscess that threatened final injury to the brain. The first symptoms of the disease devel oped in an abscess of the ear. This was followed by sonizing pains in the head, swelling of the face, neck and left shoulder, and a sensation as if there were a constant boring into the brain. From year to year these forms of suffering remained, until at last the young Sister was almost a conup" He helped her up on the right side of the car, the driving side, and put the reins in her hand. At five yards any-one would have said that the form in the ulster and the deer stalker's cap was Matthew O'Donnell.

Mattnew O'Donnell. "Kiss me before you go round, papa" He kissed her, thinking she still thought him angry. But she thought only, "it is the last time, perhaps," and a tear fell on the hand that held the reins.

on the hand that held the reins. The pony went on. All was now over. Her father was saved. And she! How long before they would get there ? She would drive the pony faster—oh, yes; very fast — when they were passing it. And they might not fire at all. They might not even be there. Then another cersa-tion of thought supervened, and she only felt the wind whistling past and the rapid beat of the pony's shoes on the road.

feit the wind whisting past and the rapid beat of the pony's shoes on the road. And her father, on the other side of the car, was thinking how, when they got home, he would kiss the lips which had spoken to him so fainly, and reassure the eyes which might shrink from his. Angry with her! There measure the entrance. The sate

which is higher than the danger point. Then came a development that caused the deepest apprehension. At times there would appear around the young Sister's eyes a discoloration and swelling as of coagulated blood caused by a terrific blow. At first this new symptom was accompanied by bleeding of the nostrils and ears, but finally actual hemorrhage of the eyes followed, and blood would drip from them for hours at a time. Partial blindness resulted from these strange attacks, a blindness so They neared the entrance. The gate lodge was vacant. It was unally inhab-ited by the coachman, but the last had left, and no new man had come as yet.

these strange attacks, a bindness so nearly total that Sister Mary Philomena

left, and no new man had come as yet. They entered and sped up the avenue. The pony went faster along the smooth drive — his thoughts were in the warm stable waiting for him. Another rush of thought swept through Eileen's mind in those long seconds which elapsed before they came to the wood ? Was she not going to die? And at eighteen years of age — the world which had shone so bright before her wassiready in darkness. And the romances of youth would be unable to distinguish the Sister infirmarian or the Mother Superior in their frequent visits to the cloistered cell, which stood between those of the two named. the convent physician, heid out but one hope for the suffering yourg Sister. She was stillicted with abscess of the brain, her had abone so bright before her was arready in darkness. And the romances of youth and life was over. All this occurred to her, not with regret, but as dull fact, felt only as she fait the presence of the night —her love for her father, that alone was left to her now, and her mother's words mere near the themselves over and over occasional spells of unconsciousness were the result of the pressure upon the brain, the result of the pressure upon the brain, and the cosgulating blood and ensuing hemorrhage could be attributed to the same cause. A surgical operation offered the only means of relief. But the physi-cian plainly stated that the operation itself would be one of the greatest danger and might cost the patient her life. Under the rules of the Visitation O.der this was one expendional cose where the conduct iert to her now, and her mother's words were repeating themselves over and over in her mind. She would not now be afraid to meet her mother. And she would meet her soon — God would be

merciful-and-and-A hundred yards more to that terrible one exceptional case where the cardinal spot, and the pony went faster still, as if he, too, felt the danger. Then, at the last moment, as the reality of all that had principle obeilence is allowed to be susan alternative, where her own life is the issue at stake, is allowed to make the happened came home to her, the fear of death, that fear which is more physical than mental, overcome her. A sitkening desire to scream, to die, to have it all over oppressed her. But she shut her lips oppressed her. But the thet her how tightly, shuddering with the effort, and closed her eyes, from which the tears were falling. Yet even in that last agony of apprehension she remembered to draw her slender figure to its full height. They raced past the spot. A shot!

They raced past the spot. A shot The pony fell. Another ! A faint sound betweeen a sigh and scream—and a noise of rustled leaves in the distance — and then again the roaring of the rustling wind.

at daily Mass, and Sister Baptista, a friend of the young Sister Mary Philomena, visited the latter's cell and offered up a Both of them had been thrown forward Both of them had been thrown forward by the the sudden stop as the pony fell. The girl's form remained leaning forward over the front rall of the car. Her father was at her side in an instant. "Elleen!" There was no answer. He took the silent figure in his arms, staggered blindly up the avenue — into the house — into the library, and laid it on a sofa. He un-bottoned the heavy ulster. The face was deathly pale, the tears not yet dry on it. And on the white dress, just under the right arm, there was a large bright stain of blood. A long minute he stood looking visited the latter's cell and charted up a "novena" in private prayer. The bleesed relic was given to the suffering Sister, as also a phiai of holy water with which to bathe her swollen and bleeding eyes. While undergoing an especially bitter paroxysm of pain on Wednesiay night, the young Sister placed the blessed relic on her tongue and swallowed it. mena awoke suddenly. The last bell for Mass was counding through the convent.

blood. A long minute he stood looking at that fatal spot, then struggled, and fell Mass was containing through the chivenin The young Sister ielt a strange pricking just above her left eye, and lifting her hand to the spot, she felt a foreign metal-lic substance. This she grasped with her fingers, pulled it out, and sat transfixed with astonishment and awe. At that is a post take grown. And the dog went from one to the other with a low whine, licking elternately the pale hand that hung over the side of the sofa and the livid face noon the floor.

-J. O. G. L , in Irish Monthly.

ST. JOSEPH'S DIGNITY.

MAY 16. 1891.

Dyspepsia

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weigh-ing over 200 pounds. In that year an allment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the tomach, papitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not steep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and

I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had £ts of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable,

death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Sarsapa It had **Suffering** Indot's wife of sia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided.

ceased, the paiptation of the neart subsider, my stomach became casier, nausea disap-peared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural I am today well and I ascribe it condition.

to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsa-parilla, do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

-OBJECTS OF THE-NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

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

The object of this Agency is to supply, at imported or manufactured in the United states. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: Is to its situated in the heart of the whole-spieted such arrangements with the leading nonfacturers and importers as enable it to ourchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manu-atrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my ex-ensations of goods, the writing of only one latter to this Agency will have the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Bealdes, there will be only one express of full and the trade buying from this Agency. The lergymen and Heligous Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency. The business matters, outside of buying and the trade buying from this Agency. Will be attend and the regular or usual discount. The business matters, outside of buying and the trade buying from this Agency. Will be attend and the regular or usual such of attend and the regular or usual such other attends and conscientions in statemation attends and conscientions in statemation buying ining send your orders to thing send your orders to the send your orders t

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Eight years passed away-years made happy for father and daughter by mutual

devotion. Again the famine came to Ireland. In the splendor of late summer a wind roze in the east, with fierce heat by day and fierce cold by night. It blew steadily for many weeks and overspread the sky with

sulpharous haza. Out in the country the people made merry in the dusty crossways, rejoicing in the heat and the promise of a rich harvest. But one day the wind ceased, the yellow But one day the wind ceased, the yellowed, haze datkened, thunder storms followed, Only by a supreme effort of the will she her. And that night it rained as it seldom raines had escaped fainting. She retraced her "My darling child, take my coat and sit diseases, Dr. Low's Sulpher Soap proves very valuable."

AND DEALER TO

almost gruff in its stern intersity. "It will be 11 o'clock any way; he'

gone to get the rents." "The devil another he'll get this side of hell, I'm thinking" And then followed muttered imprecations, and gloomy, half-

humorous ravings. Eileen had listened as if in a dream to

these voices of the night. Only the last reply told her that it was her fatuer they were taiking about. Her heart throbbed so that she could hear it above the sound

A few minutes brought them to the gate leading out on the road.

Was she in time? She sprang from the mare and tried to take off the brible Sh ould not. She led the animal back some distance and turned her loose in the field ; ame back, opened the gate, and took her post on the road.

Was she in time ? Her fragile form was a distant groan of the wind. A thought occurred to her; she would take off her cloak, and the white dress under it could

Again she heard a sound; it grew louder; it was that of a car. A hollow in the road kept it out of hearing for some moments; then the noise came cleare than before. A vehicle was coming down the hill towards her; she could not move. The horse shied at the white object by the The horse shied at the white object by the roadside. A voice from the car said, "Stealy, boy," then louder, "What is that ?" It was her father The answer came very low. "It is I, paps;" but it was heard. Her father sprang from the CAT.

"Eileen, darling ! what madness is

We know our Blessed Mother's place, We know our Blessed Mother's place, and next to her we rank her glorious spouse. Alone in her immeulate con-ception, her precious privileges are shared by no other creature. But in grace and dignity second to her we ven-erate St. Joseph. Of many things the Church has not spoken definitely, but we love to follow those who tell us that his premention was not less than Lar his preparation was not less than Jere-mias' or St. John the Baptist's ; that he

mias' or St. John the Baptist's; that he came into this world pure, though con-ceived in sin. Assuredly his life was most holy—free from any deliberate sin. The evangelist calls him a just man. His virtue was full ; so was his prepara-tion for the work of God, which went on till he arrived at the very prime of man hood, when the Father who had selected hood, when the rather who has selected him for the spouse of the Immaculate Mother blessed the nuptials of Mary and Joseph — the holiest ever contracted. Divine Providence decreed this marriage for the wise reason given by the Fathers : that the Virgin Mother might be pro tected in her honor and in her flight;

tested in her honor and in and her her is that Christ's sonship in David might be seen; and that the mystery of the Incar-nation might be concealed from Satan,

nation might be concealed from Satan. Through this sacred marriage St. Joseph became the foster father of Ohrist, the head of the Holy Family, the savior of his Saviour, the representative of the Father in Heaven, and the faithful min-ister of the Holy Ghost. Standing out in the dimness of the hidden life as the shadow of the E ernal Father, his glory is second only to Mary's. With duties added day by day, such as never came to another man, and grace corresponding, his career, though bound never came to another man, and grace corresponding, his career, though bound by the lowliness of Bethlehem and Egypt and NEZ areth, was one of triumphal advance in the ways of God. Glorious life so faithfully spent! Glorious Grace so fruitfully employed! Glorious dignity so worthily filled !

just at its point, transfixed, was the blessed piece of linen which she had swalowed and that had nce tou line of the dead Sister Margaret Mary. The Sister at once ran to the cell of the Mother Superior, and even as she ran she felt her disease leaving her. Within an hour Sister Mary Philomena was entirely well. She had gone from the mother's cell to the chapel, and when the other Sisters gathered about her there was not a trace of her sickness or suffering visible, nor has there been since.

these forms of suffering remained, until at last the young Sister was almost a con-staut invalid, the strange pain in the head settling in the left upper portion, and never ceasing. Last January a new feature of the disease developed. Twice a day the Sister would be thrown into a high fever,

her temperature sometimes rising as high as 120, and always reaching 112, which is higher than the danger point.

DR. PAUL TUPPER,

ended. A Sister confronted with such

choice, and Sister Mary Philomena at first declined to submit to an operation. But her sufferings increased, until at last

she was on the verge of consenting and taking the awful risk involved.

Last Tuesday week, as her last resort before consenting to the operation, the young Slater asked that "novenas" be

young Sister asked that "novenas" be said to the Blessed Sister Margaret Mary in her behalf. She did not ask that the

prayers be said for her recovery, but simply that "God's will may be made plain to her." This was done by the Sisters

THE MIRACULOUS CURE

Thursday morning Sister Mary Philo

The strange object was a needle, and

The Blessed Sister Margaret Mary was a French nun of the Visitation Order, and and renowned for her exceeding plety, extreme austerity of life, and the power of seeing visions of heavenly objects invisible to other eyes. She is, as stated, a candidate for canonization in the Church, and the miraculous cure of Sister Mary Philomena will go to her credit among the number of well-attested miracles necessary to be

hown before she can be canoniz id. Sister Mary Philomena stated that she had no recollection of ever having swallowed or been pierced by a needle, and could offer no theory of how the danger. piece of steel could have gotten near her brain. She only knew that she had withdrawn it with the blessed relia attached and that her suffering and sickness and disappeared almost in an instant.

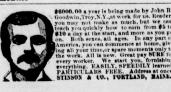
The Single Tax.

The single tax may relieve poverty but as a remedy for painful ailments it cannot compare with Hagyard's Yellow Oil the old reliable cure for rheumatism neuralgia, croup, sore throat, lumbago, colds and inflummatory diseases.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results. A Canadian Case.

A case of Mrs. E. A. Storey, of Shetland, Ont., is remarkable proof of the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in Headache. She writes. "For over 40 years I was a martyr to headache, having severe attacks about once a week. Have now used 3 bottles of B. B. B. and have had no attack for 4 or 5

nonths



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COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvis Street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home comforia. Terans \$1.00 per day. M. Dox-NELLY Prop.

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MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably knows to the pablic story 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Peaks

MAY 16, 1891.

The Fountain of Tears.

If you travel o'er desert and mountain, Far huto the country of sorrow, To-day, and to night, and to morrow, And maybe for mouths and for years, You shall come, with a heart that is burging.

bursting, For trouble, and tolling, and thirsting, You suit certainly come to the fountain, At length-to the Fountain of Tears.

At ingent of the place is, and solely For piscous lame ting and sighing ; And have wno coise, living or dying Allse from their hopes and their fears ; Full statues that cover their faces ; and statues that cover their faces ; But out of the gloom springs the holy And beautini Fountain of fears.

And it nows, and it flows with a motion Bogentie, and lovely, and listicss, And murmurs a tane so resistless, To Bim who hath suffered and hears, You shall surely, without a word spoken Kneel down there and know you're nearth horden.

broken, And yield to the long-curbed emotion, That day by the Fountain of Tears.

Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

A TRUE STORY.

From the Century. From the Century. In the summer of 1884 I was coming across the Indian Ocean in the steamahlp Glenears homeward bound from Shanghai with a cargo of tea. We had passed Cey lon, catching a glimpse of the distant island and a whilf of the spicy breeze off-chore, and were nearing the treacherous ebore, chain of coral reefs known as the Maldive Islands, when I came up from the cabin after dinner for a stroll ou deck. The evening sky glowed with the beanty of a rich sunset such as is rarely seen outsile rich sunset such as is ratify seen outsite the tropics. The good ship rocked easily upon a long, smooth swell, and plowed her way into a sea of molten gold, turn-ing it, as by the touch of a magician's rod, into the blue depths of water beneath her her way into a sea of molten gold, turnkneel. The vessel's wake, churned into foam and shot through with countless foam and shot through with countless flashes of phosphorescence, stretched far astern like a silvery path leading to the very edge of the full moon which hung just above the hor'zon. I found the chief engineer leaning against the rail and enjoying the glorious beauty of the evening. For some time neither of us spoke. At length he re marked in a meditative way:

marked in a meditalive way : "It was just here that we met the Portuguese brig when we were coming

Now Neshit was a clear headed Scot Now Neshit was a clear headed Scot who had studied in one of the Eaglish universities and taken his degree; ther, giving way to his passion for a roving life, he had gone to see and spent twenty years sfloat. He had doubled more than once the Horn and the Cape, made a dczen voyagee to China and Japan, and, as engineer in the Portuguese navy, had visited the whole coast of Africa, and once crossed the Dark Continent on foot just below the equator. In short, he had just below the equator. In short, he had of the world, and taken good

seen much of the work, and the point note of what he saw. The chief engineer, therefore, was a man who had in his head much material for a good story; and it was in the hope of getting a story now that I asked: "Well, what about the Portuguese

brig ?"

He looked up in surprise. "What! Haven't you heard of the adventure we had on the last trip out? No? 'Bout as curious a thing as ever I came within hall of. But it's a pretty

came within hall of. But it's a prefy long yarn; so let's find some seats first, and then i'll spin it for you." We took possession of a couple of steamer chairs on the after-deck, and forthwith the chief spun his yarn as fol-

lows: "We came out in February loaded mostly with iron ; had a rough time of it in the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterran-ean, but when we had gotten past those cussed Frenchmen on the Sarz Canal our for the tworks were over. troubles for that voyage were over. Those canal pilots make an engineer

Those canal pllots make an engineer ewear more than a storm at sea. "Well, just in this place, one day about noon, we passed a brig about four miles north of us. The sun was hot, there was not a breath of wind, and the brig lay rocking on the swell with all her stils set and flapping. She showed no colors and and flapping. to answer the signals which were The captain swore a little at her want of maners and we went on ; but when we had passed her some distance,

ater aboard ! Here was the secret of the unter about a 1 there was the secret of the tragedy. Every water cash was dry, every but had been upset and drained to the last drop. The little exbin boy lay with his head and shoulders inside one of the overturned casks, and his stiff fingers grasped a tin cup into which he had been trying to drain a few drome of water

grasped a tin cup into which he had been trying to drain a few drops of water. "The ship's papers and two or three hundred Mexican dollars were in the dis-patch box under the captain's elbow. I translated the papers—which were in Por-tuguese—when they were brought aboard the steamer. They showed that the brig was Portuguese, registered at Goa. Her name was the Santa Maria, and she had been cleared from Goa three months be cleared from Gos three months be fore for a trading voyage along the west coast of India. Her master was also her

coast of Lodis. Her master was allo her owner; his name was signed to the papers with a cross. There was not, as it seemed, a single man on board who could write, for no log was found. There was a comass and a crude chart of the Indian coast

pass and a crude chart of the Indian coast in the cabin, but no sextant or chronome-ter and no signal flags. "So these poor wretches had probably been blown off the coast by a storm, and once out of sight of land they lost their basings and could not find their way back again. Their supply of water gave out and they died. But judging from the size of the brig she required a crew of about fifteen men to bandle ber, and there were only seven bodies on board. What graduates are found elevated in Church and State to the highest positions. Another college deserving of special men-tion is that of Nicolet, founded in 1803, and, since that time, conferring on thou-sands the banefits of a higher education. The old walls have harbored saintly bishons and prisate indees and lawyers bishops and priests, judges and lawyers, physicians, and even members of Parliam nt and governors in their youthful days. If any one institution can be proud about fifteen men to bandle her, and there were only seven bodies on board. What became of the other no one can tell. They may have drunk salt water, gone mad and jumped into the sea to end their misery. There were lots of sharks swim-ming about the brig when we found her. "I said there was no log on board. Berkers that is true and terebras it is Institution, founded by the Fathers of St. Sulpice, who are generally supposed to count their resources in Canada by millions. The Jesuits, always to the front for learning, are in no denger of losing their laurels in Canada. St. Mary's Col-lege is worthy of them. The colleges of St. Ann, Joliette, Assumption, St. Hya-clathe, Three R.vers, Sherbrooke, L.vis, Chicoutimi and others are all excellent institutions with large faculties for higher education. The various courses of study embrace Lstin, Greek, French, English, "I said there was no log on board." Perhaps that is true and perhaps it is not. On the deck by the captain's side was a little heap of pebbles which had evidently been brought up from the ballast, and carefully piled in one corner of the dispatch-box beside the ship's areas asymptem of these same papers were seventeen of these same peobles. It is not unlikely that each peobles. It is not unlikely that each pebble represented a day of thirst and watching. It makes me shudder, even now — the picture of that red shirted captain sitting in the waist of the ship watching for the sail, and seeing his crew, maddened by thirst or by sait water, jump down one by one into the jaws of the sharks waiting below. I always think of that captain as catching sight of some steamer on the horizon and raising himself to wave his red handker-

emies in the province, the principal being at Montreal, Arthabaskaville and Rigaud. it is sgainst the law to leave a vessel adrif. upon the high seas. So when the mate had come back with a white face and told At these places, too, the course of study is strong, expenses low and teachers devoted. Strange it is, too, that the awful Separ-ate school law is in force in Quebec as well as in Outorlo. Yet has "Romish" influence entered all the schools and smothered the consciences of Protestants? By no means. The Protestant minority have their own schools, colleges and uni-versity. and the Outholic accomment. had come back with a white take and toke his story the captain sent the crew over to the brig and dismantied her. We took out her stores, cordage, sails and every-thing we could move. Then the carpenter thing we could move. Then the carpenter went down and bored a lot of holes in her bottom. We put all the bodies in the osbin and laid the ship's flag over tham. conn and isid the snips hig over tham. The captain read the prayer from the burial service. Then we locked the cabin-door and left her; and as we steamed away we could see her slowly settling

away we could see her slowly settling down "We turned over everything belonging to her to the Portuguese consul at Singa pore; and if you ask the captain he will show you the letter of thanks he got from Portugal with King Luis' own signature. The consul wrote to Gos and advertised in all the Eastern papers three months for some one who could claim the things, but without success. At length they were without success. At length they were sold and converted to the crown, for no living soul could be found who knew any. thing about the Santa Maria or her crew.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

