e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. JUNE 2, 1888.

NO. 502

N. WILSON & CO.

Have the FINEST GOODS in the

112 Dundas Street, near Talbot.

Translated for the RECORD from the Revu A PAGE OF OUR HISTORY.

The Jesuits in Canada Under English

I. The capitulation of Quebec was signed on the 13th September, 1759. The

signed on the 13th September, 1759. The act stipulates:

Article 2—'That the inhabitants shall be preserved in the possession of their houses, goods, effects and privileges. Granted upon their laying down their arms.

Article 6—That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion shall be given to ecclesiastical houses, to male and female religious, particularly to His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec. (Granted the free exercise of the Roman religion, like wise safeguards to all religious persons, as well as to His Lordship the Bishop.)

No trace here of any clause whatever excluding the Jesuits from the guarantees of this capitulation.

tees of this capitulation,
II. The capitulation of Montreal was signed on the 8th September, 1760 Upon the point in question it stipulates as follows:

follows:
Article 27.—The free exercise of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire. . . These people shall be obliged by the English government to pay their priests the tithes they were used to pay. (Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion, the obligation of paying the tithes to the priests will depend on the king's pleasure)

free exercise of their religion, the obligation of paying the tithes to the priests will depend on the king's pleasure)

Article 28.—The chapter, priests, pastors and missionaries, shall continue with entire liberty in their extroise and functions of cures. (Granted).

Article 32.—The communities of nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges. They may continue to follow their rules. (Granted).

Article 33.—The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recollets and of the house of the priests of St. Sulpice at Montreal; these last and the Jesuits shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions as heretofore. (Refused until the Kings pleasure be known.)

Article 34.—All the communities and all the priests shall preserve their movables, the property and revenues of the seignories and other estates. . . . of what nature soever they be, and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions. (Granted.)

Firstly, then, the Jesuits as well as the Sulpicians, the Recollets and the secular priests were to retain their possession with all the privileges thereto

"According to a letter sent to Rome on the 16th February, 1762, by Father de Launay, procurator of the American missions at Parls, the Father re-entered their college (at Quebec) with the approbation of the general (Murray) in June, 1761. Many repairs were necessary, but scarcely were they finished, when to the great joy of the cilians, services were resumed in the chapel, and the classes reopened. . . Father Pothier, who had gone with other Fathers to the Illinois, in order to be at a distance from the frontiers of Canada, returned after a year to his mission at Detroit, and was received with enthusasm by his parishioners, and with kindness by English officers.

England were promulgated for Canada, is to oppose the evidence of facts, and the interpretation given to this clause by all competent authorities.

(a) In fact, the penal laws of England have never been enforced in Canada; there have been various partial attempts to enforce them quite as much against the secular clergy and the citizens as against the Jesuite, but these attempts have always almost entirely failed.

According to these laws, among other things, every Jesuit, Seminarian, or other priest, ordained by an authority derived from the See of Rome, ought to leave the kingdom. Where is there a trace of such a law having been put into execution against the Jesuits, any more than against the Seminarians or secular priests?

It would be useless to cite other points of these laws, sufficient is it to say that im England, in virtue of these laws there was no shadow of religious liberty, but everybody knows that here, on the contrary, this liberty exists without restriction.

(b) Competent authorities are unaniments in earling that the manning of this

(b) Competent authorities are unani-mous in saying that the meaning of this

mous in saying that the meaning of this clause was not an enforcement of the penal laws of England. We shall content ourselves with some quotations.

In 1765, the Lords of Trade wished to make it appear that the penal laws applied to Canada. Lord Fletcher Norton and Lord William de Gray, then respectively Attorney general and Solicitor general, declared positively that they did not apply to Canada, and the high advocate, the attorney-general and the solicitor general confirmed this decision the 18th January, 1768.

Lord North, during the debates on the

the 18th January, 1768.

Lord North, during the debates on the Quebec Act of 1774, said:—"Our penal laws do not apply to the colonies; and Lord Thurlow added: (at the time of the cession) "it was stipulated that the Canadians should have the free erjoy-Canadians should have the free erjoyment of their property, more particularly the religious orders, and that the full exercise of the Catholic religion should be continued, and the final treaty of peace was made in favour of the rights of property, in favor of religion, in favour of the retigious orders.

This explanation has since then been invariably adopted in the decisions of

invariably adopted in the decisions of the Privy Council; it has been confirmed by the declaration of our Legislature and by all our Provincial laws.

The restriction mentioned above,

The restriction mentioned above, according to the usual interpretation, signities nothing more nor less than liberty, but not privileges, for the Roman Church, in other words: The Catholic religion shall no longer be what it was under French rule, the religion of the State. As to exceptional conditions made against the Jesuits in the Treaty of Paris, we cannot find the smallest trace of them.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ESSAY ON BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION.

y the Rev. Eneas M'Donell Dawson, LL, D., F. R. S., etc., read at the annual meet-ing of the Royal Society, held at Ottawa, May, 1882. We experience too many benefits

the Sulpicians, the Recollets and the secular priests were to retain their possession with all the privileges thereto pertaining, for the 34th article, in saying all the communities, evidently excludes the restriction contained in the preceding article.

Secondly. By the refusal of article 33 the Jesuits were not placed in a worse position than were the Sulpicians and the secular clergy by the refusal of the second part of the 27th article; nor one might even say, than was the bishop, by the refusal of articles 29, 30, 31 and swore position than were the Sulpicians and the secular clergy by the refusal of the second part of the 27th article; nor one might even say, than was the tishop, by the refusal of articles 29, 30, 31 and 40. The episcopal see was at the time vacant, for Monesigneur de Poutbrand had just died in Montreal, but we shall scon see unveiled tendencies as hostile to the episcopal dignity, as are those that we find here against the religious orders; already, even, in refusing articles 29, 30, 31 and 40, articles concerning the momination and the prerogatives of a bishop, General Amberts showed clearly what he wanted to come to.

But, it is well to remark here, that this conditional refusal of the 33rd article does not prove that in reality the religious were molested.

The article, though refused, remained in vigour, and the unfavorable measures that we have pointed out remained a dead letter, and were implicitly revoked by the Traty of Paris

We may even be permitted to think that thus refusal concerned, if not solely, at least principally, the final clause, which treats of the romination to certain cures by the Sulpicians and the Jesuitz. The tracty of Paris was signed on the 10th February, 1763. The fourth article contains, amongst others, the following points:—

"His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada. He will consequently give the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romins Church, as for as the laws of Grant Britain permit."

That is absolutely all that the treaty contains on the subject. There is no explicit question of the Jesuits, any more than of any body else; it speaks of the rites of the remiss Church, as for as the laws of Grant Britain permit."

That is absolutely all that the treaty contains on the subject. There is no health of the particles of the religion, according to a letter and to Rome on the little reformed the refused the

The mere colonial and dependent relation cannot endure beyond a genera-tion or two. Sentiment is a fine thing, no doubt, and a bond of union whilst it exists. But it passes away with new impressions. The love of liberty never dies. It is transmitted from age to age, and will bear its essential fruit. Is it consistent then with this undying prin-

and why? because all undue meddling of the one country with the affairs of the other was guarded against. The Parliaments were united; but, it was well understood that the business of Scotland should be left to the Scotch members, a hight official having charge to attend to it and forward it on behalf of his country. The States and Nations of Germany are powerful under confederation each State.

The States and Nations of Germany are powerful under confederation, each Streemanaging its own affairs, whilst the general interests are provided for by the federal Emperor and Parliament.

In no country, however, is the practicability of Federal government better illustrated than in this land of Canada to which we are proud to belong. Our system of rule is too well known to require many words. Suffice it to say that for the many years it has been in operation, no difficulty has occurred that has not been satisfactorily settled without infringing on the rights or privileges of infringing on the rights or privileges of any branch or portion of the whole. But was there not rebellion and conse-But was there not rebellion and consequently something wrong? Wheneo came the rebellion, and who were the rebels? From a territory, where there were, as yet, few settlers from civilized lands, and the rebels were no other than a portion of the untamed Indians, and their scarcely less barbarous cousins, the half-breeds. Such were the hostile elements against which the confederation had to contend. The vigor and resolution with which it fought and the success which so speedily attended its efforts, shewed triumphantly that it was far from wanting in military spirit, and fully determined to maintain the ground which, as a confederation, it had acquired.

ground which, as a confederation, it had acquired.

It will, no doubt, be objected by some that the colonies, if confederated with the Mother Country, would be obliged to aid in any war the general Government might be engaged in. Are they not, in their present state, under such obligation? And would it not be their delight to fulfil it? Whence came the one hundreth Regiment? Was it not raised by the Canadians? And sent to aid the imperial Government in its wars? What of Egypt and Tel-il-Keber? Were there no willing Canadians there? And, when there was question of rescuing General Gordon from his perilous position at Kartoom, with what alacrity did not our hardy voyageurs undertake to assest the dancerus Nile?

ascend the dangerous Nile?
It cannot be said that the Mother Country would hesitate to give military assistance to the colonies, as readily as it assistance to the colonies, as readily as it employs diplomatic ability in support of their rights. All this would be done, and more powerfully done, under Confederation. Diplomacy, it may be confidently said, would replace the sword, and, at least, within the borders of our far extending confederation, war would be no more. Bold, indeed, would that nation be and strong in aggressive power, that would dare to strike the first blow.

Would not the British imparial cantad.

dare to strike the first blow.

Would not the British imperial contederation be a menace or challenge to other nations? It they so interpreted it, the fault would be their own. Do we threaten, other powers when we build some new iron-clads? Or did Germany challenge other peoples when she increased her army and insisted that her Parliament should vote the necessary supplies? On the contrary, she only adopted a wise measure for averting war by being prepared to meet it, and for securing peace by rendering herself able to command it. If Confederation is ever destined to become a fact of history, now securing peace by rendering herself able to command it. If Confederation is ever deatined to become a fact of history, now is the time whilst there yet exists, in all British settlements, a warm affection to the mother land, and whilst there yet lingers, among the French Canadians, the patriotic spirit which prompted their most representative man, Sir Ettenne Tache, to say: "The last shot on this continent in support of British connection will be fired by a French Canadian."

It will be for some eminent and experienced statesman to point out the plan by which the grand scheme of Imperial Confederation may become a reality.

A Grandson of O'Connell.

But a few weeks since a child was born at Hampsted, London, remarkable as being a grandson of the Liberator, who, if he were now living, would be in his one hundred and thirteenth year. The little stranger is the son of Captain Daniel O'Connell, youngest and sole surviving son of the great Dan. Captain O'Connell is over seventy years of age, but he is young in appearance, and as he is a champion tennis player. is known in many a court round Hampsted.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said he was thankful to those who signed the address for the courageous manner in which they had found it agreeable to associate their political action and their political intention with the principles and motives of their holy religion. (cheers). There had been an anxious and most reasonable desire on this side St. George's Channel that the season of parliament which is now in progress should be a tession fruitful in British legislation. They of the Opposition had done their very best to expedite the business of the government, and to assist in the fulfilment of that reasonable wish. He took no credit for their so doing, but he must say a word on behalf of the gentlemen who had seldom been mentioned with commendation before a British audience. He meant those Irish Nationalists who, notwithstanding the pressing needs of their country and the grievous oppression which, as they thought, she was undergoing, had refrained from anything like parsistent effort as to what might have been an unseasonble urging of her claims, and had theroughly and heartily cooperated in that purpose which the Ordinary Opposition entertained of promoting the general business of the country (cheere). There were many questions at the before Parliament, but he laid it down with some confilence as a rule, positive and almost absolutely infexible, that whether or no Ireland was employed on the discussion of Irish questions at this or that given time, yet it was Ireland, and Ireland alone, which truly held the key to British legislation (hear, hear). Touching the death duties, he asked why was not an act of injustice prevented? Because the motion to prelude that injustice was made by the Opposition and the success of the motion might have led to the introduction of a Government prepared to grant Home Rule to Ireland (cheers and langhter.) He thought they might say that the aggregate evidence of the elections which had taken place since the beginning of last year showed that the Government did n on rising, said he was thankful to those who signed the address for the courageous

Government did not represent the present mind of the people of England (cheers). He would not anticipate their fate at a general election, which they said was not to happen for five years, and which they could very safely run against the life of an old man (shame). They had a perfect right to say that if they pleased; but, in the first place, he thought they made a very great mistake if they supposed that the life of an old man or the life of a young man had anything to do with the progress of this question (loud cheers). This country was in the long run self governing; national sentiment and conviction would find the means of asserting itself and giving itself effect, of asserting itself and giving itself effect, and it was not that or this individual who would determine the issue as to five or any number of years. He had always stated this, and it was his earnest belief stated this, and it was his earnest belief that this country was so strong that, humanely speaking, she could, as she had in many instances before, proceed for many years in the course of wrong-doing without being compelled to amend her ways. Therefore, he was not going to say how long this resistance would be continued. It was not for man to determine the time and the seasons. They were in better hands than ours; and he was content to await the judgment which

fused absolution. This attempt has failed completely, although a telegram has been widely circulated stating that Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, forwarded the decree with special instructions to Mgr Persico (!) and the Irish Episcopacy, "when instructing the clergy to put it in force, to inform them that they are to refuse absolution to any one declining to renounce being a member of the League." This is false, although it points to what was sought to be obtained. Cardinal Simeoni forwarded the Decree to the Irish bishops and wrote nothing but a very few words to the effect that he had been ordered to send this out to them. the time and the seasons. They were in better hands than ours; and he was content to await the judgment which would be given by the Supreme authority upon the issue of this great question (hear, hear). Of the present Government he would say that not only did it appear that the sentiment of the country was adverse to their actual policy, but that they had abandoned and forfeited all the pledges on Irish policy upon which they were chosen. Local Government was now being withheld from Ireland, but the Government were not satisfied with that. The words of Lord Hartington (quoted by Lord Spencer) were that Ireland was to have no local self-government until she has entirely changed her mind upon the subject of Home Rule and a Parliament in Dublin. Was he (Mr. Gladatone) wrong in saying that these had been a fist abandonment and total contradiction of the pledges which the present majority set up at the election of 1886 against the Liberal doctrine of Home Rule, and by which they induced the majority of the English constituencies to send them back to power, as it now appeared, on an use acound, ements, and false presents. preme authority upon the issue of this great question (hear, hear). Of the present Government he would say that not only did it appear that the sentiment of the country was adverse to their actual policy, but that they had abandoned and forfeited all the pledges on Irish policy upon which they were chosen. Local Government was now being withheld from Ireland, but the Government were not satisfied with that. The words of Lord Hartington (quoted by Lord Spencer) were that Ireland was to have no local self-government until she has entirely changed har mind upon the subject of Home Rule and a Parliament in Dublin. Was he (Mr. Gladstone) wrong in saying that their had been a first abandonment and total contradiction of the pledges which the present majority set up at the election of 1856 against the Liberal doctrine of Home Rule, and by which they induced the majority of the English constituencies to send them back to power, as it now appeared, on an unsound, empty, and false pretence? (Chears.) The Government had no more moral title to represent England at this moment than they had moral or legal

ciple of liberty that the mother country and the colonies should be confederated of the colonies should be confederated of the colonies and the colonies are streamed that it is not and more, that it is the only means by which corred can be maintained. The colonies are would retain their self-government as at present constituted. Not a single right or privilege would be interfered with an address from nearly with. The mother country would reliable to expect of country would reliable to expect of them some serifice in lieu of so much advantable to expect of them some as serifice in lieu of so much advantage in the colonies. It would not be the control of the country of the colonies in the colonies of the country would not lessen the dignity or the importance of the countries that are, at the treatment of the control of the countries of the countr

He came from England in the early part of last winter, and by his genial manner and magic elequence already holds an exalted and lotty position in the minds of the parishioners.

At every service which he is announced to preach large congregations are sure to greet him. Many of our separated brethren too make the church their usual Sunday evening resort.

I have great pleasure in enclosing a

Special Correspondence of the Pilot.
THE POPE AND IRELAND.

coerced into paying money to a third person, having already refused it to the landlord; in such a case the Decree of the Congregation is most applicable. But such cases are so rarely met with in

Ireland that they may be said to be, for purposes of a general Decree, non exist The Decree issued by the Holy Office is

The Decree issued by the Holy Office is likely to disappoint those who looked forward to it as the death blow of the National agitation. Except as a statement of "morality and justice," and as a direct prohibition of boycotting, it affects nothing else; for the conditions mentioned in it are non existent. But what

tioned in it are non existent. But what was sought to be obtained was a prohibi-tion of the National League, and that Catholics belonging to it should be re-fused absolution. This attempt has failed

Special Correspondence of the Pilot.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

Rome, May 3.

