# Catholic Record.

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

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## An Unpublished Posm by Father

The following note from an esteemed friend fully explains itself. We pubfish the poem with pleasure which will be doubly enhanced if it should transpire that it has indeed not heretofore been published. It is a most charming specimen of the wierdly beautiful style of the mystic singer who peacefully

sleeps under the Southern skies where

this was written:

March 22, 1892.

Editor Union and Times:

Many years ago, while residing under the bright sumy skies of the aroma-laden Southfand, I became possessed of a copy of the enclosed lines, written by the southern poet, Father Ryan, whilst on a visit to Biloxi, Miss. As far as my knowledge goes the lines have never been printed. They were written by the poet-priest in honor of a young friend of his—the child of one of Ireland's famed patriot-poets of the memorable Forty-eight period, and who slumbers now peacefully hear the banks of the "Father of Waters" in the quiet graveyard of Baton Rouge, La.,—far from his own loved island home, of which, in his exile, he had dreamed and sung, and had so loved with a burning, devoted love says in one of his songs:

"Earth's latest wish shall be,

"Earth's latest wish shall be, As I soar beyond the sea, Green Erin dear, to thee, adieu."

If you see fit to publish these lines of Father yan, you will confer a favor on one of his lmirers. HUGH DE TYRCONNELL.

In the eclipses of your soul and when you cry
"Oh God! give more of rest and less of night!"
My words may re t you—and perhaps a light
Shall fash from them bright o'er thy spirits sky.

Then think of me as one who passes by,
A brief few hours—a golden August day;
We meet, we speak—I pass fore'er away.
Let every word of mine be golden ray
fo brighten thy eclipses, and then wilt pray
That he who passes thee shall meet thee yet
In the "Beyond" where souls may ne'er forget

Child of the heart of a child of sweetest song! The poet's blood flows through thy fresh pur

strains?
Dost ever hear
Dost ever hear
ournful times, with inner ear
strange sweet cadence of thy father's
rhymes?

Child of a child of art which Heaven doth give
To few, to very few as unto him,
His songs are wandering o'er the world, but live
In his child's heart in 8 me place lone and
dim;
And nights and days
With vestal's eyes and soundless sighs
Thou keepest watch above the father's lays.

Child of a dreamer of dreams all unfulfilled— (And thou art, child, a living dream of him)— Dost ever feel thy spirit all enthrilled With his lost dreams when summer days are

with his lost dreams when su mare days are dim; When suns go down — Thou song of the dead singer, Dost sigh at eve and grieve O'er the brow that paled before it wore the crown?

Child of the patriot! ah! how he loved his land And how he moaned o'er Erin's ev'ry wrong! Child of the singer! he swept with purest hand The octaves of all agonies until his song Sobbed o'er the sea—And now thro' thee It cometh to me L'ke a shadow song from some Gethsemane.

Child of the wanderer! and his heart the shrine Where three loves blended into only one— His God's, thy Mother's and his Country's—and

tis thine
To be the living ray of such a sun;
His genius gleams,
My child, within thee,
And dim thy dreams
As stars on the midnight sea.

Child of the father! I have read his songs— Thou art the sweetest song he ever sung. Peaceful as psalms, but when his country's rongs of o'er his heart he stormed—and he was

young;
He died too soon
So men will say;
Before he reached fame's noon.
His songs are letters in a book—thou art their
ray.

### -A. J. Ryan. CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic News.

Whilst denouncing some of the crying evils of the day, such as intemper ance and the train of misfortunes it entails; the exposure and sale of obscene pictures and periodicals; gambling and gambling houses, and their fated consequences to the young, we must not forget the exposure and publication of pool-selling lists. It would be difficult to estimate the number of criminals it makes among clerks and ambitious but foolish young men. A desire to make money faster than by lawful means has led more than one unfortunate to "borrow" his employ er's funds and try his luck in the pool The result is invariably adverse and is followed by the ruin and disgrace of honest and respectable Let young men beware of the pool room.

The labors and writings of Cardinal Gibbons are bearing fruit. The Mirror says: "From the statistics of chancery we have obtained the reliable information that out of an aggregate of about 9,000 baptisms in the Archdiocese of Baltimore last year, 665 were those of converts. The baptisms of converts at the cathedral alone throughout the year usually number about 25 per cent. of the whole; while in the English-speaking churches of the Archdiocese from 8 to 10 per cent. of the confirmations are those of con-These are hopeful facts, and, believing that to a considerable degree they correspond to similar facts elsewhere throughout the country, we are happy to lay them before our readers.'

n many of the Anglican dioceses of England prayers for the faithful departed are now publicly offered up in the churches. It is time this thoughless old Protestant Rachel were weeping a little for her children who are But she need not refuse to be departed in the Anglican communion

For a potentate who is fictioned to hold no power, an extraordinary attention is paid to the sayings and to instruct the people in their political doings of the Holy Father. The Pope duty, to prevent them from being duped is nobody according to some modern philosophers, yet for a nobody he as they understood, prevailed. That wields a marvellous influence. His is what the London ministers did. counsels are hearkened to, and his are hearkened to, and his denounced and another praised when mighty. From the nearest habitable points to the North Pole away to tropic if offence there be? Because one set points to the North Pole away to tropic if offence there be? Because one se Hindostan, in Republican America as are Protestant and the other Catholic. in Monarchical Europe, his voice That is the secret of it all. is as the voice of a ruler, and his Boston Pilot. weight always counts, although he has no army of serried columns at his day the shamrock which was presented back, and his exchequer is supplied him by the Very Rev. Prior Glynn, the from the doles of the faithful. Even projector of the St. Patrick's National out of his comparative poverty he is Memorial Church in Rome. enabled to be munificent, and we read that on the last anniversary of his election to Peter's Chair he dispensed alms in the form of pensions to necessitous and meritorous priests, rendered aid to indigent families of Rome, and liberally contributed to the economic kitchens from which so many hungry mouths are fed.

Buffalo Union and Times.

There was a time when Lent came and passed without exciting any interest in Americans. That was when Catholics were few and despised and had their poor churches in alleyways. Now the whole American world gets ready for the Catholic season. Fashion gives up its balls and dinners, theatre managers reduce their expenses to meet reduced receipts, the commercial world of dry goods and bonbons leaves the market to the fish vendor, the poet tunes his lyre to the psalm Miserere, and all classes crowd the churches to hear sermons, pray and be regenerated. This change has been brought about without noise. Catholics simply observed Lent and non-Catholics observed them. Result, the non-Cath olic world has adopted an essentially Catholic season with all its practice of fasting and prayer. What conso-We have but to uphold our faith, practice it steadily, apply its principles with courage to our present circumstances, root out the abuses existing among us, and the world ety. The despatch, manifestly outside will imitate what it cannot spired by the Ulster Orange b help but admire.

Irish World.

Despatches from England report that the miners' strike has developed tremendous and alarming proportions. Not only are the mines of the country closed but the shutting off of the supply of coal is fast closing factories on all sides, and several hundred thousand people are without employment in con-So strong is the feeling of sequence. So strong is the feeling of sympathy between the workers in the various industries that these sacrifices are made cheerfully and the losses endured without complaint in order to bring the necessary influence to bear upon the coal operators to concede the demands of the miners. Several cities and towns in the neighborhood of the mines draw their supply of water from the mining pumps, and the miners re fuse to permit the operation of the pumps until their case shall have been acted upon. At the same time, the distress of the colliers in many places, where they have been living from hand to mouth on their scanty wages, is said to be most deplorable, and thus each side is expecting to win in the our notice during the past month is test of endurance through the losses that published in the South African each side is expecting to win in the and wretchedness it may be able to inflict on the other. Many a workman in England to-day, as well as many in style that one's only regret is that his all walks, regrets the loss of the vener able and saintly arbitrator, Cardinal Manning, whose grandeur of character never shone with a purer lustre than following: when on his tireless mission of pleadtogether, to control their tempers, to conciliate, to harmonize, to work hand dinner of the Metaphysical Society in hand for the common good.

place in this emergency?

Boston Republic. The Non-Conformist activity in the recent contest over the London county council candidates has attracted wide spread comment and speculation both sters, deacons and laymen struggled Magee. on the side of the progressists or anti-A Congregationalist organ speaks of the struggle thus: other was Cardin entered the arena in the name of their its social power. It is a choice between private selfishness and public welfare; between a chivalrous care for the poor and him that hath no helper and the sordid avarice of the enormously wealthy; between temperance and intemperance, between purity and spectacle is now presented. The most impurity, between economic justice and injustice, between light and more arrogant of the higher critics. darkness, between God and Bellone of them makes this short arguial." Thus does this religious journal ment: 'When the higher critics find justify the prominence of the parsons in British politics. Now, if the 'Christ was mistaken here.' It appears some activity or anything approaching it were displayed by Catholic clergymen there would be a public outcry. We all remember how savagely the Irish clergy were assailed, because they antered into the residual elements. We would like the antered into the residual elements.

TO A PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.

An Uapublished Posm by Father
Ryan.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Buffalo

Boston Pilot. Pope Leo XIII. wore on St. Patrick's Even projector of the St. Patrick's National

In an article in the Paris Eclair "General" Booth's daughter, the woman who calls herself "La Marechale," says that the ministers of every American church to which she went asked her to step into the pulpit, and that she was the first woman who had addressed a congregation in these places. Said Mr. Rudyard Kipling in naughty moment:

"Lest some should think this story true, I'll merely mention I Evolved it lately. 'Tis a most Unmitigated misstatement."

A cablegram of the 21st inst. tells of n "outrage" on freedom of speech in reland. "For over a year," it says, 'Rev. Mr. Hallowes, a Protestant Ireland. minister, had been persistently carry ing on a series of outdoor services in Arklow, under great difficulties. The Catholics, who are largely in the majority, have interfered with the majority, have interfered meetings, and Hallowes has often been pelted with mud, and otherwise maltreated. Endeavors to have the offenders punished have been without There is another side to this Mr. Hallowes persistently story. chooses for the scene of his outdoor ser vices the front of Catholic churches and chapels, and for the time, the dis persing of the congregation after Mass. In fact, he does all he can to provoke the Catholics to some overt act of hostility; and if he has succeeded, he has but gratified his desire for notori reports an attack by the Catholics on Mr. Hallowes the previous Sunday, with the ludicrously improbable state ment that the Irish constabulary joined in it! The manufacturer of that story evidently is not acquainted with the character of Mr. Balfour's janissaries

Ave Maria. Interesting information on the subect of American converts to the Church is furnished by the Catholic Mirror Our contemporary learns from the statistics of chancery that out of an aggregate of about nine thousand baptisms in the Archdiocese of Baltimore last year, six hundred and sixty-five were those of converts. This result, if not surprising, is at least gratifying; and if the same or an approximate percentage is maintained in the remaining eighty archdioceses and dioceses of the country, it is clear that the eyes of our llow-citizens are becoming opened to the fact that there is no position logically tenable between Protestantism and Infidelity.

One of the most enjoyable sketches | cally divided into three districts. of Cardinal Manning that has come to Magazine, writen by its reverend editor. Father Kolbe has so bright a sketch is not thrice its actual length. From a number of anecdotes related of the deceased prelate, we quote the "Cardinal Manning was not without a keen and trenchant ing with contending interests to come humor when he cared to use it. Once, when it was his turn to preside at the Is society which I believe resulted in the there no one in all England to take his establishment of the Nineteenth Cen tury, and which numbered Mr. Huxley and other prominent non-Christians among its members, but whose aim was the discussion of philosophical truth from every point of view,—the Cardinal had on his right and left the in religious and political circles. Min-two Anglican Bishops, Ellicott and As dinner was about to com mence, these two with exceedingly bad taste stood and looked at each other, as if to ask which of the two to say grace. Whereupon the Cardinal quietly observed : 'Sit down, Master, and have lent a vastly higher my lords. I never say grace in meaning to the fray. The Christian conscience has revealed something of oughly deserved double-edged cut and thrust I do not remember. anecdote apocryphal; for the Cardinal

told it to me himself. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The following from the Methodist Christian Advocate: "A suggestive Christian Advocate: relentless infidels are applauding the

of private judgment-the ipse dixit

judgment? Antigonish Casket.

While Irishmen and their descendants throughout the Dominion, as in all countries where they are found, were celebrating St. Patrick's day, a member of the House of Commons at bearing the rich Celtic name of McCarthy, was presenting to the House a bill whose object is to deprive his fellow-citizens in a part of the Dominion with whose affairs he has nothing to do, of rights which the high flourishing state of religion there constitution guarantees to them. vexes the patriotic soul of this wouldbe great statesman that the Frenchspeaking inhabitants of the North-West Territories should be allowed the privilege of addressing the courts or the Legislature in their own language; and that the Catholics there should have the right, in common with their Protestant neighbors, of teaching their children their religion in their own schools-that religion which has been the solace and the glory of the noble but persecuted race which has had the doubtful honor of producing him. The Dominion Parliament has seen fit to safeguard the rights of the minority in the Territories, just as the Imperial Parliament, at the in-stance of the framers of Confederation, same of the framers of Confederation, saw fit to safeguard those of the respective minorities of Quebec and Ontario, by withholding from the majority the power of infringing upon them. It is unfortunate that this precaution should have been necessary—as in the gaze of Quebec it was sary-as in the case of Quebec it probably was not; for no one in that province has ever proposed to deprive the minority of their rights—but the history of the world demonstrates the fact of its necessity; and the sub-sequent history of the neighboring province of New Brunswick confirms it. Tis sad that the strong will oppress the weak; but since 'tis so, we must legislate in accordance with the fact. Thank Providence, the Dominion Parliament has too strong a sence of justice to make it possible

ever honor attaches to the fomenter of national and religious discord, for his pains. SCOTLAND'S SORROW. The Head of Her Catholic Hierarchy Claimed by Death.

to fear for the result. Dalton Mc-Carthy will have his labor, and what-

Smith, D. D., Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, whose demise was announced by the cable the other day, the Scottish hierarchy has lost one of the two metropolitans who were raised to Archiepiscopal rank by Pope Leo XIII., when that Pontiff, fourteen years ago the present month, restored to the Scottish Church the episcopacy she had lacked for some three hundred years. Archbishop Smith, who was in his sixty-fourth year at the time of his death, was formerly the Vicar-General of the Metropolitan See over Most Rev. John Strain, who was the first incumbent of the restored See Prior to 1878 Scotland was ecclesiasti eastern district comprised the sixteen astern counties of the country, from the south side of the river Dee (includ ing the parish of Banchory-Ternan the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in clusive; the western district took in the counties of Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Inverness (South), with the Western Isles, Lanark, Renfrew and Wigten; and the northern district comprised the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland and the northern division of Invernesshire. Each of these three divisions was governed by a Bishop who took his title from some See in par tibus, that of Monsignor Strain, the predecessor of Archbishop Smith, and the first Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Ediburgh, being Bishop of Abila. Of the three districts the western one was the most important, having nearly double the number of clergy to be found in the eastern one, which, in its turn, was twice as well supplied with priests as the northern district. the statistics of 1875, three years before the Pope restored the Scottish hierarchy, we learn that in the western district there were 133 priests and 109 churches, chapels and stations; in the eastern district the corresponding figures were 70 and 78, and in the northern one 32 and 49. THE LAMENTED PIUS IX.,

in his closing years, was preparing to re-establish the Scotch hierarchy, and one of the first acts of his successor, the present Pontiff, was to give back to Scotland her long absent hierarchy. By letters bearing the date of March 4, 1878, Leo XIII. thus created the Metropolitan See, which is now mourning for the death of its beloved Archbishop: "Recalling to mind the illustrious records of the Church of St. Andrew's, and taking into account the present chief city of the said kingdom, and weighing other considerations, we have

granted to it by our predecessor, Sixtus
IV., of venerable memory: and we
assign to it, by virtue of our Apostolic
authority, four Sees, namely, Aberbeen, Dunkeld, Whithorn or Galloway, Argyll and the Isles." As these four Sees comprise all the dioceses that exis in Scotland to day, it follows that the Archdiocese of Glasgow, the other Scotch Metropolitan See, has no suffragans; and the Holy Father, in the letters already quoted from, thus defines the position of its incumbent: 'In regard to the See of Gladgow, con sidering the antiquity, importance and nobility of that city, and especially the

in, and the Archiepiscopal pre-omi-nence conferred upon it by Innocent VIII., we have thought proper to give its Bishep the name and justifia of an Archbishep; in such manner, however, that, until it shall have been otherwise ordained by us or by our successors, he shall not receive, beyond the preroga-tive of the name and henor, any right proper to a true Archbishop and Metro-politan. We also ordain that the Archbishop of Glasgow, so long as he be without suffragans, shall be present with the other Bishops in the Provin cial Synod of Scotland."

It will thus be seen that the Scottish hierarchy presents features which are, we think, unparalleled in any Englishspeaking Catholic country. Possessed of two Archbishops, it has in reality

but one, since the ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW

is only a nominal Metropolitan, having no Bishops subject to his Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, which fact, implying that all the Scottish dioceses are suffragans to St. Andrew's and Edin-burgh, made Monsignor Smith, the lately deceased prelate, the actual Head of the Scotch hierarchy. The See over which Dr. Smith presided for the past ten years or thereabouts, was founded about one thousand years ago, and it continued to be filled by worthy and pious incumbents up to the sixteenth century, when the so called Reforma-tion invading Scotland led to the persecution of Catholicity, which also suffered severely from the political disputes that arose between Elizabeth and Mary and their respective partisans.
The last prelate to occupy the See prior
to its restoration by Leo XIII. was
Archbishop John Hamilton, the eight Metropolitan — there had been, of course, a longer line of Bishops—who was executed at Stirling, April 7, 1571. St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, though it is to-day the leading Scottish See, is by no means the eldest one. That of Glasgow out-ranks it by nearly five hundred years, and probably the most By the death of Most Rev. William ancient See in Scotland is the See of the Isles, which is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who consecrated St. Germanus as its first Bishop about the year 447; and which remained a diocese by itself up to the close of the fourteenth century, when it was united with the diocese of Man, the last Bishop of which, Right Rev.

Roderick Maclean, died in 1553. The first Bishop of Glasgow, which ranks next in antiquity to that of the lsles, was St. Kentigern, who was born passed to his reward three years ago about the year 516, and of whom it is related that, having gone over to Sco land to preach Christianity, and having made many converts in that coun try, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Glasgow by an Irish prelate who was invited over to Scotland for the express purpose of imposing hands on the saint. His diocese is described as being of vast extent, stretching from sea to sea, wild and uncultivated and afford ing continual exercise for his zeal and We are, furthermore, told that piety. We are, fu Bishop Kentigern

in his visitations; that he had to com

TRAVELLED ALWAYS ON FOOT

bat Pelagian errors, and that every Lent he retired from the sight and conversation of men and passed the whole penitential season in fast and prayer. Of the subsequent progres and development of the Scotch Church, since little is authentically known, we may quote the following from the letters of Leo XIII. restoring the Scotch hierarchy: "Although from the middle of the eighth century to the eleventh historical documents concerning the ecclesiastical state of Scotland are almost entirely wanting, still it has been handed down that there were many Bishops in the country, although some of them had no fixed Sees. know from the pages of history that King David founded four bishoprics, Ross, Brechin, Dunkelden and blaine, and we are told that, before him, King Malcolm built the cathedral at Durham and made the abbott of that place Bishop of St. Andrew's—this was probably the origin of the See over which Dr. Smith lately presided—and added the Bishopries of Murray and Caithness to the former four in Scotland. The four bishoprics here alluded to were pro-Glasgow, Edinburgh, the Isles and sorrow to their graves bably and Whithorn or Galloway. The latter See was founded by St. Ninian in the century, and in the life of this saintly prelate it is stated that Scots regard St. Palladius as their first Pope Leo, in his letter, declares that it is known that in the We all remember how savagely the of sense and independence will come trish clergy were assailed, because they entered into the political struggles in Kilkenny, Cork, Carlow and other divisions in which contests occurred. Methodist and all other Protestant of the sense and independence will come weighing other considerations, we have resolved to call forth, as it were from the grave, the said renowned See, and to raise and restore it, with the addition of the title of Edinburgh, to the rank deen, Moray, Brechin, Dumblane, Ross world.

Toward the close of the following century the Scotch hierarchy became extinct. The Metropolitan, as already stated, Most Rev. John Hamilton, the Archbishop of St. Ardrew's, was put to death by royal command at Stirling April 7, 1571. The Archbishop of Glasgow, which had been raised to Metropolitan rank in 1492 by Innocent VIII., Most Rev. James Betoun, went to Paris, where he died April 25. 1603. Right Rev. and Hon. William Gordon, the ordinary of Aberdeen, died in his episcopal city Aug. 6, 1577. and no successor was appointed to him until fourteen years ago. Bishop Creichtoun of Dunkeld died at Edin-burgh in 1585; the name of the last Bishop of Galloway before the restora tion is not recorded, nor the time of his death mentioned, and of the See of Argyll it is stated that Right Rev. James Hamilton was appointed thereto in 1553, but was probably never consecrated. The last Bishop of the Isles was Right Rev. Roderick Maclean, whose death in 1553 has already been alluded to, and of the other dioceses we have no records whatever of their incumbents or the time of their decease.

