

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

VOLUME XV.

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ful pamph-er Damen, brated ones it Father, tion of the e only true "The Real to any ad-ps. Orders hs, O. M. I., nos. Coffey,

COAL

space

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

NO. 762.

A FAIR-MINDED MINISTER.

surprising that he is far more eager to have his children receive religious in-say that such is the case now? Not OF QUEBEC. upward to the king, but downward to the people, we now look for the source By the Very Rev. Æn. McD. Dawson, V. G., LL.D., etc. It appears that an itinerant lec-

of our Cathone mends at London, Ontaric, by uttering false statements regarding the state of education among their brethren in the Pro-vince of Quebee. It has long been the custom with the opponents of the Catholic religion to talk vaguely about the ignoreagnee that as the proabout the ignorance that, as they pretend, is prevalent among Catholics. But the lecturer in question goes beyond all ordinary calumniators and audaciously proclaims that in the French Canadian Province seventy five per cent. of the people have not learned to read. The lecturer must have relied on the ignorance of his audience when he expected them to accept so gross a mis-statement. The mere fact that newspapers are widely spread in the Province of Quebec is a sufficient refutation of the calumny.

The facilities afforded for education, and the numbers who profit by these facilities, if at all considered, prove Quebec to be one of the most educating countries in the world. In order to have an accurate idea of the pains taken to educate the people, we cannot do better than refer to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed to the Govern-ment of Quebec in the year 1890. The first thing that appears by this report is the number of school build-ings. Of school houses belonging to commissioners or syndics there are

4,614 ; houses rented by the same, 433 ; houses used by independent schools, 363; in all, 5,410. With so many schools it is impossible that three-fourths of the people should be left without education, as boldly asserted by Rev. Mr. Rigsby. As regards different classes of schools there are

there are

No. of Pupils. Elementary schools, 4,859 Catholic 154,949

Protestant 25,998 Model schools, 481

Academies, 104

Catholic 25,233

Protestant Normal schools, 3 Catholic 194 Protestant

Catholic classical colleges, 17 Catholic Protestant

Protestant colleges, 6 Number of pupils 4,590 Universities, 4 Number of pupils.

Schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, 5 Number of inmates...

Schools of arts and manufactures, 10

Number of pupils 1223 Total number of schools 5,549 Total number of pupils 269,104

fact is abundantly shown by the great number of superior schools, academies, colleges and universities above enum erated. Among these stand pre-emi nent the noble Universities of Laval McGill and Bishop's College. To Laval University, in the city of Quebec, we assign the foremost rank, as it is the most ancient seat of learning on the continent of America. In 1890 its students in theology were 76; in law, 42; in medicine, 113; in arts, 54. Its branch at Montreal has the same faculties as the parent house at Quebec,

are much appreciated ; and they who bear them fully justify the esteem in which they are held by their success in

the intellectual pursuits of life. Bishop's College, established in the It appears that an itinerant lecturer has been disturbing the minds of our Catholic friends at London, Ontaric, by uttering false statements regarding the state of education bridge both Lt may be truly solid of by the "Order" at its "Priory Farm" bridge both. It may be truly said of by the "Order" at its "Priory Farm" it sequitur patres creditably but, vix at Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y. passibus æquis. It does not appear to have such munificent benefactors as its sister university, McGill. Order is given in the editorial, and the charities maintained by it. The

Its sister university, McGill. Quebec is more richly endowed than most provinces and countries with educational establishments. There are elementary schools spread all over the and others for consumptives and young country; academies, high schools men. It also supports "a school for colleges in all suitable localities, to lads who have outgrown orphan gether with convents of teaching asylums or are too old to be received Sisters who impart to their pupils the by them ; and still another for "boys best education that can be desired, whilst they neglect not the daughters of the poor whose condition does not admit of their acquiring more than the elements of knowledge. Neare of the admitional institutions admit of the solution admitional institutions admit of the solution admitional institutions between the solution admition admition admition admition admit of the solution admition admition between the solution admition admition admition admition admition admition admition admition between the solution admition adm

elements of knowledge.have other good works in view, and
hope, by the aid of friends, to be able
sidized by the State, Protestants and
Catholics being equally favored there-
being equally favored there-
catholics being equally favored there-
being by. This liberality of the Province of institution. The circular alluded to Quebec is worthy of a noble minded states that "the Brothers of Nazareth people. The more so as it comes from an overwhelming majority to a com-paratively small minority. It presents an example which it would well be-come other States and Provinces to follow. This Dominion has a vicit to the only lay Order in the Anglican "The age is ripe for the develop-ment of community, life among men banded together to do Christ's work in

follow. This Dominion has a right to the Church. "Hitherto in the English demand that the like justice and liber- and American Churches, the religious ality prevail in every village and solution of the seven provinces. In one province, however, it will not be spon-taneously adopted. What then? It will be apparent that the Protestant portion of the inhabitants of Manitoba are behind the error and anone that the protestant is the province of the protestant of the protestant province of the spone that the protestant portion of the inhabitants of Manitoba are behind the error and followers the province of the protestant of the protestant of the protestant province of the protestant of the protesta will be apparent that the Protestant portion of the inhabitants of Manitoba are behind the age, and cannot be taught that the narrow prejudices by which they are actuated, are in these our better days relegated to the ex-treme vulgar, to the very lowest grade of human society. Does the Manitoba majority desire to be classed with such? It may well be so, for, are they not a set of adventurers, emerging from the squatter state, but not yet raised to the rank of intelligent and respectable citizens.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

How the Catholic Majority in Ireland Treated their Protestant Neighbors. 4,935

The history of Ireland presents a glorious record with regard to the treatment of Protestants by the Cath-4,590 olic majority. In the first place there is not in its whole history one instance 250 447

PROTESTANT MONASTICISM.

"Protestant Monasticism," is the title of an editorial article in the New York Sun. The text for the article is

protest against the action of the English State Church in destroying monasticism in England and confiscat ing the religious houses and property.

Of course the mon'ss of the "Order of the Brothers of Nazareth" are aware of the hostility of the Anglican Church to the idea of monasticism, and how this hostility was manifested in the most vandalic cruelty and brutality. The officials of the Anglican Church of a Protestant having been put to The officials of the Anglican Church death for his faith by the Catholics moved hand in hand with the officials when they were in power. Like in Maryland, tolerance for all was ever religious houses of men and women, Maryland, tolerance for all was ever inscribed on the Catholic banner of Ireland. Thousands of martyrs she gave to the Church, but dear old Ireland and so the church in the solution of the religious houses of men and women, in destroying the religious emblems contained in them, in driving the monks and nuns out into the world, gave to the Church, but don't and in secularizing the rengious hand Ireland never made a martyr, Liberal-minded instructed Protestants with shame when they consider years a monk or a nun was not seen years a monk or a nun was not seen had been so magnanimous in their condition of gradual and peaceful treatment of their adversaries. In the revolt against English Protestantism, matter of choosing leaders and parliaand that this revolt is spreading to this country and to all countries who mentary representatives, what county English Protestantism exists. The adoption of "monasticism," as the Sun calls it, in the Anglican sect of Protestantism is part of the movement which finds its manifestation in the adoption of vestments, and rood Virgin, and pictures of the Blessed Virgin, and "Masses," and "confes-sionals," and "holy water." These are the expression of a protest against Catholics, according to their merits and patriotism. Her past is a guaran-lished by law in England and of which lished by law in England and of which tee for her future. No man need fear persecution at her hand. Home Rule were the apostles; and it is at the will not rob her of any of her ancient virtues. It will only bring them in the Church which England cast aside, rejected and persecuted. It is, in effect, an assertion that the Church for which Sir Thomas More died was, after all, the true Church. We hope this Anglican adoption movement will continue, in our own an incident that serves to bring still country especially. When there are further discredit on the Tory party of many hundreds of Protestant monks ngland : The reception of the Prince of Wales and nuns we Catholics will not have to bear alone the attacks of the bigot at the Imperial Institute on the 17th haters of those who abandon earthly was in every way successful. The tics to devote themselves wholly to the

It is a real pleasure to note from It is a real pleasure to note from struction than secular? Is it surpris-time to time the candid and honest ing that he should, wherever at all manner in which some ministers of the possible, send his children to a school in which religious instruction occupies, Protestant Churches treat matters not a back corner, but a foremost place? Of course religious instrucaffecting Catholics and their faith. Too many of them, we regret to say, tion to him means the whole system of wrap themselves up in all manner of the Church of Rome, or as much of that system as a child may be able to uncharitableness when referring to us. Rev. J. Farquharson, B. A., is not, we are pleased to state, not one of these. In the April number of Knox College Monthly there appears from his pen a very able letter on the Manitoba School question. Those who consider it the proper course to abolish Catholic schools in the North-West would, we fancy, pause in their unjust crusade were they to carefully study this article. Indeed even Dalton McCarthy would be likely to conclude after its perusal, that all his arguments against the separate system, were, after all, very weak. We regret we have not for the entire article, We have, however, extracted the salient points, a careful perusal and study of which will be found most opportune and profitable. The article ranks amongst the most able deliverances that have appeared in print on this vexed question :

Is there any reason why, in view of the large majority by which the Manitoba School law was passed at first and afterwards sustained, the question and afterwards sustained, the question should be reopened? Look at the state of matters brought about by the law as it stands. The Roman Catholics are compelled to pay taxes towards, the support of schools from which they derive no benefit. They we believe any head of the schools are being taxed on behalf of schools which Protestants alone patronize, while they are, in addition, providing schools for the education of their own children. Does there not, at least seem to be an injustice here? Who will say that, unless the very best reasons for such a tax can be shown, it ought to be collected for a single Think you, can it seem fair to day? the Roman Catholics to be compelled to

pay taxes spent on the education of Protestant childsen while he is left to educate his own as best he can, without any help from Protestants? True, the law does not forbid him the use of the school for the support of which he is compelled to pay. Yet such is the result. Is there not in this sufficient reason for raising the whole question anew, and calmly and deliberately examining its merits?

Some tell us that the unreasonable ness of the Roman Catholics' demands is a sufficient bar to any further attempt to satisfy them : that, if their first demand is conceded, they will make a second and a third. Yet why should such a thought stop us from ex amining the justice of their present demand? With it only have we to deal at present ; and when others are presented, we can discuss their merits

grasp; just as the phrase religious teaching, as used by Protestants, means the teaching of the doctrines commonly held by Protestants. Hence the school to which the Roman Catho-lic will feel himself under obligation to send his children, if it can be reached, is the Roman Catholic school. Is it inconsistent with this position for him, when there is no Roman Catholic school within reach, to send his children to a Protestant or a Public school, in which, although they cannot get the religious education which he deems of highest importance, they get at least a secular education which is not without its value? Is it too strong language to say that conscience compels such a man to support Catholic schools? Is it a small grievance for him to have the difficulties of maintaining the class of schools which he deems by far the best greatly increased by a tax collector, armed with the authority of law, seizing the means which he had intended to expend on the maintenance faith-schools of which he will, at best, take advantage only when he can get none else ? How much more would such a one avoid a school, the teaching of which he thought was likely to shake his children's faith in their religion, or in their Church ? In the same way, if a true Protestant thought that attend ance at a certain class of schools would endanger the faith of his children, would he not, if possible, keep them from such schools? In this argument

we may quarrel with the Roman Catholic's premises, but we cannot deny that the conclusion is rightly drawn. Many Protestants deny that there is anything taught in the Public school which Roman Catholics do not believe ;

and therefore hold that they can have no real objection to patronizing it. Is What of this above statement true? this above statement true? What of history, and especially of the Reforma-tion period? Of course we say our text-books are true, and the truth should be taught no matter who or ment, the only way in which the people, as a whole, can speak out their what should be injured thereby. But what if the Roman Catholic should deny that the prescribed text-book represents the events of that important period correctly? What if he should say that it is false in many particulars. and that the impression it conveys is altogether false? We reply that there is good evidence for all that the book teaches ; and we present the evidence. Does the Roman Catholic accept it? Nay, he rejects it with indignation : he tells us that he, too, has authorities for his version of the history of these events, and that he is ready to present them. What are you to do? If either party can convince the other of error, the dispute will be quickly settled ; but if this cannot be done, who is to decide between the contending parties? Where is an impartial judge to be

of the country's power ; and must look thither while the age of democratic government lasts. Consequently, if you would determine whether the

country is Protestant, you must find out what the people are. Has the investigation been carried far enough when we discover that the majority are Protestants? Are we then entitled to say that the country is Protestant? Such a conclusion might have been sufficient basis on which to declare the country Protes tant in the days before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, for then Roman Catholics had no recognized political rights; but having acknowledged their rights to the suffrage on the same terms as Protesants, must we not concede to then their full share of influence in the government of the country? Most certainly, Manitoba is not Protestant in the sense that all its inhabitants are Protestants, else this school question would never have arisen. Neither is it Protestant in the sense that all its revenue is contributed by Protestants; for neither excise officer nor tax-gatherer of any kind makes any enquiries as to the religion of the man from whom he collects taxes. Toward the revenue of the country Catholic, of the school of his choice to apply it to Protestant and infidel pay equally in maintain schools in which he has little proportion to their means, or, rather, in our tariff-protected land, in propor-tion to their purchases. Hence, roughly speaking, the money gathered in taxes from each of these classes will be in proportion to its numbers : and a porportionate amount of the revenue of the country is Roman Catholic money. What right, then, have Protestants to say that no part of the public funds raised for educational purposes shall be expended in accordance with the views of Roman Catholics? Is not the very ground on which our theory of taxation rests this, namely, that all taxes are raised for the benefit of him for whom they are collected, and that they are expended in accordance with his desire ? Why, then, should not the Roman Catholics due proportion of school money be expended in accordance with their desire as expressed at the polls and in parlia-

> Is there not some analogy between the position of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba at present on the school question, and that of dissenters in countries in which there is a State Church? The Church of the majority is just such as the majority think right; yet the minority cannot accept it. So the Manitoba schools are just such as win the ap proval of the majority; while the Roman Catholic minority, although compelled to pay for the support these schools, refuse to attend them. To assert that these schools are neither English Church schools, nor Methodist schools, nor Baptist schools, nor Presbyterian schools, does nothing to break the force of this analogy. Whatever these schools are, they are such as the majority have made them, and such as the minority cannot accept. In this country the Churches have been put on an equal footing by a process of leveling down. Few, probably none, will maintain that equality in school matters should thus be reached. Few will deny the State's right - nay, its duty-to demand a certain amount of secular education for every child. But without system of State-aided education, such a demand cannot be enforced. Then, is it not clearly the State's duty to respect all irreconcilable differences with regard to education that may be among us, and, as far as possible, put all parties on an equal footing? And this is all the easier done in that, in the meantime at least, two classes of schools. Protestant and Roman Catholic, Public and Separate (call them what you will) are all that are needed to satisfy our people. Why should not these systems of education be permitted to work side ov side, on an equal legal footing, until experience demonstrates, beyond gainsaying, which is the better? What Protestant need fear for the re-JAMES FAROUHARSON. mits? Pilot Mount.

nders, to the Parlia-ed "Tenders 26th day of e following the institu-e 15th day of coal for the RONTO. size, 125 tons s Straitsville

LUM.

sixe, 150 tons ONDON. size, 265 tons ons nut size, 800 tons may

KINGSTON. size, 165 tons 15 tons chest-

MILTON. size, 250 tons Soft coal-Reynoldsville

RILLIA. size, 100 tons

RONTO.

aitsville, pre-coal, nut size, ots of 160 tons anber, Decem-AND DUMB,

tons : 81 tons e ; 30 tons No.

ND, BRANT-

159 tons stove is grate coal. Size 150 tons

eranton, Lack-nderers are to rhich they pro-designate the dired, will have a that the coal

for screeniars dran is oft, not gross amounts muttions. isfactory to the stitutions. the whole quan-e quantilies re-An accepted e order of the company each a tides, and two red for the due

d conditions of n the bursars of not necessarily

TIE, MBERLAIN. OXON. blie Charities. to, May 13, 18 9.

Meantime, we shall do well if we make a just settlement of the question, before us.

ment and death to accepting them.

Just so with the Roman Catholic

and the advantages of the Public

lightly that, although taxed for their

he appreciates

them

free

school :

his children

found ? Clearly, the Protestant cannot sit on the bench, for as well might you Here we are met with the question, appoint the prosecutor to judge the Why cannot the Roman Catholic take prisoner at the bar. Just as clearly advantage of the Public school? The the Roman Catholic cannot be judge. law does not shut him out; he is as If both parties are to sit in the same to enter as his Protestant class, the question must remain an neighbor. No doubt this is all true. If he allow himself to be so treated, open one, and the whole chapter erased from the text-book they study. But can you erase it? How the present hangs on the past! How the questions Protestants will treat him exactly as they treat themselves. If he becomes one of them, so far as education is con of the present run away back into the past! If you would explain to a cerned, he will share in all the advantages the Public school affords. scholar, not only what is, but also how Surely this is liberal! Yet what it came to be (and the latter is, in some persecutor would not have used the respects, the more important question). same language with regard to the reyou must traverse the period the his ligion he sought to force on the pertory of which we have supposed to be cuted? To all the advantages his expunged from the text-books. Church and creed offered, they would impossible to have a school in which have been made exceedingly welcom Protestant sentiment prevails so con-The difficulty was that they valued ducted that nothing offensive to Roman the advantages offered at such a low Catholics will be taught. figure that they perferred imprison-

It is objected that, if the Roman Catholics' demand is granted, if they are authorized by law to organize themselves for school purposes, and to tax themselves for the support of their schools, if a share of the public funds devoted to education is given them,

support, he provides other schools for then the country is arming them with Further, is there not an explanation the authority of law to spread Roman just at hand why some Roman Catho-Catholic doctrine ; and the question i lics may, under some circumstances, asked. Is not the country a Protestan send their children to the Public school country, and the public money Prote and yet feel themselves in duty bound tant money? Undoubtedly, if this reasoning be faultless, a very strong support Separate schools; why Roman Catholics, while sending their children to the Public school, would case is made against the Roman Catho lic contention. But is the reasoning correct? Will the premises stand the test of examination? Is this a Profeel themselves greatly wronged by a law which abolishes Separate schools ? The Roman Catholic believes that edu testant country? The answer will be cation, separated from religious in-"Yes" or "No," according to what you mean by a Protestant country. struction, is only a questionable good and, in support of his opinion, points If, in order to be Protestant, a country to the fact that many of the worst requires only to have a majority criminals are well educated : that inhabitants Protestants, then while a host of petty criminals, taking its Canada is a Protestant country, and up the attention of our police magis-Manitoba a Protestant province. If trates from week to week, may be every country the sovereignty of which is confined to Protestants, is ignorant enough, the criminals with om judges and juries have to deal Protestant, then Canada is a Protes-tant country. But do we look up to at the assizes are mainly well educated.

And are there not some good Protest-ants who sympathize with the idea the Crown as a source of authority, or as the exponents of the country that education alone does little, if anything, to lessen crime? Since this is the Roman Catholic's opinion, is it

An A. P. A. Falsehood.

cular will serve as a fair example of their outrageous methods of warfare : "St. Thomas, (vol. 4, page 91,) says : If the Pope should curse the governnent of the United States, every con istent orthodox Roman Catholic would hereby be absolved from his oath of allegiance to the Government.

St. Thomas was born in 1227. He died in 1274. The union of the United States was not ratified by the colonies until 1787, and yet there are people in the world who would read the circular and then believe that it was possible for St. Thomas to consider the political situation of a country that did not exist until more than five hundred years after he had died.

Our hidden life with God is the very

has ever given a more generous example than Ireland? See the long list of her patriots, her orators, her leaders and count the number of Pro-testant names. No, Ireland never made a distinction between her patriots of different creeds : all she asked of them was that they should love Ireland. She has ever been magnanimous, and gave the leadership to Protestants or with the addition of veterinary and polytechnical schools. Hence the Montreal institution may be said to be a fourth university. Laval University, more clear relief, in greater splendor. In 189

-The Monitor.

Gladstone Insulted.

The following cable despatch related England :

were cheered repeatedly by the thou-sands of guests. Mr. Gladstone was present, looking tired and irritated. A hostile demonstration was made by Catholicity in Wales. ome of the ultra Tories when he appeared, which was comparatively mild at first, but increased rapidly in volume and insolence. Despite the fact that the Prime Minister was the appeared, which was comparatively guest of the Prince of Wales he was guest of the Prince of Wales he was received eventually with a storm of hooting and hissing whenever and wherever he was recognized. The *Times* regards the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone as "a lament-able fact." "The event was regret able fact." "The event was regret table," says the *Times*, "because after and was accounted by Dr. Hedley. all Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales. The demonstration well as Protestants; and no interfer ence is allowed with the religious principles of its pupils. Its degrees of the conventions of society."

There are strong indications of a reter last week assisted at the opening and was accompanied by Dr. Hedley, the Bishop. The town was gaily decorated.