The statement made in the telegram I sent you last week to the effect that the Plan of Campaign was, in its principle, untouched by the Decree of the Holy Office, although it might seen range to the Coardinals of the Congregation of the Holy Office, examining the subject, were called upon to reply to—"Is it permissible in the disputes between land owners and tenants in Ireland to use the means known as the Plan of Campaign and boycotting?"—was answered by their Eminences in the negative, yet they were good enough to add their reasons for this decision, which, in the vast majority of cases, have no practical application in Ireland. That the document is a statement of moral duty in certain cases is at once evident; but that these cases are numerous or even common in Ireland is what those who know the country best unhesitatingly deny. The Congregation of the Holy Office had a particular group of rare case before them, and have pronounced judgment upon these; and this judgment appries only to these individual cases and not to others, except these of them and owner and tenants in Ireland is not free; that the courts who for one reason or another are provented from appealing to them; or to insist upon the fact that money has been extorted by the Plan of Campaign. These sentences are well known in Ireland. In Rome the Congregation seems to have considered a possible case where, in spite of a free contract, an abatement in reference as propointed to consider his temment and in Ireland is not free; that the courts who for one reason or another are provented from appealing to them; or to insist upon the fact that money has been extorted by the Plan of Campaign. These facts are well known in Ireland. In Rome the Congregation seems to have considered a possible case where, in spite of a free contract, an abatement in reference as possible case where, in the province of the contract in the service able court appointed to consider his temment and the

SECOND PART.
The Place of the Ascension.
Mount Olivet, near Jerusslem. For Jesus Christ this had been the Mount of Prayer. It was here that He commenced His Passion, in His agony in the Garden of Gethsemant, therefore it was fitting that He should here commence His Glory.
Jesus Christ left His foot prints on the hard rock, as a reproach to those whose hearts are hardened against Him by unbellef or disobedience. Tradition says that His Face was turned towards the West, to bless our pagan forefathers.

THIRD PART.
The Circumstances, and manner of this

He took His apostles, His disciples, the He took His apostles, His disciples, the holy women, and above all, His blessed Mother with Him. "While he blessed them," says St. Luke, "He departed from them, and was carried up to Heaven." What were the results of this blessing? We, too, have our blessing, participating in the merits of His Ascension. The blessing given by the Priest in His name, at the end of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. By whom was he accompanied? "He hath led captivity captive. He hath received gifts from panied? "He hath led captivity cap-tive. He hath received gifts from men." He took with Him the saints who had been confined in the prison of Limbo, for none could at wend into Heaven before Himself. Some of

usual portion of his weeks wages to defray
the cost of his maintenance.
"Ned," said Lizzle to him one day, as
they sat together on a doorstep, "I do
hope you won't go on like Jim when you
grow up. Do you think you shall?"
"I'm sure I don't know," laughed Ned;
"most of the fellows do, you know.
P'r'aps you will, too, Miss Liz, like your
mother."

mother."
"I shan't!" she flashed out angrily at him, "and you're cruel to say that, Ned. It's hard enough that I'm to be pointed at everywhere as "that drunken Mrs. Willis's girl" without you saying it too."
"All right," said Ned, indifferently, rising as he spoke. "I'm off to supper, and you'd better keep your temper and come, too, and not mind if folks happen to tell

too, and not mind if folks happen to tell you a bit of truth sometimes."

And he sauntered off with his hands in his pockets, whistling.

Lizzie sat and watched him depart, and a big tear fell on her arm as she pulled the shawl round her with a sob. Everything in the world seemed to be made horrible by this drink, she thought, sally. There was hardly a family in that little court whose children were not pinched, and

was hardly a family in that little court whose children were not pinched, and ragged, and hungry, because the parents drank away their earning, the nights were made hideous by some unhappy woman's screams under the blows of her savage, half-maddened husband. The little street-sellers of her own age used to slip into the gin palace close at hand, and laugh at one snother's flushed faces and unsteady gait as they came out. The laugh at one snother's flushed faces and unsteady gait as they came out. The Rafferty's had always been an exception to the universal rule; but now Jim's drinking seemed to have soured them all, and Lizzie's life was becoming daily more unhappy; for they could not refrain from pointed allusions to her mother, and even Ned, who had always stoutly defended his little friend, seemed to have grown heartless and indifferent.

leas and indifferent.

"And if Ned turns against me," thought the poor child, as she slowly rose and turned homewards, "there'll be no one to care what I do. No one to mind if I do grow up like mother. Oh, if only father would come home!"

CHAPTER VIII.

BIXING DAY ON THE RIVER. Things went on thus for many weeks, and even months. Christmas had come and gone, with its gaily-decked shop-windows and hand-barrows piled with holly, and the hard-earned

THE MINISTON CROSS

CAPTER VILL.

OUR PRINTED CONTROLL

CAPTER VILL.

CAPTER V

about, where one can sit down and have a glass of beer."

"And I guess the men ain't let to get drunk there, else everybody else's pleasure would be spoilt," chimed in Polly, nodding saucily at him.

"I daressy they ain't," returned Jim, steadily, looking across at her; "and what's more, I don't suppose they want to. If we had some of those nice places to go to, we shouldn't be always going to the public houses just for want of some place to sit in of an evening and take one's drop of beer."

of beer."
"Well, why don't you go to the parks,
then?" said Rafferty, slowly removing the
pipe from his mouth, and refilling it as he

"Well, it's cold work in winter, loafing about them parks," returned the mother; "and then one gets so tired walking there, and dragging the babies about in one's

and dragging the babies about in one's arms."

"And there's nothing to do or to see," went on Jim; "hardly a place to sit down even."

"In my young days," said Rafferty, "when I was at home in Ireland, the lads and lasses used to dance at the cross roads on Sunday afternoons."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed his wife, in attonishment.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed his wife, in astonishment.

"There was no harm in it either," he went on; "just an old man with a fiddle or something, and some boys and girls jumping about to warm themselves like, and make friends. Did you ever see an Irish jig, Polly? No, I guess you never did, any of you."

"I have though," said Jim, "at a penny gest".

did, any of you."

"I have though," said Jim, "at a penny gaff."

"Oh, well, that wasn't much, I dare say," said Rafferty, warming to his subject. "You should ha's een the way we young men used to go up to the priest's house after work sometimes, and maybe give him a hand with some of his hay-cutting, or sich, and then he'd send us out to have a bit of a dance in his yard, and stand by to keep us on at it, never stopping, and then give us a drink of poster all round before sending us home. I used to be counted a real light chap for a jig in those days, i can tell you. But I've forgotton it all new," he added, with a sigh; "even my tongue's turned to the English way of speaking, and you're all English, every one of you."

"Folks say it's a low thing to have an Irish accent, or even an Irish name," said Polly slowly.

"Low, is it !" said Bafferty, with a flash of her verses.

when they arrived, waiting for their ill approach. Lizie was much clated at the heing so near the object of admration, and whispered to Ned that she "felt quite grand—just like the Lord Mayor, with everyone staring at her?"

The cloth was already laid when they came in, and everything ready, for din, ner was to be had early, so as to leave time for a long scursion afterward; and about twelve o'clock the little party ast down to a well-spread table—roast beef, boiled bacon and vegetables, and plum pudding, with mugge of beer for the selders, and a bottle of wine, brought by the groomsman, in which to drink the health of the happy pair.

When these dainties had been fully discussed, amid much merry talk and laughter, the table cleared, and a neighbor's child, Sally Martin, installed as housekeeper to look after the bebies durincilled, set off for the Crystal Palace. Here they wandered about by two or three, gazing at the tropical palms and graceful statues, Ned and Lizzie rapt in admiration of the life-like groups of savages in one corner, while and Charlie fraternized over the skating rink and expended some sixpences in "max by rules and the most complete fallure; while Rafferty looked on quietly amused, and his wife dodged anxiously about after little Janey and Bridget and Tommy, who ran in and out in a state of wildest excitement and delight. As for the bride and bridgeroom, they disspected a cone down one of the Ninevitiah Courts, and were no more seen until the general rendezvous in the second-class waiting room at half past six. Then after a cup of tea and cutrant buns, the wedding party set of home, tired, but very ghappy. Will and Fanny left them at the home station, to proceed by underground and most famous bishop, Right Rev. Martin John Spalding, who died some intention, and other places in the broadest exceed the second class waiting room at half past six. Then after groups of the same of the process of the product of the same of the product of the same of the product of the same of the product of the

TO BE CONTINUED.

Poor Widow Bedott! See tried to write love poetry to deacon, and could frame only—

Had the lone creature used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the sure remedy for the weaknesses and peculiar allments of her sex—she might have secured the descon's favor by the cheerful character

the corner of Main and Harvie streets, Richmond, Va, an institution which Mr. Caldwell built and presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor in that city. This generous soul died about ten years ago, three years after death had deprived him of his estimable wife, leaving to his daughters an ample fortune, of which they have shown themselves capable of making good use.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, the young lady who inherits, manifestly, many of her father's charitable dispositions, was born in Kentucky less than a quarter of a century ago, and was educated at the famous convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville, N. Y. in which city she has for some time past made her residence, together with her sister, their house being in one of the fashionable uptown cross streets. After graduating from Manhattanville, Miss Caldwell travelled EXTENSIVELY IN EUROPE,

interior insisted to Louville aload, and present and the corner of Main and Harris sirest, the corner of Mai

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLA BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DA LL. D., F. R. S., BTC.

FROM 1592 TILL THE EXTINCTION OF EIGERARCHY IN 1603. CONTINUED. Now that the Catholic Barons

exile, the ministers of the Kirk ma utmost efforts to compass their corruin. They tried all in their por laduce the King to forfeit their and reduce them to beggary. So bar a measure the monarch wisely refu adopt. He had already done enou conceived, for the Kirk, and he cou but consider it cruel and impolitic extreme, to extirpate the ancient of Huntley, Erroll and Angue, punish, by utter ruin and extermi punish, by utter ruin and exterming parties who were already exiles for science sake. The Counterses of Heard Erroll were permitted to rem Scotland; and arrangements were means of which the East at themselve the policy of James to maintain a balance of power between the frame of the policy of James to maintain a balance of power between the frame them all dependent on leaning to the one or to the other exigencies of the time required. The such great Barons as Huntley unmin a position which rendered their tion possible at any moment, was a ful means of restraining the violation to their enemies.

confirm and comfort their brethre hope that the exiled Barons wor return, gave them new courage, were confident that the king wo tolerate any violent measures them on the part of the merciles which was obliged to be satisfiabusing them and uttering it blasphemies against religion. The denounced as "excommunicated I "Jesuita," "Antichrista," etc., which chiefs, the Catholic Earls, were brebels, traitors, etc., and the frithese forfeited Earls, they complain remained at home were at large joyed full liberty in the land.

Meanwhile the tide of Roy appeared to flow towards the joyed full liberty in the land.

Meanwhile the tide of Roy appeared to flow towards the King James was disgusted to arrow-mindedness and perspirit of the ministers Kirk. The mean and way in which his "good sister," Elizabeth, had treated him helped ate him from her faction and in to shew friendship to the Cathol These dispositions bore their fru withstanding the opposition wanticipated on the part of the king resolved on the restoration of the reason of the restoration of the restoration. Soon at the Earl of Huntley came from the Earl of Huntley came from the forts for his restoration. The horror struck, and reised its cring. But it was in vain, we utterance, in loud complaints distress, they learned that the Erroll had been seen with Huncastle of the Bog of Gicht an powerful Earl of Angus had con

had never, it was singled in plotted against the reforme since he left Scotland, and was tand his trial if any one should accuse him. He had no objective with the ministers on to freligion; but a reasonable be allowed him to make up hit. His proposals and requests fair and moderate. But the implacable. An "excommun tor," as they called him, a may been guilty of "idolarty," crime, and who, notwith sentence of banishment, ha return without leave, had n propose any terms. The Edanger. Those earls would themselves openly in the contheir presence were accept King. The party that oppos and the liberty of the word of Gobold and condent of succeeding and Scutland. It so determined resistance were determined resistance were a made, the Kirk, with all its bo made, the Arry, with all its own and privileges, would become Anti-christ. A day of humilisingly, was appointed. Peoplisters were called upon to whetween the porch and the land "polluted by the enemit They also named sixteen cowho should sit at Edinburghthe church, as its council, pond with all parts of the connection of the church, as its council, pond with all parts of the connection of the church as it is council, pond with all parts of the connection of the church which would have swept which would have swept which would have swept with the church and the ministers. He would have stand that their fears were the Barons had no intention war on him or them. They themselves on his mercy taken them into favor, not the clergy have the likition for repentance? desired to be reconciled. The Church repel them, shuther faces, and doom them King James was by nature clemency. The sentiment gave utterance in opposite the church repel them, shuther faces, and doom them clemency. The sentiment gave utterance in opposite was, at this highly politic. It would wee, considering Queen Elises, and the influence of the England as well as in his to become a religious purposed.

Erroll had been seen with Hunicastle of the Bog of Gicht an powerful Earl of Angue had contact the city of Perth. Word the Countess of Huntley was and having great influence, mutures on the part of her has had never, it was alleged in plotted against the reformed to the counter of the count

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S., ETC.

PART I. FROM 1592 TILL THE EXTINCTION OF THE EIGRARCHY IN 1603.

be allowed him to make up his mind.

His proposals and requests were only fair and moderate. But the Kirk was implacable. An "excommunicated traitor," as they called him, a man who had been guilty of "idolatry," a capital crime, and who, notwithstanding a sentence of banishment, had dared to return without leave, had no claim to propose any terms. The Kirk was in danger. Those earls would not show themselves openly in the country unless return without leave, had no claim to propose any terms. The Kirk was in danger. Those earls would not show themselves openly in the country unless their presence were acceptable to the King. The party that opposed the truth and the liberty of the word of God was strong, bold and contident of success, both in England and Scutland. If some great and determined resistance were not at once made, the Kirk, with all its bossted purity and privileges, would become the prey of Antichrist. A day of humiliation, accordingly, was appointed. People and Ministers were called upon to weep and pray between the porch and the altar, for a land "polluted by the enemies of God." They also named sixteen commissioners who should sit at Edinburgh, represent the church, as its council, and correspond with all parts of the country.

No wonder if the king was alarmed. This was, indeed, an imperium in imperio, which would have swept the government out of the hands of the civil power. At first, however, he thought it more politic to remonstrate; and this he did through some of the more moderate ministers. He would have them understand that their fears were groundless. The Barons had no intention of making war on him or them. They had thrown themselves on his mercy and he had taken them into favor. Why should not the clergy have the like consideration for repentance? The barons desired to be reconciled. Why should the Church repel them, shut its doors in their faces, and doom them to despair?

desired to be reconciled. Why should the Church repel them, shut its doors in their faces, and doom them to despair? King James was by nature inclined to clemency. The sentiments to which he gave utterance in opposition to the merciless Kirk, were no doubt sincerely entertained. This conduct was, at this same time, highly politic. It would have been unwies, considering Queen Elisabeth's great age, and the influence of the Catholics in England as well as in his own kingdom, to become a religious persecutor. It would have been an impediment to

his accession to the English crown. The Kirk, too, disgusted him by its cruelty and the absurdity of the arguments urged by its ministers. The Catholic earls, they maintained, could not be pardoned by the civil power. They were "idolators" and must suffer death. They could only be absolved on their repertance, by the Kirk, from the sentence of spiritual death. Some of the more moderate implored him to come to an agreement. This is impos-

From 18 ACT 18 CHOCK OF THE CONTROLLED AND THE CONT

to their Sovereign. The ministers were, as usual, the worst to deal with. They started propositions that were wholly inconsistent with the existence of the civil power. But, in such controversies, they were no match for the learned and acute Prince. Some of them, on account of their extreme violence, in the pulpit and at popular conventions, were obliged to leave the country. The king finally prevailed, and placed the authority of the state in such a light as to command, however much they abhorred it, the acceptance of the ministers. His next step was to establish the Episcopal form of Protestantism. This was a sad blow to the Kirk, and caused a diversion in favour of the Catholics. If the Kirk had been less exacting in its demands and less violent, it might have fared better. started propositions that were wholly in consistent with the existence of the civi

TO BE CONTINUED.

Don't You Know that you cannot affird to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed, that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

Mrs. W. L. Lang. Bethany, Ont. can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

Mrs. W. L. Lang. Bethany. Ont.,
writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers
for about fiteen months with a disease of
my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire
deafness. I tried everything that could be
done through medical skill, but without
relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr.
Thomas Eelectric Oil, and in ten minutes
frund relief. I continued using it, and in
a short time my ear was cured and hearing
completely restored. I have used this
wonderful healer successfully in cases of
inflammation of the lungs, sore throat,
coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c.,
in fact it is our family medicine.

Hew it Works.

Hew it Works.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood
Bitters is that it works at one and the same
time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen,
Hence its almost universal value in chronic
complaints.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Colorado Catholic.

The union of all creeds and churches is one of the idle themes of the day. There are some earnest Christians who dresm of such a consummation; but the hope is vain, until all the dissenting bodies of Christians accept the authority of the Catholic Church. There is union, strength, and security. Colorado Catholic.