After the suppression of the Scottish Sees, to provide the Catholics of that country with an episcopal guide Pope Innocent XII., in 1694, the storm of persecution having largely blown over, appointed Right Rev. Thomas Nicholson Vicar-Apostolic of the whole island under the title of Bishop of Perista-chium, in partibus. Benedlet XIII., in 1727, divided Scotland into two vicariates, north and south; and ex actly a century later Lee XII. added another vicariate by dividing the southern one east and west. Thus things remained until 1878, when the present Sovereigh Pontiff, carrying out what he knew to have been the desires of his predecessor, re-estab lished the Scotch hierarchy and divided the country into one honorary bishopric, that of Glasgow, and one Metropolitan and

FOUR SUFFRAGAN SEES. The Metropolitan diocese is the one which is now sorrowing for the death of Archbishop Smith, and the four Suffragan Sees are Aberdeen, Dun-keld, Whithorn or Calloway and Argyll and the Isles. In the Arch-diocese over which Dr. Smith so worth-ity presided, are included the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Hadding-ton, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Rokburgh and the southern part of Fife, which lies to the right of the river Eden; also the county of Stirling, except Baldernock and East Kilpatrick Since its restoration this Metropolitan See has had two incumbents, Dr Strain, who was Vicar-Apostolic of the eastern district before 1878, and Archbishop Smith, who succeeded him about ten years ago. Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, who formerly presided over the western vicariate, survives still, but Bishop McDonald, who was Vicar-Catholicity is making constant pro

gress in Scotland, and every year sees new additions to the number of the priesthood and the churches. After the suppression of the hierarchy for over three hundred years, it naturally requires time for the ancient Church to regain her former influence and prestige. That she will do this in the long run, however, is morally certain, and then her Secs will be more than double their present number, and the incumbent of Glasgow, being supplied with suffragans, will cease to be an honorary Metropolitan solely and be predecessors formerly were, an actual and influential Arch bishop. - Boston Republic,

The Late Henry W. Grady on Strong Drink."

To-night it enters an humble home o strike the roses from a woman's cheek: and to morrow it challenges this Republic in the halls of Congress To-day it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child; and to-morrow levies tribute from the Government There is no cottage in this city humble enough to shut it out. It defies the law when it cannot coerce suffrage. It is the mortal enemy of peace and order; the despoiler of men and terror of women; the cloud that shadows the face of children; the demon that has dug more graves and sent more souls unshrived to judgment than all the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues to Egypt, and all the wars since Joshua stood Jericho. It comes to ruin, and it shall profit mainly by the ruin of your sons and mine. It comes to mislead human souls, and to crush human hearts under its rumbling wheels. It comes to bring gray-haired mothers down in shame to destroy the wife's love into despair. and pride into shame. It comes to still the laughter on the lips of little children. It comes to stifle all the music of the home, and fill it with silence and desolation. ruin your body and mind, to wreck your home, and it knows it must measure its prosperity by the swiftness and certainty with which it wrecks this

Rev. William Hollinshed Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says: 'To Whom it May Concern

'Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I woulhave healthy to tell them of the value of Hood's Earsaperilla. While living in Ohione of my children was greatly

## Afflicted With Boils

g 30 on her limbs, and being unable to I had hear I of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured en tirely. Two years after, another child was affilieted as haddy. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and sought a bottle (on Sunday at that) a helped as were mine. Through a testimofrom all the country, asking if it was a bona file' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

## Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sars parilla. Mild cases of rheumatism has yielded to it. Elliousness and bad liver has been corrected in my own family. This the only patent mo the only patent modeline I have felt like praising. I speak not for C.J. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleams the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity." WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presby-terian church, Sparta, N. J. Hood's Pills cure habitual constination

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4

The New Man at Rossmere.

CHAPTER IX.

A COMMON DANGER. Nothing better emphasizes the fliminess of most social barriers than the fact that in times of grave apprehension they are quickly thrown down or lost sight of, permitting their staunch est upholders to associate with their fellow-beings on tother side of the magic barrier in comfort and safety. sense of a common danger is a bond of temporary union infolding the most incongruous elements of society in one conciliating embrace. As serenely calm as all nature looked on that peace ful April Sabbath, there was already a slow under current of excitement per meating the atmosphere and stirring the sluggish pulses of men with whom the dread but familiar necessity for 'fighting the water " was ever recur No: withstanding the species of Sabbath breaking regularly practiced by the man of the neighborhood, Sunday is more absolutely a day of rest on the plantation homes than it probably is anywhere where people are nominally Christians. In it no manner of work is done by man-servant or maid-servant. Even the day's dinner is generally cooked the Saturday before; not from overscrupulosity touching the Scriptures, but because Sunday is "meetin' day," and cook's prerogative of attendance is not to be lightly interfered with. An occasional sudden call to "hear preaching" in an empty storeroom at the landing or in some neighbor's parlor comprised the white woman's opportunity for divine worship from one year's end to the other in this particular neighborhood, and, meager as the opportunity was, it was a privilege afforded only by the acci-dental straying into the neighborhood of some itinerant preacher. A rest from labor and excess of ennui marked the day for the woman who were de arred the mild diversion of riding to the landing and waiting for the boat. There were some who found it hard to narrow their mental vision down to the ircumscribed limits of four wall and a vard fence: and those passed for the discontented sort, for whose suppression or rebuke almost any measure was illowable, according to public opinion. Perhaps, after all, it was ennui as much as pity for a woman whose lot was cast

in even greater desolation than her own that made Mrs. Southmead ask of Ralston that same morning: "Ursula, do you intend calling on

Ursula looked at her with some surprise, but evident pleasure. "I have only been waiting for you, Aunt Amelia. A call from me would hardly be sufficient, seeing that I have no house to offer her the hospitality of.

"Oh! as far as that goes, I don't uppose it will ever amount to any thing more than a stiff call or two. suppose humanity demands one on our

'I have been thinking a great deal

of her this morning," says 'Sula.
"Why this morning especially?" "When I saw Squire Thorn ride by on his way to the landing, and I knew she was there on that dreary plantaion, with no white face within miles her, my heart went out in pity And she a stranger in a strange land! Unless she is subject to epilepsy is in no immediate danger." Mrs. she is in no immediate danger," Southmead said, comfortably. "And you know it is quite absurd to be ac-" And

crediting any woman who could marry squire Thorn with delicate nerves. We have no means of judging from her standpoint, aunt. She may see more to admire in him than h shows to the world in general.

"Don't! I insist, 'Sula, that you do not try to weave a halo of romance about that crusty old man. But if we are going to call at all, this is as good a time as any. After to-day there'll be no coaxing a pair of mules out of the plow for love or money. And your uncle is already so consumed with anxiety about the levees that there will be no securing him for a driver if we wait much longer. There is an other advantage in going now, it will be impossible for her to return the visit until after the squire is done breaking up; so we will not be rushed into an intimacy that we may not de

sire. "There comes Uncle George now said Sula, turning her head at sound of the iron gate latch dropping. don't like the look on his face. Both women were standing in the

doorway by the time Mr. Southmead reached the steps.

"Well, what about the rivers?" "All rising! Watery prospect ahead! But we're going to fight for the bed of the lake even if the rest of the country has to go under. I've been talking with a lot of fellows out at the landing. We've got to work if we hope to escape.

Then as they all sat down to their cold Sunday dinner, Mr. Southmead gave them more in detail the news he had picked up at the landing.

I would like to have seen Thorn, he said, in conclusion. "I missed him at the landing. He must have "I missed gone home around the other road. The weakest part of the entire levee around the lake is on his place, and if he don't work like all wrath we're bound to go under. I want to offer him some help."

"Will he accept it from a Southmead ?'

"There's no time for childish nonsense now, nor pouting over an

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of mules. Suppose you drive us to Thorndale after dinner. I'm sure I'll never be any more in the notion for it

than I am to-day."

Mr. Southmead assisting, they separ ated to prepare for the undertaking of a call. When, finally, Mrs. South-mead, rustling in the black silk which, like herself, had seen better days, and Mrs. Ralston, daintily fresh in all the appointments of a very simple toilet, reappeared to take their place in the blue-bodied wagon, whose floor was swept and garnished and glorified with the parlor rug and supplied with two chairs, and which Mr. Southmead backed close up to the steps for them to climb into, the incongruity between the conveyance and the conveyed were The handsome master of udicrous. Tievina was enthroned in coroulent dignity on a plank laid across the of the wagon. Two harnessed-scarred mules flapped their long ears dist at this infringement of their holiday leisure, and whisked their short tails in disrespectful resentment as Mr. South mead tightened his hold on the ropebridle reigns, and backed yet closes for his wife's convenience in clamber ing over the tail-board. mead tried to dignify the action of climbing the tail-board as much as posible, but it was an occasion for agility rather than majesty

" All aboard! Git up! The driver flourished his long whip with a resounding crack. The trac chains clanked, the wagon jerked, and the most aristocratic people in the county were off to pay a call, swaying wildly in their untrustworthy chairs, catching frantically at each other, at the wagon's side, at the driver's coat tails, at anything and every thing that promised aid or comfort!

Mr. Southmead glanced back over his shoulder at the limited space in which his wife and niece were swaying like two poor-regulated pendulums, to say with a grin of malice :

"Hope you're not crowded!"
"It is positively disgraceful. I con sider it much more respectable to stay at home forever!" Mrs. Southmead declares between lurches in irrelevant

response. "Remember this is a duty visit auntie," 'Sula responds, in jolting accents, which failed of their soothing intentions by reason of excessive jerki-

"I hope your sublime appreciation of duty will soothe the ache in your ones to-morrow. As for me, I expect to be reduced to pulp long before we get there.

"Everybody ought to know how to ride on horse-back in this country, Mr. Southmead says, with masculin superiority. "Our grandmothers did But the women of to-day are not the creatures to dare and do, that they

"Your grandmothers," says Mrs. Southmead, with jerky asperity, liberally bestowing all the grandmothers on her husband, "did just as we are doing, I presume: they did the best they could under the circumstances. It is astonishing how much credit people that lived a hundred years ago get for every thing they did. I sup-pose my reward will come a hundred war and this ride, with the moral effect of a rebuke to the degeneracy of those times. Mercy, Ursula! if you don't let me hold on to some part of you, you will have nothing but a parcel

broken bones to introduce to your Mrs. "Cleave to each others my dears! In union is strength !" says Mr. Southmead, urging his mules to greater spead in the direction of Thorndale. I will make your agony as brief as

possible, wife. In the meantime, Mrs. Thorn comfortably ignorant of the amount of discomfort she was innocently occasioning her neighbors, was delivering the major's message to her husband,

verbatim. The squire had come home late. She had eaten her dinner alone, and gone back to the big splint-bottomed chair on the gallery, when she saw him come shuffling up the walk. He was tired, and his temper was in no wis improved by the news he had heard at landing touching the river pros-

After five hours of loneliness, Mrs. Thorn was ready to be thankful for any human intercourse. To that, or some reason, more deep-seated, the squire was indebted for an almost cordial reception home. The usual still, cold, imperturbable courtesy of his wife was a greater trial to him than the most vixenish displays of temper would have been. He did not know how to cope with this order of womankind. She rose to meet him, and held out her hand to relieve him of his hat and red cowhide whip. He shambled past her, with that heavy tread, dragging his heels in the fashion that was such a trial to her nerves, and deposited them himself on the pegs in the hall. Agnes watched him in calm indifference. She wondered if he had ever done a spontaneously graceful or gracious thing in his life. He came back to the gallery immediately, mopping his face and neck and wrists with his pocket handerchief. That was the

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Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of the sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense of Agers and Sense now, nor pouting over an sense now, nor pouting of the sense now, nor pouti

antiquated grudge," Mr. Southmead squire's way of getting rid of the dust says, energetically.

"Ursula and I were talking about a visit to Mrs. Thorn just before you come of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for as she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for a she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for a she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the two splint-bottomed chairs for a she looks, Mrs. Thorn, is about the company of the compa Sula and I were talking about a wife indicated, by a motion, the best prejudices. My wife yonder, amiable Mrs. Thorn just before you come of the two splint bottomed chairs for worst, worst of the lot. When Denny is with day, we could get a wagon and a pair and, dragging it close to the gallery of mules. Suppose you drive us to railing, seated himself, elevated his Thorndale after dinner. I'm sure I'll feet to the banister rail, and carefully located in his right cheek a solacing quid of tobacco.

Seeing him finally settled, Mrs.
Thorn conscientiously delivered Major the water.

A grunt, altogether untranslatable into written language, escaped through the squire's grim lips. Then, after quite a pause, he says, ungraciously:

"I suppose the major doesn't think any body's a-watchin' the river but

"He did not impress me as wishin to be officious. You do not like him, I perceive," Agnes says, in that straight forward way of hers that is so discoun

fiting to her husband. "Oh, he'll do well enough for a Yankee! They're bound to show their own importance, or bust. I wonder how they suppose we ever did manage to take care of this country without

"Poorly enough, if one may judge from present appearances," Mrs. Thorn answered, with light contempt, as she turned her gaze away from the morose old man in the chair to the orchard side of the house. The plum blossom and the wisterias were prettier to look at, and less disappointing. Presently she said, in a surprised voice:

"There comes a wagon, and, if am not mistaken, there are white people in it. Ladies, two of them look

Squire Thorn turned his better trained eyes in the same direction. wagon, with white people in it, who might probably be ladies, was well deserving of close scrutiny.
"The Tievina team! and

George! the Tievina people," he said, promptly, with an approach to pleasin his voice, bringing his feet down on the floor.

"Who are the Tievina people? Oh, yes! the Southmeads! Major Denny spoke of them."

"They are the high flyers of the county, that's who — the best people,

Mrs. Thorn. "I thought you did not like them. "I've got nothing gainst the Tie ina women-folks, but the men are good-for-nothin', triffin', snipe shootin You mark my words, now I come to think of it, George Southmead's put himself to the trouble of this visit just to tell me that the Mississippi River is on the rise! Deuce take 'em all, de they think I'm in my dotage?" The quire's short-lived pleasure expired at the thought and his harsh face became once more overcast. With such preparatory remarks Mrs. Thorn natur ally regarded the prospect of receiving the "best people" of the county in company with her intractable hus cand, as something of an ordeal. Per haps it might have proven so if "Coz zie" had not been on hand and mani pulated the squire skillfully, as she did everybody with whom she came into contact, slurring his asperities over until he made a really show of cordiality, and was put into

good humor with himself. The mentalked about the coming of the water and to guard the lake levee, upon which their salvation depended. The women discussed servants and poultry and spring gardens, and wandered what on earth would become of them in the event of another overflow. And Mrs. Southmead contributed a dramatic touch to the talk by describing, for Mrs. Thorn's benefit, the overflows that she had lived through. She stopped in the middle of a sentence to listen to the squire's harsh voice, as it was raised in condemnation of Stirling Mr. Southmead had made Denny. Mr. Southmead had made himself rather obnoxious by quoting the major and his opinions somewhat liberally. The squire luxuriated in opposition and antagonism. Blamed if I can see what there is

fellow to make everybody knuckle down to him so! I ain't for got yet that I'm a Southerner and he's a Yankee, and that he's the mortal for of all the institutions that's been our meat and bread in the past. It strikes me as sorter impudent for any of them fellers to settle down here 'mongst us, and go to givin' us lessons 'bout the Mississippi River. It's a kind of crowin' over us that they do whenever they get half a chance. Yes, sir, they they get half a chance. Mrs. Thorn looked uncomfortable Mrs. Southmead felt for once in sympathy with the squire. Her own was being perpetually torn with conflicting emotions touching the new man at Rossmere. Admiration for the man as she saw him, and repulsion for him as the representative of a race of foemen, held alternate sway in her amiable bosom. Mr. Southmead laughed good-naturedly into the old

man's cross face.
"You are evidently unrecon structed, squire. Come now, acknowledge; in company with Denny do you not find him frank, gentlemanly, unassuming, and entertaining?' Grant that I do; does that alter

the fact that he is-"
"A Yankee! I know how you're going to finish your sentence.

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us, she forgets everything but the man, and he is a magnetic sort of fellow, who'd make the devil himself urbane if he chose to work on him. You have not met the major yet?"
"Yes, he was here for a short while

Thorn conscientiously delivered Major this morning. I was very much Denny's urgent message concerning pleased with him. I am afraid I am deficient in loyalty," said Agnes, with that slow, rare smile of hers.

"Or in prejudices But even the squire here should not fall back from Denny's leadership in the present emergency. The major was educated as a civil engineer, squire, though he did dabble in the law, too. Intelligent and concerted action is all that is going to save us. I, for one, am perfectly willing to act as subordinate to such a leader. It was agreed among a lot of us at Shadyridge this morning to meet at Denny's to-morrow and let him assign us our tasks. Will you be one of us? I will wait for you in the

morning if you say so."

"I suppose, then, if Denny never had bought the old Rossmere place there'd be no salyation for us in the present cri-siss," says the squire, growing sibilant in his wrath. "Not quite that; but we would

scramble through the emergency at a much greater expenditure of time and labor than we are likely to do under him. I am afraid, squire, you don't appreciate the advantage of skilled or over brute force.

"We done well enough before th war, and if they'd 'a' let us alone we'd a continued doin' well enough. Hang

"Might as well argue with one of hi work mules," Mr. Southmead decided mentally; then aloud, as he rose in bedience to his wife's signal of de parture:

"Notwithstanding which, squire, I expect to see you at Rossmere to mor-row. I think our mortal foe will prove an invaluable friend if we've wisdo enough to avail ourselves of his abil

ity."
"Praps I'll be along," the squire conceded, "and, if it's all the same to your ladies, I'll fetch her along and leave her at Tievina, while we go on to Denny's. It ain't none to lively for her when I'm at home, and maybe it's a trifle worse when I am not." At the word "her," he indicated Agnes by a backward jerk of his thumb. It was a clumsy effort at kindness on his part, but it went all astray. Mrs. Thorn crimsoned with mortification at being thus disposed of.

"I am not at all averse to being left alone," she cried quickly. "I keep busy and—oblivious," she added, recklessly, looking straight into 'Sula's sym-

pathetic eyes. 'Sula took and retained her hostess's hand while she said, quietly:
"It is kind of Squire Thorn to think of our pleasure. You will soon learn, my dear Mrs. Thorn, that the rules and regulations of fashionable society do not hold here. Etiquette does not jolt across country in a farm wagon," added, laughingly doscribing Mr. Southmead's awkwark effort to back up skillfully for their accommodation. "We try to preserve the unities by being plain and sensible, and in keeping with our mules rather than with pose my reward will come a hundred years hence, when Carl's great-grand-children will recall the legends of the means should be taken to strengthen them, but the use of them is fast becoming legendary. And, please, dear Mrs. Thorn—that is, if you hope to render life at all endurable under the ex isting state of affairs-try to bear in mind that people living as far apart as we all do can not afford to fritter away their opportunities in meaningless formalities. We want you to feel that you have friends, and not simply ac-

quaintances, at Tievina - don't we auntie?' Mrs. Southmead indorsed Ursula's friendly overtures with a great deal of times when all Europe was a battle politeness, if not quite so much sweet ness, and Agnes's lonely heart went out to them both as she pressed their hands in warm adieu.

"What do you suppose it means Mrs. Southmead asks this, only waiting for a safe distance between the vagon and the house to be reached. 'She is a decidedly handson

woman, and no fool either.' Southmead's contribution to the on topic of their thoughts. 'She must have had some very powerful reason for taking such a

strange step," 'Sula says. "She is not only handsome, but she is intelligent and well bred. There is some thing repugnant to me in this union. "There is," Mrs. Southmead responds, as placidly as her vibratory condition will admit of.

pleased with one thing.

"He is afraid of her. Some m can be controlled by fear alone," she answers, in an experienced manner. 'I foretell a tragedy at Thorndale." But as Mrs. Southmead's prophecies were always ominous, and never fulfilled, this one naturally did not disquiet her hearers materially

TO BE CONTINUED.

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THE MOST AGREEABLE, restorative to and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef I

APRIL 2, 1892.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST. Ingersoll-By the examination even of these absurdities, contradictions and impossibilities.

POWER OF THE CHURCH. Lambert-What absurdities, contradictions and impossibilities? seem to have forgotten a nominative case somewhere. The great French historian, M. Guizot, does not make concesssions so gingerly as you do. He says: "Had not the Christian Church existed the whole world would have been swayed by physical force. She alone exercised moral power. It was the Church which assisted in forming the character and furthering the development of modern civilization," whose monasteries were, even in the most gloomy period, the schools of Christian philo clergy "were active and potent at once in the domain of intellect and in that of reality," and that "the human mind, beaten down by storm, took refuge in the asylum of churches and nonasteries." Maitland, speaking of these Christian institutions of learning, says they were "the repositories learning which then was, and the well springs of the learning which was to , as nurseries of art and science, giving the stimulus, the means, and the reward to invention, and aggre gating around them every could devise and every hand that could

Ingersoll-That we are indebted to Christianity for the advance of science

cems absurd. What science Lambert-And yet it is a fact Christianity supplied the foundation of all true science, art and philosophy when it taught men the existence of a Supreme Being, the origin of though and of things; that this Being de singed the universe and willed it to be and to continue in its acts to conform to that will of His which we call the natural law and Divine Providence This doctrine of Christianity supplie the human mind with the of design, with the fact of the unity and uniformity of the universe, and with the idea of law and order as dis tinguished from fate and caprice. No these ideas of design, unity, uniform ity, law and order are at the bottom of all the sciences, arts and philosophie and no science, art or true phi can be constructed or worked out with out them as a starting point. I do not say that Christianity originated these ideas, for they exist in a manner more or less obscure in the minds of all men; but it sanctioned with divine authority illuminated, illustrated and inculcated them until the intellectual activity of the Christian world grew accustomed them as the data of reasoning, whether in the physical, moral or in tellectual world. I call your attention to the fact that for a thousand years no progress has been made on the face of the earth in science, art or philosophy. except where Christian thought pre

Reflect on this fact and see if you can discover any cause for it other than the inspirations of Christianity, which has spurred the human mind to an activity n all directions unknown to the world outside the circle of its influence.