HOW EDUCATION IS FOSTERED BY

 Ing soul could be found who knew any.
 Ing sout the Santa Maria or her crew."
 Such, then, is the state of higher eduction in this Catholic land, and the interest there shown in it by priests and people may be taken as a fair example of 1 the attitude of Catholice towards enlightenment. The Catholic Church, far from being the foe of learning, is her greatest friend. Way? Because she knows the more developed the mind is by education the easier it is to understand her teaching and greap her traths. Right thinkers, no matter how far away, always twrn toward Catholicity; for it is truly in it that they can find their ideal. It was patient they can find their ideal. SCHOOLS OF ONE OF THE MOST CATHOLIC

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

actual state of this province, where a Cathilic people, raied by Catholize, and iavariabily following the advice of the r clergy, show a system of education so superior. Let us look at the fact. In Q tebec there are fifteen Catholic classical and scientific colleges, under the maternal wing of the great Lival University, founded in 1852. This university, ite valuable library of over 100 000 REV. FATHER PATRICK DOWD. REV. FATHER PATRICK DOWD. Toronto Catholic Review. The Reverend Patrick Dowd was born in 1813, of respectable and well to-do-parente, at the inland village of Durleer, County Louth, Ireland, and is consequently ites valuable library of over 100 000 founded in 1852 This university, with its valuable library of over 100 000 volumes, fully equipped medicat haits, fiue law and theological buildings, is wholy Catholic. Its art course is unsur-passed, its medical faculty unrivelled, its law training excellent, while its divinity graduates rival those of European institu-tions in theological science. with au ardent desire to give his life up in the service of God. His good parents were not slow in noticing this, and immedistely sent him to pursue his classical studies at Newry college, after which the young ecclesiastic was sent to study the ology in the Irish college at Paris. In 1837 he saw his fondest hopes realized, and LAVAL UNIVERSITY alone is indeed a noble work, a monument of Catholic zeal for higher education. The was ordained priest by the Archbishop of

was ordained priest by the Archainop of Paris, Minseigneur Quelen. The young priest returned to his native land soon after his ordination, and pursued his priestly functions for ten years in different sections of the country. In 1847 he joined the illus-trious order of St Sulpice, of which he is to day one of the most esteemed members, and in 1848 he bade an affectionate fare well to the green bills of his belowed Ire-Seminary of Quebec, too, situated near the university, is an institution ranking very high. Its eight years' classical and scientific course is thorough, and its graduates are found elevated in Church and in 1848 he bade an affectionate fare well to the green hills of his beloved Ire-land and set sail for distant Canada After a long passage, Father Dowd landed in Montresi, a very small town at that remote date, and immediately after entered upon his ministerial duties in connection with St. Patrick's church. For nearly forty years this distinguished clergyman has been working assiduously for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people of St. Patrick's parish, as well as for the Irish citizens in general through out the city, who have known him so original and the set of the set of the set of the second of the second set of the s out the city, who have known him so long and so well. The year after his arrival in this coun Institution, founded by the Fathers of St.

try, Father Dowd founded the St. Pat-rick's Orphan Asylum, which is to day a splendid monument to the untiring devotion and charitable instincts of th devotion and charitable instincts of the aged pricet. St. Bridget's Home and Night Refuge were established through his energy in 1865 and the present commo-dious Home and Refuge on Legauchettere street, built in 1866 67, and the handsome building known as the St. Patrick's school. Such are the buildings which owe their embrace Latin, Greek, French, English emorace LSun, Greeg, French, English, literature, history, mathematics, natural science, mental and moral philosophy, etc. The teaching staff in Laval numbers more than fifty, and each of the still cied colleges inception to the man whom his admiring

inception to the man whom his admiring countrymen have more than once desig-nated Montreal's Itsh Blabop. There is, perhaps, no man in Montreal or throughout Canada who is better known and esteemed by all classes, irrespective of creed or nationality, than the venerable pastor of S: Patrick's, Rev. Father Patrick Dowd. His long residence in Montreal and bis innumerable woote has, on an average, thirty professors, almost all priests or minor clergy. The tuition fees are by no means high in ANY OF THESE INSTITUTIONS. Prices are cut as low as possible; indeed many of the colleges would lose but for the revenues blaced at their disposal by the generous French-Canadian people. in Montreal and his innumerable works of charity in the cause of religion have resulted in his name being closely inter-Bit classical education is not alone fostered, for there are nearly one hundred woven with the history of the country.

Father Dowd has been repeatedly offered the highest dignities of the Church, but has always declined them, preferring to remain with his S .. Patrick's congregation rather than wear the mitre-the Sees of Kingston and Toronto having been offered to him.

In 1877 he organized the great Itish pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome, and everyone can recollect the painful anxiety that was felt when the versel carrying the pilgrims and their beloved pastor was not pilgrims and their beloved pastor was not heard of for several agonizing weeks. Prayers were offered in all churches with-out distinction of creed—a pleasing proof of the high appreciation in which the esteemed pastor is held by even those dle-belleving in Catholicism. Father Dowd has more than once earned for himself the gratitude of his fellow citizens by the versity, and the Catholic government helps them and often pays the salaries of their teachers as it does for the Catholic institutions. There was never a fairer-treated minority in the world than the Protestants of Q sebec, and they appreciate it. Not far from Catholic Quebec is Progratitude of his fellow citizens by the

oyal stand he has taken when the law of loyal stand he has taken when the law of the land was menaced or when constituted authority was set at definace, and his utterances on Sunday last in St. Patrick's church on the subject of the coming wist of the Irish delegates, which we have printed elsewhere in this issue, fully shows that he is alive now, as ever, to anything that would tend to the disintegration of his flow. It was not survising that the SEPARATE SCHOOLS are there, too. Yes, and so are bigots easking to deprive the Catholics of them. Yet if the mejority in Quebec would even speak of doing the same towards Pro-testants, a howl would be raised by every loyal (7) association in America against the period successful and the successfu Such, then, is the state of higher edu-

that would tend to the disintegration of his flock. It was not surprising that the occurrence of the fiftheth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood should give rise to such widespread feelings of congratulation, and occasioned the donr-tion to him of so many tributes of respect from all the community, both lay and clerical, Protestant and Catholic. The magnificance and the grandeur of

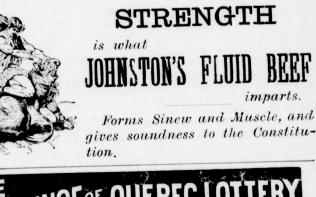
Patrick. It was truly a great day-great for the city because its celebration called forth Christian septiments of brotherly love amongst all classes and creeds in th community, evoked by a feeling of ad miration for a lifetime spent in the pracmiration for a lifetime spent in the prac-tice of heroic virtues; great for those specially committed to the charge of the venerable pastor whose jublice was being held because of the magnificent results it has already produced and those that are likely to flow from it in the early future. To day the position of the Irish Catho lic community of M intreal and its vicio-tive is one of influence, power and prestige. it community of M intreast and prestige. ity is one of influence, power and prestige. The assessment rolls are evidence of the interest they command to the extent of millions of dollars. Their hold on commerce and manufactures, their abla representation in the Judiciary, in the Dominion, in the Local Legislature, at the Aldermanic board, in the various offices of trust and emolument connected with public affairs and their place in the learned professions, by men of their race and creed, leave no room for cavil. Consus returns are scarcely needed to establish numerical strength, when not only the throngs that worship at St. Patrick's from early morn until noon at the successive Masses, but the congregations of Saint Ann and Saint Anthony, Saint Gabriel and Saint Mary may be viewed every Sunday, and are the living evidence of how the Irish Catholic Ing sun poured down upou ghastly bodies which were almost skeletons, they were so tha. "The crew of the cutter were ordered up, and they essenced the ship from stem to stern. They found no one in the fore-castie or the hold, and no one in the fore-castie or the hold, and no one in the fore-castie or the hold, and no one in the fore-castie or the hold, and no one in the fore-castie or the hold, and no one in the fore-castie or the bold, and no one in the fore-the cook lying upon his face with his fin-the cook lying upon his face with his fin-gers twisted in his long black hair. All the men except the captian seemed to reacted and twited. "There was plenity of their bodies were writhed and twited. "There was plenity of coals for the galley fire, for heir bodies were speffectly sound, not a sail was epitt, nots all secure, and the wheel and rudder in good order. But there was not a droy of living evidence of how the frien Ostbolt population of this great and growing city have increased and multiplied and preserved the inestimable boon of the faith of their fathers. The Irish Catholics of Montreal will and formed in the school of the venerable pastor, others will, in God's own time, be found to carry out the broad and compre-hensive policy he has so wisely devised ; but Heaven grant that the day may be far distant when our nearly shall be devised distant when our people shall be deprived of the inestimable benchis that are daily

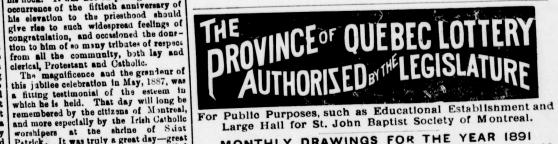




8

INSURANCE.





MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891 Jan, 14, Feb. 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9. Eleventh Monthly Drawing, May 13, 1891. LIST OF PRIZES 3134 PRIZES WORTH - \$52,740.00 2 Prizes 25 | 100 | 200 | 500 CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH - \$15,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 MANAGER. SI ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ASK FOR CIRCULARS. HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

perhaps a corple of mile, 1 went on the bridge and found him still leveling his glass at her. As I came up he said : 'I don't like the looks of that craft at all. She isn't ship shape, and I am going to run over to her and find out what's

"He put the steamer's head for the brig, "He put the steamer's head for the brig, and soon we were as close as the swell would allow. We halled her, but got no reply. Then the old man began to get excited, and ordered the mate to call away the crew of the cutter and investigate. When the mate came close alongside he hailed again. Still no reply. She hy with her starboard beam toward us. He nulled arcund her stern and found the than life-the rights of their Church. The throne of the Vicar of Ohrist is now assalled by implous men, soldiers of Satan, acting under the authority and protection of the Catholic King of a Catholic people. of the Catholic King of a Catholic people. Grand old churches, wherein for hundreds of years the Holy Sacrifice of the New Law has been offered up, on whose pavements have trod the footsteps of saints and whose vaulted roofs have oft re-ochoed with songs of praise, are demolished or seizad for secular purposes. The holy works of art are sold and the altar descerated. In Catholic Italy all this occurs, and the situawith her starboard beam toward us. He pulled around her stern and found the port gangway open. A man in a red shirt and a pair of trouers sat there on the deck, his legs hanging over the side. He was lesning back upon a box under his left arm, and a red handkerchief trailed from his right hand across his cap. A loud hail at close quarters brought no movement or response, and a sudden awe fell upon the boats crew. The man was dead !

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DRY. FULLY ati, O. 115

art are sold and the altars descrated. In Catholic Italy all this occurs, and the situa-tion is almost as bad in France. But we cannot any longer style such nations Cath olis, for they have forfeited that honor, until they shake off their lethargy and once more shine as gems in the diadem of the Church. The powerful nations are no longer friends of truth, but foes. Only the poor and downtrodden, as Ireland and Poland, cling to the mother. But if we must turn from Europe in disgust, let us look around us, at home in The mate pulled forward to the bow dead and climbed up the chain to the deck. He ead afterward that nothing would have hired him to climb into the gangway be aired nim to climb into the gangway be eide that ellent figure. Four men lay on the deck around the forward hatch. They had been dead a long time, and the burn-ing sun poured down upon ghastly bodies which were alword abattors, they were

soston Republic. It is now an almost universally ad-mitted fact that the French Canadian

Manning to the Church; and each day spent in that search was an amount added to their learning's store. The greater the learning the clearer the view, and the "kindly light" leads on till, asfe and in stands in the front rank of races proud of stands in the Four value of Four state of Four states being Catholic. France, Italy, Spain, Austria and many other nations claim Catholicity; yet within their borders they permit an often infidel government to trample on all that should be held dearer peace at home from whence many have wandered, the happy searcher finds his gos!.

ANY OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.

Catholic commercial colleges and acad

Strange it is, too, that the awful Separ

SEPABATE SCHOOLS

testant Outario, and

loyal (?) association i "Romish aggression."

Ah ! there is a lesson in French Canada for those who misrepresent us. Let us hope they will profit by it.

Oa the 27th ult., at Terrebone, Prof. On the 27th uit, at lefteouse inter-Lacasse, the director of the Catholic college, and one of the pupils of the college were drowned. The two, accomcollege were drowned. The two, accom-panied by another pupil, took a boat to cross to an island near by. Be'ow the island is a dam, over which the current rushes with great force. When a little above this dam one of the cars was lost, and the boat hereame unmanageable and and the boat became unmanageable and drifted into the current. The e professor and one of the pupils were carried over the Falls and were drowned. The other pupil was saved by clinging to the boat. No language can be conceived more ardent or absolute than that in which the esrliest records of Christianity, the litar-gles, and the early Fathers, speak of the Mother of Our Lord. Spotless, sinless, Mother of Our Lord. Spottess, survey, thrice holy, holier than the seraphin, holiest next after Gid — these are the familiar descriptions of her sanctity — Cardinal Manning.

being conferred upon them by Father Dowd.

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

Che Catholic Record. ublished weekiv at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. State) and given over to the tender mercles of a Tom Payne or a Pro-

right to control the education of his

children no matter what the opinions

of Me. Meredith were; would Mr.

Meredith consent to have his children

brought up infidels or freethinkers? To

what other conclusion may his principles

lead ? If the State has the sole control

of the education of youth neither he nor

any other Caristian parent could con-

Catholicity as Tom Payne or other un

would not Mr. James L Hughes be called

olic Separate schools and examining the

books placed in the hands of Catholic

children, Mr. White spoke against such

voted against his own leader. We are glad

having for representative a Catholic

when F.each nationality or Catholic faith

and practice are assalled. We wish we

could say as much of the soi disant Catho-

THE HERESY TRIALS.

trinal matters than they have hitherto

been. Among Presbyterians, who have

heen most rigid in their adherence to their

humanly-made standards, we have wit-

nessed, recently, many instances wherein

lic member for Kent.

believers could be to Caristianity.

Catholic name and instincts.

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(Author of " Mistakes of Modern Infidels REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY, N'AS COFFEY.

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Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record. London, Nat., May 16th, 1891.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

We deem it proper to refer once more to the little flary made by the anti Catholic party in the Outarlo Legislature immediately before adjournment. Mr. Meredith sald :

"The Roman Cath lic Bishops of the neighboring province had contended that they had a right to usurp the control of the educational system, to the exclusion of all others of a different faith."