One thorn of experience is worth a wilderness of warning.

in Theology .. 119 do 1 do in Canon Law. 21 Licentiates es Sciences ... An A. P. A. Falsencod. The following mis-statement that was ccently published in an A. P. A. cir-do in Medicine... 175 2 do in Law 83 do in Theology ... 30 Doctors es Sciences 2 22 4 do es Letters ... do in Philosophy ... 3 do in Medicine 195 do in Law 47 39 do Canon Law do in Theology..... 55 5 Next in rank comes that distin-

Quebec, has conferred degrees

guished seat of learning the University of McGill College. The high name for science of its learned Principal is a guarantee for its efficiency and ex cellence. It is famed also for the unbounded liberality of its millionaire patrons. It is liberal, moreover, as its doors are ever open to Catholics as

Bachelors in Sciences ... 152 do in Letters 110 do in Arts 321 33 23

From 185

16

18

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Con-(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.) MR. GADSBURY'S BROTHER. M. FRANCES SWANN WILLIAMS IN CEN-"T won't hu't nuthin' ef you hev,"

ently.

The MiGHT, Con-mption comes. A alight cold, with your system in the scroful-ous condition that's caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger. Consumption is Lung-ous condition the danger. Consumption is Lung-ter th, if you haven't waited too long, with is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and fiesh-builder that's known to muption, for Scrofuls in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only quaranteed randy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

2

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To provo it to you, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

-THE---

RECOGNISED STANDARD BRANDS "Mungo" "Kicker" "Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwith standing an increased com petition of over One Hundred and Twenty - five Factories. This fact speaks volumes are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. DAVIS AND SONS

Montreal,

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufac turers in Canada.

HAVE YOU TRIED

THE

"Cable Extra'

CIGAR?



"Not at all. Reconsider by all means, my dear sir," urged the judge. "Bein' as you arsk me ter tek back my offah, I've 'greed es I'd do it. I'm land

a-goin ter say, you kin get my ore en the balance o' truck you're aftah fer five hundred thousing dollahs, en face. not a penny un'er.

silence evinced the shock of this "You take life at a leisurely pace announcement; then the manufacturer very wise indeed. I hope that becom-ing a rich man will make no alterabrought his cane down upon the floor with a ferocious force. "Give him the five hundred before he gets up to tion in your primitive habits," agreeably observed Judge Hexham, seating himself in a chair, and resting his

TURY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

rejoined the mountaineer, indiffer-

was the slow answer.

wa'n't it ?"

a million, he said angrily. "Yes, yes; give it to him! Take him up!" cried the others, in apparent beaver on his knee. "Dunno es it will. Shill git new haste to escape. spec's es'll stay on 'thout jerkin' off my hat ter slip that ar string ovah my

"We will give your price. "Jes es you choose ; 't won't hu't nuthin'," assented the mountaineer, head, en I'm goin' ter git a new gun en two mo' settah pups. It's turrible extravagant, but I 'low ter pay fer it without moving a muscle of his weather-browned face.

squanderin' foxes. They're pow'ful bad, our way," replied Frederick Half an hour later the ore lands had passed from the possession of Mr. Gadsbury's brother to that of the Gadsbury, with unusual loquacity. "Fine sport, I grant you; nothing more exciting than a fox in full run," company of New York capitalists, and those enterprising gentlemen appeared in no wise dissatisfied with their barenthusiastically cried Mr. Jonas, who had never seen a live fox in his life, gain

except in a collection of animals. "We don't run 'em fer aftah we "Come out en tek a hunt, en kick up yo' heels on Finey Ridge," the mountaineer hospitably urged, with wunst draw a bead on the varmints,' an inclusive wave of his hand toward "Well, we must finish up our business now; then you can get your the dignified citizens buttoning their

overcoats as they hastened away to new gun," pleasantly interposed Mr. other schemes and speculative invest-Asbury. "And your spec's—don't forget your spec's," added Mr. Jonas, facetiously. "Come right down to business, no ments. "Time's a-gittin' on, Hugh," he added, facing the banker, as the door shut out the strangers. "Me 'n' you must squaire up moughty fas'." "Yes; sit down, Frederick. I have haff ; what do you say to two hundred and sixty thousand-just ten thousand

more than we offered yesterday, more some explanations to make. than a quarter of a million of money "So 't is ; but I hev n't nuthin' ter Mr. Gadsbury spoke in faint tones.

Dismay and cowardice overpowered 'T wa'n't nevah nuthin' gained say. him in this supreme moment of his by a-singin' the same chune ovah en Two hundred en sixty thousing career. ovah "'T ain't no time fer explainin

won't git my foddah fiel's.' things that can be writ," replied the mountaineer. "You hed a moughty The unhurried, monotonous drawal of the mountaineer seemed clipped sharply off by the brisk, acrid tones of sight o' money them furnacemen paid Mr. Jonas.

you on my say so." One hundred and fifty thousand "What will get them then ? Tell us that, and be done with it." dollars," stated Mr. Gadsbury, shifting "Sence you arsk me, I'm a-goin' fer ter say es my ole foddah fiel's en cattlehis gaze to avoid the keen eyes. 'En seventy-five cents," supple

grazin' kin be got fer fo' hundred en nented his brother. "Yes-yes; in God's name take the eventy-five thousing dollahs."

You're a madman, a sharper! cried Mr. Jonas. "You offered it for forget it. four hundred and fifty." "Jes so, kurnel," rejoined the mountainteer ; "but I said that yistid day-er were it the day befo?" "Yesterday you said four hundred and fifty thousand, and now you go back on your own offer," savagely retorted Mr. Jonas.

fully. "That seventy-five cents oughter drawed intrus'," he said, without touch-'Sommut mo' 'n what I fust ing it. loant oughter come back.

manded the banker, a look of fierce despair on his countenance, as her nerv ously twisted the tiny key in the lock of a small drawer of his desk.

"Ef it hed been a dollah, 't 'u'd 'a me six cents intrus', bein' it 's been out a yeah an' two month," was the per

plexed response. "Reckon five cents intrus' mought mek it right." "There it is, if you want it." Mr. Gadsbury laid a nickel on the pile of

quarters "I want it sho, 'ca'se it b'longs ter

Mr. Gadsbury looked on, despair mingling with bitter amusement in the

"It's my idee," he said patiently, es coal is wuthless. A couple of inch on two lines out and opened it an "We, the pe

"I'm ga-oin' t' say es harf that money is youn ; harf of it, savin' the money I give you fer y'ur shur o' the

"I'm a goin' t' say furder "-the mountaineer paused to raise the waste

Frederick. The banker's voice was tremulous

"En I kin do 'thout mo' 'n harf this "God is my witness, it is fairly and

Mr. Gadsbury gave the assurance

into the homely, rugged face confronting him. "Fathah's meanin' were as on

buy the truck un'er it." A passionate intensity of perfect

how great, how deep, no living crea-ture guessed—seemed to overwhelm the

heah check," he found the moun-taineer saying. "It's fer yo' shur o' the balance o' the money ; then I'll ook ag'in fer that five cent piece." Mr. Gadsbury laughed in boyish glee, as he had not laughed for years. "I'll bring it when I come to shoot

'or, better still, I'll give you a nickel now, and take yours when it turns

"I al'ays fo' git ter put a 'r' it Gadsbury," he said, "but I've put it ovah. We're squaire now, Hugh-shur en shur ekil. I mus' be a goin' ter that alavated railroad, es they call it. Me 'n' Ab'um Moonlight 's off fer home. Thanky fer the five cents. Ef you don't fin' mine, jes write. I'll

time ; don't fo' git. On the rough hearth, in the remote little study, the logs of hickory and

brings Mr. Gadsbury to sit in the splint-seated chair, and to gaze into the red glow. The features limned in tho blaze, the tones resonant in the hum of the burning, are perhaps those of Mr. Gadsbury's brother.

A Word About Bishop Ferry.

Episcopal Bishop Perry, of Iowa,

MARRIAGE AND CIVIL CON-FATHER RYAN THE POET-CUBINACE.

MAY 27, 1893]

would

The devil is not satisfied with his

Lately the devil has concluded to

edge or recognize any Church mar-

riage, and made the civil contract the

only one binding and encentre Children only of civil marriage could in one binding and effective.

The law had no terror for them

officers

work in Italy. After all his heroic measures to tear the people from God

Interesting Reminiscences of One Dean to Southern Hearts.

PRIEST.

Mrs. M. E. Henry-Ruffin gives some and his Vicar on earth, he finds alto-gether too much Catholicity among the living and entirely too much among the dying and dead. He introduced unconstitution is a flat foilure. interesting reminiscences of the Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the poet-priest. In a communication to the Mobile News she

cremation. It was a flat failure. He As a little girl, I often left the school introduced civil marriage, it proved room to copy his poems and editorials for the press. I assisted him in gatheronly an old vice under a new name t promoted concubinage by making it ing together his poems for publica a little more respectable than it had tion; and had carte blanche to make all necessary additions and corrections. been before. But decent people would have nothing to do with it, and those Of this privilege, I availed myself who presented themselves before the civil magistrate by their frivolity During these many years, sparingly when he honored me with his friendbrought the law into disrepute. For ship, — and I may say without egotism, with that special friendship that minds several years he had tried to enact from Italy a law of divorce. He has not succeeded. People who would not of the same intellectual direction, always hold—"a dreamer like mygo to the State to be wedded, not go to it to be divorced. Parlia the good old poet often said, self,' ment after Parliament have wrestled Father Ryan frequently and unreserve edly spoke of his past life, his family with the question, but it is as near being enacted into a law as it was ten and many personal matters. I re-member his telling me that he was vears ago. thirty-three years old, and added : adopt more stringent measures. Here "This ought to be a holy year for me tofore the State refused to acknowl.

for that was Christ's age upon earth." I think this was about 1870, so that would coincide with the poet's age, as ecorded in the Hagerstown church. For many years I have known the circumstance of his baptism in Mary-

herit. Wivesofonly civil marriage could land, so that fact is not a recent dis claim a share in their husband's estate. But comparatively few Italian fathers When I visited Hagerstown in 1884 I had it in my mind to lool had any estate to leave their children; into the record in St. Mary's church, consequently none to divide with their so I could tell Father Ryan I had seen wives. It has been discovered that the only I thought it would please him, as effect of such legislation was to diminish he often told his friends that he had the number of Church marriages journeyed, when an infant, all the way from Norfolk to Hagerstown to be baptised. My stay in Hagerstown was without inceasing the number solemnized by the officers of solemnized by the officers of the State. This meant simply that so short that I found no opportunity of

the people were practicing concubinage and the vice was on the increase to an ooking over the record. Now as to the poet's name. He him-Solf gave it and signed it, "Abram Jefferson Ryan." He never used the form "Abraham" in his letters or any alarming extent. Within the past few weeks the devil suggested to the Italian parliaother way. The J. in his name stood

ment that it enact penalties for all concubinarians, including in that or Jefferson category all those who lived in Church The Ryan family seemed to be scriptural in taste and strongly democratic. wedlock alone. A bill is now before Father Ryan's brother, who was killed that body to make it a misdemeanor to in the war, was also named "Jeffer-son" with the prefix "David." It is to him that the poem, "In Memoriam, live asman and wife without the sanction of a civil marriage. Priests are to be fined and imprisoned who marry people who have not a certificate of a D. J. R." was written.

The strongest sentiment of family previous marriage before the magis love, in the poet, seemed to be centered The police are to be instructed trate. in this younger brother, killed in to watch the priests who visit the sick and see if even on their death-bed battle at the age of sixteen. Father they are united by a religious cere Ryan loved to talk of him : spoke enthusiastically of this great talents, and monv said : "If David had lived, no one Cardinal Capecelatro has written a would ever have heard of me ; he letter to all the members of the Italian parliament, exposing to them the cruelty and useless implety of the so much more gifted." One of this brother's poems is in Father Ryan's measure. He assures them that the He insisted on publishing

priests of Italy have no objection to it with his own. It is in no way equal to any of Father Ryan's, and gives no offer to the civil ceremony. The Pope indication of great talent. Still, to the poet-priest, all that touched "David" tells them they may tolerate it, and they do, as they do in France. was sacred, and viewed through the further informs them that the people are becoming more and more vision of tenderest affection and grief different to the forms of wedlock and wanted to ask him to leave out his brother's poem, but did not like to risk are herding together in many places like cattle; that the new law will wounding his pride in the young simply increase the abomination with This brother's death marks soldier. an era in the poet's own life, a strong out securing any indemnifying reinfluence on his career. As he said himself, "the war meant a little to me, sults The purpose of the devil in our day studying theology in college, until David was killed and then I was anis to debauch the Christian family, that glorious monument to the Church other man." This may cast a new and the crowning glory of our Chrislight of grief and love on Father tian civilization. Rvan's strong war poems.

In thy lonely battle grave; Shadows of the past are creeping. Death, the reaper, still is reaping. Years have swept and years are sweeping, Many a memory from my keeping, But I'm waiting still and weeping, the parents of the rising generation have their unions blessed by the parish MAY 27, 1893.

THE GREAT I France's Tribute to H

The Roman correspon Boston Pilot, P. L. Cont from Rome, under date following letter, w ticularly significant at

time : The Pontiffs have alwa or less, according to the of the Holy See and of

promoters of learning. greatest, Nicholas V., "t the restorers of learning Macaulay terms him, an Glasgow University, es Vatican Library on a n basis. This library, as cribes it, was then and most precious and the r collection of books in the him-Pope Nicholas - v preserved the most valu tual treasures which had from the wreck of the I pire. His agents were everywhere - in the b farthest East, in the mon farthest West-purchasin worm-eaten parchments, traced words worthy of were introduced edge of Western Europe unrivalled models of hist tion-the work of Hero work of Mucydides.

By him, too, our ance made acquainted with and lucid simplicity of with the manly good sen

It is almost a certaint historian will have a tell of Leo XIII. The such a judgment were f audience granted by Pontiff on Thursday, A in that hall of the Ta Vatican, that great tr splendid specimens of that owe so much of thei genius of Raphael, that ceived

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

and of the French School at Rome : the Command and Geffroy. They ha name of their Governm His Holiness, on occasio copal Jubilee, with a m plendid copy of the ce tion of engravings, name of Chalco grap. issued by the French (believe this is the fi which such a collection been presented to an Each Director, in prese delivered an address i from the first of these of the Commandeur Ge learn how France appr vices rendered by Leo ing and scholarship. for the Academy of Fra

domain of the Arts, and that of historic science he said :

COMMANE & GEFFRO "We study classic also that of the Middle here, Most Holy Father with a threefold benefi and fruitful Pontifica Library, so rich in scripts, rendered more ever, thanks to the numerous catalogues-consultation which, hands of workers her than 30,000 volumes, passes by its ingenior the modern perfection libraries of Europe ; memorable opening Archives (Archivio treasures of which are

year, 10,000 Registers

scripts, taken from the Lateran. Your Holin

that these acts of ge

should turn to the hon

"By the help of thes

and of the Holy See.

our French school, by

series of consecutiv

Arts and Letters at t

Popes-the first learn Liber Pontificales-th

of a first learned edit

Censuum ; and a serie

already considerable.

Registers of the thirte

tell us-'These labors

sonally.' Such words

ambition in our hea

these same labors,

rivals, as the numer

due to the initiative

"Your Holiness on

published in about

eventy-five cents, Frederick, lest I The banker laid three silver quarters on the desk before him, breaking inte an angry laugh as he did so. It struck him as grimly humorous that these three coins were all his brother would ever see of the great sum intrusted to him for deposit in bank. The mountaineer eyed the modest sum doubt-

"You don't understand business, sir," fiercely added Mr. Asbury. "An offer is an offer." "Dunno es I un'erstan' much 'bout

business," admitted the mountaineer in his unaggressive, spiritless manner. "How much is it?" feverishly de-'It were yistidday I made that offah-

Yes, sir, it was." "Yistidday were yistidday," was the logical reply ; "'s mornin' fo' hundred en seventy-five will fotch 'em "

"It's ruinous. You are plucking us unmercifully," commented Mr. Jonas, to all intents vanquished by

The ore may Soon be exhausted, and there is very little coal," dejectedly urged Mr. Asbury, leaning his chin on the

me," the mountaineer replied, gather ing in the money carefully.

grizzled fore-lock pensively, then tore expression of his countenance : then off a formidable piece of home-grown

Mr. Gadsbury raised his head, the color reddening and surging over his "What do you mean, Frederick ?" One instant of dazed, intensified he asked, a quiver of feeling in his voice.

basket, to satisfy himself that the nickel had not lodged beneath-"es harf that big claim fathah lef' us was youn. You sol' it out t' me, en ginme my own time ter pay fer it es I could git the money. 'T were hard 'nough, savin' fer the cattle ; they was lucky on it. Dunno es I could 'a' done it ef you had n't 'a' eased me 'long fer nigh on ten yeah. You was a-wantin' it yerself too, 'ca'se you were po' then ; but ef you 'd 'a' pushed me fer the money I'd 'a hed ter sell the lan' t' git

"I could work along without it then.

and husky money now," answered his brother. "I hol' es you hed rights ter shur whatsomdevah's top er bottom o' that claim fathah lef' us two boys, en b mos'ly do what I hold is hones' ter do.

onestly yours

earnestly, almost pleadingly, the flush deepening on his cheek as he gazed

should n't git no me' from him en t' other. I bought the lan', but I didn't

relief, of tender, grateful,

banker "Thank God ! Thank God !" he whispered. "I'll jes write my name ter this

partridges this fall," he said gaily

up." The mountaineer laid down the pen, and handed the check to his brother.

volumes.

pay it sho. Goodby ; come in shootin

oak are always aflame when nightfall

lectured in Buffalo a short time ago Among some other funny things the

have an Infidel State made out of Chris-Thou art sleeping brother, sleeping, In thy lonely battle grave; ian households. The great powers of Italy and France are afraid and jealous of the village cure. As long as

Sole Proprietor L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist, JOLIETTE, P. Q., CARADA.

A State A State &

he small drawer, and opened it an "We, the people of the United nch or two. He could see what the States, owe nothing to Columbus, hickory logs, with a sight o' fat pine nothing to Spain, nothing to Rome.' other could not, the black muzzle of a knots chocked un'er 'em, a-bu'nin We, the people of the United States seem to think differently. They be Whatever his thought or inpistol. euyus, beats coal ; but ef you hanken ent, he had unlocked the drawer, and aftah it, you won't nevvah root ter the drawer contained only a pistol. ieve New World to the over-crowded inhab-"Now we 've settled 'bout that

"Your figures are above us. Suppos eventy-five cents, we kin talk bout now, my friend, that you take back the balance. I don't git no intrus' on that offer," began Judge Hexham in insidious persuasion. "You want to anythin' savin' the seventy-five cents, esumed his brother, opening a huge leal generously with us." wallet, and dropping the quarters one by one into it. "Thur now, I've

"Jes so ; I've tuk it." "And my good friend, you are an honest, long-headed man, a man of

Remedies will afford diate relief, permit re sleep, and point to a and economic to a

by one into it. "Thur now, I've dropped that five-cent piece !" he exclaimed, as the nickel bounced from the desk and rolled out of sight. shrewd intelligence, willing to do the fair thing by us ;"-the judge smiled 'Whur kin it hev got ter ?" he reitergently, and dropped into confidential ated helplessly, while he crawled on accentuation — "now, suppose you make another reasonable offer of the hands and knees over the carpet in truitless search for the missing coin. We have left it to you all Seems like I'm unlucky ; fust lose along — we leave it to you now-to say what you will take. We all know the open-hearted liberality of my mule critter, and now that fivecent piece. We won't chaffer about

With a deep and dismal sigh, he rose reluctantly from his quest for the

nickel. "We must settle the balance now." Mr. Gadsbury folded his arms on the desk, and dropped his head upon them, in an attitude of misery painful to behold.

"I was a going t' say, Hugh," his brother said, casting his eyes over the carpet in evident recollection of the "that hundred en fifty thouost coin, sing which come ter me fer r'yalty on

my truck-' "Yes ; your royalty per ton, until you sold out," corrected Mr. Gadsbury, rning Eczemas and other shy Skin and Scalp Disc with Loss of Hair, none mothers realize. To know a single application of the without looking up.

"Jes so-that hundred en fifty thousing, en the five hundred thousing t'day, seein' I hev sol', meks six hun-CUTICURA dred en fifty thousing, don't it ?" "Yes," was the low, unsteady re

ply. "En it 'll draw intrus' wunst it 's

put out, won't it ?"

"Yes "En it's a powah o' money, ain't

"Yes.

it ?"

"Yes. "'T u'd be a fohtin' mongst city folks, 'u'd n't it?"

"Yes. Lower and lower the monosyllables

sank. "Harf of it 'u'd be wuth hevin' ?"

if we do not owe it to Columbus, to whom do we owe it? The Bishop's modesty prevented him from giving these considerations their due import-ance. His historical insight reminds us of the English school boy's composi-

tion on the discovery of America. ran somewhat in this fashion :

"The King of Spain sent for Colum bus and asked him : Columbus, do you hink you can discover America? think I can, said the Admiral of th Ocean, if you give me some ships Well, take the ships, said the King, and go and discover it. So Columbus started, and sailed about in the Atlantic for so long that his men said they did not believe America was there at all, and wanted to go back. But he went on sailing and sailing and sail ing, until at last he saw land, and some Indians with feathers on their Columbus stood on the bow o heads. the ship and yelled out, hello there Is this America? And the chief gave war hoop and yelled back that it wa So Columbus landed, and America. the chief asked him : Are you Columbus? And Columbus admitted it him-Then the chief turned to his self. followers and said in a broken voice boys, there is no use to dissimulate, we

are discovered. And so we say to the Bishop of Iowa, there is no use to dissimulate, you are discovered. - Philadelphia Catholic Times.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this : Hood's CURES. Be sure to get HOOD'S. CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS, cracked skin, sores, cuts, wounds and bruises are promptly cured by Victoria Carbolic Salve.

at I'm waiting still and weep For my beautiful and brave."