The London Tablet, "Catholic" organ, strongly endorses the action of the English judges in Ireland who obeyed their Government in doubling the sentences of the imprisoned priests and representatives who dared to try their right to appeal. Even the Protestant Tory papers of England condemned the extraordinary judgment; but there is no length to which the "Catholic" Tories will not go in their hatred of Ireland's advance; and in their hatred of Ireland's advance; and they never fail to cloak themselves with a garment of morals and to use the

The Scotch crofters continue to trouble Lord Salisbury's Government. Being Scotchmen they ought to be content to starve without a nurmur, unlike the turbulent Irish; but being human, tent to starve without a murmur, unlike the turbulent Irish; but being human, they are not willing to make room for sheep and deer, and so the infallible English panacea is offered to them. They will be "assisted" to emigrate. The Government proposes to advance \$50 000, each family receiving a loan of \$600, to be repaid in twelve yearly instalments. Canada will give each an allotment of land free, probably in Manitoba or somewhat in the vicinity of that polar region, where the files and mosquitoes will not trouble them; and so it will be all right. The sacred sheep and deer will not be molested by the presence of mere crofters, the artificially "congested" districts will be relieved, and the crofters may starve or freeze to death in the wilds of the Northwest, or anywhere else out of sight and hearing at home. Expatriation is the simple cure for all the evils of State. When will the people learn to apply it to the leaches and drones who are the real curses of the country? Perhaps when the Scotch have learned that servility has never yet placated a tyrant nor disarmed an enemy. cated a tyrant nor disarmed an enemy.

Cated a tyrant nor disarmed an enemy.

Catholic Columbian.

Spiritualism—which is becoming fashionable in many quarters—received some severe blows at the hauds of Minister Talmage of the Brooklyn Tabernacle recently. His words are very severe, but not the less true. Among other things, "Familier innumerable," he said, "have been broken up by it. It has pushed off hundreds of young women into a life of profilgacy. It talks too freely of elective ism could have its full swing, it would turn this world into a pandemonium of carality." The Diss Debar episode gives a pretty accurate picture of the money.

making frauds perpetrated by these spirit-ualistic mediums.

Some of the New York city High Church Episcopals are scandalizing their Low Church brethren by approaching nearer and nearer to the grand cere-monial of the Church which preceded all There are some earnest Christians who dream of such a consummation; but the hope is vain, until all the dissenting bodies of Christians accept the authority of the Catholic Church. There is union, strength, and security.

At the sessions of the late International convention of women at Washington there were many things said about women as physicians, as lawyers, as journalists; but unless we are greatly mistaken, nothing was said about women as women, and yet here it is that their greatest charm is found, that they are most liked, and will be most influential.

A New Jersey Presbyterian clergyman has been invited to withdraw from the

ful. In no preceding age were the annals of the Church so grandly illustrated. The spiritual sovereignty, "with which," to use the words of a British statesman, "there is nothing on the face of this earth that can at all compare," was crowned with surpassing glory. Doctrines which has hitherto been open to theological discussion, were ascertained and pronounced to be in accord with the belief of all preceding Christian ages. The Church was enabled, through the labors of her chief and the zeal of her priesthood, to extend vastly the place of her tent. The Life of Pius IX., himself was a marvel and and a glory. None of his predecessors, not even Peter, attained to his length of days. On the other hand, the venerable Pontiff, and together with him, the Catholic people, were doomed to behold and lament the loss of the time-honored Patrimony of St. Peter. The papacy, however unlike all temporal sovereignties, was able to sustain so great a loss. More ancient than its temporal power, it still survives, "not a mere antique, but in undiminished vigor."

One great merit of Dr. Dawson's work is, that, throughout, he pays special attention to describing the position and progress of the Church in the various parts of the world, during the long Pontificate of Pius IX. We know of no other work in which this has been done so completely and so well.—The Catholic Press, London,

which this has been done so completely and so well.—The Catholic Press, London, Eng, March 3rd. 1888.

Neither mind nor body can act healthfully, if the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy purifies the blood, recruits the wasted energies, and restores health to the debilitated

Perfect Health Can only be strained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this splendid medicine.

Be on Your Guard Against sudden Colds, irritating Coughs and Soreness of the Throat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these prevalent froubles of Winter and Spring. It is the best safeguard. STHINWAY,

CHICKERING,

AND HAINES.

ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS.

Large Assertment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BRANCHES - MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON.



TIRED NATURE'S POWERFUL RESTORER.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF CONCENTRATED NOURISH-MENT AT PRESENT KNOWN.

WARMING, STIMULATING, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING.

The only meat preparation that contains all the STRENGTH GIVING ELEMENTS OF MEAT. Indispensable in sickness. Palatable as a beverage. Convenient and

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE FILLS

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

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

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Broasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chert it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Prefessor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.
And are sold at is. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address
is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

"BELL" UPRIGHT |CABINET PIANOS ORGANS

Are the Leading Canadian Instruments, unsurpassed in Tone, Design and Durability. Recommended by all Lead. ing Musicians and the Trade Generally.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. BELL & CO'Y.

Head Offices and Factories: GUELPH, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES AT TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. THOMAS AND WINNIPEG, LONDON, ENG., AND SYDNEY, N. S. W.

C. B. LANCTOT 1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

ALTAR WINES OF ALL KINDS SILKS, MERINOS,

BLACK SAYS AND LINENS Largest assortment of Bronnes, Vest-ments, (halices and Cibertums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully

NATIONAL LOTTERY.

The Monthly Drawings take place on the THIRD WEDNESDAY of each month.

The value of the lots that will be drawn;or 20th Day of June, 1888,

\$60,000.00. TICKETS-First Series...... \$1.00 Second Series..... 0.25

Ask for the Catalogue and prices of the

19 St. James Street, MONTREAL

CHURCH PEWS and

SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada arrespectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and treland. Address—

BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y
LONDON, ONT., OANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Barnia Lonnon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Oor coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Eingston; and Rev Bra. WOODRUFF.

DR. WOODRUFF.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh, troublesome throats, and the adjustment of glasses.

Always at home except on Fridays.

185 Queen's Ave., 3rd door east of Postomos,
LONDON, ON FARIO.

SEASONABLE BOOKS.

SIX SERMONS ON DEVOTION TO THE BACKED HEART. From the German of Rev. Dr. E. Blerbaum, by Miss Ella Mo-Mahon. 16mo, cloth, . 60 cts. MONTH OF THE BACKED HEART OF JESUS. Devocions for Every Day of the Month. With Suitable Prayers and a of JESUS, By Rev. F. Arnoudt, S. J. 12mo, cloth, \$2 00
PEARLS FROM THE CASKET OF THE BACKED HEART OF JESUS. A Collection of the Letters, Maxims, and Practices of the Biessed Margaret Mary Aicoque. 32mo, cioth, red edges, glit side. With a steel-plate Frontispiece, 50c. YEAR OF THE SACRED HEART. A Thought for Every Day of the Year, drawn from the works of Pere de la Colombiere, of Blessed Margaret Mary, and of others, 32mo, cloth. With a steel-plate Frontispiece, 50 cents.

32mo, cloth. With a steel-plate Frontispiece,
DEVOTIONS TO THE SACRED HEART
FOR THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EVERY
MONTH From the French of P. Huguet,
Marist. Cloth, red edges. With steelplate Frontispiece,
STORIES FOR FIRST COMMUNICANTS,
for the Time Before and After First Communion. Drawn from the Best Authorities by Rev. J. A. Keller, D.D. Translated
by Frances M. Keemp. 32mo, cloth, 50c.
Maroquette, 35c.
MY FIRST COMMUNION: The Happiest
Day of My Life. A Preparation and Remembrance for First Communicants,
Translated from the German by Rev. R.
Brennsh, L.L.D. 16mo, cloth With a
finely executed Chromo-Frontispiece, and
many full page and other illustrations, 75c

40th Thousand Ready.

PICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS. With Reflections for Every Day in the Year. With Lives of the American Saints recently placed on the Calendar for the United States, and Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1881. Edited by John Gilmars Shea, Lt. D. Large 8vo. 538 pages, rich ink and gold side. With nearly 400 liustra-tions. Reduced price, \$2.00 Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Agents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, VESTMENTS & CHURCH ORNAMENTS New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

ALTAR WINES

We again direct the attention of the clergy to our fine stock of Altar Wines: Sandwich. | Californian,

Tarragone, and Sicilian. Always on hand.

Particular attention given to bottling. Bend orders before warm weather, to get them in best order. J. & C. J. BRENNAN,

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Weekly at 484 and 484 Restreet, London, Ontario,

ANTON-REV. GEO. R. NORTHGEAVES,
Author of "Mustake of Roden Infects."
THOMAS COPPEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
MESSIS. DONAT CROWE, LUKE KING and
JOHN NIGH are fully authorized to receive
subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLAC ESCORD,
ession to CATHOLAC ESCORD,
ASSOCIATION OF SECTION OF A CONTRACT O

nsertion, review of London, and mended by the Archbishop of St. ace, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, top, and Peterboro, and leading Catalerymen throughout the Dominion. Correspondence on business should be seed to the Prouriston.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., June 2ad, 1888.

A NEW CREED.

The Presbyterian Church in England The Presbyterian Church in Eggland has been for the last three years engaged on the work of preparing a new Creed. The reason for this is avowelly because the Westminster Confession of Faith 1s too long and too complicated to be acceptable to the great mass of Presbyterians as a declaration of their indivi-dual Faith. Hence, not only the English Presbyterians, but the Free Church of Scotland also, have under consideration the necessity of a new formulary of Faith; but the English Presbyterians are somewhat earlier in the field than the others, and a Committee appointed some years ago has brought forth a com-plete draft of new "Articles of Faith" which will practically supersede the been submitted to the General Committee of the Church for adoption. It has not been, as yet, formally adopted, but it is highly probable that after dis-cussion and consideration it will be adopted, substantially, as the test of Faith in the English Presbyterian Church at all events. The general desire for some such formulary is shown by the fact that a committee was appointed to frame it, and from the representative character of the men who composed it, there is little doubt that it represents fairly the views of the Presbyterian body of to day.

We, by no means, deny the authority of Christ's Caurch on earth to issue for mularies of Faith, or Creeds. The creeds acknowledged and received by the Catholic Church are simply short forms expressing more or less at length one unalterable faith. This faith no authority on earth can change, but there is no reason why the Church may not approve of several formularies, all of which contain truths of religion, but which are more or less lengthy, according as they are to be committed to memory, or used as a standard of reference by means of which the orthodoxy of certain doctrines may be readily tested. Hence we have in use in the Catholic Church, beside the Apostles Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Creed of Constantinople, and the Creeds of St. Athanasius and Pope Pius VI.

Of all these creeds it will be remarked Faith, though not stated in the same words, nor in every case naming esplicitly the same doctrines. They only profess to be abridgments of the Christian doctrine, and having been compiled at different and times, and for different purposes, chiefly with the general object of meeting the heresies in vogue at the date of compilation, it is to be expected that in each those doctrines should be more fully explained which were most persis tently denied at the time. But they all ages are recognized as truths. Hence there is no foundation for the assertion of Basuage and other Protestants that this diversity of really Christian creeds is a justification of the diversity of creeds and Confessions of Faith which have been issued by various Protestant sects, and even by the same sect at different periods. Thus in the Church of Eng. land it is well known that the forty-two articles of King E lward differ materially from the thirty-nine now in use, and Bishop Burnett himself declares that in many instances the definitions of Faith were purposely left vague and genera so as to include in the apparent profession of one faith those who held the most irreconcilable differences of belief away on the shelf. Meantime, the new on the most important matters. cannot imagine a more important object of faith than the corporal presence or absence of our Lord in the Blessed point rests the obligation of our adoring Him there present, or of the merely reverential participation of the Sacrament in memory of its institution by Him. Yet Burnett says in regard to the Elizabethan definitions on this point:
"She thought that in her brother's reign they made their doctrine too narrow in rints, therefore she intended to at will.

age explained in more gen. There are other doctrines of co all parties might be com.

y them." And again: "It with by the new creed in similar fashion, it to have the communion. but our limited space will not permit us

book so contrived that it might not exclude the belief of the corporal presence for the chief design of the Queen's coun cil was to unite the nation in one faith." The importance of this doctrine was so

fully recognized by the so called mar-tyrs of the English Reformation, that "How! the Prince is a Jack, a sneak they declared it was for their belief in it that they suffered, and Calvin says the same of those who suffered in France. The new Creed resembles more the dis It was recognized, therefore, not only as a fundamental doctrine, but as of the displayed when the Prince was present. If the change in tone were the utter-ances of a private individual converted highest importance among the funda-mental doctrines. Its explanation from the errors of his ways, it would be n the formularies of faith, therefore highly praiseworthy; but as the official act of a Church, claiming equally in both cases to voice the unchanging decrees

in the new articles of faith.

informed that no earthly power can dis

solve this impediment. The same sec-

tion from which the above statement is

extracted says: "Marriage ought not

to be within the decrees of consanguinity

or affinity forbidden in the Word : nor

can such incestuous marriages EVER be

made lawful by any law of man, or con-

live together as man and wife,"

forbidden in the word.

It is well known that many Presbyter.

ians of the present time could not bear

minds that marriage with a decease

and now the new creed which

byterianism manufactures divine truth

could not be too explicit, and the ex-punging of the strong condemnation of the Real Presence in the twenty-ninth article of E iward's Confession of Faith, and the adoption of general language which can be interpreted as either of God, it can only excite us to pity the victims of so evident a delusion. ceaching or repudiating the doctrine, as real betrayal of the truth, and the

THE HANDWRITING ON THE recognition of error, which is placed on the level with it. This leaving un-On the 23rd May the election too lace to fill the vacant seat of South decided a matter which was before npton, and it proved to the Coercian decided is undoubtedly a variation in ists a perfect Waterloo, Southampton doctrine. It is just the same as if Cath-olics were to abolish the Nicene Creed, has been a constituency in which from which so decisively affirms the divinity ponderance of public opinion on the living issues of the day has made itself ponderance of public opinion on the living issues of the day has made itself manifest in a marked manner. In 1868 it elected two Conservatives, in 1874 one Conservative and one Liberal, in 1880, two Liberals, and in 1886, when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy was Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy was the word "therefore" in the eighth of Christ, and to adopt in its stead a form of unmeaning words which the Arians of old, or the Unitarians of today, could accept and subscribe to. And Bishop Burnett confesses in the words we ave quoted that it was not by chance or forgetfulness, but by design, that the the chief issue, two Conservatives. At Church of Eugland adopted an ambigu-ous instead of the decisively condemnathat election the average Conservative majority was 668, whereas at the electory formulary which was promulgated tion previous the average Liberal majorby the Council of King Edward. Hence ity was two hundred. At the election the High Churchmen of to-day have just held the Conservative, Mr. Guest, reperfect right to maintain that their doc-trine of the Real Presence is not opposed to the present authoritative teaching of ceived 4,266 votes, and the Liberal, Mr. Evans, 5,151, the Liberal majority being 885. The result is as unexpected as their Courch, notwithstanding that Mr overwhelming. As usual after decisive Burnett endeavors to make his readers believe that the doctrine of the Church defeats, the Government organs account for their catastrophe on this subject was left really unchanged ridiculous explanations, anything, fact, except the reality. The In the new creed of the Presbyterians dard says the result is vexatious, but we find a precisely similar course fol-lowed in regard to those doctrines which that it arises from the licensing clauses the County Government Bill. The constituted hitherto the distinctive doc-Times acknowledges that if it meant the trines of Presbyterianism. It is notorious that there are doctrinal points in the would be discouraging to the Conservatives, but that the contest really "turned now agreeable to a large body among upon obscure petty local squabbles, mplicated by a total onslaught on the riage with a deceased wife's sister." On mpensation clauses of the County vernment Bill." Other Conservatives is most clear and positive. The twenty say that a clause in this Bill, concerning ourth chapter says : "The man may not cal Option, caused the Salvatio marry any of his wife's kindred neares Army and the Blue Ribbon men in blood than he may of his own." And in more than one place we are seriously

sent of parties, so as those persons may in favor of the Liberal policy. It is also said that the Conservative candidate was In the celebrated National Covenant, by personably unpopular. From this we rites, as employed by St. John the Baptist, which the Confession of Faith is accepted might infer stupidity in the party which by the General Assembly and solemnly brought him out, but even on these Christ's institution. Hence we learn subscribed to in 1581, 1590, 1638 and an scarcely be accounted for. true Christian faith and religion, pleasing The Pall Mall Gazette says : "The God, and bringing salvation to man: and defeat of the Conservative candidate is we abhor and detest all contrary religion the worst shock the Government has and doctrine, but chiefly all kind of received this session." The Star says Papistry in general and particular heads, "The defeat is the beginning of the end even as they are now damned and con and means the triumph of the Home futed by the Word of God and Kirk of

worthless, while the Liberals have a

first-class journal for their organ. It is

and besides. Southampton is only one of

tions have indicated a complete reaction

Scotland." Especially is the "Roman Antichrist" condemned in this precious Liberal Unionist party. Mr. Evans, the success document for dispensations granted in was absent in the United States during these and other "degrees of marriage the canvass, and the Government being aware of this brought on the election hurriedly while he could not be on the tield of battle. These were the sneakthis doctrine, having made up their ing tactics which proved successful in defeating Mr. Wilfred Blunt at Deptford. wife's sister should be allowed. Many It is creditable to Southampton that prominent clergy endeavored to stem they did not succeed there. Mr. Evans the torrent of public opinion, by showing conducted the contest by cable, and his that such marriages are not permitted wife represented him at the campaign by the law of God, but to no purpose; setings. It can scarcely be credited probably, to take the place of the gendered in some minds by the con- weighty should be the penance. antiquated doctrines of the Westminster temptible trick of the Government was divines, gets over the difficulty in a quiet way, not by directly contradicting the Westminster Confession, but by a discreet silence on the subject. We all know how party on which the trick is perpetrated this will work. The Westminster Conat great disadvantage, and we have no ducees must believe in God, and the fession will be gradually abandoned as a doubt that Mr. Evans would have polled Rule of Faith, and will, in time, be laid a still larger vote if he had been home. There is a certain love of fair play which creed will be superseding it until it be entirely forgotten, just as are King Edward's "Articles of Faith." Just what might turn some votes to his side when such a trick was attempted, Burnett tells us occurred in the Church but the number would be small who would vote against their political of England, will occur here. The new convictions for this cause, too small Confession being "so contrived that it altogether to attain the result which may not exclude" the supporters of either view, will be adopted by both has been achieved, and they would be parties, and it will cease to be believed more than counterbalanced by the disthat such "incestuous marriages" cannot labored through the absence of their be made lawful by any human authority or law. This is the way in which Pres-

to refer to them now. We may have her for a century. Such facts as the occasion to do so at a future time. We shall only add now that the bluster of Southampton election do more towards creating in Ireland a friendly feeling the Westminster Contession against the Pope has much the flavor of Sir John brutal efforts of Balfour and Salisbury can do to stir up hatred, dissension, and rebellion. The popular verdict of South-ampton is a sure indication that the downfall of the Coercionist Government Falstaff's contempt for Prince Henry while the latter was not within hearing.

inst., and was welcomed with great en-

EXEGESIS.