As the orator did not quote from any pastoral letter or circular issued by any of the Blahops of Quebec on the subject of education we must not attach unlimited credit to every statement he made on the subject. Bat there is one thing certain about Separate school education in that Province : it is that the Protestant Bishops and ministers have the education of the Protestant youth exclusively in their own hands. There is a Protestant Board in the very Council of Education, and the acting superintendent of all the Protestant Separate schools in Lower Canada is a Protestant minister of the Anglican persuaslon. In fact, as the Hon. Mr. Colby said fiom his place in the House of Commons

"We Protestants in Quebec are allowed to manage our schools, colleges and aca-demise, without let or hindrance on the part of the Catholic government. Whatever we suggest is permitted ; whatever we ask for is granted. We are left to ourselves to decide what is best for the Protestant education of our Protestant

There is no man found either in or out of the Quebes Legislature to act the part of Mr. Meredith in calling the attention of the country to the interference of Protestant ministers or Bishops in the management of schools or in their selection of text-books suitable for the education of Protestant children. It is reserved for the Conservative Protestants of Ontario to institute a persecution of cheese paring minutiæ against the rights or privileges of the clergy to look into or suggest anything in the education of youth.

the greatest latitude of bellef has been The British North America Act may allowed : as in the cases of Dr. Dodds, of not have provided for the interference of Edinburgh, and Dr. Briggs, of New York, Bishops in school matters, but the common both of whom maintained in public procorsent of nations with any claim to Chrispositions which must end in the denial of tianity has always favored, and demanded all Caristianity. Yet there is a large even, the attention of the clergy to school party in the respective Churches who susmatters and the vigilant superintendance tain opealy both of these men, and they of priests and Bishops over academies and are placed in positions in the theological universities. Bicause the Act docs not institutions of their Churches wherein empower the Bishops to take into their they do most harm by propagating their own hands the education of Catholic children, therefore Mr. Meredith thinks they should not be allowed to go near the schools or ask what books are placed in the hands of the children. If the State undertook to recommend books of an immoral or atheistic tendency would it not be the duty of the Bishops to interfere ? Would not the parents, the ratepayers and trustees all expect that the Bishops would sound the alarm and openly warn all children egainst attendance at such schools? Bat it may be said in a Christian country like Canada such a state of things as introducing atheistic or immoral books into schools would be an utter impossibility. All we have to say in reply to this assertion is that what happened in other Caristian countries may occur in Canada. In France, Italy and other nations, where the education of the youth was taken out of the hands of the Jesuit Fathers and of other teaching orders, both infidelity and immorality were taught and practised ; and although nelther is permitted, so far, in Canada, the negation of all religion in schools must necessarily lead to the negation of all morality. If will be always necessary that religion and education go hand in hand in the training of our youth, no matter what the British North America Act or Mr. Wm. R. Meredith may opine

hands by an infidel government (the reliability as a truthful record of exists, it existed also at the time when miraculous events, and it will be of no they themselves set up the standard of more authority than the Hindoo Pedus, or revolt against the Oatholic Church. the Zend Avesta of Zorvaster. festor Tyndall? Would be still persist So great is the alarm created by the in saying that the State has the sole

position that it has been decided to bring not the case its existence may fairly be Dr. Briggs to trial for heresy. The Presby taries of Pailadelphia and Washington have passed resolutions, by large mejoritles, petitioning the Ganeral Assembly to put the matter to trial. The New York Presbytery, not so decided in its tone, has appointed a committee which is to report at the May meeting in favor of such action as the committee may seem to be desirable. sistently object. But there are no Tom Presbyterianism itself is in the balance, Paynes or Tyndalls in Canada. Possibly and though Professor Briggs may there are not many, but we know there moster in the Assembly a strong are some professors in our Public schools following, there can be little doubt his as much opposed to Anglicanism or teaching will be condemned, unless some compromise be effected similar to that which was reached a few years ago by the Lat us suppose the possibility of Mr. Canadian General Assembly when Rev. D. Maredith assuming the reins of power, J. Macdonnell was charged with throwing Coristian faith le to be found in the Catha doubt upon the doctrine of everlasting to the Ministry of Education ? And how punishment. But an uncertain sound in olle Church. could any Catholic parent entrust the the present case must inevitably result in education of his children to the State when the spread of the obnoxious doctrine ; the State were composed of Messrs. Wm. while a certain sound aiming at suppress-R. Meredith, James L. Hughes, Rev. Dr. ing such teaching may result in disintegra-Wild and a few other characters notorious tion, which would be extremely provok. for their bigotry and their batred of the ing at the very time when it is the fashion to regard union of the various sects is We are very much gratified to see the

name of our old-time friend, Solomon close at hand. It is certainly a remarkable phenom. White, M. P. P., on every division list enon that beresy trials should multiply as in favor of Catholic rights and immunities they have recently done in the face of the in Separate school legislation. Mr. White fact that almost all the Protestant has been always on the Conservative side Churches now concern themselves less of the House, and an upholder of Mr. W about their distinctive doctrines than they R. Meredith's leadership ; but when the ever did before. This is so notably the French language was proscribed and when case that a recent issue of the New York sttempts were made to prevent priests or Bishops from looking into their own Cath-World says :

"There is a broader spirit in them now "There is a broader spirit in them now than at any earlier time: they pay less attention to the minor matters of the law: they have far less to say regarding doctrines, and concern themselves more with matters of conduct. So notable is this tendency, indeed, that the lines of demarcalian between the approxidastardly attempts at persecution, and to be able to congratulate North Esser in demarcation between the several churches have grown very faint in these who, on principle, stands on the latter days to faint as scarcely to be discovered by the onlooker, so far at least as the Protestant denominations are con-Tory side of the House, but who can rise superior to party and cast cerned. an independent vote on every occasion

Notwithstanding this fact, we have never heard of so many heresy trial as have recently agitated the Protestant world, both in America and Great Britain, especially in America. The World gives the following, which is, no doubt, the correct explanation of the phenomenon :

" The Churches are manifestly less dis-In the present disposition of Protestant. "The Churches are manifesty less dis-posed than ever to go heresy hunting, and yet heresy trials multiply. The inference seems unavoidable that there is more of heresy now than at any former time, or that it is less disposed to put a bridle upon its tongue; and probably both these things are true." ism to close its eyes to diffirences of faith, or rather of opinion, it could ecarcely be expected that prosecutions for heresy would be of frequent occurrence. No one imagines that at the present time the are true. sects are less tolerant of unbelief in doc-

There is no doubt that the Churches are predisposed to shat their eyes to every heretical teaching unless it be so extreme as to threaten the most fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Bat even when the ecclesisstical courts find a preacher guilty, they cannot inflict a punishment which will be a terror. Condemnation will not exclude them from the pulpit ; for, as in the case of Rev. Mr. MacQueary, if they are suspended from the ministry in their own Church, they will find the doors of other churches thrown wide open to receive them as martyre to the truth. Tals gentleman, extremely Agnostic though his views s, at all events, to be honest are, their expression. He stands in upon the ground which Protestantism necessarily takes in all controversy with Catholics-the ground of individual interpretation or private judgment. He denies that there is any authority in the Protestant Episcopal Caurch which has the right to restrain him. Recently, in a lecture which he delivered in New York, he said : "The reformers little thought that in denying and destroying the Church's supremacy, they were using weapons which could and would be turned against the Scriptures. When one authority is overthrown, it is proposed to substitute another."

If his own children were taken out of his authority of Scripture. Take away its if such a divinely appointed authority that its subjects could be law-abiding tain now that everything which Tacy imply that this authority is constant and indestructible ; for if this be called in question at any time. It existed, therefore, when Henry VIII. established the Royal supremacy. It was of obligation when John Knox inaugur. ated the "thorough godly Reformation " in Scotland, and when Martin Luther, John Calvin and Zwieglius did the same in Germany and Switzerland ; and all of these coryphai of Protestantiam should have submitted to it. It is, therefore, clean that only the Catholic Church can assert this authority. She alone can preserve intact and unchangeable the deposit of faith which Christ commanded His Aposiles to teach to all nations ; and this fact alone should convince the contending factions in all the late hereey trials that the only security for the preservation of

SOCIETIES.

Italy does not seem to enjoy the halcyon state of peace and prosperity that was promised by the revoluntionary party when Rome was taken possession of by King Victor Emmanuel, and its rightful ruler, Pope Pius IX, was confined to the halls and enclosed gardens of the Vatican. The people are burdened with a heavy taxation, such as never was experienced under the mild sway of the Papal reign. Thousands are fleeing the country and carrying with them the spirit of discontent and hatred of all governments, engendered at home by the exactions of their new masters. The secret societies of the Mafia and Carbonari, with which all Italy and the Cicilies are honey combed, are setting all law at defiance, both at home and abroad, Brigandage is still rampant, and there seems no force or energy in the Government capable of coping with it. Waile out. rages of the most diabolical nature were being perpetrated in the mountainous districts, the Government was not seriously alarmed; but now the whole population, as well as the men at the helm of state, are in a condition border ing on consternation since the enemy of all order and good government is making itself felt within the very walls of the capital. Despatches from Rome dated May 6th declare that :

"Startling rumors are circulating in the city and causing much alarm at the Vatican and in Government circles. The rumors originated after a fire which yesterday evening was discovered in the barracks occupied by the Carbinieri, a carnetas occupied by the Carbinieri, a picked body of armed and mounted policemen, called the Gendarmeri. The flumes, in spite of the Carbineers, assisted by the troops and the firemen, who were moned to the scene,soon spread to the barns and storehouses adjoining the Carbinieri barracks, where the stock of forage intended for the horses was stored. The stables were soon attacked by the ames, and the terrified horses, liberate with difficulty by the stable guard, rushed frantically down the banks of the Tiber where they were afterwards recaptured."

Since then it has been ascertained that the fire was undoubtedly of an incendiary origin, and that it was the work of the Socialist or revolutionary element, now such an object of terror to the authorities

and virtuous without any belief in a here. they held in the sixteenth and seven after, or any restraint on the human passions by the knowledge of the law of God they would not be agitating for a or the fear of His judgments. The results of such atheistic education are too plainly is certain that when this revision will be visible in the general disregard for law and order that obtains in every populous centre of the peninsula. The lodge room and the secret chamber are now held in more veneration than the temple of the living God, and no man can promise himself. security of life and property unless he become a member of some one of those detestable societies.

The Protestant journals and public speakers in America, who did not conceal their delight at the overthrow of the Pope's temporal power, and who applauded Mazzini and Garibaldi in their efforts to uproot Catholicity, could not have foreseen the inevitable consequences of such impious and unjustifi able proceedings. They certainly did not forecast that what they considered acts of true patriotism were nothing more or less than bold and satanic attempts at the uprooting of the very

ITALY GOVERNED BY SECRET foundations of Obristianity, with all its morality and all its civilizing influences. It is not to be conjectured for a moment

that serious writers and orstors-30ms of them statesmen-would connive at the destruction of all that is loveable and God-fearing in that favored land of Italy. Yet all this, unfortunately, has come to pass under the eyes of Europe and America. What diplomatists of both bemispheres considered an advance on the path of progress has been a relrogade movement all slong the line. When the infinence of the Church began to wane, Socialism and the Mafia societies began to grow in importance. When the Head of Catholicity became a prisoner in his own nalace the brigand and the secret plotter talked abroad and defied all law.

It is about time the Protestant world should open its eyes to the true state of this world's affairs, and acknowledge that nothing is gained for society-no honors acquired for Christianity nor any glory added to civilization-in the destruction of the Papacy. But whatever they may think or devise, and whatever sympathy they may evince towards Italian cut. throats and dagger societies, the Papacy is bound to live and flourish. It has overcome worse and more formidable enemies than the Mafia or their friends and sympathizers and abettors in Eig land and America, for He whose words shall never pass away has said "The gates of hell shall never prevail sgainst things they cannot see eye to eye." As her."

A BELIGERANT ANTI RITUAL IST.

A determined anti-Ritualist, Mr. Luke K. Noyes, writes to the Mail a letter which appears in that journal of the 8th inst. Mr. Noyes says :

"What then is Ritualism? If it be what many think it is, and claim for it, namely, an æsthetic development in worship, then the contest that is being waged against it has no solid foundation ; but if, ou the contrary, it be an attempt to throw back the reformed Church of England to the condition in which the Reformers found her, and to restore against the Ritualistic schism is justi fied at all points, and it must be main-tained at all cost."

Further on this beligerant writer con-

MAY 16, 1891.

teenth centuries is irrevocable, or revision of their Confession of Faith. It completed, the "Standards" will be made broader. That is to say, that several doctrines which were once held to be certainly divine truth, will be left as open questions. Anglicanism is no more infallible than Presbyterianism ; and even if it were true that Anglicaniam

had decided "formally and forever" that certain things are to be regarded as divine teachings, it would not follow that they must be accepted by the present generation, which in human knowledge is fully as wise as genera. tions gone by. Only an infallible Church can assert that its decisions are irrevoc. able. This the Anglican Church does not even claim to be; and the claim would be supremely ridiculous if it were made. Yet Mr. Noyes practically makes this claim when he asserts that its formal decisions are to be adhered to forever."

But is it true that the Church of Ecg. land has ever formally decided against the doctrines enumerated by Mr. Noyes He enumerates 1, Mariolatry, which he explains to be the honor which Catholics pay to the Blessed Virgin. 2. The seven escrements. 3. Certain holy days, among which the feast of Corpus Christi is par ticularly epecified. 4 Receiving the Communion at Easter time. 5 Monthly Communion. 6, Praying before the crucifix and making the sign of the CTOBS.

Now it is a fact that there is no formal condemnation of these doctrines and practices by the Church of England. It is notorious, and the statement is made by Lord Macaulay in his history of Eag. land, that the formularies of the Eoglish Church were constructed on the compromise principle, so as to include within her fold as many Englishmen as possible, whatever might be their belief on these and other points.

Lord Macaulay is not alone in making this statement. Archdeacon Boddy, of Toronto, who is certainly as decided a specimen of Low Churchism as Mr. Noyes, declared, in a sermon delivered the Sunday before last in St. Peter's church of that city, that " our Church in the Articles to a large extent has left many matters open, declining to speak so pointedly as to exclude good men from her communion because in such a reason for adopting this course, he

said : " We know that about many questions Christians maintain very different views, and this though equally distinguished for their religious attainments."

It is true the Archdeacon says that in plainly essential matters such as "the nature of God, and the Holy Trinity, the sufficiency and authority of Scripture

. as well as on the errors of the Church of Rome" the language of the thirty-nine Articles is " clear and ringing," but for this very reason it must be acknowledged that the things mentioned by Mr. Noyes, are not "errors of the Church of Rome ;" for the Articles forever discarded, then I say the fight are not "clear and ringing" on these subjects.

He mentions : Mariolatry, which means the adoration of Mary as a goddess-a doctrine which is not a teaching of the atholic Church. The Cat honors Mary as the Mother of God ; and nowhere do the thirty nine Articles condemn this practice. 2: The seven sac. raments are not denied in the Articles. It is stated in the Anglican "Standards" that there are two sacrments which are "generally necessary for salvation," but it is not asserted that there are not other sacraments which are at least useful in certain states of life. There are many members of the Anglican denomination who assert that the other five sacraments are implied. Holy days are appointed, and the list of them is to be found in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer. Corpus holidays, but the Thursday before Easter is, a day which is as truly dedicated to the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist as is the feast of Corpus Christi. It is the feast of the institution of the Sacrament, and the fact that it is kept by the Church of England, coupled with the statement of the Preface on Ceremonies that it is within the province of the Caurch to appoint " the public and common order" of the liturgy, is an acright to appoint one or two days as she sees fit for the commemoration of any mystery. 4 So far from condemu. ing the Easter Communion, the Praverbook prescribes Communion three times a pious practice to communicate - a practice which, certainly, is not to be condemned if it be fulfilled monthly. 6. Praying before a crucifix is nowhere condemned ; and so far from condemn ing the use of the sign of the cross, it is expressly ordered to be used in the administration of baptism. In the Prayer Book, two feasts of the Holy Cross

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or say to the contrary. "While we must take care not to hurt the feelings of any child," said Mr. Mere dith, "we must insist that the State, not the Church, has the right to control the elucation of a child, no matter what his raligious opinions were." Yet Mr. Meredith pretends to be a

practical Christian, and as such no doubt m ist have real the words of command g ven to the Church by God Himself, "Go and teach all nations." How can the but he endorses the German Rationalistic Church teach any nation where Mr. Protestant view, which eliminates the that there is in the Church a divinely Meredith's principles are upheld and en- miraculous from religion. It is easy to appointed authority which has the right forced? How would Mr. Meredth feel see that this completely undermines the to prevent the teaching of error. " But

doctrines among the rising generation of ministers.

If at the present time open infidelity is so prevalent, it needs not the gift of prophecy to be able to foretell that under such auspices there will in a few years be little, if any, difference between Bob Ingersollism and so called "Orthodox " or " Evangelical " Presbyterianism.

Those Protestants who have still some faith in Christian dectrine within them do not conceal their alarm at this condition of affairs. A number of the ablest Presbyterian divinos in America, aware that the very existence of their Church is threatened, are devoting themselves just now to the task of refating Dr. Briggs, One of these, Dr. Green, of the Princeton Theological Institute, complains that the extreme partisan attitude so unwisely taken by D:. Briggs at this juncture allows

no discretion." Dr. Green seems not so much scandal ized that such opinions should be held in the Church as that Dr. Briggs has forced on the discussion as to the inerrancy of Holy Scripture; and, certainly, the latter by his defiant attitude leaves to the Church no alternative except to approve or condemn. Dr. Green continues :

"It compels the Caurch nolens volens to face the alternative of endorsing or refusing to endorse the sentiments of his Inaugural. To take no action is to endorse and quietly to suffer these sentiments to become the ruling policy in the seminaries of the Church for all time to come. And to do this is to change its base completely, to permit its doctrinal standards to fall into contempt and to give up its cardinal tenet of the supreme authority of the revealed Word of God."

It must be added that not only does Dr. Briggs attack the truth of Sulpture,

This is exactly the weak point in Protestantism of all shades.

While we certainly do not and cannot ympathize with the Rationellem or Delem of those who have been charged with the heresies we have indicated, and while on the other hand we perfectly appreciate the zeal of those who are arging on the prosecutions, inasmuch as they desire to preserve in their respective sects some serablance of Christian truth, we must say that whatever consistency there is in the whole aff dr belongs to the prosecuted parties. They are acting upon the paimary principle upon which all Protestant-

ism is based-the supremacy of the individual judgment as to the interpretation and sense of Holy Scripture. The prosecutors in all these cases are horrified at the denial of the primary truths of Christianity, but they do not reflect that they have themselves brought on this state of affairs by substituting private judgment for the supreme authority of the Catholic Church in all matters of faith, morality and Church discipline.

When they prosecute unorthodox clergymen for heresy, what do they imply ? It is equivalent to an assertion

who have taken in hand the governmen of all Italy with Rome as its capital. Coming on the heels of the terrific explo sion of two hundred and fifty tons of gun powder, which shook the whole city, as i by an earthquake, and damaged, it is thought, irretrievably the magnificent stained glass windows of St. Peter's and of other shurches, the burning of the Government cavalry storages, added to the general alarm, and caused macy wise

heads to ask "What next ?" The ungovernable multitude of idlers and irreligious knight errante, that have been at tracted to Rome by the revolutionary

party of which Orispi and Mazzlai were the leaders, fancy that every outrage will be overlooked if only perpetrated by the right men and in the name of liberty. Since the departure of the French troops at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and the occupation of Rome by the King

of Sardinia, nothing has been left undone to degrade religion, in the eyes of the Roman populace. The Pope's remonstrances have been totally disregarded by the new Parliament, the religious orders of men and women whose mem bers gave gratuitious instruction to the youth of the city, or tended the poor and the bed ridden in the hospitals, have been all banished, and their convents seized upon, to make room for the military. The grandest old monuments of piety have been torn down and erased with vandal barbarity ; and laws were passed to compel young priests and students ready for ordination to join the ranks of the army. All these outrages, done in the name of law and sanctioned by Government, could not help lessening the respect for religion and public mortality that ought to prevail in every civilized community. The new govern

ment, which supplanted the paternal regime of the Popes, imagined that it could dispense with all forms of religion ;

"The question at issue is this : 'Shall the Church of England in Canada remain a Protestant and Reformed Church, or shall she return to the teachings and practices of the Church of Rome Ritualism is the effort to bring her back to the Roman obedience, and to restore Rome's teaching; and where the Ritualists have fully developed they have simply developed into the propagators of Romish error."