WORK OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

The Christian Church did not confin influence in the Roman Empire she began to send out missionaries to all the peoples of what is now known as Europe, to the northern barbarie Pagan tribes, to Spain, France, Ger many, England and Ireland, and wherever they went cathedrals, schools and religious houses arose and communities formed about them. became the centres of peaceful employ ment, education and civilization They were the asylums of learning at field, when, owing to the dissolution of the Roman Empire, nation contended with nation, and the Northern invaders swarmed down over Central and Southern Europe at different times under Alaric, Genseric and Attila, and threatened to sweep away what then existed of civilization. It is to these times that M. Guizot alluded when he wrote: - "Had not the Christian Church existed the whole world would have been swayed by physical force. The Church converted and civilized those barbaric conquerors. In these schools, established all over Europe by In these the missionaries, was preserved the The members literature of the past. of the religious orders spent their lives in translating into the newly forming languages the Scriptures, the classics, the histories and scientific works of Greece and Rome. Were it not for their labors all these would be as unknown to us as the literature of the Pelagic Greeks and of Egypt prior to he Shepherd Kings.

To these Christian teachers we owe the works of Homer, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Euclid, in fact all the Greek and Latin authors extant, for had they not devoted their lives to the preservation of them, the revolutions and invasions that swept, wave after wave, over Europe would have left no vestige of them. In this great work these men were inspired by the genius of Christianity. The unbiased historian of learning and civilization in Europe recognize what learning in al all its branches owes to Christianity.

What a Friend can do. "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. BINGLAND, Kincel St., Brockylle, Oct. were collected and prese great libraries which had and recopied by tireless I art of printing and multi had not yet been discove these schools sprang the But this is not all. time men of genius app particular manner to the e sciences and arts. T

APRIL 2, 1892,

their scholars collected and laid the foundations sciences. There are me who ridicule them and but it is a mean and spirit that leads them to leer of derision on those the foundation of science considerate men complai ninth century is not th and forget that the tre knowledge has its roots They seem not to know an affair of gradual grow and that all knowl the knowledge of pa what we have added. like a snowball which every revolution. Small nings, sturdy, honest, C have kept it rolling the turies until it has now miration of the world applaud the modern wo not despise those toiler with fewer tools, less o under less favorable The genius of Christian labor in all the sciences. CHRISTIAN SCIE

Ingersoll - What sci tianity was certainly astronomy.

Lambert—All of ther
mention astronomy, le science as an

science as an interest sketch its steps from ages up to the prefifth century the Ptolof astronomy had taken the European mind. on the subject was bas tem. And, strange plained all the phenome o the time of Nicolaus Copernicus, as he is Running our finger do of time, we strike a eventh century-the the father of English and a saint. A man English statesman, E from the loftiness of hi The father of Eng and of whom Mr. To He collected and natural truths than an

had yet accomplished, display an advance, 1 sion, in science." That the true shape of globular, and attribu the irregularity of nights. He explain flow of the tides by power of the moon, and error of supposing the He showed that the su the intervention of th demned judicial astrol pernicious.

It seems to me, Colo

monk's head was som it not strange that he and quartered, or that not pour hot lead into his eyelids or fit him w iron boots. He died a which I will speak of when we come totalk o about which you h Agnostic blunders. Bede's disciples, says with my eyes, or hea of any man so indefa thanks to God. Afte applied himself to pr come to speak of lite you what Bede did fo what puzzled here t

case was of science

holiness plus science

strong on minus and

Run your finger a

BISHOP AND A

might help me out.

the line of time and monk, an Irishman Feargil, or O'Farrel you know, is Virgill Virgil. Wonder if had not a drop of him? But that, b Irish monk taught t Antipodes. He got it, of course. The up, as usual, and m him, they-not havi boots handy-made burg. A little furt we came across Alcu man. He taught in half of the eighth o of Charlemagne, w him on astronomica year 798 the King cians felt great anxi of the erratic mover Mars, whose disappe year puzzled them asked an explana his reply he said happened to Mars served of all the that they remain horizen than is sta the ancients. The ting of the stars va ations of those who

and eastern parts If your cough ke restless at night, Pectoral and obtain This remedy allays

the pulmonary org begin the better.

these cathedrals and monastic schools

But this is not all. From time to particular manner to the cultivation of sciences and arts. These men and scholars collected the materials and laid the foundations of the modern There are men in our day who ridicule them and their labors, is a mean and contemptible spirit that leads them to look with a er of derision on those first toilers at foundation of science. These inconsiderate men complain because the ninth century is not the nineteenth, knowledge has its roots in the past. They seem not to know that science is all knowledge is but the knowledge of past ages plus what we have added. Science is like a snewball which increases at every revolution. Small in its beginnings, sturdy, honest, Christian hands kept it rolling through the centuries until it has now become the admiration of the world. While we applaud the modern workers we must not despise those toilers who labored with fewer tools, less experience and under less favorable circumstances. The genius of Christianity encourages labor in all the sciences.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. Ingersoll - What sciences? Christianity was certainly the enemy of

Lambert-All of them. But as you mention astronomy, let us take that science as an illustration and science as an sketch its steps from the middle ages up to the present. In the fifth century the Ptolematic system of astronomy had taken possession of the European mind. All reasoning on the subject was based on that system. And, strange to say, it explained all the phenomena observed up to the time of Nicolaus Koppernigk, or Copernicus, as he is better known. Running our finger down the almanac of time, we strike a name in the seventh century—the venerable Bede, the father of English history, a monk and a saint. A man whom the great English statesman, Edmund Burke, from the loftiness of his genius, styled The father of English literature, and of whom Mr. Turner observes:
"He collected and taught more natural truths than any Roman writer had yet accomplished, and his works display an advance, not a retrogres-sion, in science." This man taught in science." that the true shape of the earth was globular, and attributed to this fact the irregularity of our days and He explained the ebb and flow of the tides by the attractive power of the moon, and pointed out the error of supposing that all the waters of the ocean rise at the same moment. He showed that the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon, and the moon by that of the earth. He condemned judicial astrology as false and

pernicious. It seems to me, Colonel, that this old monk's head was somewhat level. Is it not strange that he was not drawn great man there does not appear any it not strange that he was not drawn great man the desired and quartered, or that Christianity did antagonism between religion and not not part but lead into his ears or cut off science. His thoughts are as refreshnot pour hot lead into his ears or cut off which I will speak of if you remind me when we come totalk of Voltaire's death, about which you have wall his eyelids or fit him with a neat pair of ing as the country air laden with the about which you have made some Agnostic blunders. Cuthbert, one of Bede's disciples, says of him: "I can declare with truth, that never saw I with my eyes, or heard with my ears, of any man so indefetigable in giving."

ASERONMY S REVENCE.

Ingersol.—Inen the only object is to find its meaning—
Lambert—That is certainly the first object, but it does not follow that it is said that astronomy took her revenge, so that not a star that glitters in all the only one. But let that pass; go any man so indefetigable in giving. of any man so indefatigable in giving thanks to God. After study he always applied himself to prayer.' When we come to speak of literature I will tell you what Bede did for it. I am some-what puzzled here to tell whether his case was of science plus holiness or holiness plus science. As you are strong on minus and plus precision you

might help me out.
BISHOP AND ASTRONOMER. Run your finger a little farther down the line of time and we hit on another monk, an Irishman by the name of Feargil, or O'Farrell, which, in Latin, you know, is Virgillus, and in English, Virgil. Wonder if the Mantuan bard had not a drop of Milesian blood in him? But that, by the way. This Irish monk taught the existence of the Antipodes. He got into trouble about The Church hauled him it, of course. up, as usual, and made an example of him, they—not having hot lead or iron boots handy-made him Bishop of Salzburg. A little further down the line we came across Alcuin, another churchman. He taught in Paris in the latter half of the eighth century in the time of Charlemagne, who used to consult him on astronomical questions. In the the King and his academicians felt great anxiety in consequence of the erratic movements of the planet Mars, whose disappearance for a whole year puzzled them very much. They asked an explanation of Alcuin. In his reply he his reply he said: "What has now happened to Mars is frequently observed of all the other planets, viz.,

and eastern parts of the world, where If your cough keeps you awake and restless at night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

that they remain longer under the

the ancients. The rising and the set-

ting of the stars vary from the observ-

pe m.

In

the masters chiefly flourished who have ese cathedrals and preserved all the set forth the laws of the universe." It is evident from these words that Alcuin great libraries which had been copied and recopied by tireless pens—for the art of printing and multiplying books art of printing and multiplying books art of printing and discovered. From had not yet been discovered. From ball sprang, the great printing all the book sprang, the great printing all the book sprang the great printing all the books. d not you sprang the great uni- all its branches, a man of rare genius and great piety.

"THE HONEY OF HOLY SCRIPTURE." time men of genius appeared among time men of genius appeared among the men who devoted their attention in a in the universe did not lose his head This man whose eagle eye could take in the physical sciences or in the classic literature of Rome and Greece, of which he was a master, nor was he puffed up with pride like a frog with chronic dyspepsia—as are so many of our modern scientists and their Agnostic gongmen. He could give good He once wrote to a young nobleman in this style: "Seek adorn your noble rank with noble deeds. Let humanity be in your heart, and truth on your lips, and let your and forget that the tree of scientific life be a pattern of integrity, so that God may be pleased to prosper your days." There is more wisdom in these an affair of gradual growth or accretion | few lines, Colonel, than in all the philosophy, so-called, that you ever uttered. I cannot resist the temptation to quote some more from this man's writings. There is a healthy, vigorous atmosphere about them that one needs after rising from a perusal of your wisdom. Of course, being a man of genius and a scientist, Alcuin could not escape scot free the persecutions of the Christian Church. But it being a day off tian Church. at the Inquisition and lead and iron boots being costly—owing, perhaps, to a high protective Bill McKinley tariff -the Church could not take full re venge on him, so they only made him an Abbot-Abbot of St. Martin's in France. From this gloomy prison or penitentiary or what you may call it, he wrote a letter to Charlemagne in which he tells how he passed the tedious hours of his imprisonment. spend my time in the hails of St. Martin, teaching the noble youths under my care. To some I serve out the honey of Holy Scriptures. Others I essay to intoxicate with the wine of ancient literature. One class I noursh with the apples of grammatical studies, and to the eyes of others I display the order of the shining orbs that adorn the azure heavens. some students who asked him the end of philosophy and how to attain it, he replied: "It will be easy to show you the way to wisdom, provided you seek it purely for God's sake, to preserve the purity of your own soul, and for the love of virtue." "Master," for the love of virtue." "Master, continued they, "rise us up from the earth where our ignorance now detains us, and lead us to those heights of science where you passed your own early years. The poets would seem to tell us that the sciences are the true banquets of the gods." To which he answered: "We read of wisdom which is spoken of by the mouth of Solomon, that she built herself a house and hewed out seven pillars. Now, although these pillars represent the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost and seven sacraments of the Church, we may also discern in them the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy, which are like so many steps on which philosophers expend their labors, and have obtained the honors of eternal And this in the eighth cenrenown." tury, mind you! In the mind of this

heavens bears a Christian name. Lambert-The remark is a very silly one, whoever made it. The Romansand through them the peoples of Europe — received their astronomical knowledge, limited as it was, from the Greeks-Pythagoras, Hipparchus and tolemy—and with it the Greek nomen-clature. The Almagest of Ptolemy was the text book for centuries in Christian Europe. Christian scholars knew the confusion that is caused by changing the terminology of a science and there-fore retained the Greek terms. Had they discarded them you would have complained. They retained them and

you sneer that astronomy took her revenge! You are like the Frenchman who was to be hanged, neither a long nor a short rope would suit him. But let us go back to our illustration. stopped at Alcuin. In 814 we find Musva, a Christian physician, teach-ing astronomy to Al-Mamun, the son of Harun-al-Raschid, King of Babylon. We now come to Gerbert, in the tenth century, that Mediæval time when darkness was as at its highest concen-tration. The diversified character of his acquirements made this man of or I have not understand science corgenius the wonder of the world in the eyes of his contemporaries, and the on astronomy, mathematics, geometry, the formation of the astrolabe, the quadrant and the sphere. He made a clock for Otho III., which he regulated by the polar star, which he observed through a kind of tube— a primitive telescope. In teaching astronomy he used various instru In teaching horizen than is stated in the books of ments, among them a globe with its poles oblique to the horizon. . He introations of those who live in the southern duced the system of decimal notation, the miscalled Arabic numerals, to Christian Europe. But of that further on. A man of such prodigious activity of mind would, as you may naturally

Blood poisoned by diphtheria, the Grip, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., is made pure and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

suppose, attract the cold, octopus eye of Christianity. He did. He was brought to Rome. He was helpless and entirely in their power and they—eut his tongue out, poured hot lead into his ears, stretched him on a rack and applied the iron boot?—Oh, no, thay made him. Power and applied him. they made him Pope and called him FATE OF NOTED ASTRONOMERS.

We come now to Albertus Magnus, who, says Humboldt in his "Cosmos," was equally active and influential in promoting the study of natural science and of the Aristotelian philosophy." He decided that the Milk Way was a vast assemblage of stars-He decided that the Milky this before the invention of the telescope - and that the figures on the moon-before his time supposed to reflections of the seas and mountains of the earth—were the configurations of the moon's own surface. cribed the antipodes and the countries they comprise, and explains why they do not fall off, saying, "when we speak of the lower hemispheres this must be understood merely as relatively to ourselves." M. Meyer, speaking of Albertus, says: "All

honor to the man who made such astonishing progress in the science of nature as to find no one, I will not say to surpass, but even to equal him for the space of three centuries! usual, you may be sure, the Church results and adopt new ones. got hold of him. He was taken to I speak, of course, of the physical Rome and made the Pope's consulting

theologian. Roger Bacon, a monk, was another scientist of the Middle Ages. Of him the astronomer Bouvier says: "One of the most extraordinary minds of that or any age, made some valuable suggestions on the construction of astronomical instruments. He also science has uttered its last that subject. Of course, you know that subject that this proof is impossible, and yet that this proof is impossible, and yet rections were made in it.' early part of the fifteenth century we come across the name of Nicholas Cusa. In his work entitled "De Docta Ignorantia" we find the following: manifest to us that the earth is truly in motion, although it does not appear do not appre to us, since we motion except by something fixed," and he continues to explain why the Here earth's motion is not apparent. we have the origin of the phrase "E pur si muove," ("and yet it moves,") attributed to Galileo. You will naturally be interested in the fate He was lured to Rome of poor Cusa. and made a Cardinal of.

Then comes Copernicus, who revolutionized astronomy by his celebrated work, "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium," which, strange to say, he dedicated to Pope Paul III. Then follows such Christian names as Tyco Brahe, Galileo, Euler, Kepler, Descarte, Huygens, Newton, Leibnitz. All these were masters, and there is not an Agnostic or an Infidel among

them. Is not that strange?

Now we can, if you wish, take any of the other sciences, except geology, which is comparatively modern, and we can point out great men in the Christian past who worked zealously in the cause of science, and talked much less than the average Agnostic. THE BASIS OF REASONING.

Ingersoll - Can it be said that the Church has been the friend of geology, or of any true philosophy? Let me show how this is impossible. Lambert - That will be interesting.

By all means proceed. Ingersoll — The Church accepts the Bible as an inspired book—

Lambert - That is correct. Now, Ingersoll-Then the only object is to

opposed to any result that the human mind may have reached, the meaning stands and the result reached by the mind must be abandoned.

Lambert - The Christian believes that the Supreme Being who inspired the Bible is the same God who created nature, life and intelligence, and that this Primum Philosophicum and source of existences as well as revelation cannot contradict Himself and say one thing in revelation and the con trary in nature. This is the basis on which the Christian begins his reasoning, and from this he concludes that the true meaning of the Bible and the true results of science cannot contra-To the Christian. dict each other. then, your hypothesis bears on its very face an absurdity. This he sees directly by his Christian instinct. Hence, when in scientific investigations he comes across results or sup-posed results which are in contradic-tion to what he thinks to be the mean-ing of the Bible, he pauses and reflects and, instead of saying "the Bible contradicts science," he says, "either I have not understood the Bible rightly rectly; and before I can affirm a contradiction I must re-adjust and connatural sciences were his special attraction. He wrote several treatises be the meaning of the Bible may not be its meaning, and what I have taken as a result of science may be only the result of a miscalculation somewhere; and before I can assert a contradiction between them I must know the meana ing of the Bible and have the last word of science on the subject. I know that

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this universe is but the thought of God projected into existence by His creative act, and that His word does not contradict His world."

INFIDEL SOPHISTRY AGAIN. This is the way in which a philoso-phic Christian mind would proceed, and not Agnostic-wise draw the sword of Falstaff on men in buckram and Kendal green. I have said the Christian will see the absurdity of your hypothesis at a glance, but a careful analysis of it will made this all the more clear. The sog The sophistry of the indefinite phrases, "any result that the human mind may have reached" and "the result reached by the human mind may mind. Now, what do you mean by " results reached by the human mind? Do you mean results reached a thousand years ago? Or those up to Februnry 26, 1892? or those to be reached one hundred or five hundred years hence? The history of the race is a history of changes in what you call "results reached by the mind," reached only to be changed on more and broader data. These results, then, to be of value in a comparison, must be ultimate results, and be known to be such, otherwise we cannot know but future experience may afford data which will make it necessary for the human mind to throw aside present

sciences. If you say you take present results for a comparison with the Bible sciences. I will object until you prove that the present results are ultimate, that no possible future discoveries can change them, that they are complete and fixed forever and nothing more can ever be known - in a word, that my objection is legitimate and logical.
Until you demonstrate that present results are ultimate and forever fixed your making them the test of the

truth of the Bible is absurd. GO BACK TO PTOLEMY. To impress on you the importance of that last word or scientific ultimate. I will give an illustration. yourself to be retrojected to the days of Ptolemy. You mind would be as full of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy as it is now with that of Coper-You meet a Christian from Thebes, say, and you would reason with him thus. Your Bible is wrong. Why, sir? Because it is in contradiction with the results reached by the human mind. The Christian asks, "Are the results the last on the subject?" You would say, of course, "They are "-just as you say it now.

Now let us suppose that Christian to be brought down to our time. hears you talk learnedly, as it were on astronomy. "Hello, my astrono mical friend, are you not the scientist met on the banks of the Nile one thousand eight hundred years ago? What are the latest results reached by the human mind? Here is my Bible-I did not change it to suit your 'results reached by the human mind,' and I am glad I did not, for now I would have to change it again to suit the new set of results reached by the human mind.' Now, my ancient friend, tell me, if I change my Bible to suit the new 'results,' will you promise I will not have to change it again the next time we meet hundred years hence?" What would

Now when you can assure the Christian that your "results reached by the human mind" are fixed, finished, complete and unalterable, you will be

Banana Peel on the Sidewalk. street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned, e rad like a deer, and shouted and beck-

So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beck-oned.
Till he planted his beel
On a smooth bit of peel—
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He was in too great a hurry; better ave waited for another car. There have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous: it may be fatal. Before the desease has made oo great progress, the Medical Discovery "is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

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London, Saturday, April 2, 1892.

"LIBERTY OR TYRANNY."

Some Ontario papers of all shades of politics are just now engaged in an endeavor to induce the Catholics of the Dominion to look on as contented and apathetic spectators while Mr. Dalton McCarthy is making his periodical attack on Separate schools, and the use of the French language in the North-West; a bill to abolish them being now before the House of Commons, introduced, of course, by the usual parent of all bills of the same import.

A recent article in the Globe explains that Mr. McCarthy's crusade conducted on these lines has been marked by racial narrowness and religious animosities," and "his speeches have been marred by the venom of inherited prejudice," so that "he has consolidated the French into an inflexible unit against his personality rather than his cause, and under his hand the smouldering fires of ancient strifes have broken out afresh.

We are told that the North-West is an English and not a French Province. "The English, and not the French millions will people that vast land and determine the character of its laws and institutions;" and therefore "there is no need for French as an official language there," and "it would be a mistake to extend the Separate school system into these new Provinces."

We are expected to adopt these views, and in consideration of the marked change in the tone of Mr. | the impression that they will thus in McCarthy's speeches to contribute towards the development of a national sentiment by giving the settlers of the North-West the power to deal with the questions of dual language and education as they see fit.

The Mail, which, with or without Mr. McCarthy's collusion, has constituted itself the organ of that gentleman and his party, explains that "in Quebec and Ontario the French-Canadians and Roman Catholics generally have labored to secure and protect what, although termed their rights, are better described as their far-reaching privileges. Upper Canada," that journal continues, "prior to the Union, never would consent to the Separate School system. It was under the Legislative Union and through the votes of the French members, that the existing plan of education was engrafted upon our laws. While Contederation was contemplated, the occasion was seized in order to transform he statutory interests under which the separate schools were established into a constitutional provision. This astute movement succeeded, and now Ontario is bound as no Province ought to be

Under the captious heading of "Liberty or Tyranny" the Mail ap peals to the Canadian public to follow Mr. McCarthy's lead in endeavoring to wipe out of our statute books the provisions which secure to North-Western and Manitoba minorities the rights, or privileges as the Mail prefers to call them, which were conferred on all denominations, when powers of selfgovernment were given to the people by Dominion legislation. We are told further that the people of Manitoba and the North-West will not tolerate the restrictions which have been placed upon them, and that "it is highly dangerous to continue the system of to

The question is, indeed, as represented by the Mail, one of "Liberty or Tyranny." But it has been the ustom of that journal and the party which it represents to misapply these and other words of similar import, and it is scarcely necessary to say that it designates by the name Liberty the right of a Protestant majority to force upon a Catholic minority a system of education which the latter cannot con-

scientiously accept.

A majority is not always in the right; yet under a democratic form of government, such as we enjoy in Canada, it is quite true that the majority necessarily rules. We are not, how ever, an absolutely self-governing community, and though the Dominion

ingly, and we shall continue to do so

main a colony.