To the Editor of the Oatholic Record:

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
REV. DEAR SIR:—By kindly explaining the following Scriptural passages you will confer a great favor. "Do penance for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." St. Matt. iii, 2 to 12.
1. What was the nature of the penance: general, one course for all, or a special course for each?
2 Is the word for, in this verse, used in the sense of because?
"And were baptised by him, confessing their sina."
3. Were the baptism and confession here mentioned the same as we have

the even balance of parties, the pre. you to fise from the wrath to come?

Bring forth therefore fruit worthy of

quired of them first? It seems he required it in those people before admitting them to baptism.

7. What is meant by the words, axe, root, tree, and fire, in the 10 ch., v. 2?

8. Were those baptized by St. John to do penance after the baptism, as appears from the 11th v.? Our Lord fasted after and not help to the second set.

and not before, baptism.

9. What is meant by "he shall baptize you in the Holy Ghost and fire?" 10. What is meant by the words fan, floor, wheat, barn, chaft, unquenchable fire, in the 12th verse?—AMO.

ANSWERS. 1. As the text does not specify that the penitential works commanded are to be performed generally, or specially,it may be inferred that the precept would be obeyed merely in amendment of morals, but also in sorrow for past sin and acts of mortification performed in atonement, as may be seen in the penance of the Ninivites in Jonas iii. In the case of the Ninivites, the king proclaimed general acts of penance. In the case of the Israelites at the Jordan, in the absence of a general penance, there is no reason why the special penances undergone by individuals should vote for Mr. Evans, and penances undergone by individuals sho the Conservative newspaper is not be satisfactory acts of atonement.

2 For means because, here. The easy to see that these causes could not control so large 4 vote as to turn a sufficient why those whom he addresses majority of 668 into a minority of 885: should abandon their evil ways.

3. The Carietian Sacraments of Baptism many constituencies in which bye-elec- and Penance were not yet instituted by Christ, and St. John was not a Christian priest with the powers afterwards conferred upon the Apostles. Hence those were not the same with the Sacraments of baptized "in John's baptism," were nevertheless "baptized in the name of the Lord

4. The viperine malice of the still impenitent Pharisees is fully described in St. Matt. xxiil. And in the 31st verse it is shown that their fathers were equally Rule cause through the break-up of the evil. Hence they were truly a "brood of vipers" and "the sons of them that killed the prophets." The Sadducese deserved the same reproach, because they maliciously impugned the truth of God. St. Luke xxiii, 8. See also Josephus' Wars, bk. 2, ch 8. The expression, "wrath to come," refers especially to the pains of hell, with which he threatens them unless they turn from their evil ways. A parallel passage is to be found in the words of Christ. St. Matt. vviit. 33.

5. It is because they are a "brood o vipers" that St. John says : "Bring forth therefore fruit worthy of penance." that the disgust which would be en more enormous ains have been, the more

6. The Pharisees, proud, relying on sufficient to influence voters enough to their external works of obedience to the turn the scale. It is generally conceded law, while inwardly steeped in corrupthat such a condition of affairs puts the tion, must become humble, temperate chaste, charitable: the unbelieving Sad rewards the good, and punishes the wicked, and in both cases, external acts will not suffice. Their service of God must be sincere and proceeding from heartfelt conversion, that it may be a fruit worthy of penance.

7. In the 10th verse St. John gives reason why they must not rely for salva tion on their descent from Abraham. The good deeds of their forefathers will not save them. They shall be punished for advantage under which the Liberals their own vices, and the punishment is imminent: "the ax is laid to the root of standard bearer. The true solution of the trees." The ax is God's judgment: the case is that which Mr. Gladstone the root of the trees is the life of individual furnished long ago. He has repeatedly men, who, if they bring not forth good told the public that the people of England fruit, shall be punished in hell, which is the really sympathise with Ireland in the free here spoken of.

should precede, or at least accompany the ance does not cease with baptism is evident from numerous passages of Sacred Scrip-ture, and from the teaching of the Church. 9. The words of St. John, which fare related in the 11th verse of this chapter, have not direct reference to the Pharisess spoken in reply to the speculations of the Jewish people generally, as to whether or not St. John was the Carist whom they were expecting. St. John, therefore, explains that he is not the Christ, and that his baptism is the prelude to that of Christ. "He," (Carist,) "shall baptize you in the Holy Ghost, and fire." That is to say: Carist, by His baptism, will confer upon you the Holy Ghost and His gifts, and will cleanse your souls from sin. Exegetes explain that as fire cleanses, and gives light, so the Holy Ghoet cleanses and illuminates our souls. The Holy Ghost is, therefore, metaphorically dethe form of fire on Pentecost when the Apostles received special inspiration from Him. Thus St. Chrysostom says : "Fire, Ghost, signifies the efficaciousness and the powerful and unconquerable force of His grace." In this sense, also we read in Jeremias xxili, 29: "Are not my words as a fire, saith the Lord?"

10. Explanation of the words proposed With the fan, the farmer separated the wheat from the chaff : so in the day of udgment will Cariet separate the good from the wicked. The floor is the Church wherein this eeparation will take place. The wheat, God's faithful servants, will be placed in safety in the barn, the granary of God, or heaven. The chaff, the wicked, will e.cast into the unquenchable fire of hell. -ED. OF RECORD.

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News relates that while President Carnot was making his tour of visitation of rance, at the Naval Hospital at Rochefort, he decorated Sister St. Elay, of the Order of St. Vincent of Paul, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. While giving her the Cross he said: "Let not your humility take alarm at this distinction, because, although you have won it by your charitable care of the sick here during so many years, I decorate the whole order to which you belong, in decorating you." This testimony to the great work done by the Congregation of he Sisters of Charity in the public Hospitals is the more to be valued at he present time, as the maligners of this and similar charitable orders of the Church are especially industrious in ciency of these devoted ladies in the practice of good works.

THE LESSON OF STEPHEN'S GREEN

The result of the Parliamentary elec tion for Stephen's Green Division o Dublin proves that the people of Ireland are by no means losing heart as to the ists could gain the Division, but hopes were freely expressed that a diminished majority for the Nationalist cause would afford some countenance to the assertion that there is dissension in the ranks of the Nationalists, and that the people are falling away from their allegian the cause. These hopes have been ruthlessly dispelled. In 1886 Mr. E. D. Gray was elected by a majority of 1754, but at the late election Mr. Dickson's majority was 1987, an increase of 288, though, strange to say, the total vote polled was 411 less in 1888 than in 1886. The Unionists, however, lost the greater part of this falling off, the vote polled being diminished on the Union side by 322 votes, while on the Nationalist side the falling off was only 89 votes.

No claim has been more persistently set forth by the Coercionists than that which was so pompously made by Lord Hartington at the Unionist demonstration in Leinster Hall last December, that "all the wealth, all the trade, all the industry, all the intelligence of the country" are in favor of Union and Coercion, But if His Lordship still nurtured this delusive thought, it must have been rudely dispelled by the Staphen's Green contest

Mr. Dickson, the standard be the Nationalists, is an Ulster Presbyterian. If there were any truth in the oftrepeated assertion that the Irish Cathoice entertain hostile feelings towards the Ulster Protestants, here was certainly an occasion when the hostility would have manifested itself. The election was in an essentially Catholic constituency, and as it is an acknowledged fact that on the Nationalist side particularly the Catholics are ranged, it was from Catholics chiefly that Mr. Dickson expected support. Yet he is returned

very short notice—only twelve hours act of beptiam, but that the duty of pen- yet the building was packed with an enthusiastic audience, an audience which, for the prominence of the citizens mong them, most woefully belied Lord Hartington's proud boasting. There were present on the platform some of the most highly respected citizens. Judged by Lord Hartington's own standard of wealth, intelligence, and the other qualiestimation, it would challenge compari-son with any Coercionist meeting which has yet been held. However, it is not pretended that the cause of Ireland is the cause of the wealthy. It was one cause of Sodom's reproach and bitter fall that its people oppressed the poor:
"Behold this was the iniquity of Sodom thy sister, pride, fulness of bread, and abundance, and the idleness of her sons, and of her daughters; and they did not put forth their hand to the needy, and to the poor." (Ez. xvi., 49)

"What though on hamely fare we dine, Wear hodden groy and a' that: Cie foois their silks, and knaves their wive, A man's a man for a' that." But Mr. Dickson's meeting lacked

neither in material wealth por in intelligence and culture. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided at it, and among the speakers were T. D., Sullivan, M. P., Mr. lurphy, M. P., Samuel Walker, Q. C., the MacDermott, Q. C., Sergeant Hemp. hill, Q. C., the Rev. Professor Galbraith, F. T. C. D., Dr. Kidd, Philip Little, T. C., President of the Licensed Vintner's Association, etc., and in the body of the hall the trades and industries were all well represented. Concerning the issue at stake there could be no misunderstanding. Mr. Dickson said in his address to his constituents:

"No Irishman with one spark of patriotism can regard, except with indignation, the tyrannical government of his country. Under the administration of a savage Coercion Act, freedom of speech, and the right of association for political purposes are suppressed, and the liberties of our fellow-countrymen placed at the mercy of partisan and incompetent resident magistrates. Connected as I am with the manufactures of Ulster, and interested in the employment of the people, I am convinced that the industries of Ireland can be best developed by Irishmen, who in an Irish Parliament would have the control as well as the practical knowledge of the resources of the country. I am of opinion that the attention of the Irish people should not be distracted at this crisis by any side issues from the attainment of self government. "No Irishman with one spark of patriotbe distracted at this crisis by any side issues from the attainment of self gov-ernment, and that all questions relating to social reforms should wait solution by an Irish Parliament."

In his able speech at the Campaign meeting he further declared his views vithout any hesitation or ambiguity:

without any hesitation or ambiguity:

"Why I advocate Home Rule, is this, I want the Irish people to be prosperous. I want to see Irishmen living and spending their money in Dublin and in Ireland, I want the Government of Ireland to be not in England, but in Dublin, and I want Dublin to be the great centre for the Government of this country, where all creeds and all classes may meet united for the welfare of their common lives,"

Further, to show his confidence in the tolerant spirit of his Catholic fellow-Home Rulers in Dublin, he does not hesitate to declare his religious creed openly in his address. He said:

"As an Ulster man and a Presbyterian ultimate success of their holy cause. It I appear before you to promote the

cause of our common country."

There is no nonsense here about a separate government for Ulster to protect the Protestant minority from in-tolerant Catholics. Mr. Dickson has confidence in the tolerance of the Irish, and that his confidence was not misplaced is clear from the result, which, it may be hoped, will contribute towards uniting the people of Ulster in the cause which interests them as deeply as the rest of the country. This hope is much strengthened by the course taken by the three Uster Unionists who opposed the Sovernment on the question of Col. King-Harman's salary.

SOUTHERN PROTESTANTISM.

The Episcopal Convention of South Carolina has voted for a separation of colored churches and clergy from the whites, thus refusing to recognise the negroes as brethren. The course of the Southern Presbyterians and Methodists has thus been imitated by the Episcopalians. These bodies, evidently, have not the same notion of the Christian Church which was entertained by St. Paul: "For in one Spirit were we all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles, whether bond or free; and in one Spirit we have all been made to drink," (I Cor. xii. 13.)

The Philadelphia American, commenting on this action, pertinently says: "It he been the glory of historical Christianity to have over-ridden all class and race distingtions, in its assertion of human equality within that society, which exists to realize the brotherhood of man. To that grand tradition the Greek and the Latin Churches always have been faithful, whatever their sins and shortcomings in other matters.

They have upheld especially the dignity of the priestly office, as making the priest told the public that the people of Eugland really sympathise with Ireland in the tyranny to which she is subjected by the most brutal government which has ruled most brutal government which has ruled most brutal government which has ruled penance, such as are referred to in (6) supporters. The meeting was called an Brazil to hear the confessions of white

penitents, and he says mass before congretions of whites chiefly, even although als race are enslaved in that empire. So with the Protestant Churches of Europe It is only American Protestantism which is capable of rejecting the great law of human equality within the Church. Only in the South will men, who believe the negro is a Christian priest, refuse him even the recognition of a fellow-man."

MORE FRIENDS FOR HOME RULE.

The address of 1200 Quakers to Mr-Gladstone, in favor of Home Rule, following immediately that of the Non-Conformist clergy, is an additional evidence that the justice of the cause of Ireland is making itself felt by the masses in England. The Non-Conform ists generally have always been on the side of liberal measures, and they have made it certain by the attitude they have assumed that they do not mean to to be passive spectators of the contest which is being carried on between a tyrannical Government and an op-pressed Nationality. They have taken their side in the battle, and they intend to labor actively till success is achieved Mr. Gladstone himself seems to be imbued with new courage and energy by being made conscious of the fact that these powerful auxiliaries are determined to stand by him to the end of the strife. He complimented the Quakers on the noble stand they had taken on the side of justice to the suftering people, and in his reply to the clergy, he showed forcibly how the Government are neglecting the most important interests of the English people, while they are endeavoring to inflict petty acts of vengeance upon the Irish, Scarcely a week has passed since the present Coercion Act has been in operation, that some section of the clergy have not manifested their sympathy for Ireland. This is an unerring indication of what the final result will be.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Several meetings have been held lately in various towns and cities for the purpose of discussing the relative merits Commercial Union, or Imperial Federation. The latter, as we understand it, means a closer relationship with Great Britain in the matter of trade and commerce, and a consequent further uniting of the mother country with all her colonies and foreign dependencies. The former, Commercial Union, would signify reciprocity with the United States, or the doing away with all fiscal us and our American neighbors; which state of things many regard as leading to annexation. Several efforts have been made in this direction by Canadian representatives, notably by Sir. A. T Galt, and the late George Brown of the Toronto Globe. But the sense of the American public seemed opposed to the scheme, and all the efforts of our repre sentatives to bring about a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty were fruit less. Now a large number of our publi men are in favour of further attempt being made to have Commercial Unio North America, the whole Canadian Dominion included.

Another set of politicians are adve

cating independence of the Unite

States, or any other country, and Commercial Union with England and all he Colonies and dependencies; and the tion. Were we annexed to the Unite States, all interchange of commodities should of a certainty be free and un tramelled. But, as it happens, we are subjects of Great Britain and Irelandand may continue so to exist for many long day. We ought to consider, the our true interests and ask ourselve would Canadians be better off and mo likely to prosper commercialy, tradit duty free with Great Britain or with ou American neighbors. Were England for instance, to discriminate in favour her colonies, in exacting fiscal impos on all imported goods, supposing the England levied duties, say twenty fiv per cent. on all cereals and cattle, et imported from Russia, France, and th dian produce free of duty-the advan age to the Canadian farmer on this su position would be very great indee While the Russian or American produc received seventy five cents per bush for his grain, the Canadian or Austi lian farmer would obtain one dollar. T same advantage would accrue to t Scotch and Irish tiller of the soil. In t cattle-trade a similar embargo might placed on all foreign importations, as discrimination made in favour of Canad Ireland, and all the colonies. B would the English people consent have their bread taxed? The Feder tionists meet this difficulty by sayi that when tea, coffee, rice and oth commodities imported from India we made free, the compensation would sufficiently ample to reconcile the p ple of England to a small rise in t price of bread-stuffs. The advocates Imperial Federation further mainte penitents, and he says mass before congregations of whites chiefly, even although his race are enslaved in that empire. So with the Protestant Churches of Europe It is only American Protestantism which is capable of rejecting the great law of human equality within the Church. Only in the South will men, who believe the negro is a Christian priest, refuse him even the recognition of a fellow-man."

MORE FRIENDS FOR HOME RULE.