We have before now frequently protest. ed against the venom poured out by socalled Evangelicals against the Catholic Church, when they rail against Ritual. ists, who are simply the exponents of one of the forms which Protestantism takes by virtue of its primary principle of private judgment. The Ritualists Christi is not mentioned as one of these are at least as impregnable in their position, on this principle, as the most rabid Evangelicals or Low churchmen. They are as much entitled as Mr. Noyes himself to hold their own views of the proper interpretation of Scripture; and they have very solid reasons for believing that their interpretation is correct when they state that the Low churchmen have rejected many things which are taught in Scripture. It is nothing less than unmitigated arrogance on the part of the knowledgment of the Catholic Church's last named party to assume that they are infallible, or that because the first Protestants rejected or adopted a doctrine, that it is therefore certainly false or true ; and that it must be " forever so held. But in any case, the Ritualists a year ; and thus, 5, it implies that it is are as truly Protestant as are the Low Churchmen. They are equally the product of the ecclesiastical rebellion which its propagators are so fond of naming by that very inappropriate title "the Reformation." There is no honesty in abusing Catholics on account of the idiosyn cracies of Ritualism.

The Presbyterians, who are surely as good judges of sound Protestantism as are also ordered to be celebrated. Anglican Low churchmen, do not main. Mr. Noyes' zeal in condemning Ritual-

1891.

ything which ath and seven irrevocable, or gitating for a on of Faith. It revision will be dards" will be s to say, that were once hald uth, will be left glicanism is no resbyterianism : hat Anglicaniam y and forever to be regarded would not follow ccepted by the hich in human wise as genera. infallible Church ions are irrevoc. an Church does ; and the claim liculous if it were practically makes asserts that its o be adhered to

e Church of Hag. decided against ed by Mr. Noyes ? iolatry, which he r which Catholica in, 2. The seven holy days, among ous Christi is par 4 Receiving the ime. 5 Monthly ying before the the sign of the

there is no formal se doctrines and b of England. It tatement is made his history of Eag laries of the Eogstructed on the , so as to include ny Englishmen as ght be their belief ints.

ot alone in making hdeacon Boddy, of ainly as decided burchism as Mr. s sermon delivered ast in St. Peter's hat " our Caurch in rge extent has left declining to speak exclude good men n because in such e eye to eye." As ing this course, he at about many ques. intain very different ugh equally distin. igious attainments." deacon says that in atters such as "the be Holy Trinity, the hority of Scripture as on the errors of e" the language of icles is " clear and this very reason it ged that the things oyes, are not " errors me ;" for the Articles d ringing " on these

richtry, which means fary as a goddess-a ot a teaching of the Mother of God ; and rty nine Articles con. 2: The seven sao. enied in the Articles. nglican "Standards" sacrments which are ry for ealvation," but at there are not other are at least useful in fe. There are many Anglican denomint that the other are implied. Holy ted, and the list of d in the calendar of mon Prayer. Corpus tioned as one of these hursday before Easter as truly dedicated to nt of the Eucharist as pus Christi. It is the tion of the Sacrament, at it is kept by the nd, coupled with the Preface on Ceremonies the province of the t " the public and comthe liturgy, is an acthe Catholic Church's one or two days as the commemoration of So far from condemn. ommunion, the Praver-Communion three times s, 5, it implies that it is e to communicate - a certainly, is not to be it be fulfilled monthly. e a crucifix is nowhere d so far from condemn ne sign of the cross, it is red to be used in the of baptism. In the o feasts of the Holy Cross d to be celebrated. al in condemning Ritual-

MAY 16, 1891.

iens evidently outstrips Lis judgment. But it is easy to see that the real object of his hatred is the Catholic Church. which he has not even the common polite. ness to designate otherwise than by nicknames.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL ACT.

We have no ides just now of the inten. tions of Mr. Mowat's government in regard to any emelioration it contemplates in the Separate school law. It ought to appear just and reasonable, however, that Catholics should come in for some share of the charges for the better that are every year found advisable and that are recommended to the Legislature by our Minister of Education. So far as any changes have come to light through the columns of the Toronto press, we see nothing that Catholics have reason to rejoice over. We had a glimmering of hope that some attempt would be made at assimilating the Separate schools of Ontario with the liberal spirit that pervades every clause of the laws enacted and vigorously applied in the Protestant Separate school manage ment of the lower Province. There, for instance, there is " in the Council of Public Instruction a Protestant committee which makes regulations for all the Protestant schools, both elementary and normal, for boards of examiners, school inspectors, text-books, also concerning the organization, government and discipline of Protestant schools, and the classification of schools and teachers." Is it utterly im-

porsible for the Liberal Government of of Ontario to do anything of that nature for the Catholics who support them and keep them in office ? Then, again, in Quebec, the Protestant Central Board of Examiners, acting under the regulation of the Protestant Committee, has alone power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in Protes-

tant schools. Will it ever be possible for the Liberal Government of Protestant Optario to make any such liberal pro visions for the Catholic minority ? Down there, once more in the Catholic Province of Quebec "there are five

regular inspectors and three partial in spectors appointed upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee to inspect the Protestant schools of the Province, and their salaries are paid out of the general taxes of the country." Will the Liberal Province of Protestant Ontario ever be so kind to the Catholic minority as to grant them the privilege of more than two Catholic inspectors? And yet, there are not quite 200,000, Protestants in the Province of Quebec, whereas the Oatholics of this Province number at least 400 000.

Not only is there no Catholic Cummittee of Public Instruction in Ontario, or Catholic Board of Examiners, but the few Catholics who could be examiners by law in the past are depived of that privilege by the late smendments to the school law, as enacted last week in the Parlisment of Toronto. Up to this time the chsirman of the Board of Catholic Separate School Trustees was an examiner by law at the entrance examinations for the Collegiate Institute. It was considered fair and just that Catholic children who presented the past are deprived of that privilege by that Catholic children who presented themselves at the entrance examinations should have some one among the examiners

who would see to their getting fair play. The writer of these lines could quote instances of examinations at which the Catholic children did not get fair play. He knows also that when Catholic children find themselves, for the first time, in the midst of Protestant teachers and non Catholic surroundings they are abashed and unnerved, and sometimes, through natural timidity, incapable of coolly examining the written questions and solving them. Did they see a friend whom they could trust among the examiners-one on whom they could depend for impartiality and full justice -they would feel at perfect ease, and apply themselves readily and with courage to the task set before them. The amended school law deprives the Catholic children of this advantage. It enacts that : "The Catholic Separate school trustees shall, on or before the first day of June, appoint an examiner for the purpose of such examination." It goes on to tell who the examiner must be : "The persons qualified to be appointed examiners shall be persons holding certfi-cates as first class teachers actually engaged 10th April : cates as first class teachers actually engaged in teaching, providing always that any per-son actually engaged in teaching who is the holder of a second class provincial certifi-cate, and who has five years' experience as a teacher may be appointed eximiner, where a first class teacher is not available within such High School district." This clause of the Amended School Act leaves it utterly impossible for Catholics to be represented at the entrance examinations, except in one or two cities, such as Ottawa or Toronto, and possibly not even in these. Take London for instance : What man holding a first or second class certificate, actually engaged in teaching, can be found there to represent the Catholic trustees except the male teacher of the high fourth. But he would be an examnot allowed in law or equity. Tae trustees of the Catholic Separate ing passages occur in the letter signed have no place nor voice in parliament : iner of the work of his own pupils, which is not allowed in law or equity.

request some one smong the professors April 10.h :

Protestants, but enacts that "Protestants alone shall have the power to grant. diplomas valid for teaching in Protestant schools."

THE PARNELL DELEGATES.

One of the most striking characteris. tics of the Irish people is undying at tachment to their chieftains : and we believe never in Ireland's chequered history has there been an instance of this trait in the national character more visibly sustained than in the present deplorable crisis. Notwithstanding that Mr. Parnell's leadership was negatived by a large majority of the Irish members of Parliament, and another elected to fill his place; in spite of the lesson taught in the elections of Kilkenny and Sligo; and although the unanimous voice of the priests and Bishops of Ireland has been raised sgainst his continued leadership, still a very large and influent.al number of

people, both in Ireland and on this continent, adhere to the motto written over the platform at the Montreal meeting on last Friday evening : " The Old Fleg, the Old Cause, and the Old Leader." True it is that Mr. Parnell's adherents are more active, if not more aggreesive, than the followers and friends

of Mr. McCarthy ; and, no doubt the appeals made to Irish patriotism and the elequence of such skilled debators and parliamentarians as John Redmond, T. Harrington and others, exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the unreflecting

and excitable class of our people. When Mr. Fox visited Montreal and other cities of Canada and the States, with the avowed purpose of ascertaining the views of Irishmen inhabiting those districts, he held no public meet. ing, nor did he utter a word that could be interpreted as a wish to transfer to our peaceful shores the dissensions and civic broils that are just now bringing disgrace upon the men at home. As was lately said by the Archbishop of

Cashel at a meeting in Thurles : "We used to be formidable alike to the foreign foe and to the domestic oppressor.

Mr. Fox, the envoy of the Irish federaany kind, but merely to ascertain by private interview the feelings and convic-tions of the Irish Catholic element on this Conference of Full to the length that the tion, had instructions to force no public continent. And for such moderation both he and the party he represented have risen in the estimation of all Irishmen, both here and in the neighboring republic. Mr. Redmond, with all his eloquence, did not explain the reasons that prevent Mr. Parnell's signature to the cheque that would unlock \$200,000 in Paris and save evicted tenants from penury and starvation ; and yet the world knows that all this money was contributed by Irishmen in Australia and on this continent for no other purpose but for sustaining Irish tenants in their conflict with landlordism. The money is lying usplees in Paris. Mr. McCarthy has made every possible effort to obtain Mr. Parnell's signature for the withdrawal of the money, and its fair distribution according to the intentions of the donors. As was written by Mr. Knox, the Protes tant Liberal member for Cavan, on the

school are then compelled by law to E. F. V. Knox, House of Commons,

April 10.h:
April 10.h:
Considering the great kindness which Protestants, to represent them at the entrance examinations.
What must necessarily occur in London, must also occur in Guelph, in Brantford, in St. Thomas, Ingersoll and St. Cather-ines, and in every other city or town that boasts of a Collegiate Institute. No Catholic is allowed on the Board of Examiners for such a trivial matters as the entrance examination, in the liberal, en-lightened Province of Protestant Contry: and it would not be quite so provoking if it did not examiners that in such glaring contrast with the generosity of a neighboring Catho-lic Province that not only leaves the entrance examination in the hands of Protestants, but enacts that "Protes-ing Jones aball have the nower to grant "Considering the great kindness which nell downwards. Of each and every one of them it may be said, ' Gaudet que viam fecisse ruinam

It has come to a very deplorable pass in Irish politics when Protestant gentlemen must take up the cudgels to sustain truth and write in defence of the honor and good name of a Catholic Bishop.

It is to be hoped and anxiously prayed for that no such embroilments may be transferred from the political arena in Ireland to the cities and dioceses of this Ireland to the cities and diodegates continent. All and sundry delegates from Ireland should be told to settle their differences at home. We want no civil The ray of the hidden star. differences at home. We want no civil war in Canada at least. And we are of opinion that before one cent of money is contributed, the \$200 000 now lying idle in the banks at Paris should be made use of, and applied, as the donors intended, for the relief of the suffering, evicted tenants, who depended on those contributions to sustain them in their glant fight with the rack renting landlords of Ireland.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION AGAIN.

The Presbyterian Review, of Toronto, is much offended at our exposure of the falsehoods told by Rev. Professor McVicar in his article on "French Evangelization," which recently appeared in that paper, being republished from the Presbyterian College Journal. The Review takes good care, however, not to attempt to refate our proofs that the Professor was fibbing In answer to our remark that the French-Canadians will not receive much light of faith by having taught to them a "Standard of Faith " in which Presbyter. ians themselves no longer believe, the Review tells us that the Bible, and not the Westminster Confession, is the "supreme standard " of Presbyterian Faith.

We are well aware that this is the assertion which is always on the lips of Pres. byterian divines, but we are equally aware that they teach the Westminster Confesslon, with its many absurdities, all the present was especially remarkable. same ; and that is the spiritual food with

which they propose to nourish the hungry souls of the French Canadians who will listen to their teachings. Some of these absurdities have befcre now been ably pointed out by the Ray. Philip Schaff in his arguments in favor of the revision of the Confession ; but we need not refer to them here more than to say that this rev. gentleman, one of the ablest Presbyterian divines on this continent, declares that the dogmatic teaching of the Confession, that the Pope is anti Christ, is founded upon a fasle exegesls of Scripture, and the cry for

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. And sicklike, ordsin all judges, magis-

proof, so we have nothing so answer on

this score, except that the Review simply

shuts its eyes to the facts of the case. It

On a Picture of John Boyle O'Reilly.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Who to zers his fellows above-Strong and mighty, yet tender and mild, With a gleam of unearthly love.

With a steady upward aim, And a spirit within from God and Truth Neither tyrant nor prison could tame.

A noble brow, speaking high resolve

Eyes like two mirrors of liquid flame

Reflecting the soul within, Bright as the blaze of an Eastern gem Unclouded by shade of sin ;

To hght up this dismal sphere. Eyes that at will could flash or dim With the smile or the human tear.

Which reveals the book of his life-That bock whose every unsullied leaf Is with deeds of bravery rife.

But, alas for earth and alas for man !

But the noble life will live for aye,

mighty heart All the echoes of time shall fill.

May, 1891.

F. T.

The light of that winsome face Has waned and vanished like dying day In the coldness of Death's embrace.

That face is the shining title page

Flinging forth rays from the mighty mind

noble face-the face of a king

is no wonder that it cannot see.

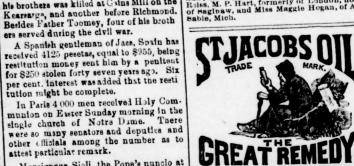
A.to. MEAT.-Beef, by carcass, 6.50 to 8 (0); mut-ton. per 1b. 6 to 7; lamb. per 1b. 10 to 11; sprig lamb, per quarter, 1.25 to 1.50; yeal, per carcass, 510 6; pork, per cevt, 5 75 to 6 (0); pork, per quarter, 7 to 8. Toronto, May 14 - Wurtz-Rad winter, commandment. We showed already at length that this is a gross falsehood. The Review does not attempt to refute our

Western markets have been reported steady all the week, and only a fair run is looked for next week. SHEEP AND LAMBS.— The supply was liberal to data's was confined to a few buyers for speculation, and they bore down hard, values rauging and they bore down hard. values rauging and they bore down hard, values rauging and they bore down hard. values rauging and they bore down hard, values rauging and they bore down hard. values rauging and they bore down hard, values rauging and they bore down hard. values rauging and they bore down hard with take a decline of nearly do to have disposed of the stock on saie. The market iendency. Eastern markets reported are mything but encouraging, and the pros-pects are for lower prices unless the supply is very light next week. How a the market, however, ruled slow and weak with a diliness from the shipping demand, but this is not surprising when the sloration, averaging over 15 cars per day for the week past; prices to day were all of 5 to like per ewt. lower, the balk of the best ious selling at 5.20 with 5.25 tor a few prime selected hogs. Pigs hold their own better approaching warm weather and the conse-quent demand for lighter meats.

Though the busy brain is still, And the thoughts he breathed from the Overworked, broken-lown, prematurely Overworked, broken--lown, prematurely aged men or those suffering from excesses or indescretions will find a certain cure in Dr. Williams' Fink Pills. They supply the material necessary to enrich the blood, build up the nerves and restore the shattered system. Never fail. Sold by all dealers, or sent on receipt of price-50c. per box, or five boxes for §2-by addressing The Dr. William Med. Co., Brockville, Ont. There was an extraordinary inflax of strangers into Rome during Holy Wesk this year, and the Romans themselves manifested great devotion in attending the ceremonics of the holy time. There were immense corgregations in all the churches, and the large number of men present was emselved to mankable. Brockville, Ont. BIRCH. The Rev. Father Toomey of Polo, Ill, participated in fifteen engagements while in the United States navy. He was wounded before Fort Sampter. One of his brothers was killed at G sins Mill on the Kersarga and another before Richmond

In London Township, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. John Dignas of a son.

MARRIED. MARRIED. At the Church of the Macred Heart, Sagi-naw, Micn., Dec. 24, 1890 by Kev. Father Reliss, M. P. Hart, formerly of London, now of Maghaw, and Miss Maggie Hogan, of Au Sable, Mich.

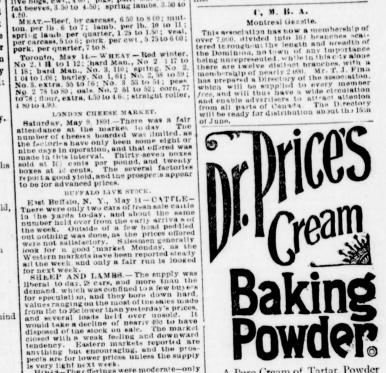


Headache,

WEDDING BELLS.

5

And eicklike, ordein all judges, maging piace, rank, or quality, and ministers at new covenant, whereof the tends olows." In the Covenant which follows, we are totate: "We believe with our hearts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our hands, cal constantly efficient before Gdi totation of the starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our hands, cal constantly efficient before Gdi totation of the starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while follows, we are starts." The Confession is further styled in the confers of undoubled truth and religion, pieasing totation of the starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts of the starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our down while starts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our and contaunting still be starts with our hearts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our first of the starts with our hearts, confer with our mouths, subscribe with our hearts, confer with subscribe with our hearts, confer with subscribe with with the subscribe with the subscribe with the



A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

Noother baking powder does such work GRAND TRUNK RY

Oueen's Birthday, 1891.

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D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Importer of Diamonds, Watches and *Jewellery*. Manufacturing and Fine Watch Repairing. 77 Yonge Street. Second Door North of King, TORONTO.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Now that it is clear they cannot rule, they try to rula; and if in any case a Home Buler is defeated in Great Britain, as a consequence of Parnellite efforts to create prejudice against the Home Rule cause, they chuckle to think of the ruin they have wrought."