But even if we formed an indepen dent State the majority would have no right to impose upon us a system of education which does violence to parental rights and conscientious con rictions any more than it would have he right to force conformity with a ystem of religion in which we do not believe. The attempt to do this is tyranny, not liberty, as the Mail re-

The Provinces and the Nor.h-West Territory are in a position toward the Dominion somewhat similar to that of the Dominion toward Great Britain and the existence of the Dominion depends upon the continuance of this state of affairs. It is a folly to tell us, therefore, that Manitoba and the North-West will not tolerate the supremacy of the Dominion Parliamen in matters which are essential to the preservation of an equilibrium of inerests of the people of the Dominion. The education of the children is such

matter. The demands of Catholics for liberty to teach their children as conscience demands they should be taught is a reasonable one. It is a de for any majority to tell us that we shal

We may be told, and we are told, that this is a matter which ought to be left to the generosity of the local majority to settle, and that the local majorities in Manitoba and the North West will do what is fair. But unfor tunately for this view of the case, w have before us the example of the Manitoba Legislature to prove tha this is asking the sheep to entrust itself to the tender mercy of the wolf. The Manitoba government is at this momen maintaining before the Privy Council of Great Britain its right practically to lose the Catholic schools of that Province, in spite of Dominion law, and of the agreement made between the Dominion and the old settlers of th Province, before it was thrown open to the new settlers, who thus wish to inflict a gross injustice on those who But the Catholics are not the only

portion of the people upon whom it is sought to inflict this injustice. church of England is equally a victim o the tyrannical action of the Manitoba Legislature, and in maintaining the rights of Catholic parents to free dom of education we are equally maintaining the rights of Protestants.

It is a habit with the opponents of our Separate schools to ignore the fact that Protestants are as much interested in their preservation as are Catholics. There is a purpose in thus representing the case. It is to rouse Protestants t sweep away the Catholic schools, under flict a greater injury upon Catholics by so doing than upon their own co-religionists. But there are Protestant Separate schools even in Ontario, and in Quebec there are more than three times as many Protestant Separate schools as there are Catholic ones in Ontario; and the Protestants are just as desirous of retaining Separate schools where they exist as Catholics are. The position of the Catholics is, therefore, to protect Catholic and Protestant rights equally against the insidious designs of promoters of Atheism who would be glad to see religious teaching entirely driven out of the schools. It is certainly the duty of the Dominion Parliament to prevent this intended attack upon religious education from being successful, and we hope to see Mr. McCarthy's motion voted down by a majority so substantial as to show

be sacrificed. Mr. McCarthy's motion aims also at giving the people of the North-West the right to determine whether or not the laws shall be published, and the proceedings of the courts conducted in French and English, or in one language only. In it self, there would not be any wrong principle involved in giving to the people such a power, but it is a wrong that the new settlers should be allowed to violate an agreement which was made an express condition of their being allowed to settle in the country at all, and the Dominion Parliamen should see to it that the agreement be carried out to the letter. But ever independently of this agreement, the French Canadians very properly resent any attack made upon their language as an attack upon their liberties, which were guaranteed to them as a condition of the cession of the country from

that the rights of minorities are not to

France to England. These are some of the reasons on account of which Mr. McCarthy's motion is an injustice, and it is eviden that it is based upon the principle that promises are to be made to French Canadians only to be broken.

THE HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND

It is currently reported in England that it is the intention of the Holy Father to divide England into two ecclesiastical provinces, so that the important matters which arise in connection with the administration of the Church may be more efficiently attended to. Monsignore Stonor is now in England, having been sent the rumor is that he is charged to ascertain from the Queen whether she of Canada has large powers of self government, we are restricted in some Primates should be designated as

also retained the titles of the persecuted majority in the legislative body. Catholic Bishops who were deprived of their Sees in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Pope's decree, of course, would but Pope Leo XIII. is of a most concilthorized piece of impertinence.

be remembered by many who are still their support. living, that a great uproar was There is a limit to the possibility of created among the fanatics of England any one man mastering the details of when Pope Pius IX. re-instituted the legislation necessary for the good gov-English hierarchy, with Cardinal ernment of many nationalities of dif-Wiseman as Archbishop of Westmin- ferent interests, and it is no disparster and Primate of England. This agement to Englishmen and Scotchact of the Pope set forth in a strong men to say that a Parliament in which light the absurdity of the oath taken they predominate cannot be expected by all Anglican Bishops and clergy- to understand and legislate for the men, and by those laymen who are needs of Ireland. Hence it has hapappointed to high civil offices that pened that the British Parliament no foreign prince, potentate, or never could be brought to consider prelate, hath, or ought to have any what Ireland requires to make her jurisdiction, spiritual or temporal people prosperous. They had enough within this realm." This oath would to do to consider the wants of their deny spiritual jurisdiction in the own people, and their dislike for the Apostles themselves, if they were on people of Ireland made them all the less ready to take into consideration earth; and as it is based on the theory at all any legislation which Irish that every nation should have an members who were truly representaindependent Church of its own, it tive of the people of Ireland demanded implies that Christ Himself exceeded at any time. Hence it was enough that any one who was truly a repre-His powers when He commissioned His Apostles to teach all nations the gospel introduce a measure into Parliament as He had revealed it to them.

The Pope's authority, which is purely spiritual, cannot be restricted by any earthly government, and the oath of the Royal Supremacy is but a oath of the Royal Supremacy is but a on behalf of Scotland they were for waste of words, and worse, for it the most part practically left for the amounts to a blasphemy.

The opposition to the establishment of the hierarchy was exhibited by many popular demonstrations, at which the effigies of the Bishops were Virgin and our Lord on the cross were dragged through the mire. A law was also passed, called "the Ecclesiastical Titles Act," by which it was forbidden under severe penalties of fine and imprisonment, to any one to assume a title expressing ecclesiastical ment from Scotland have agreed upon jurisdiction, except under the authority of the civil law.

This act was ignored by the Bishops, and no attempt was made to enforce it, so that it was but a dead letter, a sword in its scabbard. Parliament since repealed the Act, as all parties were ashamed of it: and so great is the change which has occurred in public sentiment that no one was more honored in England by all classes than His Eminence Cardinal Manning.

the current rumors regarding the or the imposing of any disability in proposed creation of two provinces consequence of religious belief." correct or not, but if it be make such a change, we can readily understand that to avoid possible there would be any opposition to the erection of Catholic ecclesiastical pro- ligious instruction of the school. vinces under their ancient titles. There would probably be some outbreak of fanaticism if this were done, but such outbreaks must be braved, as the necessities of the Church demand that its operations be extended.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND AND IRE-

It is acknowledged that the American revolution, which took place a little more than a century ago, and which established the United States as an independent Republic, arose out of the refusal of the British Government then in power to grant any measure of Home Rule to the American colonies. The lesson thus taught to Great Britain was that even a distant colony cannot endure to be kept in leading strings especially when it grows to have im-

portant special interests of its own. It was this conviction which led tutional government to Canada and the Australian provinces, and no one teday doubts that if these Provinces are loyal to the British throne it is because self-government has been conceded to them all to the fullest extent. They would be at the present time as thither on a mission by the Pope, and disaffected as were the American colo- has reason to be dissatisfied with the nies a century ago if they were governed from Westminster ; and it is not of Canada has large powers of self-gov. would have any objection that the present Tory Government is dispendent, we are restricted in some Primates should be designated as this. Many years since Lord Salisbury the present Tory Government is dispendent, we are restricted in some Primates should be designated as this. Many years since Lord Salisbury the present Tory Government is dispendent to the representations of the Scotch members, while they will be some of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will some one of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will be some of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will some one of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will be some of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will should be one of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will be called as this. Many years since Lord Salisbury the present Tory Government is discovered to the representations of the Scotch members, while they will be some of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will be one of the results of a system the Scotch members, while they will be called as this. Many years since Lord Salisbury the present Tory Government is discovered to the present Tory Government is discovered to the second to the sec necessary to look far for the reason of

established the intruded Archbishops and requirements differ greatly from kept these titles, and their suffragans those of the poople who have a decisive

Such being Lord Salisbury's conviction, when he was in a position to state his views honestly and independently, besufficient to entitle the new Primates to it might reasonably have been extheir Sees, and no Royal exequatur is pected that he would be now one of the necessary to make such a decree valid, most resolute advocates of Home Rule for Ireland; and we may infer that he iatory disposition, and he desires, if would be such if he were honestly to possible, not to do anything which will declare his conviction; but this he is bring the Church into conflict with the prevented from doing through the ruling powers, even in matters where exigencies of political partizanship. their interference would be an unau- He is upheld by the Irish landlords; only on condition that he will place It does not concern the Queen how their interests before those of the the Pope may administer the affairs people of Ireland in general, and it is of the Church; nevertheless it will at the price of principle that he secures

sentative of the Irish people which would ameliorate the condition of the people, to have it voted down

This did not happen in the case of Scotland, for if measures were asked Scotch members to agree upon among themselves, and if they were acceptable to the Scotch majority they passed without question. An Irish easure, on the contrary, could expect no favor, unless it emanated from the burned; and even those of the Blessed dominant minority, which always took care that the measures they asked for should be such as would enable them to grind the majority of the people by new acts of spoilation and oppression

But even with the present state of affairs, it appears that the Scotch are not satisfied. A cable despatch states that the Liberal members of Parlia A cable despatch states the introduction of a bill for the creation of a Scotch Legislative body "to make laws and alter and repeal any law in Scotland, except th relate to matters of Imperial administration, including the army and navy postal and telegraph services, treatie f peace and war, customs and excise duties, matters of trade, navigation coinage, copyright, patent rights, and succession to the crown or regency, and also the establishment and endowment of any religion, and the conferring of any privilege on account of religious belief, as well as the prohibition of any We cannot say positively whether religion, or the free exercise thereof,

The proposed new Legislature shall not have power to abrogate or dero the case that Leo XIII. intends to gate from any right to establish and maintain any denominational institu-tion of education or charity, nor to understand that to avoid possible effect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, without attending the re-

Bills passed by this Legislature are to be assented to by the Queen in the same manner as the Bills now passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the will not require the sanction of the Imperial Parliament nor of the House of Lords, nor of the Imperial Govern ment ; but should the question at any time arise whether any matter legis-lated on by it be within it powers, the judicial committee of the Privy Council shall adjudicate on the subject in dispute, and if it be decided that it is outside the local jurisdiction of the cotch Parliament, the Queen's assent shall be withheld.

Many Conservatives as well as Liberals in England have promised to support this measure, and it is within range of possibility that it will be come law, even under the present Pariament, which is so averse to granting self-government to Ireland.

Scotchmen find that with all the good will which is manifested for them by the British Parliament, as at present constituted, Scotch affairs cannot be properly attended to except by Scotch legislators, who will have nothing else to do than to devote themselves to to the granting of special consti-tutional government to Canada and the needs. Home Rule for Ireland is still more necessary, because Ireland is a more populous country, because it has been more neglected that Scotland in having suitable legislation, and be-cause the character of the legislation required for it differs from that needed for England more than does that which Scotland requires. Surely if Scotland neglect of its interests manifested by a Parliament sitting at Westminster, Ire and has much greater cause for dissatthis condition of affairs Canada must submit, as long as we remain subject to Great Britain, and we submit will—times, but when Protestantism was portant communities whose interests and when they make this discovery, and the submit discover that Canada is submit, as long as we remain subject times, but when Protestantism was portant communities whose interests.

Sinco must discover that Canada is submit discover that Canada is submit, as long as we remain subject times, but when Protestantism was portant communities whose interests.

Sinco must discover that Canada is submit two Primates of England in Catholic properly if it has to legislate for improve the times, but when Protestantism was portant communities whose interests.

land is brought forward. The Irish which we believe will be soon, Mr. Me Nationalists will undoubtedly assist the Scotch Liberals in obtaining Home Rule ; but it does not appear that Home Rule will be granted to Ireland until a change of Government be brought about through a general election. measure brought forward by Mr. Bal-four under the name of a bill for Local Irish self-government falls far short of what Ireland requires; and it is certain it would not better the condition of Ire land in any respect. Ireland needs Home Rule as a reality, and no sham such as Mr. Balfour offers will satisfy Its failure is so complet that even the London Daily Telegraph, a Tory organ, thus disposes of its claims to be a measure which ought

to satisfy Ireland:
"Those who would fain have supported the bill found nothing to say in its defence. We are bound to admit that the bill is, in no sense, a fulfilment We are bound to admit of Government pledges. The safe guarding clauses are all open to more or less objection, and one at least is provocative of positive ridicule. The Government cannot deny that they have offered Ireland something signally inferior to that given the res of the kingdom. If she deserves noth ing better they were wrong in introducing the bill and they cannot escape the obvious dilemma in which they have placed themselves. It is now for the Government to consider whether or not it is better to drop than to try to amend it.

Surely it were better to drop it entirely It is too hopelessly bad to ended by botching, and nothing better than just such a bill could be expected from the Tory side House, which, through Lord Salisbury. has avowed its belief that Catholic Irishmen cannot be trusted to govern hemselves. Irish Catholics need not look to such a Government for relief, but they have this consolation, that the handwriting is on the wall which force tells the early dissolution of the fossil

GOVERNMENTAL IMPOSSI-

Among the reasons given by some of our contemporaries why Mr. Dalton McCarthy's motion in Parliament hay ing in view the abolition of French as an official language in the North-West and the shutting up of all Separate schools should be allowed to pass without opposition, we are told that he was not so violent in his speech in introducing the measure on the present occasion as he was two years ago when he introduced a similar bill.

We do not deny that he was somewhat less uncouth on the present occasion. He even tells us now that he does "not complain, nor does he know that anybody complained that the members of the Assembly should speak in both languages, or either language, or any language :" and. further, that "in the early days of the French Province, now the Province of Quebec, a claim was made (I do not think it was an unreasonable one) by the gentlemen elected to the Legislative Council to speak in their own tongue. Of course it would be impossible for them to speak in any other.

declared before that the use of French independently of the will of the people, because the French-Canadians are a conquered race, and must be treated at Hull and convicted of forgery, for accordingly, and that if ballots will which crime he was sentenced to a not bring about this consummation year's imprisonment. bullets must be resorted to.

His words are not now so needlessly violent, but the spirit of hostility deserted, returning to his real wife. towards French-Canadians which he before openly avowed is merely Lawson, he married a Miss Matheson concealed in his present motion under at Beverley in 1890, whom he also dea form of sweet words. The pill is serted, and it has been discovered that gilded, but it is as bitter as ever. We he had also married a young woman all know its meaning, and though the at Birkenhead previously to his im-Protestants in Parliament by far out- prisonment at Hull. It is believed number the Catholics, we have every confidence that the spirit of fair-play which animates them will prevent them from perpetrating the domineering act of injustice which is contemplated in Mr. McCarthy's bill.

Mr. McCarthy himself may think that by an exhibition of bigotry he horror. It is said that the description will make his seat secure in North given of the man who was several Simcoe for many years to come. Even if this were the case he would only succeed at most in making himself the leader of a contemptible faction in the House of Commons. It is still more knew him. likely that he will find himself there Lit is certain, from what we have as isolated as his prototype Whalley stated, that Williams has killed two was in the British Parliament. Others have nade themselves "governmental impossibilities" in the Canadian House following a course very similar to that which he has chosen to pursue. But we have confidence, from our knowledge of his constituency, that even though he has managed to hoed-wink the electors twice here. of Commons, before Mr. McCarthy, by wink the electors twice by appealing

Carthy will be thrown aside as a piece of useless lumber.

The bigots of Mr. McCarthy's stamp seem to be of opinion that Catholics are in Canada on tolerance. They need to be taught that we are here with all the rights of British subjects, and that we will not hesitate to maintain our equality and exercise our influence in the counsels of the country, without fear of Mr. McCarthy or his faction : and the result will be, not the driving of Catholics out of Canada, but the political demise of Mr. McCarthy and his followers.

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE. Much has been said of the facilities for divorce which are offered in many of the United States and of the great social evils which follow thereform and threaten the ruin of society. These evils arise, of course, from the laxity with which the marriage tie must be regarded when marriage ceases to be held as a sacred bond which cannot be dissolved, and they are the inevitable consequence of the Protestant view of marriage whereby it is treated merely

as a civil contract.

The case of the wife-murdering Williams, who has been arrested in Melbourne, Australia, shows the existence of a danger of another kind which is equally the result of Protestant practice in regard to marriage. This danger comes from the facility with which marriages may be contracted. A magistrate is always to be found who will very readily unite as husband and wife any man and woman who apply to him; or if he be a parson who is to read the marriage service, he regards himself as a civil official for this purpose, and not as the dispenser of a sacred rite. He has no special reason for making particular enquiries into the antecedents of such applicants for marriage as present themselves before him, and any person unknown, however bad his character, will be married without difficulty.

Williams' chief occupation in life seems to have been to contract marriage with unsuspecting girls, that he might afterwards murder, or at least desert

On the 9th of last August, a gardener at Liverpool, England, saw the woman who was then supposed to be Williams' wife, and next day heard the screaming of children. He paid no attention to the occurrence, as he supposed that some of the children had been hurt; but he observed that he never saw either the woman or the children afterwards, and it was not till Williams was arrested at Melbourne, Australia, for the murder of a young woman, Miss Mather, whom he had married there, that the bodies of his former wife and four children, ranging from one to twelve years of age, were found in his house at Liverpool, where We cannot forget that Mr. McCarthy Williams was known by the name Den-

It has been discovered that while his wife who was murdered at Liverpool was living, this villain was arrested

On his discharge he married a young woman at Hull, whom he afterwards Under the assumed name, Harry that other murders besides those which have been already traced to Williams were perpetrated by him, and it is now thought that he is the unknown Jack the Ripper whose many atrocious crimes in Whitechapel District of London created so much consternation and times seen in company with the unfortunate Whitechapel victims, tallies perfectly with the appearance of Williams, as the people of Liverpool

and deserted three wives within an incredibly short period; and the clergymen or magistrates who so easily marry unknown persons are surely

preventing just such enormities. Williams' crimes are not

which has been going on years, has, within the I assumed a very threate which may possibly resu The Government of States, in order to pro claims the right to seize in the open sea during th If this right be con vessels will be effectua from the seal fisheries of the British vessels en work are from Canada States claim will virtual dians from the fisheries The point in dispute

considered by arbitrator

APRIL 2, 1892.

The Behring Sea dis

Great Britain and the I

WAR CLOUI

the two Governments, 1 a modus vivendi was ag which deep sea fishing by both Governments for Lord Salisbury refuses t modus vivendi which h while President Harriso it as the only satisfac arranging matters un tion arrives at a deci will not be until 1898 would remain closed to for two seasons, if t course were to be follow Harrison threatens to st fishing by force, for th meaning of his messag in which the following "The President will gret that Her Majesty

ontinues to assert a rig his subject precisely a had been made for a se dispute, and in that eve ment, as has already b will be compelled to de ject upon the same ba every means in its p from destruction or ser perty and jurisdiction. has long claimed and Lord Salisbury, on in effect declares th vivendi cannot be cont are being taken to pr

dian fishermen on the It is to be hoped tha be settled without com rupture, but it cannot as the case stands, a c the war vessels of the very easily occur wi precipitating a disasti It is believed that, the present threater affairs, a peaceful se points in dispute will

A BOOME. As an engine of

Popery cry in politic ficts as much dama; employ it in the Uni hose who bring it int There is a Captain Pr States army living at sylvania, who, beside of \$2,800 a year as army, received \$1.00 Carlisle. This scho under the policy ina General Grant's occu sidential chair, and i of the schools of the l were conducted on the tizing the Catholic In attendance at them school was distinctive school; and though i the United States ( fairly with all relig none an advantage was the boast of Cap had Protestantized Indian children who the sphere of his in

Superintendent. But the captain c his host, and the res a sudden blow depri \$1000 which he he gloricusly for twelve The United States session has had be

weeks the Indian for consideration, of the expenditure caused the attention be directed to the the eastern Indian it was discovered receiving a much la than is proportional are doing. This case with the Car! also did violence to of its pupils, to the of the Indians. The the conscience of the known, as several been among the considerable opposi the system which on. Congressmen Stockdale of Mississ

of West Virginia

## WAR CLOUDS.

The Behring Sea dispute between Great Britain and the United States, which has been going on now for some years, has, within the last few days, assumed a very threatening aspect, which may possibly result in war.

The Government of the United States, in order to protect the seals, claims the right to seize sealers fishing in the open sea during the close season. If this right be conceded, British

vessels will be effectually precluded from the seal fisheries, and as most of the British vessels engaged in this work are from Canada, the United States claim will virtually shut Canadians from the fisheries altogether.

The point in dispute is now being considered by arbitrators appointed by the two Governments, but meanwhile a modus vicendi was agreed upon by which deep sea fishing was prohibited by both Governments for the time being. Lord Salisbury refuses to continue this modus vivendi which has now lapsed. while President Harrison insists upon it as the only satisfactory mode of arranging matters until the arbitration arrives at a decision. As this will not be until 1898, the fisheries would remain closed to British subjects for two seasons, if this temporary course were to be followed. President Harrison threatens to stop the deep sea fishing by force, for this is the real meaning of his message to the Senate in which the following words occur :

"The President will hear with regret that Her Majesty's Government continues to assert a right to deal with his subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute, and in that event this Government, as has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject upon the same basis, and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury pro perty and jurisdictional rights which t has long claimed and enjoyed.

Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, in effect declares that the modus vivendi cannot be continued, and steps are being taken to protect the Canadian fishermen on the open sea.

It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled without coming to an open rupture, but it cannot be denied that, as the case stands, a collision between the war vessels of the two powers may very easily occur with the result of precipitating a disastrous war.

It is believed that, notwithstanding the present threatening aspect of affairs, a peaceful settlement of the points in dispute will be found.

## A BOOMERANG.

As an engine of warfare the no-Popery cry in politics sometimes inficts as much damage on those who employ it in the United States as on hose who bring it into play in Canada. There is a Captain Pratt of the United States army living at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, who, besides having a salary of \$2,800 a year as an officer of the the Government Indian school a Carlisle. This school was instituted under the policy inaugurated during General Grant's occupancy of the presidential chair, and it was the largest of the schools of the kind, all of which were conducted on the plan of proselytizing the Catholic Indian children in attendance at them. The Carlisle school was distinctively a Protestant school; and though it is supposed that the United States Government deals fairly with all religions, giving to none an advantage over the rest, it was the boast of Captain Pratt that he had Protestantized all the Catholic Indian children who had come within the sphere of his influence as School Superintendent.