The address of 1200 Quakers to Mr-Gladstone, in favor of Home Rule, following immediately that of the Non-Conformist clergy, is an additional evidence that the justice of the cause of Ireland is making itself felt by the masses in England. The Non-Conformists generally have always been on the side of liberal measures, and they have made it certain by the attitude they have assumed that they do not mean to to be passive spectators of the contest which is being carried on between a tyrannical Government and an op-pressed Nationality. They have taken their side in the battle, and they intend to labor actively till success is achieved. Mr. Gladstone himself seems to be imbued with new courage and energy by being made conscious of the fact that these powerful auxiliaries are determined to stand by him to the end of the strife. He complimented the Quakers on the noble stand they had taken on the side of justice to the suffering people, and in his reply to the clergy, he showed forcibly how the Government are neglecting the most important interests of the English people, while they are endeavoring to inflict petty acts of vengeance upon the Irish, Scarcely a week has passed since the present Coercion Act has been in operation, that some section of the clergy have not manifested their sympathy for Ireland. This is an unerring indication of what the final result will be.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Several meetings have been held lately in various towns and cities for the purpose of discussing the relative merits Commercial Union, or Imperial Federation. The latter, as we understand it, means a closer relationship with Great Britain in the matter of trade and commerce, and a consequent further uniting of the mother country with all her colonies and foreign dependencies. The former, Commercial Union, would signify reciprocity with the United States, or the doing away with all fiscal duties on objects of commerce between us and our American neighbors; which state of things many regard as leading to annexation. Several efforts have been made in this direction by Canadian representatives, notably by Sir. A. T. Galt, and the late George Brown of the Toronto Globe. But the sense of the American public seemed opposed to the scheme, and all the efforts of our representatives to bring about a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty were fruitless. Now a large number of our public established between all the States of

Another set of politicians are advocating independence of the United States, or any other country, and Commercial Union with England and all her Colonies and dependencies; and this latter scheme they call Imperial Federation. Were we annexed to the United States, all interchange of commodities should of a certainty be free and untramelled. But, as it happens, we are subjects of Great Britain and Ireland and may continue so to exist for many a long day. We ought to consider, then, our true interests and ask ourselves. would Canadians be better off and more likely to prosper commercialy, trading duty free with Great Britain or with our American neighbors. Were England, for instance, to discriminate in favour of her colonies, in exacting fiscal imposts on all imported goods, supposing that England levied duties, say twenty five per cent. on all cereals and cattle, etc. imported from Russia, France, and the dian produce free of duty-the advant. age to the Canadian farmer on this supposition would be very great indeed. received seventy five cents per bushel for his grain, the Canadian or Australian farmer would obtain one dollar. The same advantage would accrue to the Scotch and Irish tiller of the soil. In the cattle-trade a similar embargo might be placed on all foreign importations, and nination made in favour of Canada. Ireland, and all the colonies. But would the English people consent to have their bread taxed? The Federationists meet this difficulty by saying that when tea, coffee, rice and other commodities imported from India were commodities imported from India were made free, the compensation would be sufficiently ample to reconcile the people of Eugland to a small rise in the ple of Eugland to a small rise in the clievely puts us on our guard?

The New York Herald having stated that Archbishop Ryan had refused the against which St. Paul so decrine against which St. Paul so deprive that Archbishop Ryan had refused the accensed prelative made a self-laudatory speech, winding the control of the control of that Archbishop Ryan had refused the accensed prelative made a self-laudatory speech, winding the control of the control of the decessed prelative made a farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne doctrine against which St. Paul so described him the countriers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne allowed his religious exercises to be interrupted. Many a time we have found their children to the parochial schools, the unity of faith, which can be found only price of bread-stuffs. The advocates of unity of faith, which can be found only price of bread-stuffs. The advocates of unity of faith, which can be found only price of bread-stuffs. The salvocates of unity of faith, which can be found only price of the decessed prelative made a farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne allowed his religious exercises to be interrupted. Many a time we have found the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne allowed his religious exercises to be interved the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne allowed his religious exercises to be interved the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by some of the courtiers of Ottawa, Lord Lansdowne as farewell dinner given him by

our doors, the market of the world is at Liverpool, and that if all our cattle and grain were taken by the Americans it would be done merely for transhipment to England. But while we have the Port of Halifax and the Gulf of St. Law. rence, and in the near future the sea of Labrador to ship from, we do not need the help and expense of American middle men to ship and sell for us in the English markets. The alternate questions of Commercial Union and Imperial Federation are looming up in the political horizion, and some thunder must be heard and lightnings flash before the political sky assumes its old-time seren-

PERVERSION OF THE LAW.

It is generally supposed that in prosecu-tions by the Crown, the object is to bring the gullty to punishment, and not to strain the law so as to inflict punishment on the innocent. In Ireland, however, the object of the Crown is altogether different We know how the Crown stepped in to shield the Mitchelistown murderers, and the would be murderers at Eanls. Now case comes up in Galway where the Crown Solicitor does all in his power to secure a conviction for forethle pos against a tenant on the estate of a rack. renter named Lewis. This Lewis had been engaged for some time in the work of eviction, but the tenants returned to possession of their holdings. In the case of one of the tenants who was tried for taking forcible possession, it was proved by a dozen witnesses that a boy had remained in the house while the process of eviction had been carried on, so that the writ was not duly executed. One Gamble, an emergencyman, swore that Father Egan was a perjurer, and Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor of Galway, argued that this evidence should be received in preference to that of Father Egan and the other witnesses for the defence. Even Balfour's "Removable Magistrates" could not agree to this monstrous attempt to pervert the law, and the case was dismissed. The evicted tenants have now the right of an action against Lewis for trespass and assault.

THE BAPTIST UNION TROUBLE.

The great tempest which was expected on account of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's seces sion from the Baptist Union, and which threatened to end in dire confusion, has passed over. The schisms which were to have arisen in consequence have been averted, quietly and peacefully, and the historians of the event state that a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

It will be remembered that Mr. Spur-

geon's contention was that the Union is too lax, admitting to full communion those who reject belief in the everlasting pains of hell, and others of extremely Latitudinarian views. He maintained and thus gave great offence, that Ohristianity has a code of definite doctrines which men should believe, and that those who reject these doctrines should not be admitted to the brotherhood of Christianity. But the Baptist delegates not for the intimidation exercised by the in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic being made to have Commercial Union from all parts of England held a meeting Car in order to make the Greek Church an 'indulgence' is a permission North America, the whole Canadian Dominion included. Mr. Spurgeon maintained his position and his followers seconded him, tha there should be a fixed creed adopted to which all members of the Baptist denomination should adhere. When, however, the meeting assembled no written creed was insisted on. Those who hold the "larger hope," as it is called that is, those who believe that all will ultimately be saved, were not condomned. Nevertheless, with admirable inconsistency those who hold purgatory, and Universalists, are excluded from the mination. Who else are the Universalists, but those who hold that all will ultimately be saved? And of those who hold this doctrine, which the Convention allows, we believe there are very few who do not uphold the theory that there is a probation after death, which is in reality a purgatory. Thus it would appear that the Baptists are permitted to hold the existence of a middle state where some souls suffer for a time before being admitted into heaven, provided they do not call it purgatory; and they are permitted also to hold the distinctive doctrine of the Universalists provided

they do not call themselves by this name. Was not the Church of Christ and its priesthood, or ministry, by which ever name they may choose to call it, instituted, according to St. Paul, "that hence forth we be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the wickedness of men, by cunning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive?" Eph, iv. 14 How then will the Baptists sub stantiate their claim to be this Church herents with the doctrines of truth, they permit every species of false doctrine to

themselves liable to that dire anathems which St. Paul utters against any one, which we have preached to you." Gal. i, 8, 9. The Baptist Union has purchased a seeming peace, but at the price of precious truth.

Since the above was written, a letter has been published by Mr. Spurgeon in which he expresses regret that the Union is so lax in doctrine, He writes: "Mourning over the great evil in some of the churches, I sacrified place, friend. ship, and reputation to be clear of it. My protest was resented, but the discussions which have taken place since more than justify my charges. It has cost me many wounds to be the accuser of my brethren, it is still more painful to find that these great errors are not regarded as serious by the mass of pro-

We admire Mr. Spurgeon's honesty of purpose and love for Caristian truth, but what else could he expect than what has ccurred, from the principle which puts the individual judgment above the authority of the Church as instituted by Christ? If he wishes to find the Christian doctrine consistently taught, he should look to the one true fold which obeys the mandate of Christ, "Teach all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded you." He need not expect to find this obeyed under Protestantism in any form.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE are 10,300 Catholic churches in the United States.

AT the grand banquet of the Eighty Club in honor of Mr. Parnell, the Honor able E. Biake was seated in the place of honor at the right of the Chairman.

IN REPURN for French concessions in regard to the internal religious policy of France, the Holy Father has assented to a French protectorate of Catholics in Syria, Palestine and other Levantine

THE Sovereign Pontiff has just given half a million of francs to the Propaganda to assist that great institution in carrying out its mission to the whole

BISHOP GILMORE has ordered that no priest officiate at funerals where flowers are used. He explains that his object is to prevent the extravagance which

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North, assembled at Philadelphia, has voted that "in view of the present unsettled opinion relating to the revised version of the Scriptures, it is inexpedient to authorize its use in the public worship of the sanctuary."

In Bukovina, Russia, 500 peasantry have abandoned the schismatic Greek Church and have joined the one true entire control, the movement towards unity with the Catholic Caurch would become irresistible throughout the Em. pire.

THE POPE has issued an encyclical on the teachings of the Bible he inculcates the abandonment of slave dealing in Egypt, the Soudan, and Zanzibar, and reiterates his condemnation of the practice. He demands protection for missionaries in Africa and elequently refers to the labors of Peter Claver. In conclusion he praises Dom Pedro for abolishing slavery in Brazil.

IN BULGARIA the Government have removed Mgr. Clement, Metropolitan of the Greek Church at Sofia, on account of his hostility to Prince Ferdinand. Thus does time bring about the legitimate consequence of one's own doings. The Greek schism was established originally through the pride of desiring to be independent of the Holy Apostolic See, the authority which God appointed to rule His Caurch, but it submitted to be the slave of the civil power; and now the civil power asserts its supreme authority.

WHILE Archbishop Gross was officially isiting his diocese he lectured in Somnerville, Wisconsin, where there are but few Catholic families. The Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Thompson, spontane-ously offered his church to the Archbishop, and the offer was thankfully occepted. After the lecture, at the equest of the Minister, the Archbishop gave his blessing, which was respectfully eceived. The church has since been placed at the disposal of Father Ahne or lectures or mass as may be required,

representation of my instruction to the rector of the church there. That instruction was to exclude from the sacraments even "an angel from heaven," who tion was to exclude from the sacraments should "preach a gospel besides that only such parents as neglected the religious education of their children at

> Norwithstanding the great improvement which has taken place in Germany in the condition of the Catholics of the country, within the last few years, they are still subjected to many real grievances. An instance of this is to be found in Boppard on the Rhine. The Church of the Carmelites was a few years ago taken from the Catholics by the Government, and handed over to the "Old Catholics," of whom there are only seventy in the town, and these hold it yet, though there are over 4,000 Catholics according to the official census., The catholics have several times applied to have the Church restored to them, but hitherto without success.

THE Methodist General Conference sit. ing in New York has declared it to be lesirable to take measures for the conver sion of the large numbers of Catholic immigrants who are constantly coming to America, and to justify themselves in this decision, they declare that "Romanism is a danger to the institutions of the country." This is rather cool impudence on the part of John Wesley's followers. What could more endanger the institu tions of the country than the principle maintained by the father of Methodi that "Romanism ought not to be tolerated by any Government, whether Protestant Mahometan or Pagan." Intolerance seems to be inherent in Methodism, but it is well that Catholiss are so strong in the United States, that they need have no fear of the impotent denunciations of these would be persecutors.

AT the last competitive examinations at Manchester, N. H., for a cadetship in West Point the three leading competitors were pupils of Catholic schools Dartmouth College and Manchester City schools were among those that sent candidates, but John Francis Mahoney, a pupil of the Cathedral School, won the cadetship with 79 per cent of the maximum marks. Two boys of the same school attained a higher percentage, but could not get the cadetship because they did not come up to the physical standard required. Facts like these speak volumes in favor of the parochial schools, which it has become the custom to de preciate as compared with the public godless schools. At the Naval Academy the results were similiar. Charles L. Hussy, of Rochester, a pupil also of a Catholic School, Phillip's Exeter Acad. emy, won the cadetship.

In reference to the school dispute which has arisen in Boston in conse quence of a teacher in one of the schools insisting on teaching his pupils that an indulgence is a license to commit sin, the Boston Advertiser says: "If Mr. Travis has taught the pupils of the English High School in Boston, as an histori fold. There is little doubt that were it cal fact or a theological argument, that blamed. Historically, the statement is not true; theologically, the topic is forbidden in the public schools." Notwithstanding this, the Rev. W. Kellaway, of Tremont Temple, declares publicly that he is ready to prove that "in the the slavery question. After referring to sixteenth century as at other periods an indulgence meant a permission or license to commit sin," Mr. Kellaway's historical knowledge would be vastly improved by his taking lessons from any Catholic children who are acquainted with their Catechism.

> Our readers will remember the heroic priest Father Damien, who has lived since 1873 at the leper colony on the island of Molokal of the Hawaiian group, devoting himself to the spiritual welfare of victims of the dreadful disease. The leprosy is making rapid strides on the body of Father Damien, who will undoubtedly soon be delivered of his charge by death. The Rev. Father Lambert Conrady has heroically undertaken to continue Father Damien's work, and on May 3rd he sailed from San Francisco for Honolula for that purpose. Father Conrady is a native of Liege, Belgium. In 1871 he was appointed to labor in Pondicherry in Southern India, where he remained three years, until the state of his health obliged him to leave that mission. In 1874 he was placed in charge of Indians on the Umatilla reservation in Oregon, where he remained until he undertook his present hard mission. The leper colony consists of 1,500 souls. They have two churches, and a band of Sisters of Charity of St. Francis from Syracuse, New York, are also devoting themselves there to; the work of nursing the lepers. 18

REFERRING to Lanedowne's departure

that although the American market is at in the Catholic Caurch, they render to say: "The telegram contains a mis- regarded his appointment to the Gov. the spacious salon reclining in a luxuriregarded his appointment to the Governorchip of Canada as a sentence of expatriation. This feeling decreased after a while, and became changed to one of positive enjoyment of his situation a year ago, when an event which, as he has mind, induced him to insert in his diary the sentence: 'These Canadians are splendid fellows, and have stood by us nobly.' The event referred to was Irish patriot."

> Ar the General Methodist Conference sitting in New York, four bishops have been elected, Rev. Messrs. Vincent. Fitzgerald, Joyce, Goodsell, and Newman. Considerable sensation was caused by an announcement of the tellers that they had discovered an attempt at fradulent voting, and that they had, in consequence, rejected two ballots. One slip of paper was cut almost through, and two names were written by the same hand on each portion, apparently with the expectation that the portions would become entirely separated when handled. In the other case two pieces of paper were so folded that they could be cast as one ballot, and become separated in the hat. The same candidates names were wells. candidates names were written on both papers in the same hand writing. The Conference approved the action of the

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PRIEST'S TRIB.

The deep regret which accompanied the announcement of the death of Archbishop Lynch is not circumscribed by the limits of the province over which he exercised Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, but extends from ocean to ocean. As the greatness of any of our citizens caused the application of the company of the not be exclusively claimed by the parti-cular province of which he is a resident, but extends itself, honors and ennobles but extends itself, honors and ennobles the whole nation, so, also, the regret experienced at the death of such a personage is not local but universal. Here in Prince Edward Island we mourn with you in Ontario, and indeed with the whole Dominion, the loss of a great man, a true and gifted bishop and the friend of our suffering race wherever found. Perhaps outside his own province, and possibly Quebec, Archbishop Lynch was nowhere in this Dominion better known and more generally beloved than known and more generally beloved than in this laland province. True we only enjoyed his personal acquaintance within the last three or four years; but that was long enough to learn to love, honor and esteem him, to feel for him in his trials, to rejoice with him in his successes, and now to mourn for him with a grief all the more poignant be cause the grief which comes of a love unsatisfied.

the Island. He came here first to assist at the Silver Jubilee celebration of our bishop, and was there each succeeding year after, the guest of the late regretted Owen Connolly, Esquire. Every recur-ring summer we welcomed the venerable prelate to our shores and bade him adieu again after a visit of about six adieu again after a visit of about six weeks, pleased in the consciousness of his having improved much in health, if sorry that the work of his vast diocese called him hence so early. How he enjoyed his holiday here I need not say. In the speech he delivered at the banquet in St. Dunstan's College, on the occasion of his first arrival here, (the lubilee celebration shove mentioned) he Jubilee celebration above mentioned) he spoke of the delight he experienced on course of his remarks, he said he could not refrain from designating it "An Ire land of an island," as outside the Emerald Isle itself he had never seen in all the wide world such richness of verdure, such a scene of quiet beauty and sbund ant comfort. It is not strange then that he endeavored to find time yearly to pay us a short visit; and that in a small pro-vince like this, he should become gener-

ally known and beloved.