This letter was called forth by a statement of Mr. Timothy Harrington in the Rotunda, viz. : "That the Bishop of the diocese in which Cavan is situated refused to receive Mr. Knox because he was a Protestant. He was very uncom fortable and said they wanted a Catholic for that constituency." On the day following a flat contradiction was given to the above statement, in a public letter signed, Edward McGennis, Bishop of Kilmore. From the House of Commons Mr. Knox wrote in protestation of such an aver-

being changed so as to be more in accord with common sense and Christian truth. The Review further tells us that we are wrong in asserting that "Presbyterians appointed to fil the vacancies in the themselves no longer believe their own Confession." It alds that we "must have

a low estimate of the honesty of our (Presbyterian) ministers who solemnly subscribe this Confession, and publicly accept it at their ordination."

We will let the Review draw this conclusion if it deem proper ; but it is none the less true that the Confession is acknowledged to be "behind the age." We were told not long ago by the chief organ of Presbyterianism in Chicago that the Confession is fit only to be thrown under the table, and a New York religious paper recently informed us that the majority of Presbyterian divines in that city are Unitariaus. Surely, then, there is not left much faith in the Confession. If there were, there would not need to be so loud a cry for baving substantial changes made in it.

Further, the Review tells us that this manual of theology " does not profess to be infallible. It were well for its credit that it made no such profession. Absurdity cannot well be infallible. Yet we find that such a claim was actually made for it by the Presbyterian kirk of former days. Why, if it were not infallible, did the General Assembly of the 12th of August, 1639, demand and obtain from Parliament, the enactment of the Act passed in 1640, to the effect that the Confession,

the effect that the Confession, "Be subscribed by all his majesty's subjects of what rank and quality seever, under all civil poins . . . and that the same be publicly read and scorn by the whole members of parliament claim ing voice therein; otherwise the refueers to subscribe and score the same shall

expected that at the next consistory, which te soon to be held, an Irish Cardinal

E. B. A.

The Siratford Times of May 6 says that the Emeraid Beneficial Association, which has recently been organized in that city, is becoming a powerful organization. At the last regular meeting held in the C. M. B. A. hall last Monday evening a large number of applications were submitted to the Ere-cutive Committee for their approval.

Funeral of the late J. J. Doherty.

of applications were submitted to the Exe-cutive Committee for their approxal. Peterborough Examiner. The very large attendance, and other incl-dents of the fundral of the late John Joseph Doherty, eldest son of Mr John Doherty, which took piace this morning at 9 o'c.ock, show the high esteem in which he was held. The further were in grant of the late John Joseph Doherty, eldest son of Mr John Doherty, which took piace this morning at 9 o'c.ock, show the high esteem in which he was held. The further were in grant of the late John Joseph Jamot. The funderal was conducted under the subject of the Emeral Baneficial Asso-ciation, of which the decased was a re-spected member, and a procession of about eighty members headed the funeral cortege. The bearers being Merss? C E Roach. Ed. Welch, Rafus Stevenson J. J. Sneehy, A. G. Gouds and Jos. Cahill. High Mass was sung at 51. Feter's Cathedra by the chapilan of the association, Revesuet. After having attended the remarks the E. B. A. members returned to their late. Brother to the K. C. cemetery, it, when it was moved by Mr. W. J. Devin, seconded by Mr. Athanoise Merrier, that a letter of con-divences by laced non the records of the association, and ther of the deceased mem-ber Accordingly the following address was arated: JMB DHERTY, Esq. -DEAE SIR-We, the members of the Emeraid Beneficial Associa-tions this Association of your great breatword deepest and most heartfelt sym-painy with yourself and them, and to ex-press our deep sense of regret at the great fors the Association say a member, we deal of Brother Doberty, one of its most estimated and strated mind, irreproach-able the rain and the at and the axis of the associations as a member, and in a social sense his eultivated mind, irreproach-able device and respected by all. In conclu-tion, we pray that God, whom your son and our device and respectated yind. In conclu-tion, we pray that God, whom your son and word device piets, may comfort you and your denily in your hour of deep bereave-ment.

Bigned on behalf of Branch 21, ED. O'NEIL, President.



LARDINE! The Famous Heavy-bodied Oil for all Machinery. It never gums or clogs, and wears equal to Lard or Seal Oil.

Our Specialties are Cylinder, Engine, Lardine, Eureka, Bolt-Cutting, Spindle, Wool and Harness Oil.

MCCOLL BROS. & CO. TORONTO.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MAY 16, 1811;

" Baby Patrick."

Bo they've christened the baby Patrick'! What a name to give their boy ! o be langhed at on the play ground, And wither their reashoute 197. is counds as all over Irish That I'd rather have caused him 'Ike,' r'Jonathan.' Seth 'or 'Nathan'-Bat 'Patrick' I disilke."

Thus flippantly spoke a maiden Of the upstart, shoddy style, Who had never read the story Of her father's periess isle, Nor had heard of Patrick Sarsfield, Hibernia's lightning "lance," Nor of Duke Magonta. Patrick MacMahon, chief of Frace;

Wor of Patrick Cleburne-" rebel" We called him in the war-Whose charging cheer was music Away on the font afar; Nor of counties other soldiers, A way on the rolliers, Nor of countless other soldiers, Aud of statesmen great and good, Who deemed it a badge of hoaver The name she would have tabooed.

I love the old name of Patrick, And none in adopted land, Would wear it to day more proudly if stamped by the soggarth's hand. For the true American bonors The man, not the name, I ween, And he values not less the coleen Who sings of the shamrock green.

Who sings of the baby Patrick " To hold up his head at school; That they are not of the genuine Irish Whicowardly play the fool. Let him do but his duty bravely To God and his country dear. And his beautiful patronymic Shall always sound pleasant here. - Richard Outland - Richard Oulahan.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The band is the symbol of the people; the sword, of the lord; the barracks, of the king; and the ironclad of the emperor. king; and the ironclad of the emperor. If there were any bigher means of cen-tralizing force, there would be a rank still higher than imperialism. But when the tree of force has reached its fall growth, it must flower, and fall in seed. The flower of force is the jowelled crown of an emperor, and the seed of that gaudy flower, with its roots in the tolling hearts of the millions, is unrest, disorder, and rebellion.-John Boyle O'Reilly. Late me them, learn that we can never be

Lost us, then, learn that we can never be lonely or forsken in this life. Shall they forget us because they are "made per-fect?" Shall they love us the less because feet i" Shall they love us the less because they now have the power to love us more ? If we forget them not, shall they not re-member us with God ? No trial, then can isolate us, no sorrow can cut us off from the Communion of Sainta. Kneel down, and you are with them; ift up your eyes, and the heavenly world, high above all peturbation, hance serencip above all peturbation, hange serenely overhead; only a thin veil, it may be, disate between. All whom we lovel, and floats between. All whom we lovel, and all who loved us, whom we still love no less, while they love us yet more, are even near, because ever in His presence in Whom we live and dwell - Cardinal Mag

"Mother most pure, the Mother most chaste, the Mother most antiable, the Mother most admirable." O ideal of beauty unconceived by the heart of man ! Never among the fair forms of antiquity is the type to be seen of that which, under all its variaties, the most ignorant will now recognize as the one Christian idea of the Mother of God! How should it be otherwise? How should sinful man, however gifted, imagine the resemblance of her who was conceived without sin ? Jeaus and Mary! The idea after which your earthly representations aim is a your earthly representations aim is a revelation to man, not a creation of his own mind.-Miriam

Shelly says, our Mother is a mirror, In whom, as in the spiendor of the Sun, All shapes looked glorious which thou gazest on;

and every Oatholic soul will understand the following words of Robert Browning :

There is vision in the heart of each, Of Jas.ico, Mercy, Wisdom, Tenderness To wrong and pain, and knowledge of their oure And these imboded in a Woman's form, That best transmits them pure as first re-

From God above her to mankind below !

If those who are outside the one fold of God can bring to the feet of the "Immaculate and unspotted Virgin" a "Immaculate and unspotted tight garland of flowers of so much beauty, what must we do, who are of the House-what must we do, who are poets or artists

do with your short life, that its kiss was never laid on your sweet lips, or weighed down earthward the lide of your pathetic eyes. It was truly well, for, among all those glorious blessings and tender prom-ises which we call "the beatitudes," what so glorious, what so full of tenderness as the one which tell us that "blessed are the clean of heart. for they shall we find? clean of heart : for they shall see God ?-Christian Reid

A HUNDRED AND FORTY RELIGIONS.

A HUNDRED AND FORTY RELIGIONS. The census announcement that there are a bundred and forty religious bodies in the United States, exclusive of many independent congregations, will be re-ceived with some surprise by most people whose knowledge of different sects does not embrace more than a disclosed by it the most. In the list as disclosed by the preliminary bulletin issued by the Geneus Bureau from Washington are General Six-Principle Baptists, the Schwerkfeldians, the Theosophical Sod-ety, the Life and Advent Unios, and others which to a majority of people will be entirely new. With a hundred and forty crede formally adopted and "many independent organizations" with their own notions besides, the task of those who favor Church union is difficult indeed. If only the more numerous denomina-tions existed the labor of effecting a unity of Churches with regard to polity and the of Churches with regard to polity and the more essential doctrines might be easier, but what shall be said when a hundred little denominations, sturdy in their be-liefs and customs, are in the field, loth to give them up?

BETTER TO TRAIN THAN TO BREAK. We find the appended bit of wiedom in

Harper s Bazar : "Parents have proudly told me of sickening battles with their children, will pitted against will, till at last the stronger pitted against will, till at last the stronger physique gained the mastery, and the child's 'will was broken.' Such victories are worse than defeats. I have seen a father and his little boy stand pitted against each other, with a look in each face that I could call nothing but hatred, and when I thought of the power of the one and the helplessness of the other. I and when I thought of the power of the one and the helpleseness of the other, I could not but admire the boy's pluck. There should be no such occssions. The parent stands convicted of utter stupidity in finding himself in any such situation. "There are times when it is wiser for the parent to ignore some mood on the

the parent to ignore some mood on the child's part. The part of the parent should be in ever seeking the wise oppor-tunity to impress the child with the vir tae that is the reverse of some fault it

the that is the reverse of some fault if fails into. Children pass through various phases, and some dragon of a fault that one has been worrying over and planning against suddenly vanishes into thin air and is no more. Sometimes one fixes a fault by noticing it too much. It becomes a concession of nervourses. The child fault by noticing it too much. It becomes an expression of nervousness. The child repeats a fault through an iaability to repeats a fault through an iaability to pass over it. It becomes like a hard word in the speling-book that he has met be-before. He recognizes the word without kaowing is name, and at the same moment remembers his struggles with it, and the painful impression file him with nervousness, his mind becomes confused, and he cannot control his thought. It is more the foult as with the hard word.

wise with a fault, as with the hard word, to let it go, to escape it. Omit the hard word ; avoid anything to excite the habit ual fault. Presently the child forgets the fault. It may be said that injudicious faults."

The writer does not advert to powerful persuasive influence in the uands of Caristian parents—especially of Caristian mothers — in the correction of children's faults. The writer once heard a distinguished

non Catholic woman lament, before a large assemblage of women, the short-signtedness of that religion which bert large assemblage of women, the short-sightedness of that religion which took the Biessed Mother and her Divine Child out of nursery and school-room. Never more than in their "angel in-fancy" are children moved by an appeal is uneir supernatural instincts. To be good, like the Infant Jesus, whose pictured face on the wall is as familiar as his own in the mirror; to be good to please the dear guardian angel, whose invisible wings eafold him night and day; how many a little one can be led sweetly along through the little tasks

with so little fret ; so faw punishments ?

was asked once of a happy mother. "I hardly know," she answered ; "unless it be that I show my children !

why.

POOR LIONELLO.

One beautiful morning in the year 1853, His Holiness Pius IX. was taking his outomary stroll through the garden of the Vatican. As he entered a shady walk he met a boy apparently six years old, whose little hands were filled with flowers, evidently gathered from the pontifical borders. When he caught sight of the Holy Father the little fellow hastily dropped his odoriterous harvest sight of the Holy Father the intue fellow bastily dropped his odoriterous harvest on the gravel path and stood still with downcast eyes and blushing face. The Pontiff smiled, and approaching the child said, in the kindest manner:

" My child, where did you get those pretty flowers ?" "Over there, Holy Father ; I gathered

them in your own garden." "Well, why did you throw them down

when you saw me ?" "Because mamma is over yonder, and she strictly forbade me to touch one of at stake ; and it does not see, poor blind one ! where it is being led by this disobed

the flowers." "So, my child, you disobeyed your good mother; that was wrong, very wrong indeed; but I know you are sorry, for I see the tears in your eyes, so I forgive you this time, for her sake and for myself. Should you not like to pluck some more pretty flowers?" "O yes, Holy Father, I should. I do love camelias and lillies," said the boy, quickly forgetting the past. ience to a superior who has a right to command, or by this sensual affection which gradually destroys the candor and reserve which made it so beautiful in the

eyes of angels. One day a young girl, kneeling in the confessional before a priset, continued in-sensible to the earnest words of her spirit-ual father, who begged her to sacrifice a guilty affection. There was the beginning of a struggle in her conscience, but alse stifled it with the words, "I cannot !" " My child," said the priset, " be frank : it is counced or i will not ?? love camelias and lillies," said the boy, quickly torgetting the past. "Well, my son, I give you full per-mission to take them. But look at these handsome roses; should you not perfer one of them ?" "O thank you, Holy Father, I should like to have that large open white rose. My mamma loves the Pope, and I should like to offer it to her in memory of you; she would keep it always."

she would keep it always." "What is your name, my little one?" inquired Pius IX., cutting it for him. "Lionello, Holy Father." The Pope asked the child asveral other

The Pope asked the child several other questions, to which the latter replied with the candor of his age, and then gave him his blessing. A shade came over Lion-ello's countenance, and he timidly looked up at the kind Pontiff, as if something else were wanted. The mute petition was quickly understood by the saintly Vicar of Carlst, who, like his Master, made himself humble with the lowly. "What is it, my son 1-you want some-thing else ?"

thing else ?" "Holy Father, you blessed me though I was spolling your garden," replied the boy. Then in words that seemed to be inspired, he added, "Pethaps you will bless my father, too, although he fought against your soldiers ?"

"I bless him with my whole heart, my child " "Then he is no longer an enemy of the

Pope, if you bless him, is he ?" "I pardon him as I do all my rebellious

children.' "Os, how happy my dear mamma will

" Oh now nappy my dear making with be !" cried the child. " Well, now, Lionello, go to your ex-cellent mother; try to be a good by; obey your parents in all that is just and right, and be sure you never forget that the Pope gave you his paternal and priestly biessing." The how ran to his mother, and the

The boy ran to his mother, and the Pope, followed by his chamberlain, con-tinned his morning walk. Years have rolled by and we find our-selves in the month of November, 1869. A numerous army, made up of hired assasing, secret societies. revolutionists, freethinkers, athelets and foreign meddlers fell upon the spot of earth which had been the home of what is most holy and right here below. Rome, for a moment threatened by Garibaldian hordes, had been rescued by the heroism of the Pontifical Z juaves and the French battalions. A few days after the battle of Mentana A few days after the battle of Medium Pius IX, paid a visit of charity to an ambulance, in which there were several Galibaldians. In passing through the wards he stopped at the bedside of a young

wards ne stopped at the bedside of a young man dangerously wounded. "Here is a Carbonaro," said the infirm-arian in an undertone; "He refuses all spiritual aid, although he will surely de "

die." "Poor young man," murmured Pius

IX, going closer; then, having looked attentively at him, he exclaimed : " Lio-



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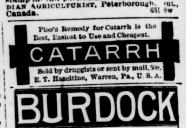
THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Our separated brethren should be consistent Catholics, while accepting the Bible, and respecting all it propounds, yet maintain that God never intended "Tell me, my child, have you the cour age to say to me and to say to the good God, 'I will not ?'" it to be the sole and exclusive guide of faith. We maintain that our Blessed Redeemer confided His teaching orally to the Apostles; and that part only of what had thus been revealed was rewhat had thus been revealed was re-duced to writing. We contend that it was not the design of God, in inspiring the Holy Apostles and Evangelists to write the various portions of the New Testament, to replace by their writings oral revelsion. We, therefore, hold to Tradition and holy scripture, as con stituting together the Body of the New Law.

But, with our Protesant brothers it is But, with our Protesant brothers it is different. They repudiate tradition, and stand up for the Bible as the only rule of faith. Holding this as a funda-mental principle, they have no right to do anything which Holy Writ says should not be done, or to omit performing aught which Scripture declares should be neglemend. But in practice do they aught which Scripture declares should be performed. But, in practice, do they hold to this, their own fundamental proposition? If they do, how happens it that our Divine Lord's injunction against divorce is so generally disre-garded among them? How is it that, as a rule, their ministers do not hesitate to tear asunder those whom God has joined together, by marrying separated spouses en? How is it to other men and women? How is it that, though our Lord has positively en-joined in Holy Writ itself, fasting and

joined in Holy Writ itself, fasting and penance, they will have nothing to do with either ? Finally, if there is one thing upon which Holy Writ speak plainly it is the question of woman's filling the pulpit. And yet, wherever there is found an ambitious Protestant woman, yearning to hear herself within church walls, why she finds no difficulty at all in skipping. she finds no difficulty at all in skipping over the Scriptural prohibition, and receiving her license. There are now two hundred regularly ordained women preachers in the United States, where forty vears ago there was only one. The fact of it is that, while rejecting the theory of Protestantism with regard to the Bible as the sole rule of faith, yet, in practice, it is the Catholic Caurch which is the most tens cious in unbolding all which Holy Writ

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Sealed tenders addressed to the under-signed, endorsed "Tenders for Works." will be received until noon on Monday. Isth of May inst., for the following works:-Two asylum cottages at Minico, three cottages at Orillia Asylum, and alterations in Assembly Hall of Education Department, Torsente.

Toronto. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, and at this depart-ment, where forms of tender can also be

procured. The tender for the cottages. Mimico, to be

MAY 16, 1891.

Keep Nothing from 1 They sat at the spinning toget And they spun the fine whit Oue face was old and the other A golden and a silver head.

At times the young voice bro That was wonderfully sweet And the mother's heart beat For her joy was most comp

There was many a holy lesso Interwoven with silent pra Taught to her gentie, listenin As they two sat spinning t

"And of all that I speak, my From my older head and h God giveth me one last thing And with it thou shait not

"Thou wilt listen to many that and sh! were that this mu The voice of praise and the that the voice of flattery.