Of his mother he often spoke tenderly and reverently ; saying that his separation from her was a daily sacrifice. She was living at the time of the that Columbus opened up the publication of his poems, 1881, in St. Louis, I think. Father Ryan, one day itants of the Old, and that he did it remarked that he was puzzled about intentionally. Don't they owe it to Columbus that the Episcopal Bishop dedicating his book ; and when I said "Dedicate it to your Mother, Perry, of Iowa, is an American? If seemed greatly pleased that I should appreciate his devotion to her ; and as Columbus had not discovered America would Perry now be Bishop of Iowa? volume itself shows, he followed And if he were not, who can contem the dictates of his own heart and my plate without a shudder the dire re suggestion. Another member of the sults? Is that not something? And family, of whom Father Ryan often spoke, was his young sister, an accomplished musician, who died suddenly while the poet was completing his theological studies at the Barrens, in Misssouri.

The Foolishness of Treating.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times has the folowing remarks on the vice-breeding,

though foolish, habit of treating : "There would be just as much fellowship in asking one to have a cake of soap, a pound of crackers or sugar, a gallon of oil or a clean shirt as there is in inviting him to turn himself into a tank or a smokehouse at your expense. When a group of hale the medicine. • Fo saparilla CURES. fellows get together they no uncom

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. monly line up before a bar and in turn 'stand treat' until each has 'set 'em druggists. For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery. Mrs. B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low Fever. A Complicated Case. ' and then they separate, uncom up, fortably full of soda, sarsaparilla and ginger ale, or something stronger. 'The ends of companionship would have been served as well if they had visited a men's furnishing store, and loaded up with collar buttons, cuff buttons, neck scarfs, hosiery and like accessories to the toilet of a gentleman

"At first it might sound a little strange to hear 'What'll you have?' answered 'A pair of socks, thank you,' but

the novelty would soon wear off, and mankind would be the gainers by the innovation.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in de-stroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

HOAST is the old Scotch name for a cough The English name for the best cure for coughs is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

priest, and the little ones continue to make the day of their first Communion he greatest of their lives, the burgo masters may fame and the legislators may meditate vain things ; Infidelity

They can never

He

is only riding for a fall ; every village church is a stronghold from which sooner or later will issue armed men bent on their destruction. The devil made a fool of himself when he inspired the rabble on Good Friday to ask for Barrabas. He made another fool of himself when he put it into the head of the Pharisees to ask for a guard to watch the sepulchre. All the wisdom of men and devils is vain against the counsels of God. The Church will endure and the sacraments survive all the laws of parliaments and congresses and the future historian of the Church will be given a wide field for speculation and fresh ground for the oft repeated and trite saying of the Psalmist: "Unless the Lord build the house, in vain do they labor who build it."-Western Watchman.

Trusts and Combinations

A Complicated Case

inspiration of Leo X to be counted in the g ficate, in permitting Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public re-poses in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD's Sar-senarilla (TUPES) benefit to be gauged

rendered to science. "The work of ou tines is resumed littl Many corrections ha signalized in the Gall the Art de verifier les torie Litteraire de F tical chronology and completed and mad age of St. Louis, of S Alighieri, that of Int so many great Popes The history of the Cr lourishing of the reli of some of the chief of the Middle Ages thrown upon them. historian begins to h ture of this vast a ernment of the Chur than once in the succ the moralist and the as the firm believer, with the best title, sion of Plutarch on t peace : 'An anchor ! to float away.'

A Complicated Case. DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with bilious-ness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N. S. Scraped With a Rasp. Straped With a Rasp. StR-I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On tak-ing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bothe completely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

and economical cure, and act to use them, is to fail in your to use them, is to fail in your our children years of need-ons curricura Remebules are the greatest skin area, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of andern times. Sold everywhere. Porten Dicto abdern times. Sold everywhere. Porten Dicto abdern times. Sold everywhere. Botton. Exp. "How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautific by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pur PAINS AND WEAKNESSES Relieved in one minute by that new, legant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuti-

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THE GREAT LEO.

France's Tribute to His Worth.

The Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot, P. L. Connellan, writes from Rome, under date of April 15, the following letter, which is par-ticularly significant at the present time:

The Pontiffs have always been more or less, according to the circumstances of the Holy See and of the times, the promoters of learning. One of the greatest, Nicholas V., "the greatest of

the restorers of learning, as Lord Macaulay terms him, and founder of Glasgow University, established the Vatican Library on a new and wider basis. This library, as Macaulay describes it, was then and long after the most precious and the most extensive collection of books in the world. By him—Pope Nicholas — were carefully preserved the most valuable intellec-tual treasures which had been snatched from the wreck of the Byzantine Em pire. His agents were to be found everywhere — in the bazaars of the farthest East, in the monasteries of the farthest West-purchasing or copying worm-eaten parchments, on which were traced words worthy of immortality. were introduced to the knowl By him edge of Western Europe two great and unrivalled models of historical composi-tion—the work of Heredotus and the work of Mucydides.

By him, too, our ancestors were first made acquainted with the graceful and lucid simplicity of Xenophon and with the manly good sense of Polybius.

It is almost a certainty that a future historian will have a similar tale to tell of Leo XIII. The materials for such a judgment were furnished at an audience granted by the Sovereign Pontiff on Thursday, April 6. It was in that hall of the Tapestries at the Vatican, that great treasury of these splendid specimens of the textile art, much of their beauty to the that owe s genius of Raphael, that Leo XIII. re-

THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRENCH ACAD-

and of the French School of Archaeology at Rome : the Commandeurs Guillaum and Geffroy. They had come in the name of their Government to present His Holiness, on occasion of his Epis-copal Jubilee, with a magnificent and splendid copy of the celebrated collec-tion of engravings, known by the name of Chalco graphie du Louvre, issued by the French Government. I believe this is the first occasion on which such a collection has ever before been presented to any individual. Each Director, in presenting this gift, delivered an address in French, and from the first of these addresses, that of the Commandeur Geffroy, we may learn how France appreciates the ser-vices rendered by Leo XIII. to learning and scholarship. After claiming for the Academy of France the glorious domain of the Arts, and for this school that of historic science and erudition, he said :

COMMANE & GEFFROY'S ADDRESS. "We study classic antiquity, and also that of the Middle Ages. And it is here, Most Holy Father, that we meet with a threefold benefit of this grand and fruitful Pontificate-the Vatican Library, so rich in precious manu scripts, rendered more accessible than ever, thanks to the publication of numerous catalogues—this fine hall of consultation which, putting in the

"To enumerate more at length the results which science is already reap-ing and should still expect from so powerful an impulse, would only be to render to the Pontiff from whom this impulse emanates, legitimate homage and thanksgiving. It would at least be just that, among the acclamations of the peoples, the voice of the arts, of science and of letters should be heard. To Your Holiness we know this voice is particularly endeared."

COMMANDEUR GUILLAUME ON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S GIFT.

And then the able Director of the French Academy of Rome, the Commandeur Guillaume, related to the Holy Father, the origin and nature of the gift that had just been presented to him in the name of the French Government. He noted the fact that the chalcographic du Louvre was analog-ous to that of the Holy See-the Calcografia Apostolica, whose magnificent line engravings of the works of the great Italian painters are known and admired throughout the world of art. The Louvre institution dates its development from the sixteenth century. Its funds are very rich ; its portfolios con-tain engravings executed after the finest works of all schools ; but its publications are specially destined to make the French School widely known. "In fact," said M. Guillaume, "we see faithfully represented here the best that our national art has created since the Sacraments of Nicolas Poussin even to the Apotheosis of Homer of Domi-nique Ingres, from the statues of Puget even to those of Henri Chapu. Our civil and religious edifices appear there to illustrate our monumental history, which commences at the Gallo Roman epoch to reach down through the Middle Ages, to the times when Jean Bullant, Philibert Delorme, Mausart, Gabriel and Percier have flourished. The portraits there form a sort of moral gallery, whilst our feasts and religious ceremonies there bear witness to a task which has been occa-sionally a boast. And the plates on which so many various subjects are figured are signed by Andran, Edelink, Nanteuil, to finish by Ferdinand Gaillard and Henriquel Dupont.

"The volumes which we place under the eyes of Your Holiness," he contin-ued, "contain the series of the works of our most celebrated engravers. Their talent is shown there in its perfection. But in seeing the principal History." productions of our painters, our sculp ancient art and on the Roman School have not ceased to exercise on our artists. This ascendant, justified by affinities which nothing can weaken, is maintained for more than three centuries. We have, to our honor, experienced it in the past, and the existence of the Academy of France shows sufficiently that we do not dream of withdrawing from it

have, from the beginning, gathered around them the marvellous works of antiquity and stimulated those of the Renaissance ; who exhalted them to the glory of the human mind; and who, without separating the sacred from the profane, have proposed to the admiration of the world and to the emulation of artists all the master

mitted with infinite liberality to labor here near the masters, called on to

contemplate the divine lights spread over their works and invited by their

very splendor even to take them for

Government of the French Republic to offer to Us in the name of the Acad emy of France and of the French School of Archæology and History. This magnificent collection of the most beautiful designs, of which you have just given Us a learned description, We appreciate highly, and We assign to it in Our Vatican Library one of the most honorable and reserved places. You will be good enough to announce this to your Government and to trans-mit to it the assurance of Our deepest

gratitude. In this new act of courtesy, in which it has taken the initiative, We love to see a future pledge of its conciliating dispositions. We see in it also a testimony of the noble sentiments toward the Holy See which animate you yourselves, dear sons, and the members of the two great agreeable to Us to promote and to favor the progress of the sciences and the arts in opening to learned and studious men the archæological and historical treasures, the libraries, the museums and the archives, of which the Roman Church is the faithful depositary. We learn with satisfaction that you profit by it in a large measure, and We with you congratulate Our-selves on the happy results of your labors. We rejoice particularly at the elevated spirit which guides you and inspires you, at the uprightness with which, without a preconceived idea, you pursue the truth, at the elevated thought which presides over your works of art, and which shows you, as the term of your efforts, the divine beauties of nature and the grand and laudable sentiments of the human soul. These are, undoubtedly, aspira-tions worthy of scholars and of Chris-tian artists. We ask of the Most High to bless them and to fructify them, to direct your investigations of the secrets of antiquity and to discover to you more and more the immutable and. at the same time, the sublime horizons of the true, the good and the beautiful. With your works and your labors we bless your persons, and all the mem-bers of the Academy of France and of the French School of Archæology and History." P. L. CONNELLAN.

". . No one ignores that the initiative and the direction of this powerful action are due to the Sov-lie politicians who advise their co-reereign Pontiffs, who, placing themselves ligionists to vote against some high at the head of classic civilization, official candidate or petty office seeker because he is a Protestant, as do many of the latter class in case of a Catholic who aspires to political distinction. There are no Catholics who fear for their liberties because the majority of our national and State legislators and executives are Protestants. We trust our Protestant fellow-citizens ; there is no bigotry or intolerance in our re hands of workers henceforward more than 30,000 volumes, equals or sur-passes by its ingenious arrangement the modern perfections of the great libraries of Europe; above all, that memorable opening of the Secret Archives (Archivio Segreto), to the treasures of which are added, this very Surely in the crises that have come upon America—in the wars that have gathered around you, as over an everfruitful nursery. You add to this incomparable treasure by increasing the Pontifical Museums, and by bringmanaced the stability of the republic-Catholics have fought as valiantly and ing to light long-forgotten frescoes which, appearing to us with the charm shed their blood as freely as Protest-ants, continues the Connecticut Cathof novely, seem to prepare the future. *olic.* In the hall of legislation they "It is thus that, in the Sacred have shown themselves as disinterested and patriotic as their Protestant brethren. In the observance of our laws they have shown themselves as Palaces, numberless masterpieces speak to us of the nobleness of art, anticipate its future grandeur, and solicit to elevate his thought; and let people clearly see that, if the universe profaithful, in their execution as honest. Why not, then, credit Catholics with claims the goodness of the Creator, artistic creations, in their turn, when as much American spirit as Protestants? Why not admit that they are they are pushed forward to perfection, give us an image of what is best in the soul of man as well as what is just as patriotic and earnest and pure minded citizens as their Protestant neighbors? Bigotry cannot conceal most excellent in his mind. "For us, Most Holy Father, adthe fact.

THE NATURE OF PRAYER.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Monsignor d'Hulst, who has been holding special conferences in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, delivered a beautiful address recently on the nature of prayer. Monsignor d'Hulst began his beautiful conference by saying that although sacrifice was the most perfect expression of worship, neverthe-less it was, above all, a social function, a public act, taking place at certain stated times and subject to conditions of solemnity. The human soul had need of a more simple and more confidential intercourse with the Creator. That intercourse was prayer, which might be compared to another Jacob's ladder by which the heart of man might raise itself to the Throne of sons, and the members of the two great schools which you direct at Rome with so much distinction. Consider yourselves also thanked, in your turn, of prayer? and, secondly, what was consider when a secondly, what was of prayer? and, secondly, what was consider when a second s for your delicate attention and for the words so full of filial piety which you have now addressed to Us. Thus, as you have called to mind, it has been fiving, sorrow for sin, love, petition. In its strict sense, it properly signified presenting a request, asking for some benefit.

> Was man wrong in believing that he might ask favors of the good God ? That was the problem that had en-gaged the attention of philosophers in every age, and many of them had answered in the nigative. Those who denied the personality of God, either by confounding it with nature, or in resolving it into a mere ideal, were logical in rejecting prayer ; for prayer was an appeal to liberality, and consequently to the Divine liberty. Yes. they were logical, but their logic brought condemnation upon them for it put them in contact with the most profound, irreducible need of the human soul. But there were another class of men who were firm believers in the personality and the liberality of God, but who, notwithstanding, opposed the principle of prayer as incompatible with the unchangeablenes of the Divine Being and the universal character of providential government. The preacher at this point dwelt at length on the subject to show that God, in hearing the prayers of His creatures, had not to remould the order of nature and the designs of His Providence. Whatever difficulty there was in combining the two was not special in the case of prayer. There was a far greater mystery in the relation which existed between the free-will of the creature and the fore-knowledge and co-operation of the Creator. The darkness which hid from our eyes the connecting link of this transcedent relationship was not a reason for denying the reality of the two terms. Another objection against prayer was brought, not against its

impossibility, but against the useless-ness of it. What necessity could there be to tell God our needs when He knew them much better than we did ourselves? The answer to that objection was easy enough, and would afford an opportunity of explaining the true purpose of prayer. Certainly there was no necessity of giving information of our wants to God, but prayer prompted and impelled man to turn to If the way of prayer was closed, God. if the heavenly gifts had not the distinctive character of being a reply to the invocations of the creature, he would no longer have an interest in putting himself in communication with God. Worship itself would remain nothing more than a mere duty ; that is to say, it would be universally neg-lected. Prayer, which, in a legitimate way, had interest also attached to it, aroused the thoughts of man, and directed them toward the road to

between God and man.

Monsignor d'Hulst treated point by point on the different phases of prayer. First, the state of innocence, and then the state of sin; the revelation through the Patriarchs, the revelation of Moses, and finally that of the New Testament. The true type of prayer, he said, was found in filial petition. The world had lost the secret of it, until Jesus, the true Son of God, brought it with Him when He came into the world. In the "Pater Noster" He gave to

Here

mankind the perfect form of prayer and, by His Spirit, the true accent of it. We were no longer astonished at the wonderful promises God had attached to prayer when we reflected Who it was that had restored it. It was no longer the prayer of the mere sinful man—it was the prayer of the Redeemer Himself. After dwelling upon the texts in the Gospel which dwelt upon the Divine promises, the preacher went on to say : Jesus Christ did not content Himself with simply encouraging prayer, but He made it necessary. Necessary, as a duty too often forgotten, alas, by a great number. Necessary, as a means of salvation, which no other can replace, but which, if necessary, could replace all others. Prayer was the mark of the Christian, the sign which distinguished him from the wise ones of this world. It was prayer also which healed the wounds of human society and lifted it up. Oh, that this dear country of ours would make the experiment! that it would cease to appeal to pride and vain-glory for the cure of its evils ! that it would address itself to Jesus Christ, even like the leper in the Gospel! Then, indeed, might be heard in reply those brief, powerful words, having in them creative force "I will. Be thou clean."

Father Rivington's Denial.

The rumor industriously circulated recently among Anglicans that Father Luke Rivington, whose eloquence and zeal have been rapidly gaining for him a world-wide reputation, had apostazied was definitely set at rest by the reception on Thursday of the following letter from him addressed to a lady residing in Philadelphia:

"10 Via De Sébastiano,

"Piazza De Spezzia, Rome, March 22. "Dear Mrs---, I am so overwhelmed with work for a week or two more that I am unable to do more in answer to your letter than just acknowledge it, and refer you to the last chapter of a little book which I have just brought out, called 'Our Separated Brethren.' You can tell the people who dissemi-nate such falsehood, concerning me that I am preparing various people for the Church, and that I am hoping to have the great privilege next week of saying Mass in the crypt of St. Peter, close to the body of the Prince and Head of the Apostles. I heard Mass there twenty five years ago as a Protestant. Mass was then said by a friend of mine, a convert priest, for my conversion, and I wish to go and thank St. Peter for bringing me into the one true Church, from which the English people were separated under the leading of an adulterous tyrant first and then of an illegitimate queen in the sixteenth century. Believe me yours sincerely, LUKE RIVINGTON. yours sincerely, LUKERIVINGTON. "You can make any use of this letter you please.'

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White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being con-funct to my best six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

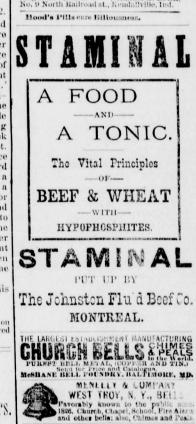
"I went to Chleago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and seene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarasparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try It. So a bottis was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsapartilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Filnt & Walling Mig. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sidentess. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

'or it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all modicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Bailroad st., Kendallville, Ind.



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anotic, Ont.

treasures of which are added, this very year, 10,000 Registers in folio manuscripts, taken from the cloisters of the Lateran. Your Holiness knows well that these acts of generous boldness should turn to the honor of the Church and of the Holy See.

"By the help of these new resources our French school, by itself alone, has published in about fifteen years a series of consecutive memoirs on Arts and Letters at the Court of the opes-the first learned edition of the Liber Pontificales—the commencement of a first learned edition of the Liber Censuum ; and a series of summaries, already considerable, of Pontifical Registers of the thirteenth century.

"Your Holiness one day deigned to tell us- 'These labors interest me personally.' Such words have put a great ambition in our hearts. It is that these same labors, as those of our rivals, as the numerous publications due to the initiative and to the direct inspiration of Leo XIII., should merit to be counted in the glory of his Pontificate, in permitting the extent of its benefit to be gauged by the service

opens to us such sources of study and of inspiration; and after having associated ourselves with the senti-ments which have been just now ex-"The work of our great Benedic-Many corrections have already been signalized in the *Gallia Christiana*, in the dedice of the the factor of the factor pressed to you in the name of the French Government, we beg you to accept the special homage of our prothe Art de verifier les dates, in the Hisfound gratitude." torie Litteraire de France. Ecclesias THE RESPONSE OF LEO XIII.

tical chronology and geography are completed and made evident. The And when the Pontiff, who in all the absorbing occupations of his life has ever been distinguished for his love of age of St. Louis, of St. Thomas and of Alighieri, that of Innocent IV. and of ever been distinguished for his love of letters—a new Latin poem of his has just been published in *Il Paese* of Perugia—replied to these addresses, he exhibited his sentiments of gratiso many great Popes is better known. The history of the Crusades, that of the flourishing of the religious orders, that of some of the chief political struggles of the Middle Ages, have new light thrown upon them. Furthermore, the historian begins to have the true pic-which accompanied. During the readwhich accompanied. During the read-ing of the addresses, he frequently ture of this vast and profound gov-ernment of the Church, to which more signified his assent to their contents

ernment of the Church, to which more than once in the succession of the ages, the moralist and the politician, as well as the firm believer, may apply, and with the best title, the happy expres-sion of Plutarch on the ancient Roman peace: 'An anchor to the world ready to float away.'

have received the mission from the

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. How to Get a "Sunlight" Pieture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to LEVER Buos. Ltd. 43 Scott street. Toronto, and you will re-reive by post a pretty picture. Free from adver-wing, and well worth framine. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost le postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully. TELL THE DEAF. -Mr. J. F. Kellock. Druggrist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by tho to freland, telling his friends there of the to reland, telling his friends there of the to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week." It Has Been Proved. guides, we approach Your Holiness with most respectful eagerness, who

It Has Been Proved.

It has been proved. It has been proved. It has been proved over and over again that Bardock Blood Bitters cores dyspepsia, constination, bilionsness, headacho, scrofula, and all di-eases of the stomach, liver and howels. Try it. Every bottle is guaranteed to benefit or cure when taken according to directions.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure ? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. BROWN, Chicago.

Chicago. My Little Boy. GENTLEMEN-My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and it cured him very quickly. MRS. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

Low's work SyRUP is the standard of excellence. Mothers, recommend it. Chil-dren ery for it. Worms fly from it. Sented prayer to us as an economy

dren cry for it. Worms fly from it. No other Sarsaparilla can produce from relief to human suffering as Hood's Sarsapar-illa.