Of His Grace's scholarly qualities we were often the enthusiastic witnesses. His efforts in the cause of religion in his native province made themselves felt on religion the Dominion over. We watched with keen interest his defence of our with keen interest his defence of our Holy Faith against false aspersions and from our hearts thanked God that on every occasion the strength to successfully repel each fierce attack was not withheld from His worthy minister. Mgr. Lynch, like St. Paul, fought unremittingly for truth. Although derided, calumniated, aye, even persecuted, he fought on valiantly against error in all its apeciousness, keeping always in mind the words of the Gospel, "the servant is not better than the Master." Like the Apostle of the Gentiles, he was satisfied to know that "If we suffer we shall also reign with Him," (II Tim. ii.); and, therefore, did he obey to the letter the apostolic injunction—"Be instant in season and out of season: reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine." rebuke in all patience and doctrine."
(Ib). How closely he conformed to this command is known to us all. While others talked of expediency and held up their hands in holy horror of offending "our separated brethren," the good archbishop, than whom no prelate in America loved those very brethren more, believed that love could not be better proved than dissipating their errors, in vindicating Catholic doctrine, in repudiating such silly, stupid accusations as are every day leveled against the Church of Christ Some might think him aggressive, but that very aggressive. the Churon of Christ Some migrations him aggressive, but that very aggressiveness sprang from an ardent love for his fellowman and the salvation of souls, a love which ever included the erring if it gave no quarter to the error itself.

To the saintly life of the deceased prelate we bear a willing testimony. Even

us nobly.' The event referred to was the visit of William O'Brien, when the Orange rowdies stood nobly by Lord Lansdowne in their efforts to murder the Irish patriot.'

Deligione of a party of preservation with him up one of our beautiful rivers. We landed to take luncheon at a stopping point, and embarked again when the steamer returned from the other places

ping point, and embarked again when the steamer returned from the other places at which she touched further on. Twas evenfall as we approached the harbor, and the Aronbishop reminded us that it was now time to recite the rosary. The boat being a public one, and many of the passengers non-Catholic, some thought any such exercise of devotion out of place; but His Grace was not to be put off in that fashion. He would hear no excuses, but, on the other hand, reproved us for our timidity, asking us by way of settling the question, how those outside ourselves were to know anything of our belief and practices if we were afraid to perform even so small an exercise of devotion in their presence. We said the beads and sang the Ave Maris Stella. All the passenger gathered round; and I remember distinctly the words of a prominent Presbyterian minister to his wife as he stood at my elbow: "I was highly edified indeed." And thus the saintly prelate ever acted. He was quite convinced that anything Catholic could bear the whole flood of the light of day.

Each year the Archishop visited us he delivered a sermon at the cathedral, one of those learned but familiar discourses which recalled the days of St. Ambrose, delighting the ear, carrying conviction to

which recalled the days of St. Ambrose, delighting the ear, carrying conviction to the mind, sinking deep into the heart. With an unlimited command of language and a knowledge of theology as profound as it was varied, he was always ready, at a moments notice, to preach a sermon of more than ordinary merit. But his knowledge was not confined to the sacred science; he was at home on any subject and singularly happy in its treatment. His company was always charming, his conversation brilliant, full of anecdote, sparkling with wit and clever repartee. At the banquet of which I spoke above, although speeches were made by a number of Canada's greatest sons, the universal verdict pronounced that of Mgr. Lynch the "speaker of the that of Mgr. Lynch the "speaker of the evening." Indeed, these were the very words I heard from the lips of a prominent Protestant, an ex premier, and now our leading representative at Ottawa, as we passed out of the banquet hall.

But although we knew him for these qualities which from his high position were more or less the admiration of the

general public, you Catholics of Toronto and the whole Province of Ontario revere and the whole Province of Ontario revere him on account of a thousand other claims, and consequently, your grief will not be easily assuaged. His place in your hearts cannot soon be filled, his position will not be readily assumed by another; but on this account you are not to be disconsolate. The God of all mercy will comfort His bereaved Church and most assuredly Mgr. Lynch in Heaven will not be less unmindful of her interests not be less unmindful of her interests than when he so faithfully served her in flesh. We, too, have gained an inter-cessor before the throne of God if we have lost a friend in this land of our exile, and this consoling thought should "convert our sadness into joy," for "Divine wisdom reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly."

(Wisdom 8) Sac. Carolinop.

GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT,

Yesterday was a gala day at the Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street. His Lordship the Right Rev. Mgr. Clut, O M. I., Bishop of St. Albert, N. W. T., celebrated a low mass at 7 o'clock. His Lordship's entry into the sanctuary, where he robed for the sacred function, was the signal for an the sacred function, was the signal for an outburst of sacred music from the organ, piano, violin and harp, played by young lady pupils. During the mass the pupils forming the choir sang several hymns and canticles. Having partaken of breakfast, His Lordship was conducted to the Distribution Hall, where were assembled all the nuns and pupils, and where an address of welcome and of thanks for the tavor done them was read to him, to which he replied in a feeling to him, to which he replied in a feeling allocution, and he also bestowed his benediction. More music followed, amid

benediction. More music followed, amid which His Lordship took his departure. At a little past nine the same convent was favoured with a visit from Rev. Mother St. Catharine, the foundress of the Order of the Most Precious Blood, and Rev. Mother Mary of the Incarnation, Superioress of the house of the order in Toronto. They were conducted to the chapel, and on their entry the choir-pupils sang Lambilotte's beautiful Magnificat Subsequently they visited the various class-rooms, speaking words of kindness and encouragement to all. Both the reverend ladies received their education from the devoted daughters of the Venerable Margaret Bourgeois, the nuns of la Congregation de Notre Dame.—Ottawa Citizen. Dame. - Ottawa Citizen.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Themas Dunphy, Ingersell.
On Saturday, the 19th uit., Mr. Thomas Dunphy, late of London, died at Ingersell, after a long and enervating illness. Mr. Dunphy was a faithful member of London Branch, No 4, of the C M B. A. About five morths ago he fell into a consumption from which he gradually grew feebler, from day to day, until his death. During his last illness he was the recipient of the last ascraments, which he received with devotion and complete resignation to the Divine will. During his illness he was frequently visited by the President and members of Ingersell branch of the C M. B. A., who also attended the funeral in a body. Requiem High Mass was sung by the Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. P., who also delivered an appropriate sermon on death. The deceased leaves a wife and two small children. Mr. Thomas Dunphy, Ingersoll.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

HOLY COMMUNION.

had no text, but said:

BISEOF IRBLAND'S SERMOM.

"In erecting this beautiful temple of worship you show your faith in the omnipotence of the Great Ruler of the universe and a future eternity. The purpose of the temple is to adore the Supreme Creator within its walls. Man is never so great as when he confesses these momentous truths, and fulfills toward his Maker his duty. It is the great evil of the day that man forgets God and religion. Men busy themselves with the world's business. They erect palsocs, build railroads, etc., and hoard up the wealth the world has furnished them. They forget to ask from whence this world come, from whence their wealth comes, and from whence their wealth comes, and from whence they do not made by itself.

Heavenly Father? It matters not what wealth men may acquire or what their fellow men think of them if they do not lift themselves above the animal. Man is only an inanimate being unless he lifts himself above the animal life. This is also, size, the danger of the day. Men are carried away with the pleasures of the present. They forget God. When the child of Arabia kneels down and lifts up his prayer to God, he is far above the civilized man who thinks of self and what shall wear and eat. It is your recognized duty to worship God.

wear and eat. It is your recognized duty to worship God.

"What are we without God above us or a temple to worship Him in? Why, without shese we would be nothing but creatures of passion. Take away God, if it were possible, and men are simply wild beasts preying upon one another. Men who go around running down religion are the greatest enemies of man kind. Take away the temples of God and the world is nothing. It would be the same as taking away the sun which lights the world. The civilization of the present day is the cause of religion. The gift of Christ is what has made this great civilized world. If we were to leave the culture and civilization in the hands of athests and their like, it would be worse than paganism of old, for they recognised a kind of a God.

"Baturday brings a cessation of labor and rest, and Sunday should be a day of worship. Man would be the poorest of creatures if there was nothing but this life. The animal of the field has nothing to think of, but man has. Thanks be to God.

life. The animal of the field has nothing to think of, but man has. Thanks be to God mis is but a temporary life, and we are to go to a better world when we die. It makes no difference what a man has been or is, he can be a child of God. Is not this promise of God greater than anything the world can give? The day comes and comes quickly when death will appear. What use is the wealth of the man who was carried off a few days ago, what use is the glory and power of Napoleon now? Death simply tears away the veil which hides the happiness the child of God enjoys. For this reason we rejoice when a temple is erected, and we can come in contract with all those things which belongs to a Christian life.

The means of, salvation which will be

The following is translation of a Latin search as over the procession marched about the inside of the edifice, and Blaboy and the search of the continued to the inside of the edifice, and Blaboy and the search of the search of

elect of this province, of St. Paul, before an immense audience of the faithful. Our Very Reverend Provincial D. J. Meagher, Very Reverend Provincial D. J. Meagher, Very Reverend M. A. Mc-Feeley, prior of our Mother House of St. Rose in Kentucky; Very Reverend P. Vallely, prior of our convent of St. Louis Bertram in Louisville, in Kentucky; Very Reverend P. Moran, superior of our Church of St. Peter in Memphis, Tenn., honored the occasion by their presence. The fathers of the occasion sasisting at the ceremoy were: Very Reverend P. A. Dinahan, O. P. Prior: Rev. C. L. Egan, O. P.: Rev. G. Quinn, O. P.: Rev. G. Carr, O. P., and Rev. H. Brewer, O. P.

At the time of the laying of this corner stone, May 20th, 1888, Leo XIII, is the head of the universal church; Most Reverend M. J. Larrocca, O. P., is the master-general of the order of preacher; Very Reverend D. J. Meagher is the provincial of this Province of St. Joseph and Very Rev. P. A. Dinahan is the prior of this convent of the Most Holy Rosary. Of these United States Grover Cleveland is President, of this State of Minneapota A. R. McGill is Governor, and of this city of Minneapolis A. A. Ames is mayor. On this same day the new convent which we now inhabit was blessed with the accustomed ceremonies, by our Very Rev. Provincial D. J. Meagher, O. P., assisted by the fathers.

How to Make Money. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not needed; Hallett & Co. will start you. Either sex; all ages. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

Write and see for yourselves.
United Power. United Power.

Burdock Blood Bitters unites in one combination remarkable powers as a tonic, blood purifying, system-regulating and cleansing medicine. It has no equal in its power of curing all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood.

with all those things which belongs to a Christian life.

The means of, salvation which will be offered to you will be given in God's name and by His authority, and you can rest assured God's blessing will come with it. This religion is more than 1800 years old. The Catholic Caurch is not a mere society of men that is called together by men with all of man's week ness. No, it is the Church which Christ

MEN CRURCE IN MINITEAPOLIS,
ADMINISTIC INCLUDING.

ADMINISTIC INCLUD

A long list might be made of men who have owed their advancement in life to a smart answer given at the right moment. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount with great glee how he had once picked up the Emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, not noticing that he was a private, said carelessly.

"Thank you, captain."

"In what regiment, sire?" instantly asked the ready-witted soldier.

Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered with a smile, "la my Guard, for I see you know how to be prompt," The newly-made officer received his commission next morning.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Souvoroff, who when receiving a dispatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant, who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion.

"How many fish in the sea?" asked

"How many fish in the sea?" asked Souvoroff. "All that are not caught yet," was the

"What is the difference between your colonel and myself?"
"My colonel cannot make a lieutenant, but your Excellency has only to say the word."

word."
"I say it now then," answered Souvoroff; "and a right good officer you'll

Seven rears

Of suffering relieved is as many days.

Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no aubstitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe, and painless.

safe, and painless.

THE NORT OF BLOOD from which the constitutions of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system afficiently nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Curs. It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indiges-tion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year

from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



When I say CURE I do not mean merely to top them for a time, and then have them re-orn again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of



not accepted, the cheque will be returned, Each tender must, in addition to the sig-nature of the tenderer be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest of any occepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted y any newspaper without the authority of ne Queen's Printer; and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having and uch authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, May, 1888.

BOOKS BUITABLE

FOR MONTES OF MAY & JUNE.

A. Flower Every Evening for Mary, 35 Flowers for May; or, Thoughts for Month of May 10 Golden Wreath for Month of May, 50
Month of May for Religious Communities,
Month of May. Translated from French by
D. E. Brusse,
May Papers; or, Thoughts on Litanies of
Loretto, 75 answer.

"How far is it to the moon?"

"Two of your Excellency's marches."

Baffled on all points the marshal ended

The Ursuline Month of May.

JUNE.

Flower Each Day in Month of June.

Cloth
Devotions Every Day for Month of Sacre
Heart,
Devotions and Office of Sacred Heart,
Hours with the Sacred Heart,
Imitation of Sacred Heart, by Arnold, it
Meditations for Month of Sacred Heart,
Ward,
Meditations on Sacred Heart,
New Manual of Sacred Heart,
New Manual of Sacred Heart,
Manual of the Sociality of Sacred Heart,
Pears from the Casket of Sacred Heart,
Thoughts on the Sacred Hearts,
Thoughts on the Sacred Hearts,
The Agonising Heart.
The Vols.,
L.
The First Filday of the Month,
Year of the Sacred Heart,

CENSE AND CHARCOAL.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

115 Church St. | 1869 Notre Dame St. TORONTO. | MONTREAL.

SITUATION WANTED.—An ex-teacher desires a situation as housekeeper, governes, or companion to a lady. Address, Miss E. C., Catholic Brootle office.

MACKINAC

St. Ignace, Cheboy gan, Alpena, Harrisville, October, Martine City, St. Class, Octland House, Marine City, Every Week Day Between DETROIT AND CLEVELAND Special Sunday Trips during July and August,

SMITH BROS.

Our New House-Furnishing Goods in Table Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, Pillew Cottens, Tickings, Oretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just received and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'.

R. F. LACEY & CO'Y

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Every Variety of Goods in Table Linens, Sheet-

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers : in Every Variety of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS 398 CLARENCE STREET.

" MISTAKES & MODERN INFIDELS."

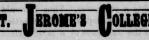
New Beek on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Papel 75 cents. AGENTS WARTED. Address REV. CEG. E. NOETHIGRAVES. Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

BULDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the seretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO. Proprietors. Toronto.



REV. L. FUNCERN, C.R., D.D., Presiden STRUTHERS, ANDERSON & CO WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we teel assured be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocer, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Biclian mow in stock a large quantity of Biclian Secramental use is attented by a certificate signed oy the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan meminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original. We certificate, and can testify to its authematicity. The Clergy of Western Ontario Erecordially invited to send for samples of the truly superior wine for altar use.

BREAD made of this Yeast took 132 First Prizes at Ontario PRICE FIVE CENTS.



PALACE STEAMERS, LOW RATES DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS
Bates and Excursion Telests will be furnished
by your Pietes Agent, or address
E. B. WHITCOMS, Gent. Pass. Agent.
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.
DETROIT. MICH.

MINNESOTA
Cheep Homes on long time and Liberal
Terms. The Stevens' Country Abstract and
Real Estate Agency has One Million Acre
of the Best Farming Lande, Best Dairy Land
and Best Whest Land in Western & Country
and Best Whest Land in Western & Country
of the Best Land in Mestern & Country
and Best Whest Land in Mestern & Country
of the Country of the Country in the world.

P. A. McCarthy, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

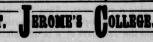
389 Clarence street, opp. Y. M. C. A. A full supply of Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Goods in atock. All work done on the latest santary principles. Jobbing promptly attended to. Telephone.

LONDON, ONT

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



T.MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto-



BERLIN, ONT. For further particulars apply to

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

SE RICHMOND STREET, - LONDON, ONT THE DOMINION

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Ratate:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at wery low rate, according to the security offered principal payable at the earlier of the principal payable at the earlier of the principal payable at the security offered principal payable at the security of security principal payable at the security of security principal payable at the security of security principal, with any instance of interest, if he so desires. The security of interests, if he so desires. The security of the sec



INTERNATIONAL

NONSUCH

STOVE POLISH, No Rust 1 No Dust 1 Easiest, Best & Most Durable Polich in the Market. Every Bottle Warrant-ed to give the best Felish in the World. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS

ERNEST GIRARDOT & Co PURE NATIVE WINES.

Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recommended and used by Rt. kev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Walsh.

We also make the best Rative Claret in the market. the market.

Bend for prices and circular.

The Mesers. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulerated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocess.

t John Walsh, Bp. of London.



ST. CATHARINE'S

ly Commercial School. Full courses in Book keeping and and Telegraphy Young men. don't waste your ith studies that will do you no good. Prepare for we. Send care for our Catalogue. W. H. ANGER, B. A., Principal.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

charged.

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

there will be only one express or freight charge.

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

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

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

THOMAS D. EGAN,
Catholic Agency, 42 Barolay St., New York.

holic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York NEW YORK.



Is a pure Fruit Acid Powder. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect asfety. Its great success, avising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition toor variations from the simple name: "COOK'S FRIEND" is genuine. Trade Mark on every package.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

Works: 484 RICHMOND St. R. LEWIS.

Outside of the Undertaker's Ring Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDERTAKER, ETC. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. First-class Hearses for hire. 302 King street London. Private residence, 354 King street, London, Ontario.

hmond-st., - London, Ont

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & BON, Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominies. Roue but frateless work turned out. Prices always moderate.

KXI.

HOLY COMMUNION.