"But, listen to me, my littl There's one thing that tho Let never a word to my love Which her mother may no

"No matter how true, my d The words may seem to t They are not fit for my chill If they cannot be told to b

" If thou'lt ever keep thy y and thy mother's heart f Bring all that is said to the At night to thy mother's

FATHER HECKER SIONAR

HOW HE BECAME AN H EFFECTIVE PRI

The instalment of the Hecker," by the Rev. appearing in the Cat April, is devoted to have Redemptorist missionary Father Hecker retur Father Hecker fettil early in 1851, in company Provincial, Father Barn kenscheid, and Fathers M were welcomed to New John and Gaurca Hecky John and George Heck

McMaster, and took up Redemptorist houseon another American conv Augustine F. Hewit, a Father Hecker's first

of his apostolate was i line with what he felt but it proved to be the for it. It was simp according to the spirit iste, whose call is espec of penance and the co

Catholics. "A mission," write "A mission," while a season of renewal of among the people of course of spiritual exc principles of religion a placed in more activ conduct, and by me emotional nature is for sin, love of God, happiaces.

"Every missionary Father Hecker ofte vever assisted at a 1 was not profoundly i of hardened sinners. bowever much he m eliding of some, will results of missions an quickening of faith supernatural motive restitutions made, families united, the orshippers, saloor Hecker never thou too dearly bought the confessional, th ever changing rest strange places, nor nerve troubles which and over again in mission preaching. not think the privi dearly bought even of his proper apo glad of his labors a "They echooled The minow the Oath

Catholics he a'rea recollections of h from that of hi brook, farm and f the Rademptorist

his sei parn in En a similar know people, priesthoo

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America viewed

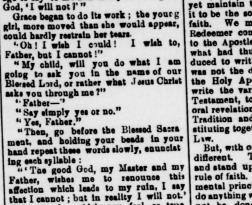
of morality wer very mixed populare worse than the

ity even to expe Father Hecker h

well for meeting one in the rushing

grants then pour

lesions are an



that I cannot; but in reality I will not.' These words, which you feel as true, repeat alowly twenty times at least on your besds, peusing each time a few seconds to let them gently sink into your soul. Theu, with the same slowness, repeat twenty times more these other words: 'My Gad, who cannot do all things, have pity on me ! do not punish me ! and give me the will, and strength and the means to renounce what displeases Thee.' As between the first words, pause a few

eyes of angels.

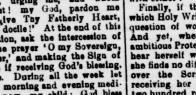
le it I cannot, or I will not ?

Silence.

As between the first words, pause a few seconds each time after you have uttered seconds each time after you have uttered them. Then twenty times more and still more slowly, say: 'My G.d, who hast been so long calling me, awaiting me, urging me, and whom I ever resist! my G.d, pardon me the pain I give Thy Fatherly Heart, and make me docile!' At the end of this third invection of

third invocation, ask the intercession of third invocation, ask the intercession of Mary with the prayer 'O my Sovereign, O my Mother,' and making the Sign of the Cross, as if receiving God's blessing, quietly retire. During all the week let this be your morning and evening medi-tation. Go now, my child; God bless men " tation.

Aposite coupleter where the product of the contract base of the contract based upon his the list. O prises of Jeans Christ 1 is us remember that shout the training power of submissive, humble trating power of graces infinitely powerful to, first, soften, then penetrates, and finally transform souls. Seed thither your sick, almost hopeless souls, as physicians send to certain salutary waters ibose to whom their remedies are useles. Communication to the price to the contract to be attached to each tender. Communistoner.



you Before the end of the week the poor before the end of the week the pool child returned with a sore, but generous heart. "Father," she said, unconscious that she was repeating the words of the Apostle conquered by grace, "Father, what will you that I do?" She was told

what a field we have before us! Even what a neighbor we have before us in Lived it we are but every day mortals, we can at least bring to her, who loves us all, a garland of good deeds bound together with the ribbon of a pure life, and giving forth the sweet perfume of a living faith. -Caryl Coleman, Messenger of Sacred Heart

RESPECT FOR ONE'S POWERS.

We should always be learners, gladly welcoming every help and respecting every personality. But we should also respect our own, and bear in mind, that, though the universe is full of good, no ness; or because he is the only one. But begin with dawning reason to accustom him to the household order, and to compliance with your wishes. Don't break the will What better foundation for the grandest kernel of nourishing corn can come but through our toil bestowed on that but through our ton bestowed on that plat of ground which is given to us to till. To undervalue our own thought because it is ours, to deprecate our own powers or faculties because some one else's are without it. Train the strong will; guide it; sulighten it. Set the right objects for steadfast adherence before it. And for more vigorous, to shrink from doing what things, teach it the nobility of yielding when one is proved in the wrong ; of seek we can because we think we can do so little, is to hinder our own development and the progress of the world. For it is when one is proved in the wrong; of seek irg forgiveness where one has offended, and of repairing mischief done. Some good people have a wretched way of making the brave virtues wear mean faces. A strong natured, spirited child to such hands may get a moral twist in his nature which it will be hard to straighten out is effective. ercise that any faculty strengthened, and only by each one put-ting his shoulder to the wheel that the world moves and humanity advances.

THE CLEAN OF HEART.

Looking out on the green, happy earth, the wide, laughing water, so far up into the blue, intensely blue sky, arching over all things like the dome of some vast cathedral, it is easy to be happy even without any tangible cause ; happy even without aly tangles there are a seven to lose one's self in vague, sweet dreams, and valuer, sweeter fancies; easy to forget that there were such things as sin and suffering on earth that, hearts were under this byacinthine sky, hearts were breaking, sobs were uttered, curses breathed, death-gasps given, souls, alike of sinners and of saints, going forth on the wings of every idle, golden minute, to face the justice of Him who, 'mid all the mad carnival of human misery, insanity, and crime, is still "patient because eternal."

On many a changeless, dead face throughout the smillog land these quiv. throughout the smillog land these quiv-ering sunbeams fell, yet they brought none the less of the life giving warmth in their touch when they glanced athwart the hypy face, pillowed on a pair of soft, white arms, in this open window. O, lovely and most loving face ! It was well, indeed, that the world had little to

Minard's Liniment is used by Physi-

sweetly along through the little tasks and small self-deniais which are gradusly shaping the strong, truthful and courageous man or woman of the future. courageous man or woman of the. Don't The thing is to begin in time. Don't leave the little one uncontrolled and

nello ! it is Lionello." The youth started, opened his eyes, and a deep blush suffased his countensuce. "My son, do you not recognize me? Do you not remember the white rose I gave you in the garden of the Vatiean ?" "Ab L can pare for the traiter pro-"" "Ab, I can never forget it; it always haunts my memory," said the dying Gar ibaldian, trying to cover his face with both his hauds; "then I was a happy child." "True, and now you are unfortunate, affection and unknown" unchecked for five or s'x years, because he is so pretty, or so "cute" in his wilfulis so pretty, or so "cute" in his wilful-ness; or because he is the oldest or the

suffering and unhappy." "I have not a single friend left on

earth.' "D, not say that; am I not your 1W87.

friend, your father ?" But I have offinded Your Holiness, I character then a strong will? There was never a noble and useful life built up have horne arma against the Sovereign Pontiff ; my whole life is but a career of steadfast adherence before it. Aud of all crime."

"God forgives all who truly repent, my son; and I who am His representative on earth, am also ready to forgive. You do repent, I trust. Do you not, my Lion-ello?"

ello " These words, so full of terderness, touched the heart of the young Carbonaro, and he shed abundant tears. After a while he said to the Holy Father :

while he end to the Holy Father: "Now I see I was wrong. I was led on by false friends. Would that I could shed my few remaining drops of blood in your righteous cause! Would to God that I had followed the advice of my mother!" out in after life. Don't browbeat a child. Don't cultivate an arbitrary manner with him. Don't refuse to tell your reasons, where it is all possible, for a command which strains his obedience. "How do you manage so large a family with so little fratt as far multiplements?" mother !'

"Where is your good mother ?"

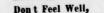
"Alas she is no more. How wretched it would have made her if she had lived to hear that I had fallen, that I am dying from a wound received in a sacrilegious combat."

respect as well as love them ity control at appealing to the highest motives, and telling them, as far as possible, the reason At these last words remores sized the soul of Lionello; something like despair was depicted on his features, he seemed was depicted on his features, he seemed no longer to understand how to ask par-don or how to accept it, and in the height of his mental torture, his face became livid, and he suddenly carried his hands to his bandaged wounds; from his chest the blood gushed in a stream. His eyes then met those of Pina IX. recording him And she added : "That Holy Family over the mantle ; those Patron Saints and Guardian Angles about the nursery walks have been my allies." We might say much about the moulding icfluence of example. How coax or frighten a child into truthfuniness when then met those of Plus IX , regarding him with fatherly compassion, and be found strength to cry, "Holy Father, forgive Lionello once more, as in former days you his elders are giving him of ject-lessons in deceit every day ? You only outrage he sense of justice; and, in the long run, the example and not the precept will prevail.

forgave him in the garden." The Pope bent low over the penitent ; a short supreme conversation was beld and then the potent hand of Christ's Vicar

Yes, dear souls who cannot overcome your

habits, who have not the strength to be resigned, to submit, to accent what is sent to you, go to Jesus in the Encharlet . . . gently pour out your heart to Him in a short prayer slowly repeated ; and let the marging pager of the state mercifal power of Jesus, drop by drop, penetrate your soul. The continual dropping of water upon a stone always tells upon it in the end, and it is worn



Bont Feel Well, And yet you are not sick enough to con-sult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and fiiends — we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsspariila, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncom-fortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerful-ness. You've no idea how potent this pecultar medicine is in cases like yours.

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virtue in every drop. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery has worked wonders for dyspept.os, and we don't think there is a case of Dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the airections are followed. Mr C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, says: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well and I know of one bad cases of Dyspepsia, that it has completely cured."

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MAY 16, 1891.

Keep Nothing from Mother.

hey sat at the spinning together. And they spun the fine white thread ; be face was old and the other young, A golden and a silver head.

At times the young voice broke in song That was wonderfully sweet; And the mother's heart beat deep and calm For her joy was most complete.

There was many a holy lesson, Interwoven with silent prayer. Taught to her gentie, listening child As they two sat spinning there.

5

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R

A. PA. TO. CANADA "And of all that I speak, my darling, From my older head and hear, God giveth me one last thing to say, And with it thou shait not part.

"Thou wilt listen to many volces, and ah! we that this must ba! The volce of praise and the volce of love And the volce of flattery.

" Hat, listen to me, my little one, There's one thing that thou shalt fear-Let never a word to my love be said Which her mother may not hear.

"No matter how true, my darling one, The words may seem to thee. They are not fit for my child to hear If they cannot be tota to me.

" If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart pu and thy mother's beart from fear, Bring all that is said to thee by day At night to thy mother's tar.

FATHER HECKER AS A MIS-SIONARY.

HOW HE BECAME AN ELOQUENT AND EFFECTIVE PREACHES.

The instalment of the "Lifs of Father Hecker," by the Rev. Walter Elliott, appearing in the Catholic World for April, is devoted to his experience as a Redemptorist missionary. Father Hecker returned to America and in 1551. In company with the new

for sin, love of God, yearning for eternal happiaces.

happlaces. "Every missionary will bear witness, as Father Hecker often did, that he has hever assisted at a mission in which he was not profoundly impressed by the tears of hardened sinnes. Every parish priest, however much he may regret the back-siding of some, will testify to the valuable results of missions among his people; the quickening of faith and the revival of supernatural motives, drunkards reformed, restitutions made, lust cleansed away, families united, the charch thronged with worshippers, saloons deserted. Father Hecker never thought that all this was too dearly bought by the dreary toll of the confessional, the discomforts of for-ever changing residences and living in strange places, nor even by the growing nerve troubles which the Fathers are often subject to, from brains superheated over and over a scale in the burning firms of DISEASE RS CTORS.

can be seen at the and at this depart-inder can also be

ges. Mimico, to be pted bank cheque and for the works for one thousand to be payable to issioner of Public to be payable to issioner of Public ition of being for-ng declines of falls to do so. ccepted the cheque ong *ide* signatures berformance of the each tender. not be bound to ender.

which our Lord intended in saying: 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also must I bring, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.' " Farthermore, it was necessary that Father Hecker should be made personally know to the bishops and priests of the country. The time was coming when he would have a public cause to advace, and their approval is a necessary sign of divine favor. Now, the missionary is closely studied by them and soon is inti-mately known, for there are too many thing: in common between priests but that they can readily test each other. Before the Paulist Community had been organized, Father Hecker had been the guest of the most prominent clergymen on

life or the lives and writings of the saints He never preached the great sermons and never aspired to do it. He never sought to arouse terror or to be pathetic. He always reasoned and instructed. In truth, he was not competent to deal ade-quately with such subjects as Death, Jadg-mon and Heil, that is to say, as they are preached at missions, for the emotions have honest rights on such occasions, and Father Hecker acknowledged his defici-ency in emotional oratory. Bat, to tell you the qualities of true sorrow, or to show you how to make a true confes April, is devoits to may a strong to the set of poor sinners who knelt at his feet dur-ing the toilseme years he speat on the missions; and for the enlightenment and encoursgement of his big-hearted influ-ence and for his trumpet notes of hope in the early morning instructions.

"Fathers Hecker, Hawit and Walworth, lei by Father Bernard, made a nnlqae band of missionaries, one, we think, hardly equalled since they yielded their place to others. Euch was a man of marked indi-viduality, whose distinct personality was by no means obscured by the strict con-formity to rule evident in their behavior. Fathers Hewit and Walworth were ora tors, diffaring much from each other, both full of power. Father Hecker was born a persuader of men, and could teach as a gift of nature, earnest in mind and manner. His two companions saw him learn by hard work how so to modulate his voice and to manage it and his manner as "Fathers Hecker, Hewit and Walworth,

strange place, nor even by the growing in the work how so to modulate his voice and over again in the burning first of commendation in the burning first of a stand in matterpless of and the discourse at the night serving of the cataly serving and over a stand place in the burning first of the cataly serving and the burning first of the barn materpless of matter in the serving of the matterpless of matter in the serving of the cataly serving the performance and while the good prelations. The metalous also enables also enables are served to be reacted by the performance and real serving of the matterpless of the cataly serving the performance and while the good prelations. The metalous also enables are served to be serving to the best of the security serving the performance and while the good prelations. The metalous also enables are served to be serving to the best of the security serving and the service of the security serving the performance and while the good prelations. The metalous also enables are server the security serving the security serving the security serving the security serving the performance and the service of the security serving the security security the security serving the security serving the security security the security serving the security serving the security security security the security security security the security security security the security security security security the security s the Rademptorist novitate studentate and his sijaarn in Eigland did not give him a similar knowledge of the Oatholic people, priesthood, and hierarchy. To the average looker on Catholicity is what Catholics are, and Catholics in America viewed from a standpoint of morality were then and still are a very mixed population. Why the fruits are worse than the tree is a sore perplex ity even to expert controversialita, and Father Hecker had need to equip himself well for meeting that difficulty, a patent In eternity it will be a terrible thing for many a man to meet his own prayers. Their very language will condemn him, for he knew his duty and he did it not. Father Hecker had need to equip nimeel well for meeting that difficulty, a patent one in the rushing tide of stricken immi grants then pouring into America. The for he knew his duty and he did it not. Those fervent prayers, which the good man labored to make effectual, will be "shining ones" in white raiment, to conduct their author into the banqueting house of the Great King But the false-hoods uttered at the throne of grace will live again as tormenting scorplons in the day of the Lurd's appearing. "Be not rash with thy mouth, nor let thy heat be heaty to utter anything before God" is an objection that forbids more than irre-verence in prayer. It forbids us, by imants then pouring into America. The issions are an unequalled school for arning men. All men and women in a learning men. All men and women in a parleb are made known to the missionary, for they walk or stumble through his very "Nor can one fall to see the use of misalons as an evidence to the non-Ostholic public itself of the supernatural power of Catholicity over men's lives. To prasif cal people like Americane there is no oral or written evidence of the true religion so valid as the spectacle of its power to werence in prayer. It forbids us, by im-plication, to ask for that which we do not or written evidence of its power to valid as the spectacle of its power to thange bad men into good ones. Such a people will accept arguments from bistory and from Sorlpture, but those of a moral kind they demand; they must see the theories at work. A mission is a micro cosm of the Church as a moral force. It shows a powerful grasp of human nature and an easy supremacy over it. It is an energetic, caim and clean-sweeping infla-ence for good, bold in its chice of the most sublime truths of supernatural relig ion as the sole motives of repentance. Atd it uniformly achieves so complete a victory over the best-entrenched vices that non Catholic prejudice is invariably enken at the spectacle. And in America puction, to ask for that which we do not desire. Above all, it forbids the asking from God those blessings which we are hindering by our neglect, or thwarting by our selfishness and unbelief.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BISHOP VERSUS BIGOT. AN EPISODE IN THE EPISCOPATE OF THE LATE DR. GILMOUR.

EDITOR COWLES OF THE CLEVELAND DITOR COWLES OF THE CLEVELAND LEADER — HIS VILIFICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH — THE CONVERSION OF HIS DAUGHTER — BISHOP GILMOUR'S CONDUCT IN THE MATTER-A BROAD-MINDED PRELATE — ONE OF A NOTABLE GROUP GBOUP.

Boston Republic.