But the captain calculated without his host, and the result is that he is by a sudden blow deprived of the annual \$1000 which he has been enjoying gloricusly for twelve years.

The United States Congress now in session has had before it for some weeks the Indian Appropriation Bill for consideration, and the largeness of the expenditure for Carlisle school caused the attention of the Congress to be directed to the whole question of the eastern Indian schools, whereupon it was discovered that they were receiving a much larger appropriation than is proportionate to the work they are doing. This was especially the case with the Carlisle school, which also did violence to the religious belief of its pupils, to the great dissatisfaction of the Indians. The results of ignoring the conscience of the Indians are well known, as several Indian wars have been among the consequences, and considerable opposition was raised to the system which was being carried on. Congressmen Mansur of Missouri, Stockdale of Mississippi, and Pendleton of those who had not seen the inside of of West Virginia were among those

who objected most strongly; and when Captain Pratt heard of this opposition he said to a newspaper reporter that these attacks of Messrs. Mansur, Stockdale and Pendleton were made through the Catholic Church paying Congressmen to attack the national schools, because they are detrimental to their parochial schools, which receive three times the amount paid by Government to those of other denomina-

Mr. Pratt's remarks were published in a Washington paper, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives was ordered to read them, whereupon Mr. Mansur moved at once that the Appropriation Bill be amended by striking out the item of \$1000 for the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of Carlisle Indian School.

Capt. Pratt heard of these proceed ngs, and by means of the telegraph endeavored to explain away his words, but without avail, and the Congress, which could not touch his salary as a military man, passed Mr. Mansur's motion by a vote of 93 to 37, thus punishing the Captain for his impertinent falsehood, and at the same time remedying the injustice which has hitherto been inflicted on the Catholic Indians.

The three Congressmen who were charged by Captain Pratt with accepting a bribe are all strict Protestants, but they denounced the bigotry of the Captain who had so insolently uttered an insult against the House of Representatives, and the Catholic body, which comprises ten millions of as loyal citizens as any in the United

States. A NOTABLE departure has been taken by the Toronto Globe in becoming the champion of Dalton McCarthy, in so far at least as his Manitoba crusade is concerned. For some time that paper has made boast of the fact that it is, in a large measure, independent, and that it is not a slavish supporter of any particular party. Its purpose is, we fancy, to copy, at least in some degree, the tactics of the Mail. But it is quite evident that both papers, while professing independence of party, occasionally take a very narrow view of public matters. Our contemporary will, we feel assured, soon discover that it is neither patriotic nor profitable to row in the Devil's Thirteen boat with Mr. McCarthy at the helm. Vested rights and solemn guarantees, it would appear, are only to be laughed out of court when they do not accord with the feelings of a Protestant majority; but, were the tables turned, we would, no doubt, be told that vested rights and guarantees were most sacred things.

## BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL WIN-

The Ontario Stained Glass Works of this city, of which Mr. R. Lewis is the proprietor, have just completed five of the richest and most elaborate army, received \$1,000 as superintend- memorial windows which it has ever been our privilege to see executed in stained glass. We are pleased to know that we have an establishment in our midst capable of producing such mag-nificent specimens of artistic merit, and we can only say that when these win-dows are placed in position they must exceed the most sanguine expectations of the donors.

The windows are some nineteen feet high and are for the Catholic cathedral in Victoria, B. C.; two of them for the sanctuary, two for transept and one for nave. The designing of these windows is superb, and there is nothing more to be desired in the coloring, the whole being in exquisitetaste; and from the encomiums passed on them by those capable of judging reflect the greatest credit on the establishment and on the young and talented artist, Mr. Morgan, and certainly entitle the establishment to continued prosperity which we most heartily wish it.

The following is a list of the subjects represented, and inscriptions:

SANCTUARY WINDOWS.
St. Francis Xavier: To the Glory of God
and in memory of Right Rev. Modest
Demors. Presented by Captain Wm. and Domers. Presented by Capital.
Mrs. Powers.
St. Carolus Borrom: To the Glory of God
and in memory of Rev. Charles Seghers.
TRANSETT.

St. Cecelia: To the Glory of God and in memory of Bridget Cecelia McQuade. Presented by L. G. McQuade.

St. Peter: To the Glory of God and in memory of Peter McQuade. Presented by E. A. McQuade.

E. A. McQuade.

NAVE.

St. David: To the Glory of God and in nemory of D. F. and J. T. Fee.

A large church and parsonage for the use of the Catholics will be built near the Cheyenne Indian agency the coming spring. The buildings will be erected by the Drexel sisters who have expended a large sum of money in the extension work during the past four

sides, waiting for the full dawn of Irish freedom.

Surely the character of a people of whom it might be said that the whole world is their mansoleum, is worthy of study and analysis! Surely a people of whom we may say with Eneas, while viewing in the temple at Carthage the representation of the Trojan battles, "Quae regis in terris non pleura laboris!" Assuredly, such a people, I say, have a claim upon our attention, and merit our closest study and analysis.

The moral greatness of the Irish people is made manifest in their daily lives. Not long ago Miss Frances Willard, a name honored wherever it is known, paid a high tribute to the virtue of purity which distinguishes the character of the Irish people, and rightly attributed it to the teachings of the Catholic faith.

I now pass from the spiritual to the practical side of the Irish character. In constivears. Pere Monsabre has been addressing large audiences of workingmen from the stage of Paris theatres, his texts being taken from Pope Leo's Encycli-cal on the Labor Question. The Paris Univers comments most favorably upon the results, saying that the audi ences were made up for the most part

a church in years.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY

AT ST. CATHARINES.

Rev. Father Allain of St. Mary's parish preached an eloquent sermon in St. Catherine's Church this morning, the sacred editice being filled to the doors with a large and attentive audience. The rev. gentleman took for his text: "The memory of the just is with praises." (Prov. x., 7.) On a festal day like this, he said, when eloquent memory speaks in every heart-throb of the Celtic breast, bidding momentary farewell to the ordinary occupations of life, we unite together in this holy temple, at the foot of these sacred altars to contemplate a bright example of heroic virtue in the great apostle of the dear land of Erin. The saints are the heroes of the Church, which, with true maternal solicitude, encourages us to walk in their footsteps and win the same neverfading laurels. He urged them not to be discouraged in their efforts to imitate the virtues of those great saints, because it is not striking miracles and grand achievements that make the saint, since these things are only indications of higher holiness in the soul. He referred to the birth of St. Patrick on the coast of Britany, France, his exile to Ireland during six long years until finally the hour dawned when the angel of Providence was to strike from his limbs the fetters of slavery and lead him forth to breathe the sweet air of the free and restore him to the bosom of his family. Strange to say that after such long captivity, sufferings and privations of hong; but he tarries not with friends or kindred, his only ambition being to enter the vineyard of the Heavenly Master where "the harvest is plentifed and the laborers few." The rev. speaker then traced the pidgrimage of St. Patrick to Marmoutier Monastery, in the diocese of his uncle, St. Martin of Tours, thence to the fountainhead of ecclesistical authority at Rome, where he received at the hands of the Supreme Pontiff the sacred unctions of the spiscopacy, and received his mission as apostle of the sacred lied to the general said who have been been and selected the preast his formal proposed and pr

IN GALT.

faith.

I now pass from the spiritual to the practical side of the Irish character. In constitution the Irish character is sensitive and excitable, and easily moved to passion. Your typical Irishman is an intense lover and an intense bater.

intense hater.

Next I pass to the mental character of the Irish, or part of the mind which we call intellect. The Irish take readily to analogy, and ellipsis, criticism and controversy. They

## AT CORNWALL.

The concert and lecture held in the music hall on St. Patrick's night was a grand success from every point of view. For the past five years the day had not been celebrated here, so this year St. Columban's Court, C. O. F., decided to give the concert and lecture, which had such a successful termination. Hon. Senator Sullivan, of Kingston, was the lecturer on the occasion, and his subject, "Ireland under Victoria," was handled in a scholarly manner. The sale of tickets had been pushed by the members, so that when the curtain rose at 8:15 every seat was taken. The first part of the entertainment began with a selection of Irish airs by the orchestra, under the direction of C. J. Fleck, which was well rendered and well received by the audience. "A Bunch of Shamrocks," by B. J. Conway, of Prescott, was rendered in such a style that that geutleman was called on twice for encores, and responded with two comic songs which brought down the house. S. S. Callaghan followed with "The Irish Jubilee," and sang for an encore "Hullo, Reily," both of which brought forth thunders of applause. A vocal duet by Mrs. Conway and Miss Lantier, entitled "Life's Dream is O'er," was a gem, and showed both ladies to be finished vocalists. C. J. Fleck played a violin sole in first class style, and was again called before the curtain. The next number IN GALT.

The concert on Thursday night in aid of the new Catholic presbytery was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The vocalists, Misses Heffernan of Guelph and Patterson of Oakville appeared to good advantage, and rendered effective service in making the concert a success. Miss Patterson by her dignitide and ladylike bearing won the applause of the audience on her first appearance. Her rich mezzosoprano voice gave evidence of long, careful training, which, with a good share of natural ability, gives her a place among the artists of a high order. Mr. C. Wolstenholme gave a bass solo, which was enjoyed. Though the singing was good, the absence of Irish songs from the programme on such an occasion seemed to have been an oversight. Mr. Walter Hulme rendered a cornet solo in a finished and artistic manner; and his little son, Master George, played a clarionet solo which capityated the audience. The Citizen's Band, under Mr. Hulme's leadership, discoursed a couple of selections in good style. Miss Andrich presided at the piano, playing the various accompaniments in a skillful and satisfactory manner. The lecture by Dr. O'Hagan, was very interesting. The learned doctor also recited the famous trial and escape of Shamus O'Brien, using the rich Irish forgue with good effect. Mayor Lumsden occupied the chair with his usual grace and urbanity.

The following are notes on the lecture delivered in the town hall by Dr. O'Hagan, on evening of the 17th:

"As I stand before you, I think of the significance of my subject—" Irish Character; Mental, Moral, and Social "and I feel how very inadequate are my feeble gifts to analyze rightly, to estimate justly, the character of a peaple who have contributed to the world some of the grandest, most ennobling and most quickening elements of civilization. Yet I am confidently borne up by the fact that the generous and patriotic impulses of your hearts, stronger and deeper and grander than any words of mine can possibly be will invest my theme with such a weight and interest

AT ALMONTE.

AT HASTINGS.

are fond of abstract thinking, mathematics, and metaphysics.

The Irish were once deprived of the means of education, and sought a refuge from their intellectual persecution in the hedge school. The Irish, in this country, do not make the sacrifices which they should for higher education. The imaginative element in the mental character of the Irish is a predominent one. A certain idealism influences all their faculties, and to it may be traced many of their faults and failings.

The Irish excel in music and eloquence. Their music is of the minor chord, expressive of the sorrow which has pressed upon the Irish heart for centuries. All great music has its roots in sorrow, and hence Christianity has given the world its finest music, for Christianity began with a tragedy.

In eloquence no other country in the world with the same population can point to such an array of orators, as the honored names of Burke, Plunket, Flood, Grattan, Curran, Shiel and O'Connell; while to-day the McCarthy's, O'Briens, Sextons and Healeys form the most eloquent knot of the English House of Commons.

There still remains the social element in the Irish character. The Irish nature is eminently social, Isolate an Irishman and he will wither and die. He craves for fellowship through every phase of this existence, in joy or sorrow, sunshine or shadow, renown or wealth.

At one time it was the custom in Ireland to make even burials the occasion of a certain kind of, shall I say social enjoyaent? And I am not sure but such gatherings were much more in keeping with the occasion which called them forth than the mock or hypocritical sympathy which we sometimes see in this country around the chambers of death.

The true basis of the social character in the Irish is to be found in the family tie — the love between parents and children. Love of country, among the Irish, is also not less than love of kindred. There is no man an Irishman despises so much as the man who is not true to his country. He can treat with a certain respect an enemy to his co

a traitor to its cause—never! Love of country has inspired the noblest utterances of the poets and orators of both ancient and modern days.

Yes, an Itishman remembers endearingly the land of his fathers. He may at times be unworthy, and disgrace it, but he will never prove unnatural and defame it. He lives in its memories and dreams of its past glories. How beautifully this is illustrated in Father Prout's sweet and silvery lyric, "The Bells of Shandom."

I have spoken at some length of the character of a people who have filled the whole world with the sunshine of their hearts, the tears of their sorrow and the sublimity of their labors. How far we may ask does the subject concern us Canadians. It concerns us this far, that we owe it to ourselves as descendants of the Irish race, to plant every good virtue of Irish character in this country, that we may build up here a great Canadian people.

Don't forget that our first daty is to Can-

dien people.

Don't forget that our first duty is to Canada that—

Whether from England's field of bloom, Or Erin's vales of emerald green; Whether from Scotland's hills of broom, Or France's vine-clad cape serene, United on St. Lawrence brink, Sta-d we together man to man, And all these foreign titles link Into one name—Canadian!

God grant that when another year hashered in again this festival of Ireland' face of Erin, that "the first flower of the earth and first gen of the sea" may sparkle as beneath a shower of stars, and the Bells of Shandon ring out notes of Irish liberty and freedom that will float o'er the pleasant waters of the River Lee!

AT HASTINGS.

Never before in the memory of our parishioners was St. Patrick's day kept with such celebration as this year. Our venerable pastor, Father Quirk, having established the League of the Sacred Heart on a solid and flourishing basis, proposed to stir updevotion to Ireland's saint and faith in the breasts of old and young by a magnificent ceremony.

Rev. Father Connelly, S. J., came all the way from Montreal to be preacher for the day. At the High Mass, which was largely attended, Father Quirk was the celebrant, and was assisted by our large choir of altarboys in white surplices. They proudly wore on their breasts Ireland's green with the red of the Sacred Heart—two colors which, as the preacher took occasion to tell them, blended together in perfect harmony.

The sermon after the Gospel was from the text of St. Paul to the Romans: "I thank any God, through Jesus Christ, that your faith is spoken of in the whole world, said the preacher, is the faith of Ireland. It is a festival day not only of the little island cradled in the blue, feamy billows, but also for the greater Ireland beyond the seas—in England, Scotland, in Australia in the isles of Oceanica, throughout the length and breadth of America, in our own Canada. In every part of the world there is ascending to day, amid the strains of countless instruments and the incense of a thousand altars, a twofold hyam of praise in honor of Ireland's faith and in honor of Ireland's nationality—two things so closely interwoven and blended that they have their fit expression in one glorious festival.

What a momentous event took place, what a triumph did St. Patrick achieve, on that Easter morning when with the help of a little shamrock, placked from the sward of Tara, he presented to the assembled intellect of Ireland the queen of mysteries, the truth of the Triane God! At once, without hesitation, as by a miracle, the mind, and with it the heart, of a whole people opened to the light of faith. Other apostles had to wade their way in blood to the bearts of Reily," both of which brought forth thunders of applause. A vocal duet by Mrs. Conway and Miss Lantier, entitled "Life's Dream is O'er," was a gen, and showed both ladies to be finished vocalists. C. J. Fleck played, a violin solo in first class style, and was again called before the curtain. The next number on the programme was a sword dance by eight young ladies, Maud Cameron, Ruby Akin, Annie McPherson, Ada Weagant, Lillie Ross, Winnie Ross, Gertie Gibbons and Edith Easton, all bupils of Prof. Sage. The girls were dressed in white, and marched on the stage to the music of the orchestra, each carrying two swords, which they crossed on the floor, and began the dance, which they executed most gracefully. Owing to the inability of Dr. Bergin to be present, the chair was then taken by Mayor O'Callaghan, who, in a fow well chosen words, introduced Dr. Sullivan. For an hour the lecturer spoke on Irish history, confining himself principally to the efforts of O'Connell and those immediately following him; and at the conclusion ex-Mayor Muhern moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressing the belief that the present year would not pass away ere a substantial measure of justice was done to Ireland. The motion was seconded by Mr. McEniry, and unanimously carried. The third part of the programme was opened with a solo entitled "Come back to Erin," by Miss Eleanor Leacy of Cardinal, which was rendered in a highly creditable manner, and the young lady was called on to respond to an encore, which she graciously did. Then William Boyd sang "Wait to see McGuire," which just captured the audience, who fairly howled for more. A solo by Mrs. B. J. Conwary entitled "Let Me Fold Thee Close, Maourneen," was beautifully rendered and brought forth loud applause. A Highland fling was danced by the same young Ladies who performed the sword dance. They were dressed in plaid and tartan, and being loudly encored the Misses Akin and Easton danced the double sword dance beautifully. Prof. Robert's, cornet solo was well rendered and bro left an island of saints. So deep did the bruth of faith sink into it that henceforth the whole nation—mind, heart, character and history—shall be moulded by its influence.

Oh what a triumph for the nation and what a triumph for the faith! On that day Ircland took her stand upon the rock of Peter, never more during the long course of centuries to be separated from it; and henceforth the nation shall partake of its life, its strength, its stability its undying constancy, the oternal freshness and youth of the rock of ages. Other nations, even the most Christian and Catholic and those that prided themselves as the elder daughters of the Church, have grown old and shrivelled with coldness and decrepitude; but Ireland, after fourteen hundred years, still retains the fresh bloom and vigor of her first youth—the fail, unfaded beauty of the faith and life that St. Patrick breathed into her on that eventful morning. Her sun is only rising whilst thatof all others is fast on the decline or has already set.

And what a triumph for the faith! On that day of Patrick's first sermen the Church of Peter won a whole nation of apostles. They carried the torch of faith with the light of sanctity and learning into every part of Europe in those dark dismal days, following the descent of the ruthless barbarian hordes from the North and East on all the fields and centres of Southern civilization. But especially divine Providence had chosen this nation of apostles and tempered it like so much steel in the fire of tribulation, and kept it like a quiver packed with the sharpest arrows, against the latter times when a material and soulless civilization was to spread like a universal blight over the earth—when the spark of faith and religion would have to be struck from hearts as from so many flint stones—when the torch would have to be struck from hearts as from so many flint stones—when the torch would have to be struck from hearts as from some suffering and boodshed. And she had her days a death her days of death, but it was to be fi ation—mind, heart, character and history duall be moulded by its influence.

Special to the Catholic Record.

The F. M. T. A. held their twentieth annual concert in the town hall on Thursday night before an exceedingly large and enthusiastic audience. There was a long programme to be gone through with and the concert commenced sharp at 8 o'clock. The Very Rev. Canon Foley acted as chairman. On the platform were: Mr. Chas. Devlin, M. P., the speaker of the evening; Ralph J. Slattery, First Vice-President F. M. T. A.; R. J. Dowdall, chairman Separate School Board; P. Daly, President, C. M. B. A.; John O'Reilly, President, St. Vincent de Paul's Society; Judge Jamieson, and Rev. G.

and see these glorious chareles with their radiant hierarchies in white surplices; stoles and glittering vestments; in purple and cardinal red, so many hands holding golden crosiers, so many heads rowned with jewelled mitres. On the right and on the left robed in variety stand religious orders and congregations with monasteries and colleges and academies, troups of virgins with cloister and convent and home for every form of misery and wretchedness. Contemplate those majestic towers and Gothic spires reaching to the clouds, from St. John's and Halifax to Toronto and Winnipeg, in New York and Australia.

These are all fruits of Ireland's apostleship, renewing in those latter times on a world-wide scale the enchanting scenes presented by one little island in the years following St. Patrick's preaching. "Going they went and wept, easting their seeds. But coming they shall come with joyfulness carrying their sheaves."

To you, brethren, it belongs to perpetuate this twofold triumph of St. Patrick's preaching by proving true to your mission and apostleship—true to the best characteristic. J. Lowe. The chairman, in a few words, opened the concert. The first piece on the programme was an instrumestal solo by Misses Hall and Reifly, which was so well rendered that they had to respond to an encore. Mr. L. Clarke of Araprior, sang "When Ireland Eclongs to the Irish Again," and was encored. Miss Oth next appeared, with a recitation, "Sam's Letters," and kept the house convulsed with laughter. A comic song by John Williams, "In old Madrid" by Miss Olive Dontigny of Araprior, and "Three Men in a Boat" by E. C. Aramand of Araprior, were all very well executed and each had to respond to an encore. Mr. Devlin then arose to address the audience, He spoke on the Irish Question, and handled the British Government without gloves for the manner in which they allowed their agents to torture the Irish peasantry. He put the question in a light never before seen by most people, and described with thrilling effect the harrowing scene of an Irish, eviction, declaring at the same time that his was new transfer and the teacher.

## DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Blessing the New Convent.

agents to torture the Irish peasantry. He put the question in a light never before seen by most people, and described with thrilling effect the harrowing seene of an Irish eviction, declaring at the same time that his was no extraordinary case but an only too common every day occurence. Mr. Devlin is a forgible and effective speaker and held his audience spellbound during his entire discourse. Next came the Farce "Do Ye Know Me Now" by members of the society—H. M. O'Reilly, Ralph J. Slattery, W. Gallagher, Jas. Nolan, P. J. Slattery, J. Hourigan, W. Reilly and D. P. Lynch. To say that the audience was well pleased would not be doing half justice to them. The talent exhibited by the players does them great credit and through them reflects new honors on the F. M. T. A. Dramatic Troupe, Undoubtedly the star of the troupe was Mr. Nolan in his character of colored waiter. The Farce was classed by one and all as one of the very best ever put on the boards of an Almonte stage. Songs by Misses Browne and Dontigny and by Messrs. Williams and Clarke, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the entertainment to a close. Before breaking up, however, a cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. P. C. McGregor, B. A., and seconded by Mr. Jas. Robertson to the speaker of the evening. Mr. Devlin suitably replied, and all departed to their homes well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A move was then made to the Windsor House, where an oyster supper had been prepared by mine host Reilly. After ample justice had been done to the good things set before them the chairman, Mr. Ralph J. Slattery, thanked all who had taken part in the concert and helped to make it the success it undoubtedly was. He then called on D. P. Lynch, M. D., to respond to the toast "Our Guests," The Dr. kindly complied in a few well-chosen words. The toast to "The Ladies" and a song by Mr. Geo. Gilbert and all adjourned to the parlors to while away the few remaining hours of St. Patrick's day. The celebration is acknowledged to be one of the very The ceremony of blessing the new St. Margaret's convent of Alexandria was performed by His Lordship Bishop Macdonel en Sanday last. Although the storm rendered the roads impracticable for the attendance of strangers and the greater portion of the country parishioners, who were so desirous to be present, yet there was a very fair gathering of the citizens who live in close preximity to the cathedral.