In the last instruction we spoke a length on the effects of Holy Communion As these effects are produced in us by every worthy Communion when prope preparation is made before receiving, it important to know how often we should communicate. If the great body o believers received Communion frequently with the proper dispositions, it is quit certain that a great change would speedil be brought about in the lives of men. It is equally certain that when any truth brought clearly home to the minds of Catholics a very large proportion of ther wish to do exactly what the Church wishes. We ask them to give money for objects which they see to be necessary and they make great ascrifices to met the requirement. We ask them to attend the requirement we ask them to attend the requirement of the Church regard to receiving Holy Communion clearly made known to them, it wou seem to me that the faithful, for the me part, would adopt the practice which the Church wishes. The difficulty in statisthe Church's wishes in this respect arifton the impossibility of laying down great rules which would serve as a siguide for individual consciences. Since generalizations are made, but the are addressed to and intended primar for confessors. The confessor, carryif cut the wish of the Church, is ever a ring to promote frequent Communion, he would be greatly assisted if the petent understood that in so doing he is a merely giving his own opinion or satising his individual piety, but simply act according to the known wish of Church.

A brief history of the practice of Chians from the beginning of Christian will satisfy any Catholic about the deadility of frequent Communion. Am the Christians of the apostolic times to ability of frequent Communion. Am the Christians of the apostolic times to ability of frequent Communion. Am the Christians of the apostolic times to ability of frequent Communion. Am the Christians of the apostolic times to ability of frequent Communion. Am the Christians of the apostolic times to ability of

can be no doubt that daily Commun was the rule. This is evident from Acts of the Apostles, where St. Luke to us that the first believers partook of Holy Eucharist daily with gladness simplicity of heart, praising and than God. St. Denis, the Areopsgite, tell that as many as were present at the Georation received Communion. many certuries this custom prevaitnis is very easily shown from the vings of the Fathers. Let one or two quition entities. St. Ambrose says: "Rec daily this Sacred Food, that it may distribute the course of the course of the course of time, daily communicased altogether as a rule. It ceased because daily Communion is not a thing, but because piety declined. Fabian found it necessary to order the the faithful should receive at least times a year. Later on, Pope Inn. III. decree that all the faithful sircelye once a year, under pain of aure. The Council of Trent renewed.

times a year. Later on, Fore Inn. III. decree that all the faithful as receive once a year, under pain of sure. The Council of Trent renewed decree; but take notice that this Council says: "The Holy Synod wish that at each Mass the faithful are present should communicate not spiritually, but really and sacramen in order to obtain the fruits of this Holy Sacrifice."

The Council of Trent ordered whown as the Roman Catechism drawn up. Now this Catechism further than recommending daily munion. Its says: "It will be the of the parish priest frequently to ethe faithful that, as they know it necessary daily to supply their with food, so they must not be carel daily feeding and nourishing their with this sacrament." Now, dear p I do not think that it is necessary to

daily feeding and nourishing their with this sacrament." Now, dear p I do not think that it is necessary to it any plainer that daily Commaccording to the practice of the Christians, the writings of the Father the clearly expressed wish of the m Church, is commendable. To comcate daily, great purity of heart, reverence and devotion are evinecessary. In so important a man one can be judge in his own cas whether he has these dispositions confessor is the judge. The master spiritual life and the modern practice Church are his guides in de Weekly Communion, it should membered by the faithful, is neldered frequent Communion. Geepaking, any person who has the citons necessary for absolution may mitted to receive weekly. If the p live habitually in the state of greedying weekly he will receive benefits, and even if he should feelonally or even frequently into gein, if he come to confession with titte heart, so that he may be at Holy Communion will fortify him future relapses.

It is admitted by every one the

trite heart, so that he may be all Holy Communion will fortify him future relapses.

It is admitted by every one the person lives babitually in the agrace, is careful in avoiding ven practices penance and mortification desire to communicate, and expetrength and courage in advancing fection by so doing, such a person allowed to communicate three, even five times in the week. Seminded and devout people will frequent Communion is the chie of advancing in perfection, and yield to unnecessary fears in this would be to cut off the special me gives them for making progress it tion.

If a person has attained a hig of perfection and takes great deprayer as a result of Holy Comwhich is always a sure sign to Saviour is pleased with the union about by the reception of this seauch a person may be allowed to every day. All these general rumany exceptions with which the is familiar. He is the penitent and should be strictly obeyed. It too of a penitent's rights won evenly, and never should be allowed to each dispositions as

In the last instruction we spoke at length on the effects of Holy Communion. As these effects are produced in us by every worthy Communion when proper preparation is made before receiving, it is important to know how often we should communicate. If the great body of believers received Communion frequently with the proper dispositions, it is quite certain that a great change would speedily be brought about in the lives of men. It is equally certain that when any truth is brought clearly home to the minds of Catholics a very large proportion of them wish to do exactly what the Church wishes. We sak them to give money for objects which they see to be necessary, and they make great sacrifices to meet the requirement. We sak them to attend certain devotions not enjoyed by any law, and what priest has ever been disappointed by the great bulk of the people?

Now, if the mind of the Church in regard to receiving Holy Communion is clearly made known to them, it would seem to me that the faithful, for the most part, would adopt the practice which the Church's wishes in this respect arises from the impossibility of laying down general rules which would serve as a safe guide for individual conceiences. Still, some generalizations are made, but they are addressed to and intended primarily for confessors. The confessor, carrying out the wish of the Church, is ever atriving to promote frequent Communion, but he would be greatly assisted if the penitent understood that in so doing he is not merely giving his own opinion or satisfying his individual piety, but simply acting according to the known wish of the Church.

A brief history of the practice of Christians from the beginning of Christianity will satisfy any C.tholic about the desirability of frequent Communion. Among the Christians of the apostolic times there can be no doubt that daily Communion was the rule. This is evident from the Acts of the Apostles, where St. Luke tells us that as many as were present at the Consecration received Communion. For many centuries this

practices penance and mortification, has a desire to communicate, and experiences etrength and courege in advancing in perfection by so doing, such a person may be allowed to communicate three, four, or even five times in the week. Spiritual-minded and devout people will find that frequent Communion is the chief means of advancing in perfection, and that to yield to unnecessary fears in this matter would be to cut off the special means God gives them for making progress in perfection.

remedy free to any er our research will send me have consumption if they will send me have consumption and takes great delight in prayer as a result of Holy Communion, which is always a sure sign that our Saviour is pleased with the union brought about by the reception of this sacrament, such a person may be allowed to receive every day. All these general rules have consumption if they will send me have consumption onto it is gen in cases of Phthisis, Scordua and have consumption if they will send me have consumption onto and Plantal Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

The Deaf Hear.

After eight years of suffering from Deaf-ness, so bad that I was unable to attend to my busin

BHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Donohoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XXI.

HOLI COMMUNION.

In the last instruction we spoke at length on the effects of Holy Communion. As these effects are produced in us by every worthy Communion when proper preparation is made before receiving, it is important to know how often we should

DESERVED OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION OF BAKING

POWDERS—ROYAL OFFICIALLY RE-PORTED PURE. POWDERS—ROYAL OFFICIALLY REPORTED PURE.

The reports of the Government analysts, as made public from time to time in the official reports of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, form useful subjects for study. A great deal of attention is devoted to the examination of baking powders, and vary properly so, for they are articles of general use, and many of them being so grossly adulterated all possible information should be given to enable consumers to distinguish between the good and the bad.

A large number of these articles have been analyed, the samples being collected from dealers in all sections of the Dominion. The impurities found were principally alum and lime, both unwholesome. The alum is used in place of cream of tartar because of its low cost. The lime, both tartrate and sulphate being found, was present from the use of improperly refined cream of tartar.

The analysis found and reported the Royal Baking Powder to be pure, free from time, alum and phosphatic acid, and of high leavening strength. A complete analysis would undoubtedly have shown no baking powder except the Royal entirely free from some one of these object tionable ingredients. This, we presume, accounts for the lack of leavening power plained of by the cook, and for the bitter

accounts for the lack of leavening power in the other powders, as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physicians assure us that lime and alum taken into the system are injurious. Their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspensia or worse evils.

into the system are injurious. Their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times; in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights. This official recognition of the purity and value of the Royal Baking Power by the Government will add to the already wide popularity of that article, and deservedly so. This baking powder is now used, to the exclusion of all others, by the United States Government, its advertisements for supplies calling for it by name, as the continued tests of the official chemiats show it to be much higher in strength and purer in quality than any other brand.

and taily freed; tenders it faily, so that impact in the angle time askerned to it and rendered channel in the course of time, daily Communion in not a good time, but because ship Communion in the control of the course of time, daily Communion in the course of time, daily Communion in the course of time, daily Communion in the course of the course of

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cureu.

To the Editor:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any ef our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully.

SOME INOFFENSIVE REMARKS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the presidency of the committee appointed to celebrate the discomfiture of the Spanish Armada, on condition that the commemoration shall not be a glorification of the Protestant idea or an apotheosis of the "virgin" queen, Elizabeth. The Paris Universe does not see how the Duke can make this distinction. When we remember that his ancestor, Lord Howard of Effingham, went out to fight a fleet blessed by the Pope and sent against an excommunicated queen by a Catholic Power, we feet that the Duke and his organ, the London Tablet, ought not to be so hard on the "poor Irish," if they show a little irritation at the supposed condemnation of some of their methods by the Congregation of the Inquisition. The Duke seems to be in the position of the young islander to whom Frederick Lucas once said that "a man who preferred his country to the Church was like preferring one's belly to the Church." The Duke, whom we all thought so plous, is really a great disappointment.

**

But then we must remember that English patriotism is different from every other kind of patriotism. If we do not make a mistake, it was the present Duke's gracious father who walked straight to the Anglisan church on Sunday because the Pope did not do something he disliked. Englishmen who now deplore the tendency of the Irish to be irritated over the interpretation that irresponsible people have put upon the rescript ought really to be more considerate. As we said before, the Irish people will have no reason for irritation when the rescript has been interpreted by the Bishops to whom it addressed. The London Times and all the pro coercion press are begging the Irish not to break with Rome, and to remember that the Pope is infallible!

If it were not such a serious matter, Gilbert and Sullivan might easily found a paw opers on the changed attitude of the

If it were not such a serious matter, Gilbert and Sullivan might easily found a new opers on the changed attitude of the Tory and Orange press. The Pope and the Inquisition have suddenly become exceedingly popular in England and Ireland among High Tories and rabid Castle hacks. Orangemen, whose chief hope in the other world was that they should meet the Pope in hell, have rushed to the conclusions that Heaven itself is not good anough for him. The other day a crowd clusions that Heaven itself is not good enough for him. The other day a crowd of Orangemen at Belfast actually cheered His Holiness, in order to "aggravate" a passing Irish member.

* * * * * * *

passing Irlsh member.

* * * * * * *

The Cardinals who compose the Sacred Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquistion are Monaco La Valetta, Ledochowski, Giovanni Simeoni, Parocchi, I.surenzi, Rampolla del Tindaro, Mertel, Zigliara, and Mazella. The Holy Father is the Prefect of the Congregation. The use of the phrase "British influence" in connection with these irreproachable and eminent churchmen is impertinent and insulting.

Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, you will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott. Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. If the Sufferer from Consumption.

To John Henry Cardinal; Newman.

Some great there are, not good-some good

not great—
Some neither great nor good amongst
mankind: Some few both good and great—how hard

When found, how easy to enumerate!
And yet we see not, in this present state,
The deeps and shallows of another mind,
Nor secrets of another soul—too blind
To know how much to love, how much to

hate.
One soul, above the shallowness of sect,
We see, both great and good, in this our
land:

A gestle soul, a giant intellect,
A master mind, a heavenward helping
hand! Lead on, thou "kindly light," great prince,

good priest!
Lead on! Of those who love thee most, we love not least.

-John Croker Barry, in Merry England. THOROLD BAZAAR.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

In order to perfect the arrangements and In order to perfect the arrangements and ensure the arrival of a number of prizes from Ireland, including basts, by Watson the sculptor, of Chas. Stuart Parnell, M. P., a short postponement, to 15th June, has been decided.

Duplicates and remittances received up to that date will be in time for the grand drawing.

REV. T. J. SULLIVAN.

Devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes is making rapid progress in Venezuels. At Maiquetta, near Caracas, there is a shrine of the Blessed Virgin which is the scene of many pilgrimages, and at which many graces and blessings, temporal and spiritual, have been obtained. In the year 1885 General Cresco, the President of the Republic of Venezuels, caused a church in honor of Our Lady of Lourdes to be erected in the very heart of the capital. In reward for his devotion, he himself was cured of a long standing infirmity through the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes.—Ave Maria.

A popular Newfoundland clergyman in

A popular Newfoundland clergyman in A popular Newfoundian ciergy man in a prayer before the sealers just before their departure for the ice said:—"Forbid, O Lord, that any seals should be brought within their reach on the Sabbath day, within their reach on the Sabbath day, lest they should be tempted to transgress; but, if they should be brought into contact with them on that day, Thou knowest the weakness of our poor, fallen nature, and also how poor they are and how many hungry ones there are at home, and should they take seals, mercifully forgive."

Low's Sulphur Soap is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin Occasional Doses of a good cathartic like

Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

Enrich The blood by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

the city. Ohlidren's pictures a specialty.

CATAREAH, CATAREHAL DEAFNESS. AND HAY FEVER.—NEW TREATMENT.—Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasities in the lining membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, hewever, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated metring when it is remembered that not help stating when it is remembered that not repeated. Or patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Mesers. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the soile control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Belenking American.

-Boienkine American.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use Marvelous curse. Treatis and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Seed to Dr. Eline, 981 Arch \$4. Phils, Pa.

UNCOVERED We will print your name and address in American Agents princetory, for only 12 cents

Campbell's Compound

Cures Chronic Constipation,

Costiveness and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilicus Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c.

Large Bottles, 25 cents each

A POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

One that will save days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills, one always near at hand, ready at a moment's call. This friend is Perry Davis'

PAIN-KILLER.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrheea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sadden Colds, Sore yspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sere hroat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises,

Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neu-ralgia and Rheumatism. 26-Sold by Dealers in Family Medicines the World Around. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. CHANNING'S

Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all disease resulting from a depraved and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION .- Ask for " Dr. Channing's

Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, MONTREAL. DIGESTIVE | OR AFTER DINNER PILLS,

TABLETS OR AFTER DINNER PILLS, TABLETS or enfeebled digestion, produced from want of proper secretion of the Gastric Juice.

They give immediate relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DIRECTONS.—Take one or two pills immediately after eating or when suffering from Indigestion, Lump in the Throat or Flatulence.

Samples seat free. Address the Davis & Lawrence Co., (Limited.) Montreal.

HIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

To Save Life

Frequently requires prompt action. An hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences especially in cases of Croup, Pneur other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

its continued use.

S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c."

A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."

Pectoral cured me."
"I cannot say enough in praise of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E.
Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should
long since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



MEN WANTED to sell Life and Poems of Endorsed by the Archbishop and leading clergy of the Church. Big money to energe outcomesses. — Prople's Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED REART.

A Conducted by the Ladies of the sacred Heart. London, Ont. Locality unrivalled for healthines offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature, Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Huron, Sarnia, Ont,—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Farticular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuttion per annum, Siv. For further particulars apply to Mother Superios.

St. Mary's AcadeMy, Windsor,

Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario.—This institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable pen Beard and fuition in French and English on Beard and fuition for French and English on Beard and fuition for French and English of State and use of the English of th

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classi-cal and Commercial Courses. Terms (includ-ing all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150, per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-ly

Professional.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR and Notary. P. O. Box 455, Peter-borough. Collections promptly attended to. FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc. Office and residence 205 Wellington Street, London. Telephone,

GRAYDON & McCANN, BARRISTERS
Solicitors, etc. Officer 78; Dandas st.
Loadon, Canada. Private funds to loan on eal estate.
N. P. GRAYDON.
B. C. MCCANN.

G EDRGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST.
Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MAETIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Bwitzer, Tobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the HAVANA CIGARS

25 lines of the finest in the market AT OLD PRICES. FANCY GOODS! not usually found in a Tobacconist estab-lishment. Reading Room containing the leading papers in connection.

Remember the stand, first door east of Hawthorn's Hotel, Dundas st., London.

LEWIS KELLY. GENERAL DEBILITY.

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishmet to keep up the system, should take Harkness' Beef, irom and Wine. We are safe in asy-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & Co., Druggists Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sta-LONDON. ONT.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Glass, Paints, Oils, etc., at bottom prices. Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos. 11 and 12 Annealed Wir) and But-on's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence. JAS. REID & CO.

TRY The New Shoe Store when you are in want of Boots and Shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have no old, shelf-worn shoddy goods that we are solling at half price in order to get rid of them.—M. G. PAINE, first door west of Thomas Beatt's & Co's.

of Thomas Beatt'e & Co's.

How is it the demand is so greater the chland Lassie Cigar? Why dustomers 'que any other Brand? why is it other Cigar are becoming it stock on the shelves? It was it that see Highland Lassie Cigars encywhol. The reply is not far to seek. I manufacturers, H. McKar & Co., I don, have by straight dealing won the annufacturers of the trade, and the public more rest assured that the confidence will not be abused. The Righland Lassie made from the finest hand to be and is certainly the best five confidence of the Canada.