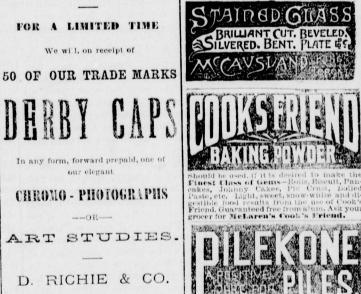
heaven. And soon the sublime journey would be taken under the influence of its aspirations. Ye noble spirits who rail at the prayers of the poor humble mother asking with tears the cure of her child, you call yourselves much too philosophical to admit that God could by any possibility hear her ! Are ye philosophers enough to bear with the same patience and courage as she the heavy burdens of trials, and from which only prayer can afford her relief?

If God

The objections, then, of philosophers against prayer are without proper value. Prayer is neither impossible, nor it is necessarily useless. wills it, nothing can prevent it from being efficacious. But does God will it,

and, if so, under what conditions? In other words, what is the law of prayer i That is the second question for our consideration to day. The first solu-tion that suggested itself, a little vague it might be, but still worthy of attention, was furnished by universal tradition. Everywhere and in all times mankind had prayed, even when their religion contained dogmas which seemed to exclude the notion of prayer. In fact the religion of ancient Greece subjected the gods and even the father of the gods, to blind destiny, and yet that religion admitted the principle

The religions of Egypt, Chaldea, India, and ancient China laid great stress on the necessity of both public and private invocations to obtain the divine aid. In the face of such testimony and such unanimity, what weight attached to the subleties of sophists? Prayer was like an anchor cast in the depths of a dark abyss. When the cable tightened the mariner knew that the anchor had caught on a solid foundation. It was not neces-sary to see with one's eyes the point where it had attached itself. But the



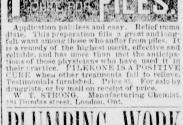


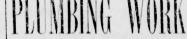
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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

MAY 27, 1893.

The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmon street, London, Ontario.

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Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum. EDITORS: PEV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Intidels."

THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY, MESSES, LUKE, KING, JOHN NIGH, P. J. NEVEN and M. C. O'DONNELL are fully mitorized to receive subscriptious and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising – Ten cents per line each "mertion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the ciergy throughout the Correspondence intended for publication, as land.

Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to lusiness, should be directed to the proprietor, and nust reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday. May 27, 1893.

EDUCATION vs CRAM.

The Canadian Magazine for May is bright and interesting. The illustra. tions are good, and the articles are remarkable for their taste and literary finish. We are pleased to note that one of its contributors is seeking inspiration from the beautiful legendary lore of Canada. We wish the magazine success and prosperity.

We cannot refrain from noticing onearticle-Education vs. Cram-which may be productive of much discussion and some good. The writer points out one crying abuse in our system of Public schools, namely, the untrammeled authority of Inspectors. They may be scholars, accomplished in all manner of learning and perfectly conversant with the best theories of education, but, burdening teachers and scholars with a mass of subjects that could not be mastered in a lifetime, they exert anything but a beneficial influence.

Hence, teachers become mere serfs, and the scholars become superficial, as ignorant of the true nature of the science they acquire as a denizen of the darkest nook of Africa. True education should enable a boy or girl to think, not to seek sole mental nourishment from the thoughts of others, but to use the imagination and reason, and then "they have a new creation independent of the world and a possession forever. Out of the world's thousand ideas make one your own, and I assure you that you have made more intellectual progress than if you were able to repeat Homer and Milton from memory.'

Cram a boy, and you make an intellectual parasite. He has no originality, and, wedded to certain opinions or systems, he is in sore danger of losing that most precious jewel of his nature -self reliance. His reason becomes a worthless faculty, and that mental bounded by the horizon of text-books and, moreover, he has a disgust for all serious study.

This is the outcome of our present their constitutional rights. school curriculum. One of the most ludicrous and yet saddening spectacles

affairs.

tion are the indispensible elements of oath was that "I, A. B., do solemnly illegitimate scion of one of the most step, it seems to us, should be a vigorous the quondam anti-Jesuit crusade. success. Give the intellect full play swear that I will use my utmost exertions to exterminate the Catholics by curtailing the "'ologies." Teach of the kingdom of Ireland." We are the children of our schools to think. aware that as this oath was a sworn Relegate to Universities the theories secret, some later Orangemen have and systems and scientific guesses of modern thought, and teach them the denied its accuracy, but as Mr. Mitchel, himself a Protestant, states in his histraditions and history of their own



A peculiar feature of the McCarthy meeting was the fact that he confined his speech almost entirely to the trade question. This was a very great disappointment to a majority of those present. It was fully expected by the P. P. A. Shepherdites, who came there in

largenumbers and were remarkable for their bad manners and ignorance, that Mr. McCarthy would give them an oldtime 12th of July oration. They came to hear something about the Pope-the ecclesiastic on the banks of the Tiberthe foreign potentate who was hungering to deprive them of their liberties and their bibles-Papal domination-Romish intrigue - Popish plotting-Ecclesiatical tyranny-Equal Rights-

Romish ascendancy-Brittania rules the wave, and Britons never shall be slaves-the apprentice boys of Derry -brass money and wooden shoes-Rule Brittania. Now if Mr. McCarthy's speech were made to bristle with all these electrotyped phrases of the P. P. A. conspirators, they would have gone home in a much happier mood. His deliverance was therefore to them a very wet blanket indeed, and they will never forgive him for having so sorely disappointed them.

THOSE CHAMPIONS OF CIVIL

AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. In the Toronto Mail of the 13th inst. a letter appears over the signature J. A. Allen, addressed as "An open letter to the Hon. Mr. Laurier," on " the Orange Order."

The writer professes not to be an Orangeman, yet he asserts that he gives a correct account of the principles of Orangeism when he makes the astounding assertion that "every Orangeman, in exact proportion to his being a true Orangeman-true to the fundamental principles of his orderis the friend of every Catholic."

To bear out this assertion he professes to quote "the Constitution and Laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America," as follows :

"Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the association demands as an indispensable qualification, without which the greatest and wealthiest may seek admission in vain, that the candidate vision which in a truly educated man shall be deemed incapable of persecutlooks out upon new vistas of thought is ing or injuring any one on account of bounded by the horizon of text-books; his religious opinions; the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal subjects of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of

Mr. Allan being professedly not an Orangeman ought not to assert so posiis to hear a young boy talking of some tively that the purposes of Orangeism for it must be remembered that the of the learned 'ologies when he does are exactly what Orangemen are ready

tory, "Nothing is more certain than that the Orange society did immediately, and most seriously apply them-

selves to the task of exterminating the Catholics." In Armagh it was decreed that no Catholic should remain in the county ; and as the Government of the day considered it to their interest to encourage the Orangemen, they boldly posted on the houses of Catholics notices to the effect that they should go before a fixed date "to hell or Connaught." Mr. Emmet, in his "Pieces Protestants, like Mr. Buell, an old reof Irish History," says, "If, after the expiration of that period the notice had their lives, not perhaps on account of not been complied with, the Orangemen assembled, destroyed the furniture, burned the habitations, and

forced the ruined families to fly elsewhere for shelter." It must be borne in mind that all Orangemen were then allowed to

have firearms, the use of which was forbidden to Catholics. If this had not been the case, the Orangemen would not have found it so easy to carry out their idea of "the constitutional rights | buildings at Montreal were burned by of Catholics."

It was in consequence of these proceedings that Henry Grattan said in the Irish House of Parliament :

"It was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, by a banditti who being of the religion of the State, had committed with the greatest audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and had proceeded from robbery and massacre to extermination. had repealed by their own They authority all the laws lately passed in favor of the Catholics, had established in place of those laws the inquisition of a mob, resembling Lord George Gordon's fanatics, equalling them outrage, and surpassing them far in perseverance and success.

The Irish insurrection of 1798 was not a rising of Catholics. It was a rising of patriotic Irishmen who desired to ameliorate the condition of the people suffering under a heartless code of laws. The leaders in it were Protestants; but it is not to be wondered at that, under such oppression as we have described, the Irish Catholics generally were in sympathy

with it. It was suppressed with a cruelty unequalled in modern history, except perhaps in Russia's treatment of the Poles ; but the Orangemen were on the side of the oppressors. They were the willing instruments who were ready to go even beyond the cruelty of the most atrocious penal code which man ever invented for the oppression of a people, and the Acts of Parliament which exonerated them from punish-

ment for their excess of zeal are to be found in the legislation of the period ;

sham.

barbarous of the persecutors of the hauling over of those few in their own Wexford Catholics. The history of the immediate circle whose intemperate, baseborn Order in Canada was worthy of its antecedents in Ireland. In new townships where Orangemen settled, if a Catholic attempted to take up land, his house was torn down, and himself and family were hunted like wild beasts through the forest by gangs of armed ruffians thirsting for blood. Many an old settler still living can tell a harrowing tale of deeds like this occurring in such counties as Leeds, Perth, Simcoe, Hastings, Victoria, Wellington, York, etc., and many a murder was committed openly, when the guilty one escaped because he was tried by an Orange jury, while his victim was only a Catholic. Even

sident of Brockville, were hunted for their religion, but because of their political predilections.

We shall not here enter further into detail on this subject than merely to nention that it is fresh in the memory of many old residents of Toronto that during an election contest Mr. Dunn was killed by a volley fired from an Orange lodge in that city, while the late Mr. Gurnett was police magistrate. It is well known that the Parliament an Orange mob. They were Orangemen who rotten-egged Governor General Lord Elgin, and grossly insulted Lady Elgin in the same city. They were Orangemen who awaited that same representative of Her Majesty with a pirate's flag of a death's head on Brockville wharf, under the leadership of the late Ogle R. Gowan, the founder of Canadian Orangeism. They were also Orangemen, decked in all their paraphernalia, who insulted the solution. Prince of Wales at Kingston, Belle

ville, Peterborough, Millbrook and Toronto, on the occasion of his visit to to attend sent to the Mayor was mailed this country in 1860; and it is in the Drange lodges that resolutions have been passed during this present year of grace, condemnatory of the present Government of the Dominion for no other reason than that the Premier of either to attend or to write a letter of the Government is a Catholic. This is sympathy with the object of the meetthe kind of "civil and religious liberty" of which Canadian Orangemen

are the champions ! Is Mr. J. A. Allen trying the credulity of his readers when he says "Were Orangemen not the friends of civil and religious liberty I certainly

ing.

would not be the one to champion their cause or them ?' A CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

To the Editor of the Free Press. SIR-I believe that the priests of London has been publishing a book about the Nun Shepherd. I will meet them on any public platform at any date. Let them be a man. Come out public and defend their cause. Belittle a man, not to pick on a girl, but take a man. I have been a Roman Catholic all my life until a year ago, but to-day I have put my heart in Christ instead of the priest. Webert B. O. May 16. E. C. S. out ?' Many of the audience at once re plied, "Yes, yes;" and Mr. McCarthy proceeded. He acknowledged that he doubted that there were any leaders of

Walnut P. O., May 16. R. C. S. The late Artemus Ward was very

"That it is the sense of this Presby

proud of his little daughter, and when laws of Ireland were enacted by a Parliament in the election of which the a friend visited him he used to say, Look at those mouth, them overwhelming Catholic majority of the people had not even a vote. But the that ears." W. J. Conway, of Walnut, are a very peculiar person. cruelties of Orangeism had not even the palliation that their object was to Surely some priest will answer them challenge he have made ! "Let them suppress the insurrection of 1798. They preceded the insurrection, and be a man." Come out Rome and dewere one of the causes which led to it ; fend yourselves. W. J. Conway, of for as Henry Grattan, a Protestant, Walnut, have put his heart in Christ, said in that very year in the Irish and he wants to fight those Romanist priest. What a grand chairman he

Thomas, delivered a characteristic tirade against "combines in ecclesiasuncharitable and untruthful utterances regarding the Catholic Church tical quarters," a rather brazen feat, have created a constituency and a since the only political "combine " in which ecclesiastical personages have market for the wares of those vile creatures who come to us as lecturers had a share was the combine of Method. on "Romanism," in many cases fresh ist and a few other parsons to inflict injustice on the Catholics of Canada. from prison, where they had been incarcerated for crimes which should This very demonstration was a specishut them out of all decent society. men of the combine ecclesiastical ; for what else could it be called when we So long as we have in our midst restless, ranting busybodies like Rev. find the Professor himself there, with Rev. J. J. Roy of Winnipeg, Rev. Mr. Rigsby of London, and Rev. Mr. Austin, of St. Thomas, there will exist Walter Rigsby of London, Rev. J. H. disquietude and unfriendliness in the Orme, Rev. M. C. Guillemont, etc., all minds of many Protestant people ready to pour out a froth of venom against Sir John Thompson at Ottawa against their Catholic fellow-citizens. and Sir Oliver Mowat at Toronto, ----merely because these honorable gentle-OMINOUS. men do not give the reins of Govern-The meeting which had been for ment into the hands of the Methodist

weeks boomed by the unsavory Mrs. Conference. Shepherd and the P. P. A. of London, We are sick to nausea of these minfor the purpose of pushing Mr. D'Alton isterial grumblings against ecclesias-McCarthy into prominence as a polititical interference in politics. There cal leader, was held here on Wednesare no more disagreeable meddlers day evening of last week, resulting in than the Methodist parsons who are a wretched fiasco. There was indeed constantly harping on this very suba large crowd present in the Opera ject ; and Rev. Principal Austin is one House to greet the "wobbler," as he of the greatest political meddlers in the termed himself, but the gathering was number. It is one consolation that his chiefly remarkable for the absence of meddling bears fruit only in the utter men of influence and weight in the discomfiture of those politicians whom community. A number of prominent he supports. This was notably the case gentlemen were indeed invited to atin the very Protestant constituency of tend, but they were represented only North Oxford, where, during the last by non-committal letters expressing general election for the Provincial regret because of their inability to be Legislature, the Professor stumped the present; and what is still more re Riding, with the result that his favorite markable, even Mayor Essery, Mrs. candidate was buried under a majority of over eight hundred votes recorded Margaret L. Shepherd's patron, would not play second fiddle to the against him. The professor's presence great ex-chief who led the defunct and oratory at the London demonstration afford a suggestive omen of what Equal Rights party to a premature disis likely to befall the new McCarthyite A striking and amusing feature of

party. the occasion was this Essery episode A. SNUB TO THE A. P. A. It was explained that the invitation

The American Protective Association, in London East, along with similar which has made itself so large a factor letters to the city aldermen, but that in politics in Michigan, has just met it reached Mr. Essery only at I1:45 that with a reverse in Saginaw Valley as morning, and as he considered this to severe asit was unexpected. be an intentional slight, he refused

Last fall this society made an attempt to carry all the elections of the State on a ticket of its own, and it succeeded in

many places. Its present movements Mr. Essery's refusal was gall and are for the purpose of securing Governwormwood to Mr. McCarthy, who, on ment patronage for its nominees by an attempted ostracism of candidates disopening his address, after declaring himself to be "a wobbler," seemed to tasteful to them, but in this it has just notice indications of some cutaneous met with a ludicrous failure in Bay disease among his audience, for he City district. asked at once whether there were not

The representative of the District in Congress is Mr. Weadock, whose election as a Democrat was opposed by the whole force of the A. P. A., a society which the candidate for Congressional honors did not fail to denounce as it deserved, as contrary to the spirit of Americanism and the American constitution.

political thought present ; but his con-But though defeated at the polls, centrated indignation was reserved for the A. P. A. imagined it would be Mr. Mayor Essery, from whom he within their power to secure the apevidently expected better treatment pointment of a Postmaster in the town than he received. But Mr. McCarthy of Pinconning.

The recommendation to such a posi-

MAY 27, 1893.

tained that their object recommendation on such they advanced should n tained. Having the Ritual of th

his possession, Mr. Wear before the Postmaster G ing that the members o are sworn not to vote f Catholics in any way, but animated by most inten Catholics, and even to supposed to be at all frie lics.

The case was made so Postmaster-General at Mr. McCormick to the po ministering to the bigo which they well deserve This whole transactio

light upon the objects of and its Canadian offspri showing that they ar Government pap as they and this being the case expected that they will vive the contempt with now regarded by the Government, as well as public men.

The real weakness may be seen in the who occurrence. It canno enlightened public what is true of it in the public, where Catholic one-sixth of the popula greater reason true of ization, the P.; P. A. withstanding its blust considerable local succ last association ha London, the orga collapse before its predecessor, the movement, collapsed States, and the notori movement collapsed We venture to predic ticians in Canada wh the P. P. A. as an inst themselves in the en disappointed as have of the Saginaw Vall for Government pap.

REV. WALTER L

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not know the rudiments of his own to publish for the information of language. Far be it from us to cengeneral public.

We all know that Orangeism is a sure the innocent slip of humanity, or his teachers, who are obliged to obey sworn secret society whose members are not allowed to make known its the autocratic mandates of the inspecinner working-and if they do so they tor. He is merely an innocent victim violate their oaths. We have, thereimmolated on the altar of education. fore, very good reason, a priori, to be-Think you for an instant that a sys-

tem that must infallibly produce such lieve that they are not telling the truth effects can produce men or women when they represent their purpose as thoroughly legitimate and commendworthy of our age and country. This

is a plague that is growing able apace in our community, and on our But the conduct of Orangemen and legislators rests the responsibility of their public resolutions which have staying its progress. "I will tell always in view an attack upon Cathyou," says Cardinal Newman, "what olics in some shape or form, are has been the practical error of the last sufficient to show that they are trying to deceive us when they profess to be twenty years, not to load the memory of the student with a mass of undigested 'on principle," very zealous to secure facts, but to force upon him so much Catholics in "their constitutional that he has rejected all. It has been rights."

The history of Orangeism, both in the error of distracting and enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of its native country, Ireland, and Cansubjects ; of implying that a smatterada, is so well known that he would be a very credulous person who would ing in a dozen branches is not shallowbelieve that its purpose is to secure ness which it really is, but enlarge the constitutional rights of Catholics. ment which it is not ; of considering an acquaintance with the learned Perhaps the Orange oaths have been names of things and persons and somewhat modified in comparison with what they were in former years, beattendance on eloquent lectures-that all this was not dissipation of mind, cause the progress of civilization has made it impossible for Orangemen to but progress. All things now are to perpetrate now the barbarity which be learned at once-not first one thing all Orangemen were originally sworn and then [another ; not one well, but to carry out, and in deference to the many badly. Learning is to be without exertion, without attention, withprogress of the age they have disout grounding, without advance, withcarded some of their former obligaout finishing." This is no fanciful tions of enmity; but the spirit of the picture: it is an unvarnished statesystem has not changed for the better; ment of the true state of educational and if Orangemen are somewhat milder in their operations than they Intellectual aenaemia is the result.

formly were, it is because they dare It may not have occurred to the advonot be otherwise, in defiance of the cates of the present school system that liberal Protestants who have become our boys and girls will in most cases more numerous in recent years. have to engage in the fierce struggle It is well known, and the evidence

A CANE W MAR

for existence, in which clear perception, was laid before the Parliament of Ireswift action and a solid, plain educa. land in 1786, that the original Orange

House of Commons, would make for Mrs. Shepherd's tar-ra-"The Ministry was in league with the abettors of the Orange boys, and at ra-boom-de-ays ! war with the people.'

THE ITINERANTS DENOUNCED But let us pass from this sad period of Ireland's history to a later date. We notice with pleasure that the With all their protestations of loyalty, Presbyterian council of this city has a Parliamentary Commission in 1836 taken steps to discourage the "ex" indiscovered indisputable evidence that dustry. The following resolution was there was a plot by the Orangemen of passed at their last meeting : Ireland and England to set aside Queen Victoria, the lawful heiress, from the terian Council, composed of the minis throne, and to put the Duke of Cumberters and elders of the various Presby terian congregations of the city, that land, their Grand Master, in her place. much care should be exercised in re-This plot was first brought to the notice gard to giving countenance or an of the Govornment by Daniel O'Connell, nouncements to itinerant speakers on who was the most forward champion religious or quasi-religious subjects un-less they come with a clear record and for the legitimate succession. It was unimpeachable credentials." on the discovery of this conspiracy that Lord John Russel moved a resolution in Parliament to the effect that

This is no doubt aimed at that pair of unlovely birds, Leyden and Shepimmediate measures should be taken herd, who lately visited our city, and have done more harm to the morals of for the suppression of the Orange conthe people than would a thousand such spiracy. So plain was the proof of it shows as Turner's English Girls. that the resolution was passed by a It is notable that the Presbyterian unanimous vote-a most unusual thing; clergy are alone in public denunciation for not even the Orange members of these vagabonds. To their shame be dared gainsay the damaging evidence it said, some of the ministers of other brought forward ; and the Earl of

denominations have encouraged them Enniskillen gave his assurance that to the extent of allowing them to from that day Orangeism would obey the law by ceasing to exist. It is occupy their pulpits. For the sake of morality and for scarcely necessary to add that this the sake of social order we would pretended submission to the require-

like to see the ministers actively ments of law and order was a mere engaged in the work . of guarding their people against these adven-

Soon after this the Orange system was transplanted to Canada by an turers and criminals." But the first

was resolved not to endure a slight from one who ought to be his obseqution is by custom in the hands of the ious follower in the no-Popery crusade, representative of the district when he so he proceeded to excoriate the Mayor is a supporter of the administration, except under extraordinary circumin the following style :

fanatics.