At 10:30 o'clock the procession of the pupils of the convent, sanctuary boys, singers and clergy, followed by the Fishop, in cope, was formed at the episcopal residence and marched to the clurch, while the choir sang the Litany of the Saints. Arriving at the sacred edifice, His Lordship, clergy and boys proceeded to the sanctuary in which they took their respective places until the singing of the "Veni Creater" and the appropriate prayers were terminated. Then the procession reformed its ranks in the same order as it had entered the church, having at this moment the congregation in line behind the clergy, and wended its way toward the new building, where the Bishop, attended by the assistant priests, carried out the beautiful ceremony of the blessing which the Roman ritual prescribes on such occasions.

Upon its conclusion all who took part in

which the Roman ritual prescribes on such occasions.

Upon its conclusion all who took part in the solemn rite formed in processional order and returned to the cathedral, when High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McKinnon. His Lordship had at his right on the threne Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., of Montreal, who kindly acquiesced in the Bishop's invitation to preach the sermon.

Under the able leadership of Miss Hannah Chisholm the choir sang the celebrated "Unison Mass," in which Miss Mary Bell McDonald, Miss Annie McDonald and Mr. Jas, Cahill rendered the solos with market perfection. The other members in the execution of their parts also showed careful training.

At the end of the Communion Rev. Father Connolly ascended the pulpit and delivered a learned.

cution of their parts also showed careful training.

At the end of the Communion Rev. Father Comolly ascended the pulpit and delivered a learned sermon on Christian education. The cloquent Jesuit went on to say that education was the great question of the day, occupying the deep attention of the rulers of nations, legislatures and Bishops; and that although in the minds of most of the people it was still unsettled, its solution was given over 1800 years ago, when Christ said to the Church, in the person of His apostles; "Go teach all nations, baptizing them." To the parent, belonged the right to educate his child, and the Church to which the above command was given guided the parent in the fulfilment of this sacred and all important duty. The learned preacher in terminating his discourse, comgratulated His Lordship and the parents on the interest they took in the welfare of the youth entrusted to their care, which was made manifested by the crection of the palatial edifice that had just been blessed and consecrated to the noble cause of Christian education.

In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of St. Raphael's. The musical part of the service was in keeping with the high note of excellence which the choir attained to in the rendition of the Mass. The altar, under the artistic hand of Sister St. Alexandria, was changed into an object of hallowed beauty, which helped to awaken a deep devotional feeling in the hearts of the worshippers.

Rev. Father Connelly preached on the devotion to the Sacred Evat of Jesus, which, at the request of His Lordship, was established in this parish by the unissionary Fathers who gave a retreat in the month of last November. The audience very much appreciated the Rev. Father's exposition of his subject, and was deeply affected by the recital of Our Saviour's charity for man, which the devotion had for special aim to make known and loved.

## Indigestion

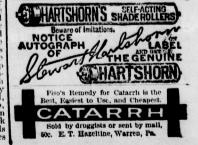
IS not only a distressing complaint, of Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become deprayed and the system enfecthed, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when compleated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Contra, Nich.:

is proved by the following testimony from Mr., Joseph Lake, of Brockway Conira, Aicha:

"Liver complaint and indigestion rande tay life a barden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untoid agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly bad strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Whila the time mentioned several parallelans treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do my permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Barsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest ail the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well warms, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new leass of Her.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

D. J. C. Ajer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



## BOLL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

in your way is insurmountable, for you must admit that science is progressive, and the "results reached by the human mind" must go on a sort of sliding scale to keep up with the progress, and this progress will continue until the Angel of Eternity calls the muster roll of time. Therefore, at no given time can you say that any given re-sult is the last word of science on the subject. But you will ask: Is not the ernican system sufficiently estab-Copernican system summer Scriptures lished to test the truth of the Scriptures by it? I answer No, and for the following reasons: Science has not yet passed an ultimate judgment on it. It is true that the system accounts for all the astronomical phenomena ob-served up to the present time. But this fact does not demonstrate its truth, for the Ptolemaic system accounted for all the phenomena to the satisfaction of scientists up to the time of Copernicus, who excogitated what we believe to be a more perfect system, and ren dered incalculable service to science enabling it to account for all the phenomena observed in the new fields opened up by the telescope and other

AN AGNOSTIC FOR ONCE. Now as the Ptolemaic science would have erred in saying that science had said its last word in formulating that ancient system, so the scientist of today risks falling into the same error en he assert that the astronomica science has given its ultimate judgmen in the Copernican formula. justified in saying is that this formula is the latest, but not the last word science may have to say. But has it not been demonstrated? No, it has not! To demonstrate the truth of the Copernican system three things are necessary: First, that it accounts for all phenomena observed up to the pres-ent. This first is granted. Second, that it can account for all possible phenomena that greater experience, wider observation and more perfect in-struments may open up to human knowledge. No scientist of to day can say that it can do this, for proof of this is in the nature of things impossible, as a moment's reflection will make evident. And, third, that no other possible system can account for the phenomena of the science, past, present and future. This requirement is equally unprovable. Therefore the truth of the Copernican system has not been demonstrated. But is it not true? Here I will for just once play the Agnostic and say I don't know. This is the only world I was ever in and I am some provincial, at least I think I am, but I also think I don't know for certain; that is to say, I think that I think that I think that I t-h-i-n-k t-h-a-t I but I'll not try to ride an Agnostic hobby again, it jolts worse than a wild mustang.

Of what value then is the system? Will you reject it in the face of the science and learning of the day? No, I look on the system as a miracle of human genius, as of immense value to mankind, and that the probability of its truth is as a million to one, but as long as that one remains the truth of the system is not demonstrated. This one probability must be eliminated, then the fact remains as a million to nothing. The presence of this one probability against the million, however, does not prevent the system from being useful for all the affairs of life in this world. Why then may we not compare its results with the Scripture? compare its results with the Scripture? position of Queen of Heaven!' It I will tell you. The uttered word of reminds him that "Judas Iscariot was the Supreme Being, the absolute Truth, must be necessarily true, for it is a contradiction in terms to say or think that the Perfect being could utter an untruth. Here, then, we have a necessary truth, a truth that cannot not-be. In the Copernican system we have a most probable truth, a million or ten million to one—that fatal one which makes the Copernican probable truth

one that can not-be.

TWO KINDS OF TRUTH.

astronomic probable truth i empirical, experimental, as all the results or conclusions of the physical sciences from their very nature must be. The difference then between these two truths is this. The former is a truth that cannot not-be, necessary truth The latter is a truth that can not be, acontingent truth. It is evident that the first isof a higher order than the

Now, with this explanation we can see how absurd it is to make a truth of a lower order the measure of a truth of a higher order, or to make a most pro-bable result of science the measure and touchstone of the veracity of the Supreme Being, if these two kinds of truth should appear to come in collision. I say, should appear to come in collision, for a real collision between the true results of science and the word of God is impossible since the Supreme Being is the origin both kinds of truth revealed and the natural-both kinds of existences, intelligences and matter, and He, the Absolute Truth, canno contradict Himself.

The conclusion from all this is that when there appears to be contradictions between the inspired word of God and the true results of science we must conclude they are only apparent, not real. And when a real contradiction exists, science must re-adjust its data. To illustrate this let us suppose that the Scripture in so many words clearly and capticity condemned the Copernican system as erroneous. What then? Why, I would immediately conclude that in the probabilities of ten million to one, the one had won, and that

18 19

TATHER LAMBERT AND INGER- science should direct its energy to working out the true system that would account for all phenomena past, pres-ent and to come. But, as a matter of ent and to come. But, as a matter of fact, the so-called contradictions harped on by the Agnostics are only men in buckram and Kendal-green.

THE BIBLE IS INSPIRED.

Now after this long and dry-as-dust, but necessary digression, let us go back to Mr. Ingersoll's argument, which was that it is impossible that the Church has been the friend of

Ingersoll - Let me show you how this is impossible. The Church accepts the Bible as inspired.

Lambert-Yes, I admit all that and that if the true meaning of the Bible contradicts a "result reached by the human mind," that result must be abardoned and the human mind should try again, for it knows it makes a many blunders and that latest result is one of them.

Just here it strikes me that in the long explanation above I left out one possible meaning which you may have attached to the phrase, "results reached by the human mind." You may have meant what Christian philosophers call the sensus communus, or common con-sent of mankind. If you meant this, it is equally useless to you, for the more perfect instruments used in astron common consent of mankind does not affirm the Copernican system. On the contrary, the great majority of mankind in the past as in the present knew nothing whatever about it, "the results reached by the human mind tells them nothing about it. It is only within the pale and influence of Christian civilization that the Copernican system is known and taught. act probably never occurred to you. But let us return to the point from which we have wandered - by the way, what a vagrant spirit takes possess of one when meditating on Agnostic philosophy. Your point was to prove that the Church plus Bible was an enemy of the sciences. But as we have been rambling somewhat, suppose you state it again that we may have another shot at it.

> But our audience may be weary, and e will let them go, with the understanding that there are many interest ing matters to be discussed in our next onversation. L. A. LAMBERT.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY.

The Queen of Heaven and the Continuity of the English Church.

London Catholic News. It is becoming fashionable for the Ritualistic sect of the Anglican heresy to assume in newspapers, letters and conversation that every expression about the Mother of God which it con siders extravagant is the outcome of nodern Roman Mariolatry. Every thing offensive can be traced to St Alphonsus and his Glories of Mary, and had no counterpart whatever in the ancient and perfectly ideal English Church, which had never heard of the Pope, and always kept St. Mary, place. We have been shown a letter Ritualist of this type to a sister who by the grace of God has embraced the Catholic faith. A considerable part of this letter is devoted to a passionate vindication of the Continuity theory, but in the very beginning the claims of the Catholic Church are summarily dismissed: this Continuer of the early English Church cannot "believe in the Divine presence in the Church which has elevated the Blessed Virgin to the

estate !" There are many answers a Catholic might give to such a person, including the obvious one that the Church has never dreamed of elevating God's Blessed Mother to any position: a Domino factum est istud, et mirabile est in oculis nostris, Ps. 117, v. 23. But one prefers to ask whether the early Engish Church, so dear to the hearts of the continuators, had the Divine presence; or whether, after all, they are coming round to the pious opinion of the Homi lies, that for eight hundred years and more before the blessed Reformation it was drowned in damnable idolatry; For certainly the title of Queen of Heaven was one which it delighted to give to the great Mother God. Here

are a few examples: Alcuin says: Thou art the Queen Heaven, the flower of the field, the lily of the world. (Alcuini Op. t. ii. p. p 223, Ed. Frob.)

A deed of Athelwulf, A. D. 944, calls her "Sancta Maria, Regina Gloriosa." An Anglo-Saxon hymn, probably of the 9th cent., says: "The highest in the heavens . . . . say and sing that thou Lady art. . . . of the

glory host." (Codex Exoniencis, translated by B. Thorp, pp. 17-19.)
Alnie (10 general) Alpic (10 century) says: "She is the Heavenly Queen." (Hom. v, ii., p. 23, ed. Thorpe.)

St. Anselm on the Assumption, says: p. 253, ed. Gerberon.)

St. Aeldred (12 cent.) says: "She, the Queen of Heaven, who carries God within her." (Serm. viii. in Mignie's Patrol., exev.)

14 39) of the first half of 13th century,

Nou thou art in hevene quene. And what could be more beautiful than the old carol of the 15th century, published in Wright's Songs and Carols:

Now is born that Babe of Bliss. And Queen of Heaven His mother is, And therefore think me that she is Redemptoris Mater.

After to heaven He took His flight, And there He sits with His Father of Might, With Him is erowned that Lady bright, Redemptoris Mater. Other and still more beautiful ex-

amples of early English devotion to great Queen of Heaven may called from Father Bridgett's charming little book, "Our Lady's Dowry, a work which should find a place of he book shelves of every lover of the early English Church, and which we earnestly recommend to such implicit believers in Dr. Littledale's untruthful rubbish as the writer of the letter mentioned above. They will learn from it a great deal about the "Elevaion of the Blessed Virgin to the posi tion of Queen of Heaven," and perhaps it will give the fact that "Judas Iscariot was once an Apostle, and fell from his high estate" a more obviou but less comfortable application.

## FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Passion Sunday.

The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin. (1 Ep. St. John i. 7) We all know, my dear brethren, that when a man is born into the world he is born unclean before God. He is then so unclean that he is not fit to associate with the sons of God and heirs of the kingdom of heaven. He is then so unclean that he can never be anything but an outcast from God until he is made clean.

Is there any way in which he can be Yes, for when he is baptized he is made a new creature; he is cleansed from the stain of original sin, made a child of God and heir of the kingdom of heaven. He is then so pure and holy that if he die immediately he will go, to a certainty, straight to heaven. For baptism straight to heaven. For baptism applies the Blood of Christ to his soul and he is become truly clean. But suppose he does not die immediately after baptism, how is it with him then If he keep his baptismal innocence, s far as never to commit a mortal sin, he still has a right to go to heaven. He can then demand of God permission enter heaven.

Can he, however, demand this per mission to enter heaven immediately after his death if he has committee only venial sin? That depends entirely upon his contrition at the moment of death. If he is not so sorry for all his sins that his contrition is perfect, then he can't enter heaven mmediately, but must go to purgatory to be made perfectly pure, so that h taken into heaven.

I have said that baptism applies the Blood of Christ to the soul and makes man pure and innocent. Now, bap tism is a sacrament. It is the first or and is necessary to salvation. With out it no man can enter heaven, no even purgatory, for the purgatorial state is the first and blessed and holy souls who must go the heaven in the end. But the blood of Christ is applied to the soul of man in other ways, although baptism must come in in the first place.

In what other ways is the Blood of Christ applied?

First, by the Sacrifice of the Mass For by the Mass we repair our sins get grace to keep from sin, and make our purgatory shorter in consequence He who hears Mass daily makes the best prayer that a man can make, and he is more certain to have his pray answered. He also helps the living and the dead, and brings down upon himself and his own special graces from God.

Secondly, the Blood of Christ is applied to our souls by the sacrament of Penance. Men defile their souls by sin, by mortal sin after baptism. He who receives the Sacrament of Penance worthily-that is, with true sorrow for all mortal sin, with a firm determination to lead a good life and repair the wrong he has done—that man receives again the grace of God that restores his soul to eternal life.

Thirdly, in Holy Communion we re ceive the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ in a hidden manner, but in deed and in truth. The consecrated Host is the eternal and ever-living God Himself. You know, my dear brethren, the strength of this divine How it gives new energy to the soul, destroys the power of concupis cence, banishes, or at least weakens, temptation, always giving us the grace to hold our own against the world, the flesh and the devil. And there are Catholics who refuse to make

this Communion once a year!
But there is one thing that ought to be said here. A Catholic ought never to consider as useless, or as almost use less, any one of the sacraments. This too many do as regards confession They underrate it. They think, "And now Mary is exalted above the choirs of Angels." (Hom. 9. Op. t. i., go to confession. Now this is a grave error. One is not obliged to go to Communion every time he goes to con-fession. Those who cannot go to Mass Archbishop Baldwin (12 cent.) says: nor Communion, on account of their business or employment or work keep-"She surpasses all, she the Queen of the world, the Mistress of Heaven." fession very often during the year the world, the Mistress of Heaven."
(Idem., cciv., p. 467.)

Peter of Blois, Archdeacon of Bath (12 cent.), on the Assumption says:
"Let then the Angels rejoice, and go to work again. If he but made an ar-

## A PRETTY PORTRAIT.

Good Queen Bess" as a Scotsman Sees Her.

Reviewing a lately published life of Queen Elizabeth by Mr. Beesly, Mr. Andrew Lang says: If Elizabeth had no heart, in an

amatory sense, and if she encouraged Leicester, without even the excuse of passion, to dangle about her till his wife jumped down stairs and killed herself, we must, like Keats, feel con strained to use "the word Minx."

The Minxhood of Elizabeth, which was staring, detracts from her states-womanhood, which was successful, but eminently shabby. It is not historians who teach history; it is poets, novelists, anecdotists. Shakespeare's Elizabeth is so manifest as a loyal and poetical fallacy that she lives less than Rosa lind and Beatrix, is less real than these daughters of dreams. Scott has created the popular Elizabeth in "Kenil-" a portrait spirited and not unworth. favorable. But about most minds, not professedly historical, hangs the opinion of childhood, that Elizabeth was a spiteful, plain, painted woman who abused her Royal opportunities to flirt, to jilt, and to cut off Queen Mary's head out of jealously of her beauty and the passions which she inspired. Even on the second page of Mr. Beesly's book, Elizabeth begins flirting. Aged only thirteen, she paid a visit to the Queen Dowager, who was " not out " when Henry VIII., died. This worthy widow, letting no grass grow unde er feet, married her old lover, Thomas Seymour, a few weeks after the demis of the English Chaks, the bluff monarch who offed with everybody's head. Elizabeth instantly began to firt with the husband of her stepmother, to romp," Mr. Beesly says, but this omping "was of such a nature" that Katharine "sent her away somewhat abruptly." Katharine died and then the Admiral thought of marrying hi old love, Elizabeth, aged about four teen. However, they offed with his head, and this tender idyll came to an

uncomfortable close. Elizabeth seems to have been more than usual calm." When she heard that the Admiral's head was off his epoles (as the other Prince spells it), she said: "This day dies a man with much wit and very little judgment. at fifteen. Her heart, her biographer says, never really spoke, and her tem perament, if she had one, was unde perfect control. So "she never ha een nor will be regarded with enthusiasm by either man or woman," except the late Canon Kingsley, who was enthusiastic about the East Wind. Statesmanship in those old days wa simple but difficult. It consisted in

keeping your own head on, cutting your relations' heads off, marrying them when convenient, and, when possible, divorcing them afterwards. Thus the Lord Admiral wants to marry his widow's step daughter. "Here's to the maiden of blushing fifteen," he cries; immediately after. here's to the widow of fifty." Mary wants to cut her sister's head off, with no prejudice against burning her, but Elizabeth had "conformed" to the Catholic verity, while it was, if we may say so, "on the job." Afterwards "that bright accidental star, Queen Elizabeth" as the translators of Afterthe Bible put it, was a Protestant Princess-Protestant, but not too Protest-

It is really difficult to be serious with these people. "Elizabeth was so habitually regardless of truth that her statements can be allowed little weight when they are improbable." "Excuse an early friend, says the Chevalier Strong to his patron, "but I believe you would rather lie than not." The Queen brought in Protestantism, but told the Spanish Ambassador that she was a Catholic, and coerced. "Who was there to coerce her?" asks Mr. Beesly. Who indeed?

For the rest, the statesmanship o Elizabeth was mainly confined to obey ing the diplomatic suggestion: "Can't you do nothing?" She saw that the European Powers were in relations se delicate that she could always trim the balance, and she trimmed it. Nobody was ever less of a "Jingo" than this Maiden Queen. Her love affairs are egregious. She jilted everybody, all her lovers, and all her lovers were laughing at her. Her behavior in getting Mary executed, while throw ing the blame on subordinates, wa of a perfidy so feline and ferocious that the frank assassins of the must have blushed for her. Beesly is fair to Mary, granting his opinion of her guilt. Mary was huopinion of her guilt. Mary was hu-man. Elizabeth was inhuman. But she had courage, and she had humor; if she loved any one she loved sweet Jack Falstaff. Moreover, there is no denying that she was successful, and her success was due, not to luck but to worldly wisdom. In her last days she dared not go to bed, for there saw her body exceeding lean and fear-ful in a light of fire."

## A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Caocolate is a fashionable drink. Die you ever try it? Send postal card for sample and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal.
Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes: "I have
great pleasure in testifying to the good
effects which I have experienced from the
use of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspensia. For several years
nearly all kinds of foods fermented on my
stomach, so that after eating I had very distressing sensations, but from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetable Discovery I
obtained relief."

At Home and Abroad. Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids and all classes of people of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bliters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman'

## Bigots Rebuked.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., the late Henry Ward Beecher's successor in Plymouth Church, administered a stinging rebuke to the bigots and cranks who proclaim to the world their purpose to destroy the Catholic Church. 'I cannot understand," he said, "the folly of men who would Roman Catholic Church in this country." John Jay, Dr. Miner, the Committee of One Hundred and the unsav ory Fulton are the conspicuous person who are guilty of this folly. head of the Catholic body in this coun

try the Plymouth pastor said "Thank God for Cardinal Gibbons Long may he wear his red cloak and his red cap, and if there should be an election now, and you and I could vote, I would vote to make him the His word, flung out with cour age and strong significance, has don more than any other word in this country, by politician or by preacher, to make the leaders of the Louisiana abomination call a halt and at least pretend a retreat. God give us coun age to turn it into a rout." What a contrast between this broad Christian spirit and the narrow, sectarian view of the Knowing-Nothing cabal that ingraced and degarded "escapes exponents of anti-Catholic doctrines !-Boston Republic.