The April Sandays of nineteen years sgo saw some very notable additions made to the ranks of the Catholic episcopate in thing: in common between priests but that they can readily test each other. Before the Paullat Community had been organized, Father Hecker had been the guest of the most prominent clergymen of the suffer United States, and of many even in the British Provinces, and was a well known man throughout the Catholic community. Father Elitott gives a graphic descrip. To of Father Hecker's manner as preacher, and of what may be called his missionary method :-" "He was so frank, so clear, so lively, so impressible, and, in a certain way, so humorous, that he carried the people sway with him. And he carried the people but critering works did his timple, but critering works did his timple, but critering were, from common life or the lives and writings of the saints He never preached the great sermons and never aspired to do it. He never sought

as the foregoing prelates, but he delayed his consecration until the first Sunday in May. Four years ago the coming summer the first break in this notable group of hier-archs was made when Dr Hendricken, the beloved bi-hop of Providence, was called to the reward of bis long and arduous toll. Now a second vacancy has been created by the recent death of Bishop Gil-mour; and these two decessed prelates will be long mourned by the Size over which they presided. Before becoming a bishop, in fact before he had commenced his priestly labors here in America, Dr. Hendricken was made acquainted with the bitter religious prejudices which, thirty and forty years ago, were so viru-lect and beligerent in certain localities. He came very near losing bis life, through the bigotry of the captain of the vessel that brought him to this country, because of his presistence in attending to a dying steerage passenger; and during his infe-sionary days in the Naugatuck valley, down in Connecticut, he often encoun-tered Protestant prejidice in one form or another. Strange as it may seem, how-ever, Bishop Hendricken afterwards suc-ceeded in making his warmest finads and admirer a number of Protestant preachers. One of his most frequent visitors, when he was pastor at Waterbury, was

a cource in a village outlying Providence, became, through his influence, a convert to Catholicity. The late lamented ordinary of the

The late lamented ordinary of the Cieveland diocese, between whom and Dr. Hendicken there existed the warmest sympathy during their lifetime, had his own experience with Protestant bigots. A convert himself from Oalvinism, Dr. Gilmany mes in a mattion to under bigots. A convert himself from Calvinism, Dr. Gilmour was in a position to under stand better than a Catholic-born prelate the sentiments with which even the best disposed Protestant sometimes regards unfavorably the Catholic Church; he cuild sho make due allowance for larger unfavorably the Catnoid Courtes, he could also make due allowance for larger prejudices, but his charity and forbear-ance were often taxed to the utmost by the conduct of one individual in his epis

land, her father renewed his efforts to effect her perversion. The Cowles' resi-dence was but a short distance removed from

BISHOP GILMOUR'S CATHEDRAL, and one of her father's first moves was to forbid his daughter to attend service in that church or in any other Catholic place that church or in any other Catholic place of worship in the city. Desirous of com-plying with her father's orders, and still resolved to acquit herself of all the duties her religion required of her, Miss Cowles applied to Bishop Gilmour, through one of her friends, for a dispensation to stay away from Mass for three Sundays, hoping before that period of time had elapsed to find some way of recording her filtal obligations with her religious duties. Dr. Gilmour, of course, could not grant her obligations with her religious duties. Dr. Gimour, of course, could not grant her any such a dispensation, and sent her word to that effect. Miss Cowies accord-ingly quitted the parental residence after nightfall on Saturday, and went into the country, on a visit to a friend, hearing Mass at the Catholic church of that place. She followed the same course the two en She followed the same course the two en-subg Sundsys, going at one time to Warren, sgain to Ravenns, and to other places as opportunity was afforded her, but obeying her father's injunction not to visit the cathedral or any of the Catholic aburches of Clavaland.

visit the cathedral or any of the Catholic churches of Cleveland. The refusal of his daughter to renounce her new found faith only added fuel to Cowles' buroing autmosity toward the Catholic Caurch, and his paper became daily more and more bitter in its revilings of his child's religion. What sort of a life the correct in these dats can be inverted the convert in those days can be imagined from the following statement which she made in 1879 to Rev. J D. Bowles, pastor of Ravenus, which place she visited one Sunday for the purpose of hearing Mass. "Thus I am cut off from hearing Mass," at Miss Cowles, efter, explaining other "Thus I am cut off from hearing Mass," said Miss Cowles, after explaining other matters, "though the cathedrai is so near me, and I am obliged to leave home and go to some of the neighboring towns to hear Mass; for that I will not forego, even if totally discovered by my family. And hear also; for that I will not forego, even if totally disowned by my family. And even the privilege of coming here to Ravena, or Warren, or other such places where I have been lately, is restricted. My father epjoins on me not to stop

My father enjoins on me not to stop IN A CATHOLIC HOUSE or make Ostholic acquaintances, and I must board with Protestants under the penalty of incurring stronger alienation of parental duty. Of course, if I had no money to travel, I would, notwithstand-ing my father's displeasure, and even worse results from it, go to Mass in Cleve-land. Bat as long as I can attend Mass elsewhere I do not want to disobey bim and, as I judge, unnecessarily provoke him. Hence, I was here to day in your church. Where I will be next Sunday I church. Where I will be next Sunday church. Where I will be next shown not. Indeed, I am sick and worried, and thed of this running from place to place." In order to get his daughter back to in order to get his daughter back to re-

C.eveland, whither she had refused to re-turn with him when he went to London after her, Mc. Cowles cabled to her that her after her, Mc. Cowles cabled to her that her mother was very ill and needed her min-letrations. It was not long after her re turn that her father's persecutions, and the unnecessary journeys to which his orders to her to attend no Catholic ser-vices in Cleveland subjects her, rendered the sonvert ill herealf and she grain orders to her to attend no Catholic esr-vices in Cieveland autj-ctud her, rendered the convert ill hereelf, and she again crossed the occan in search of health, and also with the view of escaping the almost introlerable surroundings of home. In 1880 she was married, over in Paris, to a Mr. Pomeroy, but her health always re-mained poor, and there is no doubt that her illness was aggravated by her parent's persecution of her religion. In this whole episode Bishop Gilmour, who was in no sense responsible tor Miss Cowles' conver-sion and conduct, was held accountable by her maddened father for her daughter's re-fusal to comply with his demands, and the especial target of the Leader's virulence and misrepresentations. There are few men who were freer from prejudies of every sort than Dr Gilmour was. When he threw saide his Calvinistic

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, Catholic Church embraces all nationalities, but no nationality is large enough to embrace the Catholic Church. I say, and I say very emphatically, there is no nationality in the United States essential to the Catholic Onarch And I say further that it is a great mistake in this country to set up any nationality outside of our own American citizenship. Any assumption that America must bad to foreign nationalism is a mistake. There is no nationality in America except our common American citizenship " To such brave, wise and commendable words as these nothing but ignorance could take the least communication a sud, the Rishon who the least exception; and the Bishop who thus refused to drop the name of au E. g. lish saint at the request of men who should lish saint at the request of men who should have known better than to ask him to do such a thing, Scotchman though he was by birth, and unfairly accused of harb ring prejudices, was the first, the very first, of all the American Catholic prelates to appeal to the churches for relief for the facther stricker moule of Ledend Later to famine-stricken people of Ireland last ...ar. The death of such a man as Bishop Gil mour was is more than a mere local loss and the diocese that profited for minet-en years by his wisdom and pudence and learning and courage, was not by any mears the only one that sorrowed when the news of his death was sent up from the South. Nor will it be any easy task for Rome to fied a worthy successor to such a megnanimous and scholarly prelate In advanced age the declining powers are wonderfally refreshed by Hood's Sar saparilla. It really does "make the weak strong."



* My dear," said Dr. Bradley's wife, While sitting in our church, last week,
* Judge Browne is dozing in a draught— He'll be so ill he cannot speak."
* Oh! never mind, my dear," said he,
* I'll cash the 'draft' some time next week."

A "slight cold" settling upon the lungs of one whose blood is tainted with scrofula, nearly always results in consumption. For removing scrofulous humors taints, or humors, no matter what

from the blood, curing scrofulous humors taints, or humors, no matter what from the blood, curing scrofulous their name or nature. (which is lung-scrofula) in its earli-er stages, by removing their under-lying cause, and for purifying the dollar because you call results for a cr stages, by removing their under-lying cause, and for purifying the blood of all humors or poisons, no matter of what name or nature, as well as for toning up the system generally, Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-ical Discovery is acknowledged by all who know anything of it to

all who know anything of it, to contains no alcohols to inebriate, stand at the head of all remedies. and no syrup or sugar to derange

Discovery to purify the blood and system. It's not like the sarsapa-rillas, that are said to be good for

BOOKS

7

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A sound not. The studies embrace the Classical and commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the REV. D CUSHING, C. S. B. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE,

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The Uniy thing.

The Unity Thing. Mr. James Bonner, 153 Young St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I cannot give too much praise to St. Jacobs Oil, and have great pleasure in recommending it as the only remedy I could get to relieve and effectually cure me of neuralgia of the head. I have also found it of great benefit for theumatism, and am never without a for rheumatism, and am never without a bottle of it in my house." that non Gatholic prejudice is invariably chaken at the spectacle. And in America the pioneer work of the apostolate must be to remove prejudice. The character of the men who conduct these exercises, their

Bad, Worse, Worst:

courage, intelligence, devotedness, dis-cipline, and ready command of the people;

Cold, congh, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints. onre th cipline, and ready command of the people; the indiscriminate humanity which rushes to hear them, to pray, to confast the troat, lungs, and cheat. A marvel sins, to listen with mute atteution—long before day break and in the hours of rest after work—all regardless of social differ encess or of moral ones, soon become well known to the public and generally excite comment in the press. All this contrib-utes to prepare non-Catholics to hear from the same teachers the invitation

ecanned eagerly for items and narratives DEROGATORY TO CATHOLICITY, and these were straigntway reproduced, with fiaming headlines, and oftentimes with new additions and erzggerations, in the *Lexder's* columns; while the editorial page seldom failed to call the notice of the reader to them in characteristic style. One of the chief reasons which moved Dr. Gilmour to establish the *Catholic Universe*, that staiwart Catholic paper of Clevaland, was bis desire to have some means of re-futing the calumnies which Cowles was scattering broadcast against the Church futing the calumntes which Cowles was scattering broadcast against the Church through the medium of his journal. At first the bishop undertook to reply to those calumnies, and expose their false hood in the Leader itself, but the columns of that paper. while onen at they ever of that paper, wide open as they ever have been for the reception of Catbolic misrepresentations, were hermetically sealed against the insertion of Catholic truth; and hence D., Gilmour determined to have a paper of his own wherein Cowles' cslumbles, or at least the most outrageous of the Leader's lies, might be outrageous of the Leader's lies, might be confuted and exposed. And anyone who ever read one of the exposures, not a few of which were penned by Bishop Gilmour himself, does not need to be reminded how skilfully the castigating lash was applied by the hierarchical hand to "the hebetudinous crank," as Dana of the New York Sur shilterad Comiss.

York Sun christened Cowles. Bat what this editorial bigot considered a far greater punishment than the public confutation of his calumnies befeil him when his eldest daughter became a convert to the religion he had so persistently re viled and lied about Miss Cowles' con-version took place while she was visiting the Formal (lity ; and no score did her version took place while she was visiting the E:ernal City; and no sooner did her infariated parent learn of it than he hastened to Lundon, summoned his daughter to join him there, and spent months in a vain endeavor to induce her to recantiher profession of Catholicity, em-ploying for that purpose every influence he could bring to bear upon his child. When the convert came back to Cleve-

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Care will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

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further particulars apply to REV J. R. TEEFY, President.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

O. M. B. A.

8

Assessment No. 6 was launed on the 5 h tast. It calls for the payment of 25 bene ficiaries: 10 in New York State; 8 in Peansylvania; 3 in Miceigan; 1 in Onlo, and 3 in Canada.

Important Letter from the Grand President. The following circular from the Grand

President is now being sent out to branches for consideration : To the Members of the Catholic Mutual Bene

fit Association in Canado DEAR BROTHERS_At last the time has

come when I am able to place before you a true picture of the relations at present existing between the Supreme Council and the Grand Council of Canada, our standing with respect to that Council, how far the wishes of your representatives at the Montreal convention have been carried out, how far the desires and hopes of the large majority of the Canadian members of the association have been realized, and the conclusions to which I have come, after a calm and diswhich I have come, atter a caim and dispassionate consideration of every question and every detail affecting the welfare of the association in Canada and our relations with our Brothers of the States.

To do all this it will be necessary to To do all this it will be before any our con-venience, and to make things perfectly clear, matters will be taken up in regular order. And I ask from you, Brothers, a careful consideration of the topics I shall lace before you. In the Montreal convention your re-

In the Montreal Convention your for presentatives, by an almost unanimous vote, decided in favor of a separate bene-ficiary jurisdiction for Canada. This simply means the collection and pay-ment of our own beneficiaries by our own Grand Council, without the agency of the Supreme Council.

The arguments introduced in favor of

the scheme are briefly these: Since the formation of the Grand Council of Canada, in 1880, up to this Council of Canada, in 1800, up 1808, 200 date, we paid the Supreme Council \$388, 220 beneficiary money. During the same period the Supreme Council paid \$358 000 to the heirs of deceased mem-bers in Canada, leaving \$30,220 paid to the Supreme Council, by Canada, more than was received back in the same time; and other Grand Councils in the have had a like experience

All remittances from Canada to the supreme Council must be made by New Supre York draft, as that council will not ac-cept our Canadian money at par, thus necessitating our paying one quarter per cent, out of our general fund to pur-chase these drafts. This item alone will now amount to \$250 per annum, and a total of \$970 since our council was In addition to this the Supreme Council pays the beneficiaries of decessed members in Canada by New York drafts, and the party receiving this draft has, generally, to pay one-eighth per cent: for exchange, causing a loss of \$2 50 for every \$2,000 beneficiary draft, which cannot be cashed at par. This loss now amounts to about \$1 000 per annum: and a total of, say, \$430 per annum ; and a total of, say, \$430 since our council was organized. These exchanges of New York drafts, a total of, say, \$1,400 to date, and amounting be saved to our people had we separate beneficiary jurisdiction.

Denenciary purisdiction. The Oanadian sections of nearly all the co-operative life-assurance associa-tions doing business in Canada, and having their head offices in the United States, are seeking a separate benefici-ary, not just the kind we have been asking for, but a modified form such as is now enjoyed by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and which will be explained later in this circular. This is owing, chiefly, to the difference between the death rate in Canada and in some experience of all such associations is, the legality of removing the clause from that the death rate in portions of the United States is much higher than in Canada; and such is the experience of the C. M. B. A. -- its death rate in Canada being about 7 per 1 000, while its death rate in New York State is about 11 per Council. 1,000. The position of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Oanada to-day is a strong proof of the benefits to be derived for the purpose of a friendly discus from having a separate beneficiary for Canada. When this society was granted a separate beneficiary jurisdiction in Jouncil. The joint conference was held in 1881 it had only 5,841 members in Canada. It has now a membership in Canada of over 22 500. Its assements in Toronto on February 25th, and the case of Canada was presented to the Supreme Board of Trustees. It was urged by us Canada in 1890 numbered 14, while in New York State they numbered 23; and that in petitioning for separate banefici ary we were only seeking justice at the hands of the supreme body and only this State had to call on the Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W. for \$138 586 to make up deficiencies. The maximum asking for what the constitution as a present framed gave us the right to expect, when almost unanimously re-quested. But this contention did not assessments now assigned to numt the A. O U. W. in Canada is 20, quested. Vork State the maximum is 26 and the average maximum in the States where we have Grand Councils organized is 30 38. At three successive conventions of the interests. The illegal action of the Sapreme Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. Council in striking out the claus A. our branch representatives, by reso-lution, instructed the council to petition ferred to before, was next taken up; and, through the Supreme Legal Adviser, who was present at the meeting, the Supreme Council has at last acknowl. the Supreme Council for a separate beneficiary for Canada, In 1889, out of 105 branches then in Canada, 99 adopted edged its wrong doing in removing the resolutions in favor of a separate bene-ficiary, and, in 1890 at a convention the clause relating to a separate beneficiary jurisdiction - a very important admismost representative ever held for our association, the officers and branch aton. The great principle of brotherhood was strongly urged by the Supreme Trustees; and they found fault with Canada for objecting to pay the amount she annually pays to the Supreme Coun-cil over and above the amount she would one had a parata barata baratian wind representativos were almost unanimous favor of a separate beneficiary for Canada. rapid increase in number of Our branches is in some measure due to the fact that we in Canada looked forward pay had she a separate beneficiary juris to the obtaining of separate beneficiary. diction. Tais objection on the part of Oanada was styled "unbrotherly." It may be asked, is it not just as unbroth. The constitution governing us warranted our asking for this; and a compliance on the part of the Supreme Council with our just and constitutional request was certainly expected. this excess

attention of the brotherhood. In justice to the Supreme Council, it is but right to say the Supreme Legal Adviser stated that it is not the intention of that coun-cil to remove this fund from Canada, or to and pecuniary advantages of withdrawal and visiting oards. (3) Although the present state of money relatious between us shows that we would, at present, be better off finan-cially with a separate beneficiary juris diction, this may not continue; and besides this, in the event of an epidemic or suiden processing call or our resources interfere with it or its investment in any way other than to give them the power "to follow it unto Canada," as he expressed it, and claim as a right a certain or sudden excessive call on our resources for any cause we would be entirely with for any cause we would be entirely with-out assistance from outside sources. (4) A refusal on our part to pay our share of the beneficiaries of those sec-tions of the association which might from time to time have the misfortune to have a large number of deaths was an almost total abandonment of the funda-mental principics of mutuality and charity which are the bulwarks of our association, and consequently contrary to the spirit and the letter of our constitu-tion, and a violation of the contract with

Separate beneficiary meant, in the

the state of the small sum mentioned than to be shut out from intercourse

ficiary reply : (1) It is not sought to totally sever the

fraternal connection. The acceptance of and obedience to the constitution and by laws issued by the Supreme Council,

the payment of our contribution from the per capita tax, the uninterrupted ex-

Ten years are long enough to show

strong as it is now.

(2)

down.

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with the American brotherhood. To this the advocates of separate bene

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expressed it and claim as a right scenario portion of it whenever the increase in assessments warranted a call upon it. This is, in brief, Brothers, a true state-ment of how matters stand at present.