Carthyite movement is a fiasco.

among them some general feeling of

unrest. He said : "Is there a feeling

of intense unrest - unrest through

stances, and Mr. Weadock recommended "I do not know if there are here a respectable Catholic for the office-a any leaders of political thought in the city. For instance I do not see the Mayor, who doubtless holds a prominent Mr. Michael McCormick.

Mr. McCormick is said to be well position. Perhaps he does not believe in independence. Perhaps he does qualified for the position, and he had not want to countenance one who desires all the experience needed, as he had to think for himself. But I fancy you will find leaders when the proper time been formerly Postmaster in the same town. He was, besides, an old comes who will be able to give effect to your principles and will not be soldier, having borne the musket durcrowded out by any party."

ing the civil war, and he therefore deserved well of the Government. It appears that the leaders of the But his religion was sufficient to make new McCarthyite party are already him odious to the A. P. A., who poured beginning to experience the disintegrating effect of that love for pap in protests to the Government against Mr. Weadock's nominee, and imwhich has already shown itself among pudently asked that a Mr. Bingham the same class of politicians in the United States, and which has had such should be appointed in his stead.

disastrous effects upon the party in These protests were pretty numerthe Saginaw Valley, as may be seen in ously signed, as the A. P. A. made it specially their business to test their another column of to-day's RECORD. The knowledge of this has evidently power and influence over the Governy ment. Even many officials and promisoured Mr. McCarthy's temper, as he nent citizens signed the petition of the is becoming convinced that he cannot play the part of an irresponsible Protectors ; but Mr. Weadock was redictator in his newly formed party of solved not to be intimidated, and as he was about to visit Europe, before sail-

ing he called at the Post Office Depart-We are told that "rats desert a sinking ship ;" and it augurs gloomily for ment at Washington to examine the protests, and found that the signers the new party that its organ-in-chief, made no secret of the fact that they the Toronto Mail, could only afford a opposed Mr. McCormick on the ground passing reference from "our own corof his religion. He discovered, also, respondent " to the great London Mc-Carthyite meeting. Its contemptuous that many of the protests were couched silence can only be construed as aris- in ungrammatical language and misering from a consciousness that the Mc- ably spelled. Thus the writer of one petition declared in eloquent terms that he was a "prodsent," and other

For speakers, the promoters of the protests were similar in style. reception were obliged to scour the Mr. Weadock pointed out to the Dominion for all the fanatics who Department this proof of the illiteracy make themselves conspicuous by giving politico-religious lectures during of many of the objectors, and he mainallay it-the course Christian minister Mr. Rigsby, in season, has done and intensify this Now, dear brother, a while, and we w about this matter.

Rev. Mr. Rigsby-by me at the Minis other honest statement the editor of the CAT the editor of the UAT sorry I cannot pleas allegiance to his part in throwing out slurs you will permit me to interest to the public

Readers of the d not give you credi Since you arrived been a meddlesome taken up the anti cause you are any as the High Priest time since you sta of the people of th could not read or figures to prove was merely a bal issue of the CATH lish a statement c which proves tha reliable person in tively and then I be more careful God to foregiv maligned the no the Province of (

Rev. Mr. Rigsh not entirely a woi Church of Rome. of money donated Catholic hospitals public institutions more efficient by general public? How do you entirely a work

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his possession, Mr. Weadock placed it before the Postmaster General, showing that the members of that society are sworn not to vote for or support Catholics in any way, but that they are edged. Wipe them off the face of the supposed to be at all friendly to Catholics.

The case was made so clear that the Postmaster-General at once appointed Mr. McCormick to the position, thus adwhich they well deserved.

This whole transaction throws a new light upon the objects of the A. P. A. and its Canadian offspring the P. P. A., showing that they are as greedy of Government pap as they are intolerant; and this being the case it is not to be expected that they will as a society survive the contempt with which they are now regarded by the United States Government, as well as by all honorable public men.

The real weakness of the A. P. A. may be seen in the whole history of this occurrence. It cannot stand against enlightened public opinion; and what is true of it in the neighboring Republic, where Catholics form less than one-sixth of the population, is for much greater reason true of its sister organization, the P.; P. A. of Canada. Notwithstanding its bluster and a few inconsiderable local successes, such as this last association has achieved in London, the organization, must collapse before long just as its predecessor, the Know-Nothing movement, collapsed in the United States, and the notorious Equal Rights movement collapsed in the Dominion. We venture to predict that those politicians in Canada who have been using the P. P. A. as an instrument, will find themselves in the end as egregiously disappointed as have the A. P. A. people for Government pap.

ODIST.

Some time since a discussion took place in the city papers regarding grants given to charities and public endeavoring to show, for political purposes, that Mr. Mowat's Government had been too liberal with Catholic institutions. Facts and figures were given in the CATHOLIC RECORD, and also in the Free Press, which proved that there was no foundation whatever for the assertions made. We were therefore not a little astonished to find a letter from Rev. Walter Rigsby in the Free Press of last Saturday, openjug up the question once more and going over precisely the same ground. It is not difficult to understand what his purpose is. There is a great deal of irritation at present existing in this city, and, instead of endeavoring to

build another hospital, or orphan

asylum, or Magdalen asylum. In every country in the world their beneficent influence is felt and acknowlanimated by most intense hostility to earth to-morrow, and what have you are Protestants, and Mrs. Hallam in-Catholics, and even to those who are to put in their place? Suppress them, and what would you do with those to whom the nuns are as the good samaritan-the blind and the lame, the sick and the sorrowful, the orphans who have the world before them, and totterministering to the bigots a snubbing ing age whose winter of life is far adanced ? You will answer : The State. Yes, and you would even Oliver Twist them rather than have them under the shadow of the cross in Catholic convents cared for by the holy and loving spouses of our Redeemer, whose image is ever before them, urging them on

to still greater efforts in the cause of charity, a cause which is ever dear to His Divine Heart. Rey Mr. Bigshy.—Are we doing right in Rey Mr. Bigshy.—Are we doing right in

Rev. Mr. Rigsby.—Are we doing right in Ontario by encouraging the Roman Catholic Church in this method of procedure when the same work can be as efficiently done by those who are in the employ of the general public and who receive a proper remuneration for their services? Women have few enough opportunities to earn a livelihood without bonusing a system which deprives her of one sphere of remunerative employment, namely, that of a properly instructed nurse.

Yes, we are doing right. We have not a word to say against general hospitals, and doubt not they are doing their work very well. We have, however, two systems-some prefer one, some the other. If certain of our citizens, in sickness, perferred to be cared for by the nuns, why deprive them of this privilege? Now, be candid, and tell us is it not simply because they are Catholic nuns? If we mistake not, there are some Protestant nuns in Toronto. We are not jealous of them. We wish them God-speed in their work, and we do not grudge them any grant they may get from the Government. Were you to build a Methodist hospital in of the Saginaw Valley in their search London we would likewise wish it a prosperous career. Why do you permit the green-eyed monster to so con-REV. WALTER RIGSBY, METH- tract your mind that you cannot see anything good in what Catholics

Your last sentence is silly. Is not a nun a woman, and is she not eninstitutions, Mr. Macklin and others titled to empoyment and a living, as a nurse, in a nun's garb, just the same as if she were dressed in any other.

do?

Finally we would simply say that all public institutions are fairly treated by the Mowat Government. The money is given in accordance

with the amount of work done. Now try and be a little sensible and goodnatured and broad-minded. Catholics would not remain awake at night even if a per capita grant were given for every conversion and confession made at the Grimsby camp meetings.

BISHOP DOWLING.

tained that their beyottens to his certer by them for charitable ing revelations:—Lizzle Hallan, the victim, is 17 years old, and lives with her father at 346 South Sixth Street, save up money. What then? They is a clothing cutter, and the present Having the Ritual of the A. P. A. in Having the Ritual of the A. P. A. in extend their field of operations. They is a clothing cutter, and the present the present of the another besided in their field of operations. She is his first wife's child. The first Mrs. Hallam was a Catholic, and brought up her children in that faith. The present Mrs. Hallam assumed that title last August. She and her husband Protestants and go to a Protestant church. Lizzie rebelled against that decree, and refused to change her re-Then her lot was made a ligion. miserable one. She secured a position in a store and worked all winter. She was compelled to give every cent of her earnings to her stepmother, and was not allowed any money for lunch or car fare like other girls. During the severest storms of last winter she was compelled to walk, and without overshoes, to and from home and the store, a distance of over two miles. Her father, who works down town, always rode on the cars to and from work Two months ago Lizzie lost her po-

the way in which the girl did some housework, and complained to her husband when he came home in the evening. He ordered the girl to go to her room and remain there. That was seventeen days ago, and during that time she was confined in a close damp room and given no other nourishment than bread and water. On Sun day she was permitted to leave the room for a few minutes, when she found an opportunity to tell some of the neighbors what she was being place, and all over sunny Italy was subjected to.

The Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-She dren believes the girl's story. looks pale and emaciated, and her features show the effects of her im-prisonment. He will find a position for the girl. Lizzie would not admit that her

parents beat her, but Mrs. Bradley, a neighbor, says that she frequently heard Hallam threaten Lizzie, and she heard blows struck. Lizzie refused to make a complaint against her stepmother.

We might here remark that the man Bradley, if what his daughter states is true, has been guilty of a crime which should be punished. We would not for a moment entertain the idea that Protestantism and Protestant ministers may say that it will not devote its should also be held accountable. Werea Catholic to be found guilty of a similar Offence there would, we regret to say, lies the head that wears a crown." be an almost unanimous chorus

amongst our separated brethren that Romanism was entirely to blame in the matter. A little more thoughtfulness on the part of our Protestant friends. would, we think, oftentimes lead them to the conclusion that they are guilty of very great uncharitableness in regard to the Catholic Church, its Bishops and priests.

The brilliant and witty "Kit," writer of the Woman's Department in the Toronto Mail, makes the following reference to the occurrence :

" I think that Roman Catholic girl, Lizzie Hallam, of Newark, who suffered seventeen days' imprisonment in fered seventeen days imprisonment in a damp stuffy room, with only bread and water for her diet, rather than for-swear her religion, is a plucky girl. Many people will think her foolish,— heresy trial will come up for adjudicacerning the return to his episcopal bigoted Protestants especially ; but if city of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton. As is well known, he had Hamilton. As is well known, he had Hamilton. As is well known, he had Hamilton Hamilto ing no persecution to interfere with what she thought right. Her kindli ness and charity in refusing to lay any hess and charty in feituring to key any blame on her shocking step-mother and unnatural father, go far towards showing her truly religious character, and speak well for her early training. She is of the stuff martyrs are made of. We may laugh at such things in our intensely practi-cal age, but pluck is pluck for all that; and I dearly love a woman who is not afraid to stand by her convictions."

forth Roman Catholics and Protestants of all denominations live on the best of terms, and we assure Mrs. Shepherd that the people of this town are too in telligent to be caught with chaff. We We yield to none in our loyalty to Protestantism, but we despise any effort made to stir up sectional feelings of bigotry among our citizens. We are not among 'those who hate the Pope for the glory of God,' '

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BELFAST gave but recently an object lesson in Orange charity and toleration. They posed before the world as victims soon to be sacrificed by the Parliament of Dublin. The press teemed with accounts of their appeals for sympathy and aid against the advancing phalanx of Home Rulers. Toleration and liberty were the watchwords, and recent events have proved what meaning Orangemen attach to the words. They drove Catholic workmen from the shipyards, and assaulted Catholic girls who were in the factories of the town. Is this the "charity that droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven?"

Some of our contemporaries, chafing, no doubt, at the world's enthusiastic greeting to Leo. XIII. on his Jubilee, have printed long and fulsome accounts of the silver wedding of Humberto and Margheretta. The Italians crowded to pay their homage to the sovereigns of a united kingdom. Sumptuous banquets were given ; celebrations took heard the glad anthem of praise and gratitude. So much for fiction, but facts teil a very different story. The people looked upon the whole affair with feelings of apathy and of anger. They gave vent to indignant remonstrances at the reckless expenditure of public money while the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. The national debt is increasing and trade

is on the point of escaping from the clutches of Garibaldi's adherents. The socialistic atmosphere is growing denser, and may obscure the distinction between mine and thine. The dream of the revolution is passing away and the Papacy stands out bold and impregnable. Irreligion vented its rage upon the Roman Pontiff, and who

THE irrepressible case of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, of New York, was the chief cause of the deposition of the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Roberts, of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, from the faculty, owing to the fact that he is opposed to Latitudinarianism in theological teaching, the faculty being in favor of such views, under the name of higher criticism But Professor Roberts has the satisfaction of having received for the very same reason, almost the largest vote ever given by the presbytery to a delegate to the General Assembly. The presbytery have chosen a solid delegation for orthodoxy, having refused representa-

these colleges who would find it troublesome to hold up their end of a metaphysical debate in the Latin lan-guage as it was parsed by the old Romans. It might be well for the professors of languages in other the learned institutions to attend the Latin debate on the soul in St. Francis Xavier College." **RETURN OF BISHOP DOWLING.** The Hamilton Spectator of the 13th says bishop Dowling and Mgr. MEEvay arrived home last evening from Italy. They were met at the station by the eathedral clergy, and received a warm welcome. The time of this Lordship's arrived how only on the substance of the tother and received a warm welcome. The time of this Lordship's arrived how only on the substance of the tother and the bar of the tother and to have been your to the substance of the tother and received a warm welcome. The time of this Lordship's arrived how only on the outboard of the substance of the tother and to have participated in those pays and received a warm welcome. The time of this Lordship's arrived how only on the under the substance of the tother and the bar of the substance of the substance of the tother and the bar of the tother and to have participated in those pays and received a warm welcome. The time of this Lordship's arrived how only on the under learner the substance of the tother and to have been your Lordship's tare this Lordship's arrived how only on the under learner the substance of the tother the other tother the substance of the tother tother tother tother welcome. The the substance of the tother tothe

The Hamilton Spectator of the 13th says. Bishop Dowling and Mgr, McEvay arrived home last evening from Italy. They were met at the station by the cathedral clergy, and received a warm welcome. The time of His Lordship's arrival was quite unexpected, as the Bishop particularly desired to avoid anything in the shape of a public reception, which many of the parishioners and societies connected with the chorch had been desirous of arranging in his honor.

which may of the parishioners and societies connected with the church had been desirous of arranging in his honor. Both Bishop Dowling and Mgr. McEvay are in excellent health, and enjoyed the voyage home, though they met with head winds on the way which caused some delay. The Pope was so well pleased with the decennial report of the diocese that he highly complimented the Bishop thereon, and as a mark of his esteem bestowed the honors already announced. Very Rev. Father Heenan has been appointed to the highest grade of the Monsignoreship, namely, Pro-thonotary Apostolic, with the privilege not only of wearing the purple, but also on special occasions, the mitre, ring, pectoral cross and other insignia of a prelate. The Pope declared that this was a privilege granted to very few, and Mgr. Heenan enjoys the privilege of being the first Ontario priest who has obtained the dignity. In addition to appointing Father McEvay connervira segreto, the Pope conferred on Father Bardou, the titles of Doctor of Divin-ity and Mis-ionary Apostolic. Mgr. McEvay will be entitled to wear the full insignia of his new office, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges attached to it, one of which is the right of residence at the Vatican as one of the Papal household as often as he visits the Holy City, and of being one of the assistants of the Holy Father on all occasions of Papal audiences given to distinguished visitors.

visitors. Bishop Dowling and Mgr. McEvay were present at the audience when Emperor William of Germany was received by the

Thisdon Dowling and Mar. Mc Kaya years present at the andience when Kerya years within and commany was received by the William of Germany was received by the Mark and Mark Mary's Cathedrat at the final hear of the Data Mark Mary's Cathedrat at the final hear of the Data Mark Mary's Cathedrat at the final hear of the ratic heart of the final heart of the Data Mark Mary's Cathedrat at the final heart of the programme cathedrate at the final heart of the ratic heart of the final heart of the provide heart of the programme cathedrate at the final heart of the programme cathedrate at the programme cathedrate at the final heart of the programme cathedrate the heart of the heart of the programme cathedrate the heart of theart of the heart of theart heart of the heart of the heart of

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by one 'testivities, which in his honor were celebrated, have been Your Lordship's rare privileges.
You have visited and with your own eyes beheld those monunents of Christian and pagan antiquity with which the Eternal City abounds. Nor have the ruins of the Roman Amplitheatre and the hollow caverns of the Cataconbs, failed to recall to your mind the fierce gladlator and the Christian marty.
When you had paid the homage of a loyal son to be a kind and genute father, you turned your footsteps toward the holy lands, every part of which was made sacred by the presence of the Crucified. How indescribable, indeed, must have been your feelings when descending the sepuleitre which for three, days contained the heil of Calvary, too, must have awakened in your mind the sorrowill recollections of human depravity—nureciprocated love.
But still those holy places—ever dear to the Christian heart—the chimes of the Silver Juhi the sancessor, must have afforded you may a nobel fink in the grand form of you may a solution of the salcestard by the presence of the christian heart—the chimes of the Silver Juhi tes belis, the kindly gentle voice of him who forms a noble link in the grand ford you mangenkable joy, the happy impressions of which and never be obliterated from Your Lordship's memory.

snall never be obliterated from Your Lordship's memory. The report of the salutary state of religion and education throughout your diocese, of the great-and many tasks you have undertaken and suc-cessfully accomplished, must have been truly retreating to the heart of the Sovereign Pon-til. And well has His Holiness signalized his appreciation. The honors you have borne back to us for the worthy pastors of your people are such as distinguished Hamilton among the dio-conce more, My Lord, most cordially do wa welcome you; and we pray the good God to pro-long your precious life at the head of your episcopal See, and to crown your future labors with the fullest success.

This address was supplemented by another from little Fred. Nelson, the latter address being a poetical effusion expressive of the great love of the Catholic people of Hamilton for their Bishop. Both addresses were prepared for the boys by Brother Simon. The school boys gave an interesting ex-hibition of their clever training in calis-thenics, being led in the exercise by John O'Brien. "Fairy Revels" was the title of a pleasing performance by a happy kinder-garten class, and this was followed by a very clever military drill by the Schoolboy Cadets. The cadets were costumed nicely and appro-priately, and, under the leadership of James Cunningham, they performed their drill with great precision.

suits, and in which religion is an important factor. We cannot conclude without expressing the Feelings of gratitude with which we have heard of the honor conferred by His Holiness upon the Very Rev. Vicar General Heenan and the Rev. Father McEvay, the former of whom was associated with us for many years as chairman, and both warm friends of the Board. Wishing that Your Lordship may be spared many years to preside over the diocese, re-spectfully yours. (Signed by all the members of the R. C. Sep-arate School Board.) His Lordship annared to be much Signed by all the members of the R. C. Separate School Board.)
His Lordship appeared to be much moved by the address and the generous applause which greeted its presentation. Hesaid he was deeply touched by the manifestation of loyalty to him, officially and personally, and he earneetly thanked his people for it. He heartily appreciated the welcome he was given, and in making his report to the Holy Father it was with the greatest pleasure that he was able to show the splendid advance made in educational matters in this diocese. The children were the flowers of the family, the genes of the Church, and the fature hope of society.
He could look back and remember when there was not a Separate school in Hamilton, but now there were good schools and excellent teachers for the training of children. He saw no children in his travels who were better or brighter than the children of Hamilton (applause), and although he had seen many grand and wonderful sights while he was abroad he had come back to this city to see faries. (Laughter). to see fairies. (Laughter). His Lordship complimented the cadets on their precision in drilling, and said he had not seen a body of soldiers while away that gave him so much pleasure as the soldiers he had seen on the stage yesterday afternoon. Referring to the hourse conferred on Father Bardou and Father McEvay, His Lordship said that in bestowing them the Pope intended them as a compliment to the whole diocese. He concluded his happy re-marks by saying there was no place like home.

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to be well d he had as he had the same an old usket durtherefore vernment. nt to make who poured ent against and im-Bingham stead.

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allay it-the course we would expect a Christian minister to pursue - Rev. Mr. Rigsby, in season and out of season, has done his utmost to foster and intensify this causeless irritation. Now, dear brother, please sit down for a while, and we will have a little chat about this matter.

Rev. Mr. Rigsby—'\ few questions asked by me at the Miniserial Association, *like* other honest statements of mine has annoyed the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. I am sorry I cannot please him, but as I owe no allegiance to his party, and I do not indulge in throwing out slurs or insinuations, perhaps you will permit me to present a few facts of interest to the public at large." (Italics ours.)

Readers of the daily newspapers will not give you credit for what you claim. Since you arrived in London you have been a meddlesome busybody. You have taken up the anti Catholic crusade because you are anxious to be recognized as the High Priest of the P. P. A. Some time since you stated that 75 per cent. of the people of the Province of Quebec could not read or write. You gave no figures to prove your contention. It was merely a bald assertion. In this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD we publish a statement concerning the matter, which proves that you are a very unreliable person indeed. Read it attentively and then make up your mind to be more careful in the future and ask

God to foregive you for having maligned the noble French people of the Province of Quebec.

Rev. Mr. Rigsby — Hospital keeping is not entirely a work of benevolence to the Church of Rome. Why should the amount of money donated by the public to Român Catholic hospitals be diverted from those public institutions which might be rendered more efficient by a liberal support from the general public ?