## Blessed His Mother First.

A touching incident marked the consecration of Bishop Horstmann, in Philadelphia, the other day. At the close of his sermon, Archbishop Ryan addressed a few words personally to the Bishop-elect. "May you be ever, as you have been in the past, the sentinal of the sanctuary," he said: "You are soon to give us all your blessing, but first of all, let the first blessing of your episcopacy be bestowed upon your mother, who is present here to-day and is justly proud of her son." Every member of the vast congregation gazed expectantly at Bishop Horstmann, when, after the mitre had been placed upon his head, he passed down from the altar and paused in the centre aisle before the first pew. A tall, gray haired woman, her eyes beaming with such a proud love as shines only in a mother's eyes, arose to receive his first blessing. The blessing done, she threw her arms impulsively about his neck and kissed him. All were affected by the touching scene, and many a hand kerchief was raised to tearful eyes throughout the immense cathedral. New York Tribune.

### MEDICAL HINTS. Cure for Dyspepsia.

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich tood, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. As a case in point we quote from a letter written by Miss L. A. Kuhn, of Hamilton, Ont.:—"Two years ago life seemed a burden. I could not eat the simplest food without being in dreadful misery in my stomach, under my shoulders and across the back of my neck. Medical advice failed to procure relief and seeing B. B. B. advertised, I took two bottles of it, and have been entirely free from any symptoms of my complaint since."

This gives very conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B.
C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the
best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism.
Nearly every winter I am haid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of
medicine without getting any benefit, until I
used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has
worked wonders for me, and I want another
sunnly for my friends, &c." supply for my friends, &c

# "August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken "sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began tak-ing August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Every-thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress ' would come on and I would have to eat and suffer "again. I took a

"little of your med-

'icine, and felt much

"better, and after

"taking a little more

"August Flower my

Horrid Stomach Feeling.

"Dyspepsia disap-peared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by 'it would try August Flower, as I 'am satisfied there is no medicine 'equal to it."

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M. DONNELLY, Proprieto.

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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

APRIL 2, 1892.

OUR BOYS AND

God Sees Everywl Written for the CATHOLIC

Written for the season of the caper listening style, the tears smiling scened to good loves you all the white of the caper listening style, and the white of the caper listening style of the The purity hearts were gay
The purity hearts were gay
The teacher thought twas tin
If morals won the day. bin
Whose chirping aweet and s
Those sink aspectant faces b
With wondering joy did fill.

Von each must find a secret Where God does never go, where angel's eye can never Ner you will kill your little The come in haste to me, And one will tell the dark yor That God can never see." The teacher waits; the mome In walk his charges five. And of them all, but one did I list the bird alive. Some old of he igos, dark wir Another found a cave where light of day did never Nor angry winds did rave.

Then turns the teacher to the Ablue-eyed boy of seven, Whose cherub face and precoming the condition of the

Detroit, March 21, 1892. CRONIN'S G.

It was a still, clear, col heat of the Maine woods. drew her frayed shawl cl and and shoulders as door softly and stepped She was very day's work had been har valid mother had need than usual.

The dishes had been wa table reset for breakfast been filled at the ice-er on the mountain road; gruel had been made ; he up ; and Mary had sung another, as she held wasted hand, till sleep aufferer. The girl stood moti

doorstone, and looked the works. Through th doors of the casting-room open this December gleam shone from the re ning through the mou then came a sharp exp superb play of firewor mouth of the furnace. The violent, orange, son stars did not attraction. It was an old st

her heart was too heavy see any beauty in it above the casting roo brick chimney to the which was perched o staging just at the Her father was there

night on-and he had when he came home to tunately her mother v had been spared cruel ar heart stood still as her unch can, without hi the "Good night Mo happy every night. I over the rag mat, and under his breath. He unless he had been dr Poor John Cronin!

liquor and his weak him to drift from or another, from city to State to State, carryi wife and only child quarters of St. Lo Newark, and other centres are woefully a not been for her mother—the little girl—woul world pave narrow, dirty streets sooty sky above, cros

Her mother came ! mountains region, an volted at the wretched called home. The s fertile fields, and cro grandmother's flowerroad, the mountains f vale, the peace the bility-Mary knew her mother's words

A great resolve ha oild's heart to try an peaceful life. "To be stay in one place" wa for. If only her i

There came a day t the began to see her letter arrived from a her father had worke iage, in a Penobsco He wrote of an openi the Katahdin Iron W

were ready. When John Cronin all his old love for the to him. He could fe the gun-barrel, and th in his hand. Before was got together w family from Boston from there to the W

Six months had brought new beaut Now and then the ch with its black uns long row of charcos purple-tinted slag, ron, and acres of de sulphur fumes, and River, leaping from another, and gather

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

God Sees Everywhere. Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. A row of little heads were seen
In cager listening style,
The teacher smiling seemed to say:
"God loves you all the while;
Nor must you think when nightfall comes,
You've grown beyond His care,
For you must know, my little dears,
For you must know, my little dears,
That God sees everywhere."

The days flew by, so me rily spent,
The pure hearts were gay.
The teacher thought twas time to see
If morals won the day.
So in he brought flye little bars,
Whoge chirples weet and shrill,
Those shad aspectant faces bright
With wondering joy did fill.

"You each must find a secret spot, Where God does never go, Where angel's eye can never see, Nor human heart can know. There you will kill your little bird, Then come in haste to me, and each will tell the darksome place That God can never see."

The teacher waits; the moments speed;—
In walk his charges five.
And of them all, but one did have
His litt e bird allve.
Some told of heiges, dark with leaves,
Another found a cave
Where light of day did never shine
Nor angry winds did rave.

Then turns the teacher to the last,
A blue-eyed boy of seven,
Whose cheruh face and presence bright
Did draw one nearer Heaven.
"I did not look," whispers the voice,
"For places dark, nor dare
To kill this darling little bird,
For God sees everywhere,"
"KATE J. WEBB.

Detroit, March 21, 1892.

## CRONIN'S GAL.

It was a still, clear, cold night in the heat of the Maine woods. Mary Cronin drew her frayed shawl closely over her head and shoulders as she closed the door softly and stepped out into the She was very tired for the day's work had been hard, and her invalid mother had needed more care than usual.

The dishes had been washed, and the table reset for breakfast; the pail had been filled at the ice-encircled spring on the mountain road; her mother's gruel had been made; her bed smoothed up; and Mary had sung one tune after another, as she held her mother's wasted hand, till sleep came to the

aufferer. The girl stood motionless on the doorstone, and looked eagerly at all the works. Through the windows and doors of the casting-room, which were open this December night, a fiery gleam shone from the red-hot iron run ning through the moulds. Now and then came a sharp explosion, with a superb play of fireworks around the mouth of the furnace.

The violent, orange, green and crimson stars did not attract Mary's atten-tion. It was an old story to her, and her heart was too heavy for her eyes to see any beauty in it. She looked above the casting room up the high brick chimney to the "top-house," which was perched on an immense staging just at the mouth of the

Her father was there-for it was his night on-and he had been drinking when he came home to supper. For tunately her mother was asleep, and hadbeen spared cruel anxiety. Mary's heart stood still as her father took his lunch can, without his usual kiss or the "Good night Molly! take good care of your mother," which made her happy every night. He had stumbled over the rag mat, and uttered a curse under his breath. He never did this unless he had been drinking heavily.

Poor John Cronin! His appetite for liquor and his weak will had caused him to drift from one workshop to another, from city to city, and from State to State, carrying with him his wife and only child. The factory wife and only child. St. Louis, Pittsburg, Newark, and other manufacturing centres are woefully alike, and had it not been for her mother's stories, Mary -the little girl-would have believed world paved and cut into narrow, dirty streets with a streak of sooty sky above, crossed with clothes-

idon

IAN:

er-er-ints

Her mother came from the Catskill mountains region, and her nature re volted at the wretched places they had called home. The sunny old brick arm house built in the Dutch way; the fertile fields, and crowded barn-yard grandmother's flower-garden across the road, the mountains framing the little vale, the peace the cleanliness, the her mother's words and sighs and

A great resolve had crept into the A great resolve had crept into the dild's heart to try and reproduce that peaceful life. "To be respectable and stay in one place" was what she lived fer. If only her father would not drink.

There came a day to the child when the began to see her way clear. A letter arrived from a man with whom her father had worked before his marpiage, in a Penobscot logging camp. He wrote of an opening for a family at the Katahdin Iron Works, in Maine—fair wages and a comfortable home were ready

When John Cronin read the letter, all his old love for the woods came back He could feel the cold steel of the gun-barrel, and the supple rod bend in his hand. Before long the money was got together which carried the family from Boston to Bangor, and from there to the Works, sixty miles

Six months had gone, every day brought new beauties to Katahdin. Now and then the child left the Works, with its black unsightly buildings. Could she guide the car and dump it?
Before she knew it, it was done. The sulphur fumes, and explored Pleasant River, leaping from one flat stone to another, and gathering the valid cardinal flowers along the bank. She wandered beside Silver Lake, which respectively. The sleeping man and moaned and cried:

Could she guide the car and dump it?

Before she knew it, it was done. The car was replaced, the bell rung. The elevator had gone down and the floor had been replaced.

Then Mary crouched beside the sleeping man and moaned and cried:

Could she guide the car and dump it?

Before she knew it, it was done. The car was replaced, the bell rung. The elevator had gone down and the floor had been replaced.

Then Mary crouched beside the sleeping man and moaned and cried: ong row of charcoal-houses, heaps of

Mountain upon its polished surface. Her mother would not let her venture far. Two fierce bear cubs in their cages at the hotel told what the woods contained.

Under Mrs. Cronin's touch the plain There were a few pretty pictures and ornaments that she had brought with her—the remainder of better days, and Mary helped arrange them in the bare The curtains of the living-room. windows were coarse but white, and the new stove shone resplendent with its silver-plated ornamentation and let-

"The Star of the East, Bangor, Maine," Mary read on the oven door

many times a day.
"Mother," she said, holding her stove-rag in her hand as she knelt before the range, "I always give the name an extra polish, for it seems to mean so much to us. This is our first real home. Nobody under us and nobody over us, and such heaps of room all round !'

Mary's intense delight in all she saw. and the deep gratitude she expressed for all that was done for her, made everyone anxious to give her pleasure. She was thoughtful and unselfish, and the whole settlement learned to love 'Cronin's Gal."

Was a child unruly? The mother would call Mary in to help her, and soon the unhappy little one was listening with open eyes and dirty mouth expanding into a smile, to her account of some St. Patrick's day parade, or a Fourth of July exhibition of fire-works on Boston Common. To Mary, versed in city love and sights, the country was one thing to be desired; but the Katahdin children, tired of the monotony and loneliness of a life in the woods, could never hear enough of the crowds and

So "Cronin's Gal" became the story teller of the settlement. Often the workmen stopped and joined the circle of children and crowded around her in the summer twilight and listened to her story. "Seems a different place, somehow

since 'Cronin's Gal' came " said many of the people. "The children don't fight half so much as they did, nor torment the critters. They're nice folks, them Cronin's."

Before her mother was taken ill, Mary's hands and feet and head had been at the service of the whole settlement. Every one loved, petted and tyrannized over her.

In spite of her mother's sharp but short illness, from which she was now recovering, the summer and autumn had passed happily with Mary. Her father had kept sober, and no one sus-pected his past shame. John Cronin was a good workman and soon rose from being a driver of the four-horse waggons which carried the ore down roin the mountain to the Works, to

being a "top-man. The duties of the top man were of a very responsible nature. Eight times an hour the elevator, built beside the chimney, came creeking and groaning up to the top house with its load of ore and limestone. The top-man fastened the elevator with a bolt, and the car to the rear mouth of the chimney. Over this the car rested while the top-man pull a chain which opened the bottom and precipitated the mass of ore and rock down the chimney, and into the furnace below. The car was returned to the elevator, the bolt pushed back, a bell rung, the man below started the machinery, and the elevator began its

downward journey and wakefulness. The children of the settlement had told Mary of an awful night, two winters before, when, owing to the neglect of the night topman, an explosion had occurred which wrecked and burned the Works, and brought all the men in the top-house

to a fearful death. No wonder Mary's heart stood still with fright when her father reeled through the door, nor that she resolved to follow him to the top-house to make sure that he had not fallen asleep. She had watched the furnace and kne by the shower of sparks that were sent up that the ore was being dumped regularly; but at any moment sleep might overtake him-sleep that means dismissal and disgrace, and possibly

death to himself and others. The road was white and lonely. The frozen river had no word of en ouragement as she crossed the old red bridge; and the stars were far-away and cold. She avoided the front and cold. She avoided the front Works for fear of being seen by some of the night-force in the casting-room. Around the charcoal house and through the thick smoke, up the hill, over the bridge and up the ladder the child went, with chilled hands and feet, but with a heart warm with love and

desperation.

There was an ominous silence above, and the child hurried up the ladder. John Cronin lay asleep on the floor.

John Cronin lay asleep on the floor.

She

Mary had no time for thought. drew the bolt and secured the elevator. Then she seized the handles of the car and wheeled it toward the fiery pit. The heat grew more and more intense. Could she guide the car and dump it?

one weakness, but suddenly she became conscious of her inner strength. She knew that she would stay here until morning and hoped that by that time her father could be roused and said one. that they might get home without suspicion.

again she must nerve herself to roll the heavy car at that awful brink Well she had done it once and she

turn of the car; but as the night wore on, the child became conscious of an overpowering desire to sleep.

The dreadful sense of responsibility, The dreadful sense of responsibility, father said, "Mary, does mother the loneliness and unnaturalness left know?" her. She even began to forget her desire to save her father. All emotion was swallowed up by the sea of sleep, which surged around her, making her sick and giddy.

she must do something. She struggled the next dumping, and then opened She could not speak. the door of the warm to-house which was enclosed on three sides, the fourth have saved the Works. As God hears the door of the warm to-house side opening on the chimney. She me, I will never drink another drop. closed it behind her, in order that her And he never broke the vow he made father might not feel the cruel cold, and sat on the icy platform, and looked neck. All the terror, loneliness and down, down on the shapeless Works labor of the night were over, like a beneath her

The intense coldness revived her, out. settlement seem crowded at her feet. the slums of a city. be to leave them all, and go back to of the East," and soon a good break the old wandering, disreputable life? fast was in preparation.

swered other purpose. Her patient suffering mother was there — her mother who bought. would have died in the city the Brownsair of the mountains for many a long day, and all the comforts that her house, which exceeds Mary's dayfather's good wages could buy.
For her mother's sake, and for her

father's sake she must go on. keep me awake!" was the fervent day. "He and his daughter prayer that went up in the frosty air. studing chemistry together, and A shout from below, a rattle of has some first-rate notions about roast-chains, and again came the elevator, creeping up the chimney like some shouldn't be surprised if we had a rare

gigantic beetle. Mary went to work with new enthusiasm. Between trips, she sat out side and suffered with the cold. But such suffering was positive settlement seems to be fond of her. joy, after the deadly numbness she had fought within.

stars began to pale. A faint pink day if it were not for 'Cronin's light spread through the east. Lights appeared here and there in the houses below. The men of the "day force" were being roused, and the women The Breton conscripts for the French

bell rung, the man below started the machinery, and the elevator began its ownward journey.

All this required methodical care there was the bell clinging below her.

All this required methodical care there was the bell clinging below her.

There were 1,130 of them. While such men live and such practices continue count once or twice. Yes, she had, for fine fail to destroy Christianity in that It lacked five minutes of being six, country. and Jim Brennan the other day top-

the ladder, at which Jim Brennan had unsuspectingly laughed; the first few hours which he fought the stupor that was coming on: this he remembered but what had followed?

Hush, father, don't speak a word, Jim Brennan is coming up the ladder. The furnace is all right. Jim will think I have just come to tell you how

Jim Brennan's face appeared above

desperation.

Surely that is the elevator rattling up beside her, Now she stops for breath on the landing, waiting for welcome noise from above that will drive her fears away. How her father will laugh and kiss her, and, with a cheery word, send her home for the night. The intensely cold air may have brought him to himself, she thinks.

Jim Brennan's face appeared above the platform.

"Well, mate, how goes it? Hello, Wary! blessed if you didn't scare me. Gainst the rules, you know, to be in the top-house; but I guess the boss the top-house; but I guess the boss of the platform.

Gainst the rules, you know, to be in the top-house; but I guess the boss of the platform.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, and all itching humors of the skin are removed by using Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.

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UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, and all itching humors of the same experience.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES, BLOTC though it aint mine

can't stay here all night! If I call for help you will be dismissed. I'm afraid to stay here alone.

The man slept on. It was impossible to rouse him.

Mary had feared hurried down the hill. The furnace one weakness but and had be now were lampeing on the floor of the men were lounging on the floor of the

"Blessed if here aint Cronin and his gal. Hope the missus aint no worse,

"She's probably been up all night ith her. Never seen such a plucky The elevator was coming again, and little woman as that gal in all my life, said another.

Back over the red bridge Mary went, with her hand tightly clasped on her father's. She gave his hand a content to the heavy task. The hours went by, Mary counted them by the loads—eight to an hour. At first they went quickly, for she dreaded the re-

When they had passed the group o houses that clustered near the bridge and the woods were before them,

"No. Don't let's tell her. She will think I went to meet you, if she is awake.

"If you'd not followed me last night, ick and giddy.

At last she became conscious that happened?" Mary nodded her head vigorously.

Mary cried with joy on her father's bad dream. Best of all, the burden of ceaseless anxiety, which had seemed to freeze the sleep weighed on her and her mother, was The December moon shone laid down forever. Never again Never again steadily, and the wind, now ris would she listen to his step, in the fear ing, blew the charcoal smoke away that it might be uncertain, or walk from her. From this great height the with tired feet seeking him through

Each house stood out from its pure They softly opened the door and white surroundings and Mary thought found the mother still sleeping. of the friend in each. What would it Mary opened the dampers of the "Star

Her eyes traversed over the road, till they rested on her own home—her lution, as he sat by her bedside, after first home! Then something blurred Mary had gone to bed, but he did not them, and the old frayed shawl antell her then at what a fearful cost of Her patient suffering to their child it had been

His intelligence and perseverance ville doctor said, had this illness over-taken her there; her mother, who would need the fresh bracing, balsam recovered her health and gaiety in

> dreams. "That's a fine man, that Cronin, "O God, said some one in authority, the other "He and his daughter are

John Cronin, passing on the other side of the red bridge, himself unseen, The worst hours—from one to three —were past. The moon set and the thought, "Where would Cronin be to-

were preparing the morning meal.
One more load was dumped. It must be half-past five, Mary thought but she
There were 1,130 of them. While such

and Jim Brennan the other day topman, would come in five minutes.

"Father, get up!" Mary called, in a clear whisper, as she shook his shoulder. "Father do you hear?" Would he move or had her awful night's work been in vain.

"Why, Mary, have I over-slept?" said he rising suddenly and leaning on his elbow.

Then like a lightning flash the truth fell upon him.

The liquor drank in the woods the afternoon before; his return to his home to supper: his difficulty going up the ladder, at which Jim Brennan had mususpectingly langhed; the first few

headache which froubled him for a long time.

Cold Weather Frials.

DEAR SIES,—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face and had the best medical advice without avail. I at last thought of trying B. B. B., and after using one bottle have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia since. I regard it as a fine family mediciae.

J. T. DROST,

Heasip, Man.

The furnace is all right. Jim will think I have just come to tell you how mother is. No one need ever know, father dear."

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four vers, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother the works, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

convinced.

A ladv writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

## A LITTLE CIRL'S DANCER.



Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland St., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally

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was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her.

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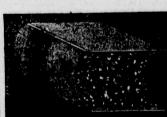
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R. LE WIS.

## C. M. B. A.

We have received from Brother J. Derosier, of Branch 33, Morrisburg, a very neat card on which is printed a list of its officers and the dates of its meetings during the year. This enterprise on the part of our brothers in Morrisburg is commendable, showing as it does that the members take a deep interest in their work and are anxious to spread the light.

### NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

A very successful mission was began in St. Bridget's parish, Ottawa, on Sunday, the 6th March, by Rev. Father Oberty, S. J., so well and so favorably known in Canada as having been for many years the zealous and indefatigable parish priest of Guelph, Ont. The Church of St. Bridget, which is a very handsome and commodious structure, not very long erected, was during the services on each day of the mission, which lasted eight days, literally crowded beyond its reasonable capacity by devout worshippers that a profit by the commodities of the capacity by devout worshippers that a profit by the commodities of the sea of the mission which lasted eight days, literally crowded beyond its reasonable capacity by devout worshippers that the following the mission which the mission closed, Father O'Brien at the 10 o'clock Mass delivered a most stirring sermon on the gospel of the day. Father Doherty preached in the evening. The whole congregation made a renewal oftheir baptismal vows. And at the conclusion of his able and eloquent discourse he pronounced the Papal Benediction. This was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at which His Grace Archbishop Duhamel officiated. The service rendered by the choir of St. Bridget's church during the mission was much appreciated, their singing being of a high order and very much admired. It should have been mentioned that during one of the days of the mission a meeting under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society was held in the basement of St. Bridget's church. The hall was crowded. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided and opened with an eloquent and impressive address. He was followed by Rev. Father Bouthier, Vicar-General, Rev. Father Doherty, S. J., and ex-alderman Haney, Vice-President of the society, all of whom spoke with vigor and at considerable length on the important topic under discussion. At the close of the addresses upwards of one hundred young men approached the altar rail and signed the total a stinence pledge for the remainder of the so

lessness of everything else when compared with it.

The mission services for the men began at 5 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 14th, and was conducted by the Rev. Fathers Doyle, Hopper and Wyman, Rev. Father Wyman giving instructions to his hearers for their guidance during the mission. Rev. Father Elliott, C.S.P., already known here as a famous preacher and brilliant writer, arrived on the same day to assist during the remainder of the mission. He delivered soveral very able sermons during his stay. On Friday evening he gave one of his most powerful appeals, taking for his subject the vice of intemperance. Pledge cards were distributed throughout the church and largely signed by the congregation.

on Sunday, 21st, the day of the close of the mission, the number of communicants at the early Masses was very large. At High Mass at 10:30, which was chanted by Rev. Father Constantineau, O. M. I., Rev. Father Elliott preached to an overflowing congregation In the afternoon the sacrament of confirms

preached to an overflowing congregation. In the afternoon the sacrament of confirmation was administered to a large number of adults of both sexes by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. In the evening Father Elliott again preached one of his characteristically eloquent sermons. At its conclusion he expressed his joy and his thankfulmess to the congregation for the manner in which they had attended the mission, remarking that it evinced no small degree of good resolution on their parts to have attended so regularly at the hour of 5 o'clock every morning during the week.