MENEELY & COMPANY Favorably known to the public since 1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells: also, Chimes and Peals. McShane Bell Foundry.

Chimes and Peals for CRURGESS,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warrented; satisfaction guaranteed, Bend for price and catalogue.
HY, McSHANE&CO., BALTIMORS,
Md, U. S. Menitod this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLI WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cineinneti. O. WANTED Active men, young or mid-dle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address—LTON, MONSIL & COPPES, Guelph,

Electricity, Molicre Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths
URE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,
J. G. WILSON, LIBOTROPATHEZ,
200 Dundas Street.

THE JESUITS OF PARIS.

New York Sun, May 18th.

Paris, April 25.—I ventured some weeks ago to visit for the first time, after an absence of twenty three years, the dear residence and church of the Jesuits in the Rue de Sevrer, where I had spent some happy months long ago, made venerable to me by the illustrious men with whom I had lived there. Fathers de Ravignan de Penlevoy, de Domes de Gegarin, Felix, Matignon, and so many others, the lights of the French pulpit, the ornements of French literature, saintly in life, and devoted to every good work that could benefit and elevate their country men.

But far more venerable and more dear is that house at present, with its exquisite church. For the pittless decrees of the FERRY-BERT ADMINISTRATION expelled these devoted men from that home of self-sacrifice and apostolic zeal, that sanetnary of high culture and exquisite refinement, in which the noblest one of France lived with the noblest of every European country, emulating each other in serving country and religion with heroic disinterestedness.

disinterestedness.

A few only are permitted, tolerated rather, to hide within these walls, and toil there obscurely, timidly, like a few bees that have escaped the destruction of their once teeming hive, and clinging eadly almost hopelessly, to the ravaged sells.

Before Jules Ferry and Paul Bert had vented their anti-Christian hatred on that family of scholars and spoatles, the Commune had invaded their abode. The foremost men of the Rule de Sevres community and of the two splendid schools of Rue des Postes and Vaugirard had been seized and imprisoned as hootages. Together with the then Archbishop of Paris, the rector of the Church of the Madeleine, a choice band of Dominicans, and magistrates of eminence,

HOSTAGES WERE MASSACEED,

rates of eminence,

HOSTAGES WERE MASSACRED,

lome of them with circumstances of appalling atrocity such as had not been wit
consecd in the worst scenes of the first Rev-

nessed in the worst comes of the first Revolution.

The Jesuits who fell victims to the fury of the Communards are buried in one of the side chapels of the beautiful Church of the Rule de Sevres. Not one of them had ever, directly or indirectly, taken any part in local or general politics. The frenzy of hatred let locse against them at the time of their imprisonment, while in prison, and particularly at their death, was the outcome of that same spirit which is still at work in Paris and throughout France, and which sees in the self-sacrificing labors of the holiest priest one long conspiracy against popular liberty and all else that the people hold most dear. Never was the populace of pagan Rome roused to a more fierce hatred of the early Christian martyrs, by the misrepresentations holding up the latter to public animadversion as the worst foes of the empire, holding up the latter to public animad-version as the worst foes of the empire, than were the men and women who tore away from their escort the gentle and saintly Father Caubert and his anperior, he fearless, energetic and devoted Father Olivaint, and then hacked them to death with seeff and insult, and nameless out-rage, pitching their mangled bodies into the nearest cesspool.

rage, pitching their mangled bodies into the nearest cespool.

No wonder that all that is best in Paris makes of the church, where all five are now buried, a place of pilgrimage. The five slabs on the pavement record their names, their ages and the day of their heroic death. Orowne of immortelles are laing all around.

heroic death. Orowns of immortelles are lying all around.

It was with a heart deeply moved that I knelt there. I had known them so well, so well! I had left them in the autumn of 1864 in the full prime of manhood—two of them, Fathers Ducoudray and Clercq, having scarcely reached their 40th cleansed from its foul pollution it was seen how cruelly these DEMONS IN THE FORMS OF WOMEN had gashed and mangled the unresisting victims. It was a tale of unmitigated

year.

Father Clercq I had prepared myself for the celebration of his first mass at Laval in the cerly autumn of 1858. He had been a distinguished young officer of the French navy, distinguished in every way for his scientific attainments, his spotless conduct, his bravery, his amiability. How little I thought, as I stood by him at the altar on that day-so dear to a pricetly beart, how near he was to the end of his career, and to the martyr's crown!

And Leon Ducoudray had also been my loved companion at Laval. He was an only son, the heir of a wealthy and plous lady living quite near that city. He had graduated in law, and had a brilliant worldly career before him, when he gave up everything to embrace a life of poverty, obedience and perpetual abnegation. There were some

heart did we not know that these martyrs of the results of his first mass at Laval in the early autumn of 1858. He had been a distinguished young officer of the French navy, distinguished in every way for his scientific attainments, his spoties conduct, his bravery, his smiability. How ittile I thought, as I stood by him at the altar on that day so dear to a priestip beart, how near he was to the end of his career, and to the martyr's crown!

And Leon Ducoudray had also been my loved companion at Laval. He was an only son, the heir of a wealthy and plous death.

Are we ever to see again in Paris the renewal of such secones? God only knows. This, however, I can say, that the heard graduated in law, and had a brilliant wouldly career before him, whem he gave up everything to embrace a life of poverty, obedience and perpetual abnegation. There were some one of the who was one of the who will be considered by the batties and paracentions of their philosophical, scientific and theological studies, all running joyously together that tree for intellectual and moral excellence which was only a preparation for the real work of their high calling. Leon Ducoudray was one of those who were that rece for intellectual and moral excellence which was only a preparation for the real work of their high calling. Leon Ducoudray was one of those who were that rece for intellectual and moral excellence which was only a preparation for the real work of their high calling. Leon Ducoudray was one of those who were that rece for intellectual and moral excellence which was only a preparation for the real work of their high calling. Leon beautiful the others in the chapted party the second provides of the second provides o

country house not far from Laval, and thither she invited every you come fifty of the junior scholasties, the classes of philosophy, to spend a fortnight with her, lavishing upon them (and there were a goodly number of Americans) all the comforts and pleasure of a princely hospitality. Her married daughter helped the mistress of the house to provide for this large family, and my friend Leon was out purser and purveyor for the time being. How happy he made all these young Americans, Italians, Spaniarde, Frenchmen! And how often have I heard those who were 'the beneficiaries of all that brotherly kindness recall those feasts of the soul!

How we loved Brother Leon! For he was not then a priest, and how many wept tears half of grief, half of joy, on reading the details of his heroic constancy and death! He was rector of the school of higher studies at 2! Rue dee Postes, and not far from the Irish college, when

lookout, ran in to tell him that the soldiers were approaching. "I am waiting for them," was his curt reply, as he continued slowly pacing up and down, reciting pealm after pealm.

Their fate, as I have already hinted, was a most dreadful one. They were imprisoned in a part of the city where their good deeds and benefactions were unknown, and where survived the lineal descendants of the Septembriseurs, educated in the traditional hatred of everything religiour. After the victorious entrance into Paris of the Government troops, search was made for the bodies of the two noble priests and of their companions in the slow martyrdom they had been made to endure.

DEMONS IN THE FORMS OF WOMEN had gashed and mangled the unresisting victims. It was a tale of unntitigated horror and would freeze the Christian heart did we not know that these martyrs of the revolutionary furies suffered and died praying that their blood might call down on Paris, on France, pardon, peace, and the return to all homes within them of Christian truth with all its charities. All this I thought of as I knelt on the cold slabs of these men whom I had loved in life, whom I envy in their glorious death.

Are we ever to see again in Paris the

LATEST PHANES OF THE IRISE QUESTION.

TO THE ELECTOR |

TO THE ELECTOR |

On April 11st, in 1 Departmen, include, the control of the winder from a pretions of pillurary in quant Interface |

on appell 11st, in 1 Departmen, include, the control of the winder from a pre
tion and pillurary of the the
tion and pillurary of the the
tion of the series of the
tion of the pillurary of t

other teachers.

3. The more confidence a child has in his perceptor, the more he will advance in learning. Now, in whom does a child confide more implicitly than in his mother? In all dangers he will fly to her, as to an ark of rafety, and will place the utmost reliance in what she says. Mothers, do not lose the golden opportunity of instructing your children in faith and morals, while their hearts are open to receive your every word!

4. Mothers, in fine, share the same house with their children; they generally occupy the same room and eat at the same table with them. The mother is the visible guardian angel of her child, and seldom loses sight of him. She is, therefore, the best calculated to instruct her child, as she can avail herself of every little circumstance that presents itself and draw from it a moral lesson.—Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM IRIS HTOWN.

church. Rather say "Rest in peace, good soul." May thy days of suffering be shortened, and soon may you enter into the neavenly mansions, if not already there, to enjoy forever the celestial happiness such as "eye hath not seen or ear hath heard."

L. K.
Dublin, May 25th, 1888.

The humble man is affable, meek, of few words; he is true and sincere in his answers; he is modest and simple in his dress and deportment; he is always ready without pretence to assist his neighbor.—Ven. John Tauler.

GARNER.—At 867 Colborne atreet, this city, on Sunday, May 27th, the wife of W. R. Garner (Record office), of a son.



FULCHER'S 'TALLY HO" LIVERY.

TO THE ELECTORS

grudge to pay something over \$2 per head for the latter we might aurely be willing to give ten cents per head for the former.

"We submit this statement of the facts to the city at large that they may vote intelligently on the lith of June next, and thus economically secure the means of intelligental improvement and mental recreation at such a small cost, which otherwise they could not secure without considerable expense. That a free library must necessarily be established sooner or later, if we wist to be on a level with the other cities and townsofthe Province, no one doubt, and it is impossible to accomplish our purpose at as low a rate of taxtation by any other scheme. It is not yet too late for the Council to reconsider their determination to submit the repeal by law for which they now sak you to vote. They would thus save an unnecessary expenditure of about \$500. We are perfectly conscious of the heavy taxation which the citizens are now paying, and the eight members of our Board berr more than an average share of this burden with the rest of their fellow-citizens, but having looked into this matter clozely we have come to the conclusion that the insignificant burden imposed by the establishment of a free library is more than compensated for by the means which it affords for those who come after us."

TEOS. COFFET, REID, Chairman.

THOS. COFFEY, ROBT. REID, Chairman. JAMES PRIDDIS,
JOHN W. JONES,
ALEX. HARVEY,
GEORGE DURAND.

Memorandum of agreement entered into by the Board of Management of the Mechanics' Institute:

chanics' Institute:

The directors of the London Mechanics' Institute hereby offer and agree to grant, lease or convey all the Real and Personal Property of the London Mechanics' mantitute, and also their right to the Government Grant to the Board of Management of the Free Library, on the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum of Agreement dated May 2874, 1888, and signed by the President for the purpose of identity.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute will lease to the Free Library Board for a term of twelve years the premises known as the Public Ball in the Mechanics' Institute property on Dundas street, and the appurtenences thereto, at a rental of \$1,000 per annum, the lease to contain, with the usual covenants and conditions, a covenant by the said Directors that the said rental of one thousand dollars shall each year be applied to the mortigage debt on said property, and that the other rentals according from said property and interest the same and in the other rentals according from said property and interest the same and in the said rental of one thousand the other rentals according from said property, and that the other rentals according from said property and interest the same shall be applied to the Military Grounds, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11, AT 2 P.M.

The Directors that the Memorandum of Agreement dated May 2874, 1885, and the remaining lots on the Military Grounds, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11, AT 2 P.M.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the buildings thereon. The property will be sold in lots according to a plan which may be seen at the rooms of the ment of the property and the remaining lots on the Military Grounds, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11, AT 2 P.M.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute with the buildings thereon. The property will be sold in lots according to a plan which may be seen at the rooms of the ment of the property will be sold in lots according to a plan which may be seen at the rooms of the self-control of the Mechanics' Institute the season and the self-control of the

upon condition that the Free Library Board accept a lease on these terms. The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute will assign to the Free Library Board their title to the annual Government great and will also assign to the Free Library Board all the books and farniture of the Machanics' Institute Library, London, May 23rd, 1888. President.

HAMILTON MARBLE WORKS.

MARTIN O'GRADY. Granite Monuments, Red and Gray Granite Monuments, Tombstones, Mantels and Tablets. Shop on Hess St., Mear cor. of York Yard on York Street.

KEEP COOL

Lace Underwear, 25c. Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. Merino Underwear, 50c. Cashmere and Llama Wool Underwear for Summer

PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.

TTS STOPPED FREE
January Persons Restored,
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
NERVE RESTORER
NERVE BEREAUS. Only neccure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epileys, etc.
HYALLINE'S it taken as directed. No Fits affect
first day's we. Treatise and 02 trial bottle free to
11 patients, they paying express charges on box where

THE IRISH

Parliamentary 'Party.

COMPLETE GROUP PICTURE THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

IN THE WORLD.

PRICE \$5.00 PER COPY. Sent free to any part of the Dominion.

C. L. MOLLOY. 27 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. MONTREAL, QUE.



Not a Liquid, Snut or powder. Freefrom injurious drugs and Offensive odors. A perticle is applied inte each nostril and is agreeable.

Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

THE NEW BOOT AND SHOE FIRM

TANTON & ASHPLANT (Late T. J. Tenton & Co.) 198 Dundas erect, opposite Reid's Crystal Hall, are offering special bargains in Ladies' and Mee's Slippers and Low Shoes and Kine Button Book Mee's Fine Hand-sewed Work. A trial is solicited to be convinced. TANTON & ASHPLANT.

AUCTION SALE -OF-

Military Grounds -AND-BUILDINGS.

R. M. MOELHERAN HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the City of London Trust to sell by public auction on the grounds, on

VOLUME 9

N. WILSON & CO. Have the FINEST GOODS in the

Order from us and you will be pleased with fit and price,

112 Dundas Street, near Talbot.

Evening Telegram, Toronto.

A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE.

After the attending physicians inform him on Friday that there was no hope his recovery, the late Archbishop Lymade a codicil to his will directing church authorities to lay him on the sur spot near the north wall of the pal garden.

His was a chance to make his grave,

'Neath the storied altar high,
But his heart was changed to a boy's ag
When they whispered that he must
His thoughts flew back to his native h
In their wonderful emerald sheen,
Then he asked to sleep where the sunsi

falls, And the beautiful grass grows green He asked no grave in a chancel dim;
No place in the shadowed gloom,
He wanted the birds to sing their son,
And chant o'er his sunlit tomb.
He gave his life to his country's God,
And he fought in that battle well;
No wonder he asked for the grassy sod
In a place where the sunshine fell.

They who knew the old man most
Were those who loved him best,
And none will wonder who knew him
At their old friend's last request.
They'll take him out from the chancel
The pillared aisles between,
And lay him down in a sunlit bed,
Where the beautiful grass grows

Palida mors—with equal step,
At palace and cabin door,
Calls forth the priest or peasant
To the shadowless evermore.
And so he came to the good old man
In the midnight hours between,
And took him out from his princely
To a bed where the grass grows gr

His armour is hung on his palace we His good sword is sheathed for ay And he sleeps the sleep of a peasant As he waits for the judgment day. And years from now they will tell In the shadow of death unseen, Said, "Bury me out in the sunshine Where the grass that I loved green."

The following has been furnish CATHOLIC RECORD as a necessary dage, by the talented parish pries

dage, by the talented parish pries

Pax Vohis. Pax VobisThere were words yet writ in the c
More worthy to hold a place
In the sacred annals—and worthie
Of the generous heart of His Gre
My blessing I give to all men, he v
Ere my ebbing life shall cease;
To all who gave trouble and pain I
My episcopal kiss of peace.

His lot had been cast in evil days Opposition ran fierce and high But he grappled with every foe th Nor halted—till death was nigh And now, when he might have cu

prayed,
When his heart but sought rele
In a quiet grave—he but calmly se
I send them a kiss of peace. And such was the end of a great

Of missions in distant lands;— Of noble work done year by year Since holy chrism had touched h 'Neath the peaceful shade of the With his throbbing heart's sure Goes out to the few who had pa

A message of love and peace.

Two faithful priests knelt by his
Till midnight's lonely hour,
And ministering angels, saintly n
Invoked the Unseen Power.
His lips are moved—all bend the
To gather his latest sign:
Tell them, he whispered—I pard
And bless them ere I die. The crowded aisles and Cathedra The crowded asses and Cathern And organ's solemn peal And priests and people who we All showed their grief was ret The Prelate in tears, who the py But gloried in his decease— For to heaven a saint was given, And to earth . . , "a message

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC SITY.

Thursday, May 24; 1888, the laying of the corner-stone of can Catholic University at Wis forever a golden day in Ameolic annals.

The ceremonies, as befitte nitude of the event, were gramything yet witnessed in the strength of the Church variated by the presence of four archbishops, twenty-on and hundreds of priests, all one of the eighty diocesses in States being represented.

The friendliness of the Stat religious and intellectual

religious and intellectual which will infallibly promo standard of citizenship was by the attendance of the Pre-United States and the mer The orator of the day, I

Lancaster Spalding, is pre-eliterary man of the American It was a happy choice and a for there is none more elo-to speak for the faith and p erican Catholics, and no the University owes more the

Spalding.

It is a subject of just prid can Catholic womanhood the