How do you know that it is not entirely a work of benevolence? The

Elsewhere we publish a report conbeen on a visit to the Eternal City. He was accompanied by Mgr. McEvay. Needless to say, the people of Hamilton were gratified beyond measure to find their beloved Bishop and Father Mc-Evay once more in their midst. Grati-

fying to them also must be the fact that His Holiness had been pleased to bestow the honor of Monsignor on Fathers Heenan and McEvay.

His many friends throughout the Dominion will learn with pleasure that the honor and title of Doctor of Divinity, with title of Missionary Apostolic has been conferred upon the good and energetic parish priest of Cayuga-Father Bardou. Archdeacon Bardou is a graduate of the French University. He is a profound scholar and an industrious student. His brothers of the C. M. B. A. will feel particularly pleased because of the distinction conferred upon one of their most active and worthy members.

To all we extend our hearty congratulations, and pray the illustrious Bishop of Hamilton, Fathers Heenan, McEvay and Bardou will be given length of days to reflect honor on the Church of Christ.

A MARTYR TO CREED.

New York, May 16.-Because Lizzie Hallam, of Newark, would not change her religion to suit her father and step mother she was locked up in a dark, damp bedroom for seventeen days, and during that time was given no nour-

ishment except bread and water. The report of this cruelty yesterday reached the ears of Supt. Jared Kimball, of the compensation whatever but their board and clothing. Money re- an investigation that led to the follow- takes long years to remove. In Sea-

MRS SHEPHERD

After leaving London, where she was presented with a bible by Mayor Essery, Mrs. Shepherd wended her way northwards, with her brazen face and her satchel of lies about the Catholic Church and its institutions. The Seaforth Sun of the 19th inst. makes the following reference to her announcement of a lecture in that town :

"Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd is an nounced to lecture here in Cardno's hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings of pext week. We have no desire to say anything to hurt this lady's feelings, but we do most emphatically protest against any one coming here for the purpose of arousing feelings of bigotry and hatred among the people of our town. We understand that any one paying the admission price, can hear this lady speak in the most bitter terms against the Roman Catholic Church ; but in all our experience we never knew any good come from such efforts. Certainly the kingdom of Christ is not advanced in a community by any such means. Too many of these people practice upon the public, who, they think, like to be gulled, and for the sake of a few dollars are will-

tion, especially as many other presbyteries are following a similar course.

AT Cheyenne, Wyoming State, the A. P. A. bigots have been exceedingly active, and in May, 1892, they carried the city by a majority of 175 at the School Trustees election. But at the elections this year the tables have been completely turned. The election just concluded was the most keenly contested ever known, and the largest vote ever given was recorded, with the result that the A. P. A. ticket was beaten by a majority of 300 out of a vote of 1500. Bigotry may gain an occasional chance majority; but the people of the United States are too -minded to submit permanently to such influence, though they may once in a while be carried to extremes while a tide of excitement lasts; but

it is only transient.

THE repeated successes achieved by the Catholic schools of New York in their competitions with the Public schools have so opened the eyes of the people that we no longer find the loud boasting of the necessarily superior teaching of the latter, which was before habitually indulged in by the press; and a late number of the New York Sun gives expression to the general conviction which now exists that the instruction given in Catholic institutions is an example which would be followed with profit by the non-Catholic institutions. It speaks of a debate which was about to be held in Latin on the "Spirituality of the Sou" by the students of St. Francis Xavier College, and says: ""We wish it could be heard by the students of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton. We fear that there are seniors as well as sophomores in press ; and a late number of the New

RECEPTION BY THE SCHOOL BOARD AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Hamilton Herald, May 18.

Hamilton Heraid, may 15. The reception given by the Separate school children of this city to Bishop Dowling in the Grand Opera House yesterday after-noon must have gladdened the heart of His Lordship very greatly, for it was a pleasing manifestation of the true and tender regard in which he is held by every member of his flock in this diocese. The Opera House was well filled by the Bishop's admirers, and al-though there were a great number of chil-dren in the audience, remarkably good order was kept throughout the interesting performances.

order was kept throughout the interesting performances. His Lordship occupied the second box to the right of the stage, and with him in that and the adjoining box were the following priests: Mgr. McEvay; Father Keilly, Peterboro': Father Maddigan, Dundas; Father Burke, Oakville: Father O'Reilly, Caledonia: Chancellor Craven, Fathers Brady, Coty, Hinchey, Haley, Lynch and Kehoe. The children taking part in the demonstra-

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

IRISH PATRIOTISM.

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"He jests at scars that never felt a He knows not what liberty is who

never was enslaved. The Irish are often told to let the struggle for independence cease and be thankful for whatever favors Eng-

land may see fit to grant them. This recalls an encounter that happened between Sir Robert Peel and

Archbishop Whately. When that staunch supporter of the

crown reproached the Irish people for when not offering a thanksgiving they had obtained Catholic emancipathe patriotic Churchman replied: "Why should they be thankful for that which they had to wring from you : atmosphere of holiness which has in-you would not give it until forced to do so. I might as well thank an ox for a many a battlefield your sturdy sinews I might as well thank an ox for a beef-steak.

It is not by choice that this ceaseless battle has been raging ; the essence of patriotism exists and is the same in every race. outward form is attachment to

the old homestead or love of country. In many a breast it glows, and radi ates towards a country whose breath it has never felt, but from which it has derived many blessings. The magnet turns toward the pole

without guidance, similarly an irresistible influence attracts us to the land of our ancestors.

This is the secret of the magnificent patriotism of the Irish American. The love of Ireland which time and fortune cannot efface must indeed have a deep foundation.

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When a little urchin on the streets of New York strikes his irreverent playmate for sneering when he makes the cross at mid day he echoes the lesson imparted to his forefathers by the sainted Patrick. The Irish valor at Fontenoy was a revival of the patriarchial Ryan who died, making that sacred sign whilst repulsing Danish invasion. I ask those who sneer at Ireland's demands to put prejudice aside, and consider what prompts those demands. If reasonable inquiry re veals any motive unworthy of the highest manhood, then I shall agree that those demands are disputable

On the same basis of fairness when they find themselves in error they must make honorable reparation for the many libels that they have sent abroad. What is this sentiment for which men have fought and bled and women wept and prayed? The crimson stream of Emmet did not flow for The flood of O'Connell's nothing. eloquence had a source higher than the applause of the multitudes whom it swayed, and we must believe that this manifestation of deep sympathy with Ireland that surges over every city and village of the union represents principles that nothing but extermination can suppress.

The motives that inspire men t strong action are few in number.

They look for comfort, wealth, ease Will any one of these and power. alone account for the struggle against Hngland's rule. No. Surely no such reward can be expected from that humble isle whose towns are depopu lated and temples demolished, and whose sons and daughters have been made to groan in poverty.

Does the love of power account for it? If so, what is the prospective fields for the exercise of that power? it? Power goes with conquest. Rome's in-vasion of Gaul and Britain, and England's subjugation of Ireland show t what it aspires and upon what it feeds. It means extended dominions for lordly sway, and enforced servility of greater

manhood Over the verdant hills and plains of that island far away there hovers a spirit that eunobles the human heart wherever its influence is felt.

must fight or relinquish your claims to

From it you learn those virtues that have made your race the admiration of thoughtful and discerning people You have been dutiful citizens in new abodes, through the principles of right and justice inherited from that soil

upon which the banner of freedom has ever striven to upraise its defiant folds. Your trust in the wisdom of God has made you patient and forbearing, and filled you with that forgiving spirit

which finally triumphs. Remember that your origin is hallowed by that have wielded the sword because your

Celtic heart told you that it is noble to fight for the right. You have known the happiness of aiding the wretched from other forlorn lands out of the fulness of of many peoples are watching with sympathetic solicitude your every act in this glorious conflict. Show yourselves worthy of your descent, magnify a thousand times the grand qualities

bequeathed to you, and reassert with all the majesty of a pure conscience and of invincible heroism that liberty and life cannot be separated, that your success has so far added strength

to your purpose, and that no defeat can deter your onward march to victory. This inward voice is the true source

of that sublime fidelity to Ireland's cause which has made her children in America the light and hope of her future. It is against the spoliation of a priceless heritage that the voice of resistance has been raised. The same lesson issued from the lips of Cicero when he said, his best service to his country was to see it made free. "Only these two things I crave, first that at my death I may leave the Roman people free ; second, that every man's lot may be carved out to him according to his merits as a citizen of the republic." Irish patriotism is its own justification and reward. RICHARD E. MAYNE.

BELFAST'S DISGRACE.

A London Editor's Outspoken Opinion of the Recent Riots.

Commenting upon its Belfast cor respondent's account of the disgracefu cenes in Belfast, the London Daily Chronicle editorially says :

"The brutal violence of the so-called Loyalists of Belfast must be met promptly and vigorously. The Protest ant workmen who chased their Catho lic fellow-workmen out of the ship yards yesterday have inflicted an in delible disgrace on the Protestantism to which they profess to be devoted It is perfectly monstrous that peopl

who have been appealing to 1 and earth in the name of civil and re ligious liberty should deliberately set upon an unoffending body of men from whom they received no provocation whatever solely because the unoffend ing ones differ from them in religion The dullest English imagination car now realize what religious liberty means in the mouths of ranting

Orangemen It will be said, of course, that th is the Orangeman's way of expressing his opposition to Home Rule, and that the majority of the House of Common is responsible for what has occurred at Belfast. A most audacious perver numbers. Its ravenous maw will swalsion of contemporary facts truly; but the low everything within reach of its farvery audacity of the contention will reaching grasp. Often the morsel is be its chief recommendation to certain minds. Now, it cannot be too clearly indigestible, as in the present case of pointed out that long before Hom Ireland and regurgitation is inevit-Rule was ever proposed, the Orange men of Belfast were distinguished for To suppose that the struggle for their bigotry and their repeated perliberty and the exercise of power have secutions of the Catholics. The Imanything in common would be the last perial Government has on several idea of a bankrupt mind or a decaying noted occasions failed to protect Irish intelligence, Ireland's geographical position alone would counsel submis-Catholics 'All that we know of religious sion instead of aggression on the part feuds in Ireland is confined to the history of Protestant Ulster, and of those at home and abroad. It is sometimes alleged that in the event of Belfast has earned an unenviable resatisfying Ireland's wish Great Britain putation for its turbulence and rioting. would be at the mercy of foreign hordes collected by the Celt to wreak Where Catholics are in an overwhelm ing majority we never hear of religious vengeance for centuries of oppression strife. That is to say, in three out of A British statesman has just made the four provinces of Ireland the minority are never molested on account of their gratuitous assertion that though Irishmen might not take arms with other religion. In Ulster, and notably in countries against England that Irish those parts of Ulster where the Prosympathy would certainly be in favor testant majority is very large, we hear of any invading forces. Against this bug-a-boo much could be said. The frequently of those acts of savagery which the Protestant employes of of Messrs. Harland and Wolff committed Irish nation is too sincere to make a pledge and not fulfil it. As the whole world can attest, it is not vindictive. yesterday. "The moral of all this is clear. Religion forbids that and magnanimity The Orangemen have been petted and scorns, and the Irish are bound by pampered to such an extent that they both If England will not believe this let regard all who belong to a different her look to the opinion which other nations have of Irish character. Its creed as persons beyond the pale of humanity, whose rights they may faults are not denied, but still an Irish- trample on with impunity. They have sent us an army of itinerant man in any part of the world where orators during the last few years to warn us that Home Rule would enintelligence rules is accredited with being truthful, sincere, generous and danger religious liberty in Ireland. We now know that it is not religious faithful. Irish-Americans can surely have iberty, but religious intolerance which little to gain by espousing this course. has anything to fear from Home Rule. Directly they would secure nothing The Orangemen, after two hundred whatever, indirectly they can only enjoy the satisfaction of helping others years of ascendancy, refuse to accept the position of equality which the Conobtain what was at one time their stitution has decreed for all religions undisputed possession. Besides, their endeavors are applauded by the whole alike, and which no one would dream of questioning in England. That is American nation who are certainly distinguished, as the constitution the key of the situation in Belfast." plainly shows, by a peaceful and 1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop." gracious bearing toward every other people

RULE OF DUBLIN CASTLE. Brief Review of the Iniquities Formulated in the Famous Place.

All true Irishmen and their descend ants throughout the world will heartily rejoice in the fact that the coercive ower and rule of that infamous seat f British sovereignty in Irelandin new Dublin Castle-will soon be no more. If all the decrees of oppressive cruelty hat were concocted for the destruction of the lives and liberties of Catholic rishmen within the walls of that historic establishment for centuries past could be seen in their naked deformity, humanity would shudder at the sight.

If we take a retrospective glance at the penal law times and think of the monstrous enactments that came through the executive hands of the English officials in Dublin Castle to rob. torture and slav the unoffending Celtic peasantry of the nation for n crime save and alone their steadfast and unflinching loyalty to the faith of their fathers, the humane mind of Christianity in this more enlightened age revolts at the spectacle and wishes that England could pluck out that blood-stained page from her history. But that she can never do, as her crimes committed against Ireland are recorded before the eyes of an all-seeing Judge, who demands reparation or punishment in due time.

A CHANGED CONDITION.

While it may justly be said that the memories of the Celtic Irish race are a treasure-house of wrong with regard to English faith and English perfidy. in view of the altered feeling towards Ireland evinced by the enfranchised democracy of England, and of the great statesman at its head, it should be the province of charity to draw a veil over the past relations of the two countries. And the present measure of Home Rule, so wisely constructed by Ireland's great advocate, should be gratefully accepted by the Irish people as a peace-offering, and be regarded by them at the same time as the best boon which the great democratic heart of England and Scotland have in their power to bestow.

Besides, if we view the position from another standpoint, it will be seen that the religious persecution of Ireland was not an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as her children did not lose their faith in the terrible ordeal through which they came, but on the contrary became nore confirmed in it, voluntarily lay ing down their lives in its defense, or suffering the pains of exile, in which they carried and spread the priceless gift of the true faith. This, however, was sadly opposing the criminal intent which the English persecutors had in The complete uprooting and total destruction of the Catholic religion was what they aimed at, and the world knows the inhuman means they employed to effect their diabolical pur

pose. God had decreed that what He had reared in His infinite wisdom should not be destroyed by the blind fury of man. ENGLAND'S UNRELENTING POLICY. In the dark days of persecution the

view.

Vice-Regal occupant of Dublin Castle was generally a well-chosen instrument for the rigorous execution of England's unrelenting policy in Ireland, and it did not relax in intensity of malicious ferocity as it filtered through the hands of the lesser magnates until it reached the suffering peasantry whom it was formed to crush, torture and despoil. Still history records noble examples of fair-minded Viceroys whose manly nature revolted against inflicting un merited punishment on helpless and opeless people, who had done no

Ireland at a very disturbed period of the nation's history ; nevertheless, his humane conduct and Christian sense matter stood in 1891. They may be a little altered since the Right Honorable the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland (Mr. Morley) of fair play won the warm affection of came into power in Dublin. they are — fifty - six out of the Irish people, and he was parted with by manifestations of regard and seventy-two paid magistrates (in Ireesteem by the citizens of Dublin and by the bulk of the people throughout land) are Protestant; 223 of 272 police magistrates are Protesthe land. On his return to London the tant ; thirty out of thirty-two Lord English haters of Ireland sought to Lieutenants (of counties) are Protest draw from him adverse opinions reants ; 36 of the 47 Privy Councillors garding the Irish race. The courtare Protestants; 35 of the 46 Com-missioners and others of the Board of ous and witty Earl solemnly declared that the only dangerous subject that Works, the Local Government Board, ne had encountered in Ireland was a certain attractive and accomplished lady named Miss Palmer, and he furand all the high executive officials in Dublin are Protestants, and, I may her declared that her dangerous proadd, members of grand juries, and all the Protestant clergy assisting in this pensities were not in the direction of array of officialdom. Is it any wonder olots or conspiracies against England, that this ascendancy party should fight but against his own tender feelings tenaciously for their dominant position and peace of mind. in that country, and refuse to be placed on a platform level with their ABERDEEN'S RULE.

Another highly esteemed and deservedly popular occupant of the Vice-Regal seat in Dublin a few years ago countrymen? was the Earl of Aberdeen, who, to-gether with his amiable Countess, ing for a big thing. Civil Govern-ment in Ireland costs more than \$25,000,000 per annum, and nearly all of it goes in handsome salaries to strove to administer the affairs of the nation with due regard to the feelings and just rights of all creeds and classes the Protestant minority. fighting to keep a firm grip of those salaralike. The beneficial results of the noble Scotchman's wise and generous ies. rule was felt in the remotest corners of would be, as Mr. Young says, only on a "level with their countrymen," Ireland, and his regretted departure is, they would have only a fair share of the big salaries, therefore they are from Dublin evoked a degree of tion from the people such as had not against Home Rule, and they are intensely loyal to the existing system been accorded to any Viceroy in modern times. It is well understood that Canada will have the good fortune which pays them so well. - Irish World. to be under the rule of the same en

lightened and popular statesman for the next few years. Lord Houghton, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was appointed by Mr. Gladstone's Government to govern in strict accordance with

its origin are most wonderful. Some the wishes of the Irish people, ably seconded in his noble efforts to adminnincty years ago a little child on a beautiful evening in May knelt down ster even-handed justice by John Morley, Chief Secretary. He at once began the conciliatory work of con vicing the people that no class or creed would receive undue favors to the pre judice of their fellow-men. Among early official acts was the appointmen of Catholic Magistrates throughout the country. This startling revolution and change in the attitude of the new Vicerov has naturally alarmed and mortified the hereditary aristocracy, and they are striking back in the mos vigorous fashion by enacting a socia ovcott against the democratic regime mothers of the children, delighted to The unjust and arrogant spirit of ascendancy dies hard, but the glad lay of its dissolution is at hand. -Wm.

see the early piety of their daughters, came along with them, and knelt down and blended their voices in the litany ; and the priest of a neigh-boring church said : "Come into the church and I will light a few candles on the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and WHY THEY ARE SO "LOYAL." we shall all sing the litany. He spoke a few words to them of the Blessed

Mr. T. M. Healy, in a speech the Virgin, about her patience, about her other day in England, gave some facts love for her Divine Son, and about the showing how the Protestant minority dutiful veneration in which she was in Ireland profit by the existing held by her Son. From that moment the devotion of the month of May spread system of Government in that country. Referring to the distribution of public throughout the whole Catholic offices by the late Tory administration from 1886 to 1892, Mr. Healys aid :--In all cases, where a mild but effec "Having nothing to do on Saturday tive aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appelast I took a glance through the estimates of the House of Commons tite, restore healthy action, promo

to find out what Mr. Balfour had been ligestion, and regulate every function doing for this class (the Protestant so pill is in greater demand, or more minority) in Ireland during the last highly recommended by the profession six or seven years. Now, this is what they have been doing. They Those we keep their blood in a pure and healthy condition need have little fear of dis-ease attacking them. It is the enfeebled, run-down system upon which disease fastens its fangs. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have no equal as a blood builder, nerve tonic, and preventa tive of disease. Thousands testify to the won-derful power of this remedy. Take no substi-tute. Of all dealers or by mail at 50c a box, six boxes for \$2.50. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brock-ville, Ont. For Frost Bites. had the giving away of a Lord Chancellorship, £8,000 a year, two chief justiceships, £5,000 a year each, five judgeships, £3,500 a year each, three land commissioners at from £3,500 a year each, two land purchase comMAY 27, 1898)

For Scrofula

Ayer's

Are compounded with a general usefulness and They are composed of vegetable aperients. The

sugar - coating, which solves in the stomach their full medicinal value

them easy to take, eith young. For constipati sia, biliousness, sick he

sta, phiousness, sick h the common derangem *Stomach, Liver*, an also to check colds and f Pills

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Unlike other cathartic of Ayer's Pills is to

the excretory organs a them their regular and

them their regular and tion. Doctors everywh them. In spite of imn tition, they have alway their popularity as a *fa cine*, being in greater than ever before. The both in vials and boxes, for home use or travel are preferable to any you ever tried them?

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MAY 27, 1898.

from scrofulous torus on the logs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I begran to use Ayer's Sarsaparila, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottos enficed to restore me to beach." — Bonifada Lopez, 3a7 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Torus.

Catarrh

Here

the

out

They are

' that

No wonder indeed ! They are fight-

Under Home Rule they know they

The Month of May.

It was at the beginning of the present century that the devotion of the

month of May sprang up in the Catho-lic Church, and the circumstances of

Virgin and sang their litany. After

few evenings some pious women, the

sons and

orld

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unabeto help her, my paster recommended Ayers Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months cf regular treatment with Ayers Sursaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health. "Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Masa.

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"For several years, I was traubled with inflamma.ory rheamatism, being so had at times as to be entirely helpiess. For the hat two years, whenever I folt the effects of the disease, I begin to take Ayer's Sarsaparila, rad have not had a specific a leng time."-E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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ur Premium Catalogue oks suitable for Colleg Schools and Sunday S application. D. & J. SADI Catholic Publishers, Chu Religious A 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.



the image of the Madonna in one of the streets of Rome. The next evening he was there again at the same hour and began singing his little litany again. Another little child on hi passage stopped and began singing the responses. The next evening three or four other children came apparently for amusement, and knel before the same image of the Blessed

of the noble-minded young Viceroy.

Ellison, of Bowmanville, Ont., in the Philadelphia Catholic Times.