Four courses are now open to us: (1) To go on as we are now, without a separate beneficiary of any kind, with the results mentioned herein before.

the results mentioned herein before. (2) To renew our application for a complete separate beneficiary-that is to say, we collect assessments from our own membership only; and pay only our own death claims. This proposition has been before you so often that you are

the spirit and the letter of our consistent tion, and a violation of the contract with each and every one of the members of the other Grand Councils. (5) The loss to each Canadian member thoroughly acquainted with it. (3) To petition for a limited separate beneficiary for all Grand Councils, sim-ilar to that enjoyed by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the plan of (b) The joss to each Canadian meta der of the small sum paid annually to make up for the increased death rate in the other Grand Councils was more than compensated by advantages referred to which is as follows : At the end of every three years a

computation is made showing the average number of assessments for a year that would be required in each Grand Council to meet the deaths which occurred in that council during the pre-ceding five years. To this number seven is added, and the total thus found de notes the maximum number of assess-ments each Grand Council would be liable to be called upon to pay during each of the next three years, before it would be entitled to relief from the whole society. To illustrate-At last meeting of the

it was Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W. und that the average number of assessfound that the average number of assess-ments paid during the five preceding years by Ontario Grand Lodge was 13; Michigan, 15; New York, 19, and Penn-sylvania, 20. To each of these numbers seven was added, thus making each of these Grand Lodges liable for all deaths occurring therein during each of the en-suing three years, to the extent of 20 assessments for Ontario, 22 for Michigan, 26 for New York, 27 for Pennsylvania. If none of these lodges should require more than the maximum number of (2) Ten years are long enough to show what we may expect in Canada as to proportion of deaths, and to justify our conclusions on the financial aspect of the question. And although assess-ments Nos. 4 and 5, issued this year, show a remarkable increase in Canadian deaths, this is an isolated instance, and does not in any way inter-fore with the general theory here laid

fere with the general theory here laid more than the maximum number (3) If the C. M. B. A. in Canada were ments thus allotted to them in any assessments to a list to the in a bay one of the three years then no further call could be made on the association, but if any one of them should in any year have a death rate that would more composed exclusively of well-to-do mem-bers they might overlook the payment of more than the Canadian rate of or more than the Canadian rate of mortality obliges them to pay. But as a large proportion of the Canadian mem-bers of the association are workingmen, who cannot afford for the sake of frateryear nave a death rate that which hole of than extant its maximum number of assessments then it and all the other lodges would be liable to a general per capita assessment to meet the extra death rate in such lodge. For instance, if in one of the three many death rate in such lodge. nal feeling to pay, every year, a much greater amount than they, in justice, should pay, if the assessments on them were levied according to the rate of mortality in Canada, the "fraternal"

For instance, if in one of the three years Ontario required 19 assessments; Michigan 21; New York 23; Pennsyl-vanna 26; and all other Grand Lodges were similarly within the maximum, no special assessment would be levied. But if Ontario required 23 assessments; Michigan 20; New York 30; Pennsyl-vania 23; then in this case Michigan and Pennsylvania being under the maximum would not require any relief, but Ontario. mortality in Canada, the Finkernal obligation brings with it a serious burden. Last year there were 131 expulsions in Oanada; and nearly all those were for Canada; and pearly all those were for non-payment of sums ranging from \$3 to \$7. Those members would have at least that much less to pay were we in Canada not connected financially with the United States brotherhood, and and New York having exceeded the maximum would be entitled to call upon therefore would not have been expelled. The petition of the Grand Council of all the other Grand Lodges to join with them in levying a general assessment to Canada for a separate beneficiary juris-diction was presented in due time and cover the three extra assessments for form to the Supreme Council by the Oanadian representatives to that coun-cil. Not alone was the prayer of the

cover the three extra assessments for Ontario and four for New York. Thus ample provision is made to pre-vent any jurisdiction from being oppressed by excessive calls which may from the to time to the source of petition refused by the Supreme Coun-cil; but, illegally, that council struck out from the constitution and by-laws

or to the second the clause giving them power to grant it. Not wishing to act on mere news-paper reports of the doings of the con-vention, I waited for the issue of the official minutes to confirm or contradict of the difference between the amount actually required to pay their death the statement made in the papers that this illegal act was accomplished. The official minutes and the constitution actually required to pay their death claims and their maximum number of assessments during the follow-ing three years—that is to say, the Grand Lodge procuring relief will be maximum number of assessments during the three maximum some of assessments during itself, since issued, show that the report was only too true. I at once called the attention of the Supreme President to this unconstitu-tional act. The Supreme President, in answer, acknowledged that he doubted

Brothers, the whole matter is now before you. I commend it to your most careful consideration. Yours fraternally,

JOHN A. MAC'LARE. Grand President's Office, Ottawa, 5;h May, 1891.

Bro. McCabe's Letter.

The document which appears in this issue of the RECORD from the pen of our worthy Grand President will be read with interest by all the members. Since his assumption of that important office, it may with truth be said that Bro. Mo it may with truth be said that Bro. Mc Cabe's every act has been guided by a desire to do what he conceives to be best for the good of the association. The document is written in a calm and judicial style, every point raised by the contestants being spread out fairly and fully before the membership. We hope its contents will be carefully read and studied by all, and the question at issue discussed in a brotherly and amicable O'Nesll was not even once notified to take his place at the deliberations of the comdiscussed in a brotherly and amicable

manner at the branch meetings. There are some points to which we de-sire to direct attention, and which, we think, have been altogether overlooked. The course adopted by the Supreme It has been claimed by many of the American brothers, and asserted by a few Canadians also, that it is wrong in principle that any of the members from this side of the line should seek office The course adopted by the Supreme Council proves conclusively that Can-ada's persistent demand for separate jurisdiction, or home rule, has been rated a bore. Tae clause justifying or per-mitting the application for this privilege has been deemed a sort of for-bidden fruit. It was inserted for ornament and expunged on financial grounds by the councils having a high death rate. Up to 1888 the Pennsylvania section had a low death rate, At the supreme meeting in Cleve-land in that year the members from that state fought hard for separate benefic-iary, but New York, Michigan and Ohio combined to defeat the motion. From 1888 to 1890 the death rate of Pennsyl-vania increased very much, and at the because they are Causdians. It makes a very pretty fluurish to declare that we should be one compact body, governed by feelings of devotedness one to the by feelings of devotedness one to the other, ignoring boundary lines and all working unitedly for the common good. We are well accustomed to this mode of argument in this Protestant province of Outario. Time and again we have been told that we should not set k vania increased very much, and at the Ningara Falls meeting last year its dele-gation concluded that the separate beneficiary principle was not a sound

It may be said that the shill Canadian feeling reached its greatest height at the Cleveland meeting. On the last day, when business was nearly all transacted, an adjournment was made for dinner at 12 o'clock, all being requested to be on hand at 2 for the election of officers. Two As far as Canada is concerned it ap peared to us that there are but two courses debatable or feasible - separate beneficiary or total separation. It would be better, we fancy, were the discussion narrowed down to these two points, and a final demand made at once for the first named privilege, and, in case of refusal, then the adoption of the latter course. In some regards the Canadians occupy a position not at all comfortable. We have at present in our own hands our own reserve fund money-over \$14 000 own reserve fund money—over \$14000 This money, it must be remembered, can at any time be demanded by the supreme body and it has to be in-vested in their name. They are in a position to say to us: "We will not grant you separate beneficiary; we have told you so over and over Americans put it, formed a slate and elected all the officers in a room in the hotel before we have told you so over and over again, and if you are not satisfied you may go away altogether; but if you leave us, you must hand over all that money." Were Canada to strike out for herself this would be a serious loss, no doubt. In leaving the matter to be dealt with by the Grand Council of 1892 we incline to the belief that the Presi deat although acting no doubt from dent, although acting, no doubt, from the very best motives, has not fully weighed the consequences. In that year the reserve fund will be nearly doubled, and the links of the nearly doubled, and the links of the chain that binds us will have become very much stronger. Our members may then be unwilling to make a sacrifice so great; a few years more will pass on, and the reserve fund will have assumed proportions that would render secession disastrous. The waiting principle is pre cisely what would best suit the oppon-ents of separate beneficiary on both sides of the line.

hopes and aspirations, were punched for their loyalty, having experienced an arctic coldness so far as honors were concerned. Somuch for the "fraternity "argument. In ten years we have paid \$30,000 for fraternity, and the goods were never delivered. It would be some advantage were the few Canadian members who leave us helped by the way by brother members when they cross the line, but the importance of this phase of the subject is magnified to too great a degree. Very of the line. It would be better, we think, were the Branches permitted to take definite action. If the great bulk of the memberis magnified to too great a degree. Ver few of our members cross over, and thou ship decide in favor of separation, in case the three years following the one in which relief is so granted, and out of the moneys thus collected they will first pay all their majority be the other way, then there well without the asistance of brother

proclaiming unfriendliness towards the Grand Council of Conada. Furthermore, in the distribution of the scattering honors, the tail pleces, after the supreme meeting adjurned, the Supreme President made the last it one scattering to the supreme Solicitor Keens says, in the data state is a state of the supreme solition to the solition of the solition to the solitio ble address to the convention on this mytter : "I would recommend that to choice, with one exception, of those who were on unfrisually terms with our Grand Council-these whom the Canadian ballot Conneil-these whom the Canadian ballot had left without place or power in the apportionment of its (flices. We recollect very well one instance of the cold neglect with which we have been treated. At the supreme meeting in Datroit Bro. O Neall, of Parls, one of the most respected and prominent laymen of the Province, was appointed a momber of the Prioring Committee. This is a very important com mittee, and much care had to be taken in the management and distribution of the

It has been claimed by many of the

place or power because we are Catholics. We do not seek office because we are Catholics. We do so because we are

It may be said that the anti Canadian

cold because we are Canadians.

mitter: "I would recommend that to remove the possibility of any such division to our association, the articles permitting separate beneficiary be obliterated from our books." Again, at the late conference in Toronto between the Supreme and G and Councils, a member of the Supreme Board of Trustees, said: "Whether the clause is in the constitution or not, the Supreme Coancil will never grant Suprems Connell will never gran Canada a separate ben filary jurisdie tion;" and in the last issue of the C M B. A Journal of Montreal, Spreme D-puty O Ralliy and : "Separate beneficiary will never be granted." the management and distribution of the work. During the two years which elapsed between the meeting in Detroit and that held in London, Brother

MAY 16 1891.

Letter from Branch St.

Letter from Branch St. Derse, May Bay. The second stream of the second We do not not a the second of us by our American friends. We look for fair play because we are C M. B. A. men and we are left shivering in the

Resolutious of Condolence.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> upreme Recorder - no Tressurer - no Committee on Laws, and still no quorum. At three o'clock the msj rity came in a body into the room. Brother Bulger, one of the American members, arose and pro-tested against the scheme that had been carried ont. He said he had been invited, but refused to join a number of mambers who organized a secret conclave, and, as the

all the officers in a room in the hotel before they came to the meeting. He denounced in scathing terms the introduction of this pernicious system into C. M. B. A work, and expressed the belief that much mischief would result therefrom. His protest, was, however, useless, and, one after another, *slate* officers were elected, until, towards the close, shame came to the rescue and two Canadians were per-mitted by very close voting to occupy places on committees. The Niagara Falls meeting was another chanter exactly sim-N. HALL, Kec. Sec. Port Lambton, Oat. April 3°, 1891. At the regular meeting of Brauch 36 the following resolutions were moved by Brothers John McCarron and P. J. Gitroy: Resolved, That whereas it has pleased Almight God to remove by death the sister of our esteemed Secretary. Brother N. Hall. Resolved, That the members of Branch 36 tender Brother Hall and family our stacers sympathy in the sad bereavenent which it mas pleased the will of Divine Providence to tuffict on them. Beolved, That is copy of these resolutions be given the Brother Hall and publisued in the CATHOLIC RECORD. JAS. O'LEARY, Ass't Rec. Sec. meeting was another chapter exactly sim-ilar, so far as Canada was concerned. The

JAS. O'LEARY, Ass't Rec. Sec., M. L. O'LEARY, President.

M. L. O'LEARY, President. Ingersol, May 4, 1891. At the regular meeting of Branch 19, Ingersol, held in their hall this evening, (May 4, 1891) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almirbity God in His infinite wisdom to take to Himself the lather of our esteemed Brother, A. W. Mur-doch, Financial Besretary of Branch 19, C M. B. A.; beit Resolved, That, although his beloved father was spared to attain a venerable old and religious father ; therefore, while bow-ing to the Divine will, we extend our heart-felt sympa by to our Brother, A. W. Mur-doch, Finat a copy of these resolutions bereaved mother and to the CATHOLIO RECORD and iccel papers to be published. M. J. MCDERNOTT, President. W H HENDRENOV, Rec. Sec.

M. J. MCDERWOTT. President. W. H. HENDERSON, Rec. Sec.

G. A. BAYARD, Rec Sec.

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THE SAD DOW of the death o Halifax. A gr to him, and few country and to to highly hone done such nobl which was his

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The principal objections urged against this are :

(1) The fraternal relations existing between us and our Brothers of the other Grand Councils — the great benefit of which fraternity to those Brothers who cross the border to one side or the other, we all concede - would be impaired, it not totally destroyed. (2) We would be deprived of the social matter that should receive the serious

constitution . but he wished to con handed over to the Supreme Lodge to be distributed amongst the lodges who con-tributed the extra assessment. sult the Supreme Committee on Laws-one of whom had already expressed hi dissent from the action of the Supreme

In addition to this, provision is made Thus matters rested Council. This matters researed and a proposal came from the Supreme Presi dent that a joint conference of the Supreme and Grand Executive Boards be held in Toronto on the 25th February that in no event ca any member b called on to contribute more in any one year than \$3 for this relief fund. Instead of making special relief calls,

as is now done by the A. O U. W, we may continue to accumulate our Reserve Fund, and out of this the relief calls may in the points of difference between the Canada Grand Council and Supreme

> their representatives at the next conven-tion of the Grand Council of Canada, to in the event of once more agreeing to try the experiment of petitioning the Supreme Council for a separate benefic.

meet with the approval of that body-on the ground that they know better than Canadians what is best for Canadian

Supreme Council for a separate benefic-iary, which of the two schemes herein set forth will be demanded. Of course, if the Supreme Council, after our thus having taken every legiti-mate means to secure from them what we consider is but right and fair, show a determination to ignore our petition, based on the decision of our branches, the only course than leit us is total sejaration, and your representatives should be instructed to authorize the new executive board and officers to put this into effect mate means to reput the formation of the second of the second of the second of the second of the consider is but right and fair, show a in Buffilo, Detroit, London, Cleve-land and Niagara Falls the Cana-dian delegates could not help feeling that they were amongst men of another mationality. True, we were Catholics and members of the same organization. We were allowed to express our view and cast our ballots, but when the instructed to authorize the new executive We were allowed to express our view board and officers to put this into effect immediately after the next meeting of the time arrived for the distribution of time arrived for the distribution of

For myself, I am most sincerely desirous that it may not be necessary to adopt the latter courses. I always have been, and always will be, anxious to preserve the fraternal relations now existing; but, at the same time, feeling that too large a share of the burdens of the association is being brown on the shoulders of this and some of the other Grand Councils, it cannot be expected that we shall sit quietly by and submit to an inequitable distribution of feel assured, was not so much a disiniablittles for all time to come.

At the last Supreme Council Conven-For the sake of harmony and fraternal courteey, to afford plenty of time for calm and temperate discussion, and for weigh tion it was announced that at the next convention of that council the consti tution would be so changed as to oblige every Grand Council to invest the Reserve Fund in the name of 'The Supreme Council of the C M. B. A," thus giving the Supreme Council sole control over this fund. This is another next year.

for any other Grand Council to take

should be an end to all further d sion.

Other Considerations.

It has been said that the question of the It has been said that the question of the relations existing between the American and Canadian brothers was simply and solely separate beneficiary. This is with-out doubt the chief matter now claiming as is now done by the A. O. U. W, we are solved to accumulate our Reserve attention from our Canadian members, but there are other phases of the dispute well worthy of consideration also. Great well worthy of consideration also. Great is for the Grand Council of Canada, to be held in Hamilton next year, which of these three courses will be adopted; and in the order would weaken if not die out allocater. It is a fart that these webe altogather. It is a fact that those who put special value on this feature are mere theorists, or, rather, those who never ha

honors, it became very plain that we were foreigners—strangers in a strange land. No Canadian has ever yet been deemed good enough for the Presidency, though the few Canadians who were allowed to qualify in the past ten years would, we think, any of them, have filled the office with as much distinction as ment of these who are now Surrema clination to elect this or that man, as a dislike to place at the top of the ladder Council leaves us but one way out of the difficulty, that body, and not the Grand Council of Canada, will be to blame. For the sake of harmony and forter t

exist. At the time of the Supreme meeting in London fifteen offices were in Sapreme Council views this matter. In Supreme President Mulholland's and temperate discussion, and for weigh ing well the important issues set forth in this circular, to prevent hasty or injudic-ious action, and to respects all interests involved, I think it well to postpone the decleive step until after the convention of next year. and temperate discussion, and for weigh the given a Canadian. Since the law was changed, and all offices made elective, two Canadians have been permittees, having had, however, to qualify at Niagare Falls, by

W. H. HENDERSON, Rec. Sec. At the last regular meeting of Branch 27, Petrolla, held in their hall, it was moved by Brother A. Kavanaugh, seconded by Brother W. White, and carried unanimously: That, whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine widdom, to remove from our midst Michael McCall, brother of our esteemed Brother, P. H. McCall, be it Resolved, That the nembers of this branch teader their sincere sympathy to our Brother in his hour of sorrow, and truts that God may give him strength to bear with resignation the loss of a loving and kind brother; be it farther Resolved, That ta copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minute book of the branch. as well as presented to our aff ted Brother and also sent to the CATMOLIC RECORD for insertion. G. A. BAYARD, Rec Sec. members, in the search for employment. Before the C. M. B. A. was ever thought of thousands of our people went to Uncle Sam and prospered, their own merits win-ning them place and promotion in the bittle of life. The payment of the very large sum of money just mentioned, will, we think, be deemed too high a price for what is undoubtedly to a great degree an imaginary benefit. It is to be hoped that the Ualted States members have not measured the ex ent of their good will towards us by the example set by the supreme body. It would be of interest were we to be favored with some little proof that our Canadian members ever experienced at the hands of the Ameri cans any substantial assistance in the direction indicated. It appears to us indeed, that this fraternity benefit, about which there is so much said and written, MENT for several years in my stable, I is a very uncertain quantity. for horse flesh. In the family, we have

Very

same two brothers, to whom we have already referred, still hold places at the foot of the class, while the Canadian dele gates, who were sent to represent Canada's hopes and aspirations, were punished for

Bro. Fraser's Letter.

Some of the members of the Grand adapted for, it being recommended to us Council of Canada are under the impres sion that the Supreme Council will yet grant Canada separate beneficiary juris. diction. Brother O K. Fraser, in his letter in our last week's issue, says, by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used. B. Tirus, Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable. Lat us discuss separate beneficiary and separate beneficiary only" Now, we can see very little use in discussing separate beneficiary only. Tais has been discussed in Canada for the past six years. Our branches have several times voted in favor of it; our Grand Council has several times times SURPRISE petitions petitioned for it; our petitions have been rejected every time; and at last the Supreme Council, no doubt having for object to forever hinder us from sgain discussing separate beneficiary, or petitioning for it, struck out of the constitution all the sections relating to this subject. Brother Fraser says, in effect, "Whether the separ-ate baneficiary section be in the constitution or not, we may petition for separate beneficiary." We certainly may, but with what result? Now, let us see how the

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