Unquestionably, then, Irish patriotism springs from something else than mere material advancement.

A voice is heard from within saying: "Here is a principle for which you

missioners at £2,000 each, some scores of examiners of title, taxing masters, crime save a consistent and unconquerable refusal to accept the tenets of a chief clerks, registrars in lunacy, county court judges, recorderships, bankruptcy judges, crown prosecutors, new sham religion which the British Government vainly sought to thrust upon them at the point of the bayonet. and as for removable magistrates they are almost beyond count. As this famous Dublin Castle has And then there were clerks of been for centuries the seat and centre the crown and peace and fishery inof British dominion in Ireland, it spectorships, and commissioners of valuation, and all the rest of it, so that naturally drew within its borders the alien aristocratic element, and shel-tered under its hospitable roof men

I venture to say that since the Liberals left office in 1885 the Tory and women who, in spite of their exalted rank, had more of the serpent Government has had the distribution of patronage in these years of salaries to the amount of £150,000 per annum, and than the dove in their compositions. The lack of moral rectitude that preevery half-penny of it went into the pockets of the loyal minority. That does vailed in high official quarters was revealed and unearthed some years ago by the fearless pen of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P. The terrible exposure not touch anything connected with the local government of Ireland, the grand was a shock to the moral community, jury secretaries, grand jury treasurers court surveyors, and all the rest of the hierarchy of Government, from A down and no doubt acted as a curb to furthe criminal misconduct, but it drew down to Z, which is all, every bit of it, in the hands of this little Orange ring, upon the hapless head of the valiant Irishman a storm of abuse and perse-cution from the aristocratic and imwhich is preying upon the country and eating its vitals." moral circles that will beset his path

Similar testimony as to the explana until his dying day. In by-gone times when the host of English and alien-Irish officials in and about Dublin tion of Protestant ascendancy "loy alty" in Ireland was given in the lastle reigned in the plenitude of their House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Young in a speech during the recent power, they freely indulged in every kind of criminal propensity which dedebate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Young is a Belpraved tastes or the inclinations of fast Protestant. At the general elec fallen human nature could suggest. and met with nothing but sympathetic tion last year the Catholics of East approval or encouragement from the Caven-one of the most Catholic dis andlords and country squires and tricts in Ireland-"persecuted" him other lesser magnates, who were by electing him as their representa-flattered by the privilege of being tive to Parliament. Here is some of allowed to participate in the gay fes- what Mr. Young said in his speech in llowed to participate in the gay fes the Commons about the Ascendancy tivities of the Vice-Regal Court.

bigots: "It is not surprising to find strong LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. In all well-regulated Governments the sovereign power is supposed to be ex-erted for the good and well-being of the House (the Home Rule Bill) from the people at large. In Ireland the case was minority of Ireland, who are chiefly ouite different. The alien and absen-Protestants. Since the reign of James quite different. The alien and absen-I. and the Cromwellian settlement the tee landlords in general had no deep have formed the garrison of Ireland or abiding interest in the prosperity They are in possession of the power of the nation beyond that which en-

abled them to extort rack-rents from their improverished tenants, and that The honorable member for Accrington work wasdone by agents who were far on Friday night gave us some partic-

more cruel and exacting than their masters.

The famous Earl Chesterfield was the representative of English authority in with statistics in reference to how some

SIRS,—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago, and obtained no relief until I used Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the zen part. CHAS, LONGMUIR, Alameda, N. W. T.

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were mountain air and a long rest, but it was impossible to comply with

Marion noticed her eyes rested on

"Indeed, I love them," was the

Marion selected a cluster of roses and

Marion selected a crister of roses and placed them in the woman's hand. Oh, what a joyful look crept into her face as she bent her head over the flowers! When she raised it, Marion had entered the church.

On returning home, our young friend went directly to her room, as

anxiety, begging that her mother might obtain the needed rest.

Going to her desk, lo ! the letter was

"Oh, now I remember," she said ; "Oh, now I remember," she said ; "mamma called me while I was writ-ing it and I hid it in the cluster of

roses until I returned; and these were

the very roses I gave to the woman this morning."

Bursting into tears she went at once to her mother, who comforted her as

ing to their aid.""

answer.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Trinity Sunday.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Go ye, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (St. Matt. xxviii, 19.)

It was the faith in the Most Holy It was the faith in the Most Hory Trinity that the Apostles were sent forth to teach throughout all the world to every creature. It is into this faith that every Christian is baptized by the invocation of the thrice-holy name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and because of this baptism he is bound to persever'e all big life long. In that steadfast faith in month, and Marion, faden with howers, tripped gayly into the sitting room. Hearing the footsteps, an elderly woman who sat near the window read-ing, looked up with a bright smile. "Well, my darling," she said, as the rosy lips imprinted on hers a loving kiss, "I see you are ready bright and only this morning." his life long in that steadfast faith in the Holy Trinity for which the Church

to day teaches us to pray. Think it not strange that this doctrine should be so deep a mystery. We are sur-rounded on all sides by mysteries. There is scarcely a department of knowledge into which we can turn our world to each other, the kind husband and father having died when Marion minds where we are not met by things which we cannot understand. There is, therefore, nothing wonderful in the fact that God is the greatest mystery of all. We cannot solve the mysteries of nature and of life as we see them be-fore us. How, then, can we expect to comprehend the nature and the inner life of God? It is not for us, with our poor, feeble minds, to ask the how or the why, but simply to bow down in humble adoration before the truth of God as He has revealed Himself to us. Faith would not be the virtue that it is if everything were perfectly plain accepting on God's authority that Poor Marion was deeply troubled accepting on God's authority that which is beyond our own reason. His revelation of Himself to us is only partial. The full light that we are capable of receiving will not come until we are before His throne, and see Him face to face, for it is only them. Filled with dreary thoughts she reached the church. Going up the steps was a woman who chanced to let when that which is perfect shall come that that which is in part shall be done

away. For now we see, as it were, through a glass, in an obscure manner, now we know but in part, but then we her beads fall. Marion picked them up and handed them to the owner, who pressed them eagerly to her lips, then softly said : "God bless you, dear." shall know even as we are known. Meanwhile our time of trial remains, and we must submit our minds as well the blossoms, and she asked : "Do you like flowers?" as our hearts and wills to God.

as our nearts and whis to God. But He has not given us this partial revelation of Himself in order to perplex and worry us. He has told us all that is good and needful for us to know in our present state. We should not, therefore, fix our minds upon that which He has cheap to hide. from us which He has chosen to hide from us, but upon that which He actually has revealed to, us, and we shall find in this more than enough for our love and devotion. Each Person of the Blessed Trinity has some special re-lation to us, and there are, therefore, special acts of love and adoration which we can pay to each. He has revealed Himself to us as the Father, not only as the Father of the Eternal Son, but as our Father as well; our Eather heavier U has a control us as

Father, because He has adopted us as His children. Nothing that we know on earth of a father's love can compare with the tenderness with which the Eternal Father regards His children. We, therefore, must become as little children towards Him, look – ing up to Him with love, with rever-ence, with simple trust, striving to fulfil His holy will in perfect obedience, knowing that He wills only our good,

here and hereafter. God the Son has revealed Himself to us as our Saviour and Redeemer, and because we are through Him the because we are through think children of God, as our Elder Brother, sharing in our human nature, having been tempted like us, and having suffered far more for our sake than we shall ever be called upon to suffer for Him. Hence in all our trials, in all our temptations, in all our s

Tracy rang the bell and was ushered into the parlor by Marion. There in the soft May twilight took place a meeting which it is impossible Whisper the breezes of new born pleasures. Marmur the streamlets in blithest measures : Nature hath lavished her choicest treasures Greeting the Queen of the May."

Oh, what heart to heart talks fol-lowed, and which made her mother look as well as ever, Marion declared. In a few weeks Mrs. Tracy took It was the first morning of Mary's month, and Marion, laden with flowers, Marion and her mother to her summer home, and it was wonderful how the latter improved. You may be sure the three friends

spent a great portion of their time together, and rest assured Margaret was not not forgotten.

Entering the church any May even-ing you will see a sweet young girl kneeling at Mary's altar breathing forth her love and gratitude, and early this morning." "Yes, mamma," said Marion : "1 am anxious to have the flowers on Our Mother's altar before Mass ; so I will pausing beside her we hear her whis-per: "Pray for us, sweet Queen of May."—"Violet," in Catholic Youth. say good bye and hurry off." Marion and her mother were all the

SHORT STORIES.

was six years old. They had been very wealthy, but A prominent Catholic clergyman of reverses came, so that Marion's mother Chicago who recently visited Rome. was obliged to support herself and relates this episode of his experience in the Eternal City : "While I was little daughter by teaching music. At present their sky seemed brighter, for Marion, inheriting her mother's stopping at the American College I was invited to dine one evening at musical talent, assisted in giving les-sons to a very large class. the house of one of the Roman car-dinals, whose name I would rather re-serve, but who is famous among the dignitaries of the Church in Rome for She was particularly devoted to the Blessed Virgin, and said she always obtained special favors during May. This morning, if we follow her, we his parsimony and the poverty of his menu. His position is such that an invitation to dinner by him is tantamount to a command, and a common saying among the priests is "I'll have a good appetite for breakfast to-morrow ; I dine to-night with Carabout that dear mother, whose strength was slowly ebbing away beneath her incessant toil. The physician's orders

dinal "Among the guests at the Cardinal's table the evening I allude to was a little old man from the Jesuits' College. He was a jolly man in a quiet way, but his humor always was tinged with satire. He is a great metaphysician, and when asked his opinion on any proposition he almost invariably prefaces his reply with the proviso of the old scholastics—1 distinguish. At dinner the conversation turned into a serio-comic discussion on the validity of a baptism administered with soup instead of water. The host, thinking to start the. disquisitive Jesuit on an amusing dissertation, said to him, giving meanwhile a dignified wink at the rest of the guests: 'How wink at the rest of the guests: 'How say you to that proposition, Father ? Is it lawful to baptize in soup?" "'I distinguish, Your Eminence, nad entered the church. On returning home, our young friend went directly to her room, as she wished to place in the hands of her statue the letter she had written to our Blessed Mother. With childish con-fidence she told her all about her enviet. be entirely lawful.""

U. S. Senator Morgan attributes his success in life to an accident. When he started out in his native town to practice law he could not get a case and was on the verge of starvation. He decided to go to Texas and grow up with the country, packed his trunk, locked his office door and stepped into the street, where he found himself face to face with a countryman, who was looking at the to her mother, who consorted net as only mothers can. "Leave all in our Blessed Mother's hands, my child," said the gentle voice. "Remember the consoling words: 'Mary is so full of mercy that she can-not see any one in wart without hasten-ing to their aid."" signs.

"Say, stranger," the farmer asked, "kin you tell me if thar's a feller bout yere named Morgan, John

Morgan?" "That is my name, sir," Mr. Morgan replied, pausing in his flight. "Air you in er hurry, young man?" "I'm just off to Texas." "Texas, eh? Can't Texas wait a



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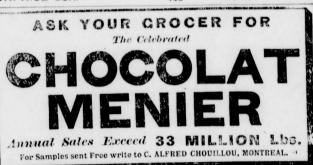
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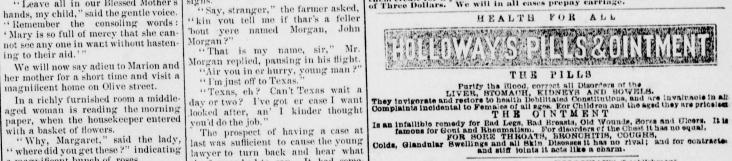


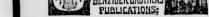


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is still flowing through the sacraments to cleanse us from our sins. His grace is ever ready to help us in the hour of need.

And God the Holy Ghost is revealed to us and given to us as the life of our souls, our helper, our comforter, our sanctifier, stirring up the flame of divine love in our hearts, urging us to good decds, and giving us the strength to perform them. We, on our part, must listen to His voice and follow His guidance, that so we may abide in the love of the Father and of

the Son. Thus is the Blessed Trinity revealed to us, as Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Let us not question, but praise, adore and love.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood-purifier—

Ayer's Saraparilla-within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be in-duced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the

cheapest. There are cases of consumption so far ad-vanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expector-ation, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal. **Perfect Satisfaction**. cheapest.

gives the diseased parts a chance to heat. **Perfect Satisfaction**. **GENTLEMEN**, — I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bothe, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine. E BAILEY, North Bay, Ont. The Det Pills - Mr. Wm. Vandervoort,

E. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont. The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Delivate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimu-lant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor. WEALNESS, DEBILITY, PALENESS, ANA-WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, PALENESS, ANA-EMIA, etc., are cured by Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine. Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia. As the last amen died away Mrs.

We will now say adieu to Marion and

her mother for a short time and visit a

a magnificent bunch of roses. "A lovely young lady gave them to me as I was going into Mass this morn-ing," she answered. "They are from ing," she answered. "They are from her garden," and then she related the particulars of the meeting with our dear Marion.

"Those are my favorite flowers would you mind sharing them with me?" asked Mrs. Tracy.

"Of course not," was the answer, handing the cluster to her mistress.

Imagine the surprise of both when a Imagine the surprise of both when a tiny sheet of paper fell in Mrs. Tracy's lap as the flowers were separated, but picture, if you can, Margaret's aston-ishment when Mrs. Tracy, after reading it, threw her arms around her servant's neck, exclaiming: "My dear Margaret, how can I ever repay you! This letter is written by the daughter of the dearest friend I ever had. You see, she and I attended the Academy of Our Lady, and there began a friend-

ship which grew stronger each year. "After we left school we visited each other and corresponded regularly. Then I went to Europe, and while there our correspondence was broken; on my return I could not find her, for she had married and moved from the old home during my absence. Only think, dear Margaret, to find her at last! Thanks to our Blessed Mother, what a delightful surprise I shall give her !'

That evening Marion and her mother were sitting together after an un-

usually busy day. "Are you too weary to sing something for me, Marion?" asked her mother.

"Not at all," answered Marion, rightly. "What shall it be?"

brightly. "What shall it be?" "My favorite, 'Ave Maria,'" was the answer; and as the sweet notes rose and fell, a richly dressed lady, standing with her hand on the doorbell, wept tears of joy and regret-tears of joy at the thought of the coming meeting, and tears of regret for the dear old school-days when she often

the farmer had to say. It had something to do with the recovery of a

piece of land. "I took it up and won it," said the senator in recounting the incident, "and from that day to this have never known what it was to want a dollar.

Get the Best.

The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a second time. On the con-trary they want the best! Physicians are virtually unanimous in saying Scott's Emul-sion is the best form of Cod Liver Oil.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.



From the Author of the "Short Line to the Roman Catholic Church," Some of ma people, my teachers as well as myself, are using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with the very best results. I recommend it most heartily. REV. J. W. BOOX.

The Doctors Could Not Relieve Hor.

Toursairs, Ouro, Oct. 25, 1990. I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve fonie for a lady 20 years old; every two or three weeks she had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylon. The dee-botte of your medicine; she had taken three-ougrous of the sector of the sector of the sector. ottle of your medicine; she had taken three-uarters of it and she wrote to me a few days go: "The medicine helps me much; I think nother bottle will cure me." REV. ARMAND HAMELIN.

Agent, E. W. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London. Ontario.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvis street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home omforts. Terms 51.00 per day. M. DOSHELLY, Proprietor

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BBB BBB BBB BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,	BILIOUSNESS,
Constipation,	BAD BLOOD,	RHEUMATISM,
Headache,	FOUL HUMORS,	JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

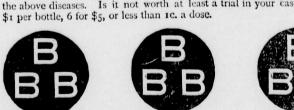
Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price



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A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med-tem free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koeniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., saide 1876, and is now under ins direction by the KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Gold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

8

Branch No. 4, London, s on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion Richmond Street. O. Labelle Wm. Corcoran. Recording Secretary

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE MARTINE Provinces as usual, and we will feel thankful if our subscribers will set thankful if our subscribers will set thankful if our subscribers will extend him the usual courseies and kindness he has always received at their hands. To our Halifax brothers of the C. M. B. A. we feel most grateful for the kind interest they have taken in the work in which our agent is engaged.

C. M. B. A.

Beturns to the Fold. **Beturns to the Fold.** Granby branch of the C. M. B. A., which was one of the branches that attached itself to the Quebec Council at its formation, decided at its last meeting to re-enter the Grand Council of Canada; and the necessary steps in the matter have been taken.

The Resolution of Branch 11. Recent events have thrown a new light on the relations between the Supreme Coun-cil and the Grand Council of Canada. It will be remembered that Branch 11, of Dundas, passed a resolution in which it was declared as the opinion of the mem-bers that the Canadian per capita tax should not be paid to the Supreme body to the ground that they had broken the agreement entered into at Montreal. Our es-teemed friend, Bro. Carlton, of St. John, N. B, in a letter we published last week, took exception to the resolution of Branch 11 and hoped other branches would not follow its example. He said: "We tought the separate beneficiary ques-tion as a matter of principle and fairness; we opposed the formation of the Quebec Conneil and distinct agreement and breach of faith. In the C. M. B. A. Meekly of May 11 appears a report of a meeting of the Supreme "On motion of Trustees Franklin, a "On motion of Trustees Franklin, a Council of Quebec. Adopted. Trustee Bart voting no." I will hum be Scenten and shough we The Resolution of Branch 11.

XIN

Council of Quebec. Adopted. Trustee Baart voting no." It will thus be seen that although we won, as Brother Carleton puts it, the Supreme Council will not surrender. This adds point and force to the resolution of Branch 11.

2.4

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Bathurst, N. B., May S. 1803. At a regular meetime of Sacred Heart Branch, No. 130, Bathurst, N. B., held in their hall on Tuesday, May 2, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to call unto Himself, Andrew, the brother of our esteemed member, Brother Thos Salter. Resolved that we tender to Brother Salter and the other members of the family of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy and condoi-ence in their affliction ; and further Resolved that these resolutions be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, Marmiehl Advance and Courrier des Procuces Maritimez. Committee : John J. Harrington, John C.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

DEATH OF A BELOVED PASTOR.

DEATH OF A BELOVED PASTOR. DEATH OF A BELOVED PASTOR. At the early hour of 7 o'clock, Monday, the 8th inst., when the sanctuary bell of St. Anne's Convent, Renfrew, announced by its silvery tones the incarnation of the Son of God in the hands of the priest who celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at the same time another bell vibrated the doletul in-telligence that a holy priest, a beloved pastor, a friend and benefactor of his people, had quietly breathed his soul into the hands of its Creator. This worthy minister of the Lord was Rev. Paul Rougier, who, during twenty-eight years of unitring labor and zeal in the grand cause of religion and of everything else that leads to the happiness and well-being of men, was called to render an account of his stewardship to Him who sounds the depths of the heart of man, who weights in the balance of justice the good and evil that freights the days of a life, and who then pronounces that irrevocable sent-ence—that eternal decision—for the weal or the woe of the immortal sou. They. France, on the 25th November, 1856. At an early age he was left an orban, as both his father and mother were called away by death within the short space diplomatic course of studies, after which he turned his attention to the teacher's pro-reading of the orban of the teacher's pro-reading of the orban of the teacher's pro-reading of the sound of the sound able to

manly and perserving will to overcome. His plans, his projects for the spiritual and tem-poral welfare of his parish, were formed at the foot of the cross or during his sweet communes with his Divine Saviour in medi-tation; and they were not to be thwarted or overthrown by the malice of the evil one, nor by the petty calculations of a cold and un-grateful world. affable, and go-ahead pastor, Father Dixon. AGRICOLA.

by the petty calculations of a cold and un-grateful world. There is one page of his noble life that seems too sacred to be written by the ordin-ary pen, to have too deep a meaning to be interpreted by else than those who came in close contact with the interior workings of his spiritual life. It is that page that records the severe trials that formed his daily food during the last year of his earthly existence. But as the ruthor of the Imitation of Christ consolingly says : "No cross, no crown;" and as those crosses are given us by a kind Providence, and are a sure sign of the friend-ship and predilection of our Father above, we feel confident that our departed benefactor is to day enjoying his well-merited recompers.

above, we feel confident that our departed benefactor is to day enjoying his well-merited recompers. THE OBSEQUIES. On Tnesday at 9 n. m. the body was pro-cessionally conveyed to the parish church, where solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, was suing by Rev. Father Ryan. The body then remained in state in the church until Wednesday morning, and at 10 o'clock precisely the final obsequies were celebrated. Requiem High Mass was sung by Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain. His Lordship, after blessing the grave, very kindly in-vited the bereaved parishioners to come and take a farewell look at the mortal remains of their devoted pastor before they should be consigned to their last resting-place beneath the sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin's altar. The ceremony lasted three hours and a half, and was one of the most imposing that was ever seen in Renfrew church. The order was perfect, and much credit is due to Rev. R. McEachen for the active part he took in making the whole a thorough success. The funeral crations in French and in Eng-lish were delivered by Rev. P. Chaine and Rev. P. Ryan respectively. The clergy present were as follows : Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of the Wiciarate of Pontiae and Bishop of Cythere: Rev. F. Michel, P. P. Backingham; Rev. F. Jedne, P. P., Allumette; Rev. F. Dowd-all, P. P. Eganville : Rev. F. Maritawa ; Rev. F. Jedne, P. P., Allumette; Rev. F. Dowd-all, P. P. Eganville : Rev. F. Maritawa ; Rev. F. Sourel from the diocess of Ogdensburg, Rev. F. Lavin, P. P., Packenham. Requi-secat in pace. A PUPIL OF ST. ANNE'S CONVENT,

scat in pace. PUPIL OF ST. ANNE'S CONVENT, RENFREW.

ST. PETER'S CEMETERY, LONDON.

On Tuesday, 16th instant, the annual meet-ing of St. Peter's Cemetery Association was held in the Separate school house, His Lord-ship the Bishop of London, Presilent, occupying the chair. The financial state ment was read by Mr. P. Mulkern, Secre

ment was read by Mr. P. Mulkern, Secre-tary. Since the association was organized, scarcely a year ago, a great amount of work has been performed in the cemetery. A new fence has been put up on the north side, a windmill erected which will afford a full supply of water for irrigation, new avenues opened out, and everything in the nature of weeds, etc., removed. The ceme-tery presents a very handsome appearance, and the utmost has been done with the funds at the disposal of the committee. Much remains yet to be accomplished, however; and another contribution will this year be asked from plotholders and others who are willing to aid the good work. The committee fully expect to be enabled in a year or two to make such alterations and im-provements as will make St. Peter's as beau-tiful a cemetery as any in the country of its size.

His a centery as any in the country of its size. His Lordship the Bishop and all present at the meeting expressed the utmost satisfac-sion at the work which has already been per-formed; and after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the active interest he has taken in the work the meeting adjourned. The following is a copy of the financial statement:

statement: Receipts and Disbursements for Eight Months, ending 30th April, 1893. DR.

Subscriptions Work at Cemetery Sale of Lots Interests on Deposits. 2 90

 CR.
 227-63

 J. M. Cousins & Son (Wind mill)
 328-00

 M Luwood, fencing.
 76-30

 Ferguson Bros., lumber
 10-00

 D. Fraser, canvas
 15-9

 J. J. Anderson, account
 2-65

 J. Cowan & Co.
 19-23

 Stevens & Burns, iron fittings
 13-85

 Wages to worknee
 16-06

SEPARATE SCHOOL WORK.

CR.

His explanations were so successful that when he rose to go the sick man asked him to come again the next day. After a few visits the old gardener

BERLIN. The RECORD takes great pleasure in publishing the following remarks : they were developed from our correspondent last week, in the remarks in the second s

BERLIN.

ers.

A TRUE STORY FOR MAY.

It was a lovely morning in early May.

Two little girls were roaming about in the suburban park of a Canadian city. They were busily gathering green leaves, with here and there a fragrant Mayflower from the moss at the foot of the old gnarled trees.

A hurried glance in the direction of the sun, which was rapidly increasing in brightness, showed that it was almost school time, and so, with a longing backward glance at the woody nook, they retraced their steps to the highroad and ran merrily along towards the city. "It's too bad we towards the city. "It's too bad we couldn't get more flowers," said the the two ruefully, as she t the green leaves. "If we elder of

glanced at the green leaves. "If we could only place a lovely bunch of real flowers before the Blessed Virgin's statue every day this month, I should

be so glad. Before her companion had time to answer, a pleasant voice called out : "Well! little girls, where are you "Well! little girls, where are you going with the leaves? Cowe into my garden and I'll give you some flowers to put with them." It was an old man who spoke, and as the delighted little girls followed him into his well-stocked flower-garden, he picked a large bunch of bright-hued spring flowers, and handed them to the happy children, saying: "Every morning when you're passing I'll have a nice

when you're passing I'll have a nice bunch ready for you." The little ones were over joyed, and hurried off with their treasure, after thanking their new friend most cordially. And every morning after that, there he stood at the gate of his little garden with the promised blossoms. One day he asked : "What do you

do with your flowers?" "We give them to Our Lady.

" What Lady?" "The Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God. We put them before her statue.

"Well, I don't know anything about that ; but if the flowers please you, you're welcome to them. And the bright many colored spring

blossoms were followed by the fragrant June roses, and those by the rich hues of the autumnal plants, and the bouquet was always ready and always composed of the richest and most frag-rant blossoms. Even in winter some delicately nurtured house plants sup-the death of her husband, of see-

whined :

was ready for baptism, and when the ceremony was over his wife said : "Father, the old man and I have travelled the same road these forty years, and I don't want this to come between us so near the end, and you had better instruct me too, and I'll be baptized as soon as you think I know

enough. Thus did Our Lady reward an act of kindness done her.

ST. MONICA-MAY 4th.

St. Monica is a type of Christian womanhood, which affords to many a wife and mother a subject for imitation as well as for deep consolation. To conform to the wishes of her

parents, Monica married Patricious, a pagan, much against her natural liking. The union of a Christian naiden with an idolatrous husband, however strange it may appear to us, was not prohibited by the Church in the early centuries, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the times. In those days of Christian ferver such

marriages usually resulted in the conversion of the husband to Christianity. Monica overcame her natural dislike for Patricious in order to gain his soul to God.

A piety less than hers would scarcely have borne all the discomforts and weariness of such an ill-assorted union, but she bore them in such a way as to merit a place among the saints.

Her husband, besides having a dis agreeable and passionate temper, was a man of dissolute life and failing in the fidelity he owed to his gentle wife. Great, however, as were his excesses she never reproached him, but ever treated him with a sweet and tender affection. She resolved to win him to better ways by a life of perfect conformity to his wishes, whenever her duty to God did not interfere.

Passionate as he was, he never illreated her, much to the astonishment of her young friends, who often bore the marks of their pagan husbands anger on their disfigured visages Blame your own tongues for it, ' she would say to them when they com-plained to her of injuries received. She

herself never reasoned with her hus-band until his anger was over. For seventeen years Monica prayed for the conversion of Patricious. She spoke little, never preached, loved much and prayed always ;" and at last her patience and perseverance were rewarded, and he received Christian

baptism. A few months afterwards he died, and she mourned him long and deeply, forgetting his faults and remembering only the loving sympathy which had existed between them since

his conversion. St. Monica had three children-Augustine, the great saint and doctor of the Church; Navigius, who led a pious and examplary life ; and Per-petua, who also walked in the footsteps of her saintly mother. Augustine, however, was for many years the source of deepest sorrow to his mother. The eldest of her little family, talented far above the ordinary level of youths she saw him plunge into every excess of vice and error. But she never ceased imploring the divine mercy, and, after countless prayers and tears for her erring son, she had the

pions. Now Monica's life-work was

over, and she was soon called to re-

who sorrow over the errors and ex-cesses of a dearly loved husband or

child, remember that God can refuse

nothing to patient, persevering prayer! Pray in silence and perse-

verance until God rewards you as He

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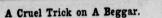
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TORONTO.

rewarded Monica.

ceive her eternal reward. O, you

plied a bunch of rich coloring to honor ing Augustine reconciled to God and commencing that life



C. C. RICHARDS & Co, Gentlemen,—The top of my head was bald for several years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had. MRS. ALBERT MCKAY, Wheatly River, P. E. I. A beggar accosted a gentleman and "I'm paralyzed in both me 'ands, mister, an' can't work, for I can't

spare me a trifle, mister ?" "I'm deaf," replied the gentleman. I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found. MRS, C. ANDERSON. Stahley Bridge, P. E. I. "You better write down what you want to say. Here's a pencil and a piece of

paper," "Deaf, is 'e ?" thought the beggar. "Then 'e didn't 'ear about the paralvsis."

So he wrote down : "I've got a wife an' six children starvin' at home, mister. I've bin out o' work for six months, an' ham in a drefful state of destertushun.

He handed the paper to the gentle-man, who read it and said : "I thought you said you were paralyzed in both hands and couldn't grasp

anything ; and yet you can write. "Did-didn't yer say yer was deaf stammered the beggar, who now really did feel paralyzed. "Yes, to find out if you were an im

postor, which you are, as I supposed,"

replied the gentleman. "Well, of all the bloomin' frauds, yer the biggest !" exclaimed the beg-gar. "The hidea of yer sayin' yer was deaf, and tryin' to impose on a poor feller.

And he shuffled off, sniffing the air with righteous indignation.



Sold by W. T. Strong, London THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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SALE OF 150 MOST DESIRABLE

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BY AUCTION.

THE HONORABLE JOHN CARLING HAS instructed A. B. Powell, of the Real Estate and Fire Insurance Exchange, 437 Richmond street, to offer for sale by Public auction, on Thursday, June 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, all that valuable land remaining unsold, know as Carling's Heights. This property will be sold in building lots according to the plan which may be seen at the office of the under-signed, 437 Richmond street. TERMS ON SALE. One-fifth of the purchase money in one month from the day of sale, the remainder to be secured by morigage, payable in five equal annual installments, with interest at six per cont.

CATHER DAMEN'S LECTURES. One of the most instructive and useful pamph-lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible." "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any ad-dress on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Rev. Father Harnois, O.M. I. 196 Wilbrod street. Ottawa, or to Thoos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

annual installments, with interest as six per-cent. The attention of the citizens of London and the surrounding vicinity is specially called to this important sale of real estate, as it offers the last opportanity of procuring a choice building lot in one of the healthiest residen-tial parts of the city. The street cars ran to within a tew minutes? walk of any of the 150 iots. Satisfactory arrangements can be made regarding first payment by purchasers who may erect resi-dences.

For further particulars apply to the under-

A. B. POWEL Real Estate and Fire Insurance Exchange,

ichmond St. Los

The undersigned will receive tenders, to addressed to them, at their office in the Parlia-ment buildings. Toronto, and marked "lenders-for coal." up to noon on Friday, the 30th day of May, 1893, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheeds of the institu-tions named below, on or before the 15th day of July next, except as regards the coal for the Central prison and London asylum, as noted: ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal-1,109 tons large egg size, 125 tons stove size, 75 tons nut size, 459 tons Straitsville lump, soft coal.

VOLUME XV.

For the CATHOLIC R Nature's Myste What a wonderful thing is the With its ever surging tide, Its billows, tossing in seething While onward its waters glide

Resplendent in beauty its wav All bathed in a golden glow— When a sudden breath will cru 'Neath the keel of relentless wa There are quicksands and she depths. That no mortal can e'er descry. And beneath the bright cross

waves Dismal wrecks of the Past ma

is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that won-

MAY 27, 1893.

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which is now in high

repute the world over.

"CAUTION."-Beware of substitutes Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and \$1.00.

Margaret L. Shepherd

THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the essociation. It lought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well-meaning Protes-tant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 centares stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; find by the hundred. 3 cents. Address, Thewas COFFEY, CATHOLIC KECORD Office, London, Ontario.

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FATHER DAMEN'S LECTURES.

Scott's

derful

There are hidden springs of b Down many fathoms below, And anon, to the surface they Of joy, or of dire woe. There are buried Joys of the That lie in the deepest caves, Kept young and fair by the co of the gently-rippling waves.

There are buried Hopes, th

seas of Youth, with full-set sails, With joyous music and bann Waved aloft by the perfumed And now in the deep they I But a rich and undying pe Exhales from the beauty

And is wafted afar from th

Oh ! a wonderful thing is t With its springs of deep ly With its laughing waves, breath, And the drifting wrecks b

LECTURE BY REV. BERLIN Bible Reading-Venera

Their Pictures an Reported for the CATH

> From newspapers pamphlets and from co neighbors of different can learn that many I well-informed, have eous ideas about the C its doctrines and pra these have lately bee misrepresented that

duty to explain them taken as an acknowle really hold doctrines a to practices falsely att 1. The first questi answer is: What do in regard to the Bible

Answer : We belie

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(Pet. ii., 3, 6.)

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Answer: Protest

Wages to workmen 176 06 P Gleason 7 mos salary to 31 March 280 00 Cash in bank 47 47

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called away by death within the short space of one week. This unfortmate circumstance did not prevent him finishing a complete diplomatic course of studies, after which he turned his attention to the teacher's pro-fession, in the event of not being able to realize, on account of pecuniary circum-stances, the dream of his youth. In looking back through the mazy labyrinth of more than thirty years, we behold this ambitious young man bidding adieu to the sombre resting-place of the mortal remains of a beloved father and mother, who were snatched from their promising family in life's most ardent hour, to sisters and brothers, to home, the very name of which makes every chord of the human heart vibrate the sweet music of youthful reminiscences. He left the sumny shores of France to seek in another land a bright future which his fruitful imagination painted in glowing colors and which seemed to be denied him at home. After many circumstances which would take too long to mention, he entered the college of the Oblate Fathers, Ottawa, where, after a few years of assiduous labor, he com-pleted his theological course and was ordained priest, the 18th of June, 1865. He was ap-pointed to the parish of Kentrew, July 1st of the same year, as assistant priest to Kev. Father Bouvier. In April, 1866, he was named parish priest. It is in the little town of Renfrew, with its vast surroundings, that we should follow this noble missionary priest during the twenty eight years of his sacedustal life, if we desire to have an adequate account of his unflinehing devotedness and zealous love for his God and for the salvation of his fellow-beings. Can we calculate the good done by him in his confidential relations with his parishioners as conlessor, as spiritual and temporal adviser, as consoler of the afflicted, as father of the morals of a poople dear to his priestly heart? No if or the silent and lasting good operated in the secret reces es of the sould by the noble inducence of the priest can only be justly appreciated by Him who s

happiness. If no monument be two ever created to the memory of the departed priest, surely the grateful sentiments of an educated youth will form one that the corroding hand of time will never crumble into dust! Our beloved pastor, tried to follow closely in the footsteps of his Divine Master and model, Jesus Christ, and, like Him, he often-yes, very often-drank copious dranghts from the litter chalke of affiction. His lofty apprings for the good of his people fre-quently met with opposition that required a

the Queen of Heaven.

It was the Feast of Our Lady's \$1276 6 Assumption, the titular feast of the Cathedral. This year it was cele-brated with unusual magnificence, and PRESENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DR. DR. E. Leonard & Sons, account 35 87 Wages of workmen, due 16 52 P. Gleason salary for April 40 00 priests from all parts of the diocese,

as well as several strangers who were spending a few weeks in the cool climate of the north, \$92 3 CR. 47 47

\$1276 6

after escaping from the intense heat of the Southern States, were present \$44 92 Labolity balance \$41.92We the undersigned have examined the above statement, have checked the Treasurer's books, compared same with vouchers and find them correct as above set forth. Auditors $\{J, S, D, DROMGOLE,$ London, Ont., 15th May, 1883.

at the celebration. One of the latter-Rev. Father, N-

who was in ill health, feeling too fatigued to attend the ceremonies, London, May 25.—Oats fell to \$1.02 to \$1.05 per cental from \$1.06 early in the morning. Wheat was steady, at \$1.0 to \$1.12. Veal was steady, at to 6e per pound by the carcass. Mutton was scarce, at 7 to 9e a pound by the carcass. Spring lambs si to \$1.01 aplece, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per quarter. Beef, \$5.50 to \$7 per ewt. Fowls, bee q pair. Spring chicken, \$0 to 90c a pair. Butter, 15 to 18c a pound. Eggs, 10 to 12c per dozen. Good potatoes advanced to \$1.30 per dozen. The market was full of young pigs, and they could be bought at all prices, trout \$3 to \$6 a pair. Hay, \$7 to \$8.50 per doz. having said Mass at an early hour, strolled off in the direction of the Park. On the way, feeling thirsty, he stopped at the door of a cottage to ask for a drink of water. While he was awaiting an answer to his knock, he stood admiring the little garden which bloomed with a profusion of the loveliest flowers.

Not many seconds elapsed before an ton. Toronto, May 25.—Flour,—Straight roller 32.90 to 33.201 extra, 32.65 to 32.70, Wheat, white, 67 to 68c; No. 2, spring, 68c to fice red winter, 67 to 68c; goose, 62 to 65; No. 1 Man, hard, 87 to 88c; No. 2, 85c to 86; No. 3, 81 to 32.25 frosted No. 1, 70 to 71c; pens, No. 2, 85 to 69 barley, No. 1, 41c to 42; No. 2, 37 to 374c; No. 3, extra, 31 to 35c; No. 3, 30c to 32. Oats, No. 2, 37 to 38c. elderly woman appeared, and, at his request, brought him a glass of clear, cool water. Seeing on her face the traces of recent tears, he said kindly :

"My good woman, you seem in trouble ; can I be of any service to you ?"

Bursting into a flood of tears, the woman answered : "My poor husband is very sick, and I fear he is going to

"May I see him ?"

"Certainly, sir, if you will be so good.

Father N- went in, and after a few minutes' conversation with the sick man, asked :

"What religion do you profess ?"

Latest Live Stock Markets. EAST NUTPALO. EAST NUTPALO. To all solid. Shrep and Lamba - Ten cars on sale; 15c to 20c bihner; fair 63-pound lambs sold at 45.75 per eview while light, ordinary to 57 pound state-fel lambs sold down to 55 and 96; common to fair spromeer, good lots selling at 55.40 to 85 60. Hogs - Fifteen cars on sale; orders were in for the lighter weights and fair weight Yorkers; and hig from 10 to 15c lower than yesterday; ratchest Yorkers of 190 to 195 pounds sold at 16.75 to 57.80; mostly at the inside figures, with lighter weights and pizs at 67.70 generally; roughs sold at 85.50 to 85.75; a Tew choice ones at 87; stags, 85.25 to 85.56. "Well, sir, I've never belonged to any Church. In England, where I come from, I went sometimes to one and sometimes to another, but here I've never gone anywhere. That worried me a little too, for the bible tells us that unless a

man is baptized he cannot be saved ; but there are so many different relig-ions all calling themselves right, that I don't know what parson to ask to baptize me." "Well," said the good Father, "I'm a Catholic priest, and I'll give you some information about the Church Christ built on a rock." man is baptized he cannot be saved ;

431 1 was to place him foremost in the army of the saints and the Church cham

TO ARTISTS.

TO ARTISIS. THE Government of Canada propose erecting in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, a bronze statue, nine teet high (9), of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Artists are invited to submit models, 2ft 3 in. in height, which must be accompanied with proposals for the bronze statue complete. A premium of five hundred dollars will be para the artist whose model and proposal are accepted. \$300.00 will be paid for the model con-sidered next in order of merit, and \$200.00 for the 3rd successful model. The models must be delivered to the Departi-ment of Public Works, Ottawa, on or before the lat day of November next, and the prefi-ium models will remain the property of the Department. The others will be returned to the artists, if they so express their desire when submitting them. On application at the office of the High Com-missioner of Canada, No. 10 Victoria Chambers, 10 And the Serestary of the Department of Pathe de Rome, Paris, Direction Generale des sels, and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada. E, F, E, ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa April 10th, 182. Totawa April 10th, 182.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa April 17th, 1893. 761-2

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 155 QUEEN'S AV 5. Defective vision, impaired hearing nasal extarrh and troublesome throats. Eyed issted, diasses adjusted Hours. 12 1n 4

to 3se. Ottawa, May 25.—Potatoes remain firm at 5.1.0. Butter sells freely at 15c per 1b for tub up to 22 for good prints. Rhubard, 35c per doz. bunches. Oats and peas are the principal grains, the former still steadily rising, as high as 45c per bushel being asked this morning Hay was plentiful and consequently ch-aper. good Timothy changing hands at e0.00 in some cases. THE HURON AND ERIR Loan & Savings Company

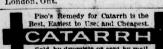
ESTABLISHED' 1864. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000

Paid up Capital, - - - 1,300,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - 626.000 J. W. LITTLE. · Prosiden JOHN BEATTIE, · Vice-President

DEFOSITS of \$1 and upwards received at highest currant rates. DEBENTURES issued, payable in Cap ada or in England, Executors and trues tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of the company. the deba nurses of this company. MONEY LOANED on montgages of rea

estate. MORTGAGES purchased. G. A. SOMERVILLE,

MANAGER London, Ont.



Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM.

TENDERS FOR COAL

Hard coal--2,125 tons large egg sixe, 150 tons tove size, 25 tons soft coal.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.

Hard coal—2,500 tons large egg size, 255 tons gg size, 190 tons stove size, 100 tons nut size, 5 tons soft coal. Of the 2,500 tons 800 tons may not be required till January, 1894.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

Hard coal--1,800 tons large erg size, 165 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size, 15 tons chest-nut size.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Hard coal-1,775 tons small egg size, 250 tons stove size, 86 tons chestnut size. Soft coal-1,00 tons Reynoldsville, 300 tons Reynoldsville at pump house, 50 tons grate coal.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal-2,200 tons large egg size, 100 tons

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

Soft coal – Select lump, Straitsville, pre-ferred, 2,000 tons; 50 tons hard coal, nut size. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 100 tons during September, October, November, Decem-ber and January hext.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Hard coal-Large erg size, 700 tons : 81 tons small egg size ; 15 tons store size ; 30 tons No. 4 size ; 4 tons soft lump. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT-FOR J.

Hard coal-Egg size, 15) tons; 15) tons stove size; 15 tons chestaut siz; 5 tons grate coal. MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO.

Size; 15 tons chestaut siz; 1 stons grate coar.
 MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO.
 Hard coal-525 tons small egg size 150 tons store size.
 The hard coal to be Pitston. Scranton, Lack-awanna, or Loyal Stock. Tenderers are to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal diversity of the same, and, if required, will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal diversity is to be received for screenings devertized for at the soveral institution.
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R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES NOXON. Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. Parliament buildings, Toronto, May 13, 1893.

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" Has he had a doctor ?" No. He doesn't want a doctor."