An impressive part of the evening services during the week was the singing of choice hymns by the major part of the evening services during the week was the singing of choice hymns by the major part of the engregation, a feature of religious services recently introduced by Rev. Father Whelan. After the renewal of their Baptismal vows, made in a loud voice by the entire congregation, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at which His Grace the Archbishop officiated, Father Whelan in a few well chosen words appropriately thanked His Grace the Archbishop for having given his permission and his countenance to the mission, the Rev. missionary Fathers for the hard labor they had performed and the great services they had rendered, and the congregation for their prompt, devout and regular attendance, incidentally remarking that during the mission about 2500 confessions were heard, 500 had taken the pledge of total abstinence and about 15) were confirmed, apart from the many other spiritual benefits derived from the mission known to God alone.

M. C. O'D.

## I. C. B. U.

The regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, I. C. B. U., of Hamilton was held on the 25th ult. This Branch is now making steady progress, and with its present staff of officers it has a bright future before it. At this meeting the newly appointed Chaplain of the society, Rev. Father Lynch, was installed. He was introduced to the members by the worthy President, Mr. P. Cheeseman. Short speeches were then delivered by several of the members who expressed the great pleasure it afforded them to have as their chaplain such an eloquent and influential person as the Rev. Father Lynch. In reply Rev. Father Lynch said he thanked all for their kind words of welcome and felt assured that they would, no doubt, spend many a pleasant evening together. He approved that they would, no doubt, spend many a pleasant evening together. He approved the society because of its aims and objects. The aims and objects of this organization, briefly stated, were to lend a brotherly helping hand to its members in the time of sickness and want. What a blessing it is for a man when he is lying on a bed of sickness to know that he will not have to meet an enormous physician's bill when he is well again, but on the other hand is receiving a free doctor, not as charity, but in return for his monthly dues, and what is still better, a regular weekly allowance after the second week of sickness.

The following resolution of condolence was passed and adopted at this meeting:

We, the members of St. Patrick's Branch, 521 of the 1. C. B. U. of the United States at d No. 3 of Canada, in regular meeting assembled, having learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. John Russell, father of our esteemed brothers John, Peter and Felix

10 10

their tamilies our heartfelt synaphty in their great and sad addiction. We trust and pray that Abnighty God in His Infinite power and goodness will strengthen and console them in this their hour of trial. Be it therefore further.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be placed upon the minutes of this meeting and copies be sent to the city dailies for publication and also to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Irish Conadian.

## OBITUARY.

J. F. Gibbons, Morrisburg.

The Angel of Death has again visited our community and with his usual severity has summoned one of our most prominent citizens to render an account of his stewardship. On Saturday, the 14th inst., Mr. J. F. Glubous peacefully passed away surrounded by his family and near relations among whom was his aged mother. The deceased had been in ill health for about a year, but no dangerous symptoms presented them-elves until about one mouth ago when he suddenly grew worse and sank lower and lower until Saturday at 10 a. m., when he suddenly grew worse and sank lower and lower until Saturday at 10 a. m. when he passed away. During his allower was a strended the complex of the heasting sand comforts which our holy Church is able to bestow upon those about to pay the debt of life.

Mr. Gibbons was born in Winchester Township, Dundas county, in the year 185 and spent his boykood days on the farm. When quite young he began teaching school and continued this profession for five years. He then came to Morrisburg and engaged in a mercantile life, in which by his straighforward and upright dealings he soon was ranked as one of Morrisburg's leading merchants. The esteem in which he was held by the citizens was evident in 188 when they elected him Reeve by an overwhelming majority, and the same year lew was elected Warden of the three united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Gleegarry. He was a Reformer in polities and although many times offered the nomination as candidate still he steadily refused it and chose to work for some one else.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, the 22nd linst. Never before in our village had such a large crowd turned out to pay their last respect to a departed one. The church was crowded to the doors long before the time appointed for the services to begin. About 10:16 the procession, numbering about fifty vehicles, arrived. The pail bearers were Messrs. Thos. McDonald, Reeve; Arthur Brown, I. P. S.; S. S. Cook, Registrar G. P. Giraham, J. Barry and W. McGannon. Requiem Mass was then sung and alterwards

Mr. Duncan McRae, Thorah.

say "Thy will be done." Requisecat in prace!

Mr. Duncan McRae, Thorah.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Duncan McRae, which took place at his residence, lot 15, first concession, Thorah, on Monday, March 7.

The subject of this short notice was born in Kintall, Rosshire. Scotland, ninety-six years ago and emigrated to Canada about seventy years ago and sell lived in the township of Thorah for sixty-three years. He was one of the first settlers in the township. The beautiful section now called Eden was then an unbroken forest unknown to white men, but Mr. McRae lived to see the forest of sixty years ago transformed into the beautiful farms of to-day. His love for his native/country was very strong, and was only second to his love for his God and his holy Church of which he was slways a dutiful member. He died fortified by the sacraments of the Church and surrounded by his family have gone before him, viz., Christopher, the eldest son, who died in January, 1873. Mary, who was married to the late A. P. McDonald, of Millington. Mara, died about four years ago; and Maggie, who was married to P. B McRae. Glencoe, died a year ago last October. Three sons and two daughters and their widowed mother still survive him. The deceased always expressed his desire to have the Rev. D. A. McRae of Parkhill, Rev. K. J. McRae of Smithville, also Father Campbell to attend his funeral, but they were unable to come on account of the unusual amount of sickness in their respective parishes. Father Rholeder, the former parish priest, was also unable to come a recount of the unusual amount of sickness in their respective parishes. Father Rholeder, the former parish priest, was also unable to come on account of the unusual amount of sickness in their respective parishes. Father Rholeder, the former parish priest, was also unable to come on account of the unusual amount of sickness in their respective parishes. Father Rholeder, the former parish priest, was also unable to come on account of the unusual amount of sickne

Frank Henry, Lima, Ohio. Frank Henry, Lima, Ohio.

Patrick Frank Henry died in Lima, Ohio, on Sunday, March 29, of inflammatory rheumatism, axed fourteen years and eleven month. Deceased was the second son of P. W. Henry, formerly of this city. The funeral took place from his father's residence, 690 Kibly street, on Tuesday morning to St. Rose's church where solemn Requiem Mass was colerated, after which the remains were conveyed to the Catholic cemetery for interment. May his soul rest in peace!

Mrs. Johnston. Galt.

At Galt on the 15th ult., in the seventieth year of her age, there peacefully passed away after a few months iliness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mary Louis O'Lone, beloved wife of John Johnston. Esq., J. P. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The deceased lady resided for nearly half a century in the county of Waterloo, a few miles from Berlin, and was highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities of head and heart. A daughter of the late Hugh O'Lone of Quebec, she belonged to the well and favorably known O'Lone f milles who were among the pioneer settlers of Waterloo and Perth counties, related to Rev J. S. O'Lone, S. J., of Guelph, a kind and affectionate mother, an exemplary and ardent Catholic and dutful daughter of the Church, she died a beautiful death surrounded by all her living children and fortified with the consolations of the sacraments of the religion she loved so well. Full of years and Christian virtues she left her earthly loves and cares for the eternal enjoyment of the glorious reward of a well spent-life.

The ob-equies took place on the 18th ult., at St. Patrick's church. Rev. Father Slavin being celebrant. The remains were followed to their last resting-place by a large concourse of people, amply testifying the esteem in which deceased was held. The pall-bearers were Messrs, J. McTague, P. White, J. Skelly, A. Guirk, O. Cooper and P. Radigan.

She leaves surviving her to mourn the great loss they have sustained, a devoted husband, one son who is an Excise officer at Guelph, and six daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Shea, station master at that rallway centre Pulmerston.

Shea, station master at that railway centre Palmerston.

The bereaved family have our sympathy in this their hour of sad affliction. May she rest in peace!

Queen Amalie, of Portugal, will receive the "Golden Rose" this year from the Holy Father.

#### Catholic Order of Foresters.

Sacred Heart Court, No. 270, of the above Order was instituted in Ingersoll on Tuesday, evening, March 22, by Bro. L. V. Bachand, D. H. C. R., of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, Toronto, assisted by Bro. Ph. DeGruchy, of the same Court. The Catholic Order of Foresters has only been in existence since 1883 and has made phenomenal progress these last two years, the membership now being nearly 29,009.

In Canada alone, where two years ago only two Courts existed, there are now 75, and new Courts are being formed in all parts of the Dominion. Membership in the Order being confined strictly to the North-West and Canada, the death rate will be very low compared with some societies whose membership is largely in our Eastern States.

The court starts out under very favorable anspices with thirty charter members. The officers of the new court are as follows:

Rev. J. P. Molphy, Chaplain; D. H. Henderson, C. R.; Jas. O'Callaghan, V. C. R.; Dennis Howe, R. S.; Thos. Daly, F. S.; Thos. McDermott, T.; John P. Henderson, S. C.; Wm. Leonard, J. C.; Thos. Howe, L. S.; John Thornton, O. S.; Patrick Deveneax, John Lenihan, Lawrence Dunn, Trustees; Dr. W. F. Dickson, Medic. 1, Exammer. Ingernal Commune.

#### DEPEW ENCOUNTERS THE IN-FIDEL.

Buffalo Union and Times. The noted railway magnate, Chaun-cey Depew, never spoke to better

effect and more instructively than when at a meeting in behalf of Hayti he encountered and overthrew Mr. The latter gentleman was Ingersoll. not asked to air his views on Christianity, but he felt inspired to insult the Christian audience and did so in the effective and uncultured fashion pecu-He made his usual for the rights of man, about which he knows nothing, and then urged the Haytians to reject the God of the whites, who had permitted slavery to enter the world. His recommenda-tions were received coldly. Mr. Depew as chairman of the meeting took occasion in announcing the next number of the programme to explain some features of Mr. Ingersoll's ignor ance about Christianity. He pointed out to the Haytian that in their search for truth they would discover that slavery was universal in the world when Christ was born : but as Chrisianity extended slavery disappeared; and that as far as America was concerned the freedom of the southern slave had been really brought about by the teachings of northern Chris The enthusiasm of the audi ence at this unexpected and matter-ofact attack on Ingersoll's insulting speech was unbounded, and continued long and loud that the infidel must have writhed under such condemna-

Mr. Depew has in this instance taught his brethren of the laity a les-It has been too long the custom for public gatherings at which Mr Ingersoll is present to allow this gentleman to curse Christianity and od without check or reproof, until he has begun to imagine his supporters must be more numerous that can be guessed from a count of professed infidels. A few lessons like this from Mr. Depew, a few public condemna-tions like the enthusiastic applause given to Christianity's defender will teach him to choose his facts, his tone, his language, even his audience before venturing upon blashpemy. Mr. Ingersoll cares nothing for the ministers, rather enjoys their attacks and runs from such antagonists as Father Lampert ; but when his refuters rise from the platform upon which he has just been speaking, or from the audience he has just addressed and give him the facts he ignored and the truth he slandered he cannot run away, and he cannot feel otherwise than roasted. The layman should pursue the wicked

## BEAUTIFUL WORDS. Suggested by the Recurrence of the Lenten Season.

No more beautiful sentiment has ever been written: "It is appointed unto all men once to die." "Death is the

The grave is the goal to which we are all running. A few years digging in the field or scraping in the street few years behind a counter of the city or in a farmyard of the country a few years lolling about squares or osturing before looking-glasses; a ew years clothed around with ermine or adorned with a crown, and thenthe touch of death's finger to end it all.

We know very well, all of us, what we have power to do, what work we are fit for, the excellence of which we may lay claim, the faults of which we must plead guilty; but we know much petter that an hour is coming when we shall work no more, when brain and heart and hand shall be quiet forever.

Somewhere, the Lord knows how, we shall lie in the clay at last-silent, careless in our repose; heeding not the flowers that bloom, nor the grasses that grow, nor the birds that make merry above our graves, voiceless, spiritless, uncomplaining; for dust we are, and unto dust we shall return. And while we are wrapped around by clay and corruption, by death and darkness, the world will go on above us then just as it goes on around us

now. Sundays will come; sermons will be preached, sins will be committed, sins will be forgiven, Lents will begin and end, holidays will come and go, the mountains that we love will be be loved by others, the books that we read will be read by others, the same sun will gladden other faces, the same moon will redden other eyes, and we-you and I-will be lying in our graves, crumbling and disappear-ing, unthought of and unthinking, till this earth and all its madness shall have finally passed away.

established a new house in Chicago.

spiritual director.

Thursday, the 11th of February, was at Lourdes

The Holy Father has entered on the fifteenth year of his memorable Ponti-ficate. For fourteen years Leo XIII. ficate. For fourteen years Leo XIII. has filled the chair of Peter with honor to himself and benefit untold and lasting to the Church.

The Jesuits now number 12,947 members; of these 1,764 belong to Italy, 2,863 to France; 2,470 to Germany, Austria and Holland; 2,570 to Spain; 2,307 to England and her colonies and the United States.

died at Madrid was a saintly man. He inherited an immense fortune, but employed his riches for the benefit of the poor, to whom he was the best of friends and the most generous of

the Pope for his letter to the French clergy on their relations to the Govern-He promises that he and th Government will second the Pontiff's efforts to produce religious peace in France.

The Vatican, desiring to reform church music with the view of elimin ating the profane element, the Congregation of Rites have addressed a circuar to the principal musicians and composers of Europe and America solicit-

ing their views on the subject. It is understood in the American and English colleges that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Dr. Vaughan Bishop of Salford, are among those who have been chosen by His Holiness for the distinction of the Cardinalate. Owing to the well-known rules of the Vatican there is no way of authenticating this belief, which in some way has come to be the common one. Arch-bishop Ireland, who has made a very good impression at the Vatican, is also named among the pre-eminent ones for Papal honors. Further than this con sensus of assent which, however, is the same as that never-failing one which is the general forerunner of consistories no one says what names, if any, will be chosen from the long list of worthy

blowing of horns, the Catholic Church is constantly receiving converts from Protestantism in every State in the Union. They came to it attracted by the authority with which it teaches, the definiteness of its doctrines, the grace that it guarantees, the sanctity that it preaches, and the peace that is its portion. It receives them with joy, for their own souls' sake, but it makes no public demonstration over accession.

moment some Protestants under in-structions for admission to the Church, and no Bishop makes the visitation of his diocese without confirming scores of neophytes.

nishes proof of this statement for Mary-land and the District of Columbia. It

note the gain of Catholicity from Protestantism right here in this diocese. From the statistics of the chancery we have obtained the reliable information that out of an aggregate of about nine thousand baptisms in the archdiocese of Baltimore last year, six hundred and sixty-five were those of converts. The sixty-five were those of converts. The watch and many other pulse in order of nearly a converts of the pulse is not of the pulse in order of nearly the pulse is not of the pulse in order of nearly a converts. have obtained the reliable information alone throughout the year usually first-class time the workmanship number about twenty-five per cent. of the whole; while in the English-speaking churches of the archdiocese from eight to ten per cent. of the confirmations are those of converts. These are hopeful facts, and believing that to a considerable degree they correspond to similar facts elsewhere throughout the country, we are happy to lay them before our readers."

So that if any persons are almost per-suaded to be Catholics but shrink from joining the Church lest they should find themselves strangers among strangers, let them take heart-they will be in their Father's house and encounter many, who, like themselves, have received the gift of Faith and have come out of the City of Confusion to the Mountain of God. — Catholic Columbian.

## MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, March 31.—Grain (per cental)—Red winter, 1.40; white, 1.40; spring 1.40; corn, 85; rye, 90 to 1.11; barley, malt, 90 to 1.00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 90 to 92; peas, 1.70 to 1.20; beans, bush., 90 to 1.00; buck wheat, 90 to 95.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 13; eggs, basket, 11; eggs, packed, 11; eggs, store lots, 11; butter, best roll, 21 to 23; butter, large roll, 19 to 20; butter, crocks, 19 to 20; creamery, retail, 20 to 25; creamery, wholesale, 23 to 21; hay, tom, 10,90 to 12.00; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 1.50; cheese, lb., wholesale, 11 to 11; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 2.75 to 3.00; honey, 1b., 10 to 12; maple syrup, per gal, 1.00 to 1.15; maple sugar, per lb, 10; taflow, rough, 200 3; taflow, cake, 4 to 5; lard, 10 to 11; straw, 15 to 3.00; honey, 1b., 10 to 12; taflow, lash, 7.00 to 7.75; ansike seed, 4.60; clover seed, bush, 1.60 to 7.75; ansike seed, 200, bush., 6.75 to 8.00; Timothy, bush., 1.50 to 8.00, bush., 6.75 to 8.00; Timothy, bush., 1.60 to 3.00; honey, per bag, 31 to 40; cabbages, per doz, 30 to 50; beets, per bag, 35 to 40; cabbages, per doz, 30 to 50; theets, per bag, 35 to 40; cabbages, per doz, 30 to 50; beets, per bag, 35 to 40; cabbages, per doz, 30 to 50; cabes, per bag, 35 to 40; cabbages, per doz, 10 to 61; geese, do. 40 to 50; for pr., 63 to 75; dueks, pr., 55 to 8.00; mutter, per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lb, 6 to 95; spring lamb, hearm, and the per lamb, a

his earth and all its madness shall have finally passed away.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have established a new house in Chicago.

each. 65 to 75.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 4.50 to 6.00; muttor, per lb., 6 to 9); spring lamb, per quarter, 1.25 to 1.50; veal, per carcass, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.25; pork, per quarter, 7 to 8.

LIVE STOCK—Milch cows, 35.00 to 7.00; for beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.00.

## CATHOLIC NOTES.

The permanent organization of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the archdiocese of Baltimore, has been effected. Cardinal Gibbons is the

the thirty fourth anniversary of the day on which the Blessed Virgin first appeared to Bernadette. It was cele-brated with great pomp and devotion

Father Mendaro, S. J., who lately

President Carnot officially thanks

Without the beating of drums or the

There is hardly a parish priest in the country that has not at the present

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror fursays :

"To give instances from our own

Toronto, March 31.—WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 53 to 85c; No. 2, red, 81c to 85c; No. 1, hard, 1.04 to 1.05; No. 2, 59c to 1.90; No. 3, 59c to 52c; regular No. 1, 8 c to 81c; No. 2, 69c to 70c; barley, No. 1, 56c to 68c; No. 2, 54c to 52c; No. 3, extra, 48 to 50c; No. 3, 45c to 47c; peas, No. 2, 63c to 150 63; oats, No. 2, 63c to 150; oats, No. 2, 63c

extra, 3.95 to 4.90; straight roller, 4.10 t. 4.20; hay (Thingthy), ton, 11.5 to 12.90; hogs, dressed, 5.15 to 6.50.

Montreal, March 31.—Flouris as dull as ever, and the condition of foreign markets do not afford any hope of assistance from that direction. Winter palents 5.20 to 5.90; spring patients, 5.20 to 5.40; straight rollers, 4.50 to 4.70; extra, 4.00 to 1.20; superfine-3.90 to 4.50; city strong bakers, 5.5; strong bakers, 4.50 to 4.90. There is no improvement in oatmeal, and prices are lard to quote in the absence of business. We quote: bran, 249; shorts, 8.7; moullib., 223 to 24. Wheat it dull and nominal on spot. Barley, peas, oats and other coarse grains are about as previously reported. We quote values generally as follows: No. 2 hard Maniloba, 1.3; No. 3 do, 57c; No. 2 northern, 1.04; peas, 72 to 7ic per 66 lbs; oats, 3ic per 32 lbs, for Quebec; Ontario, 3ic per 31 lbs; corn, 6 to 52c, duty paid; feed bariev, 22 to 47c; good malting do, hominal. The provision market continues very dull. Pork is moving slowly and in very small lot, and smoked ments and land are neglected. Prices 22c insummally unchanged. Canadian short cut, per bbl., 815, 50 to 812; mess pork, western, per bbl., 17 to 417.25; hams, city cured, per lb, 195 to 11c; lard, Canadian, in palls, 83 to 9c; bacon, per lb, 9to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lard, com, refined, per lb, 195 to 1 c; lar

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. March 31.—There were about 469 cattle, 110 hogs, 50 sheep and lambs, and 100 calves offered at the western cattle market to day. Shipments to Montreal were heavy, fully 10 loads of stills ording there.

hogs, 50 sheep and lambs, and 100 calves offered at the western cattle market to day. Shipments to Montreal were heavy, fully 10 loads of cattle going there.

CATTLE—Prices were well maintained to day, in spite of the heavy offerings. Trade was a good butchers' demand, and with the large number picked up for Montreal, all on offer changed hands. As on the first of the week, 4½ was the outside price for good to choice eatile. Inferior and rough cows and oxen soid at 3 to 3;c; fair 85 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 85 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 85 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 85 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 85 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 80 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 80 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 80 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 80 to 85 lbs heifers and steers at 3½ to 3;c; fair 80 to 85 lbs heifers and 840 per head. The best cow in the market sold at 815, and one fairly good anival brought 835.5. Only a few common to good springers came in, and the demand for these was poor.

STOCKERS—Only a few offered, and these were held at too high figures to suit buyers, who would pay only 3,5 to 5,75 per cwt, while holders wanted 4.00 per cwt.

SHEEF AND LAMIS—Offerings were light again to day, and all were wanted. A better quality for lambs came in, and shigher prices were paid. Sheep show little activity. They sold to day, and all were wanted. A better quality for lambs came in, and shigher prices were paid. Sheep show little activity. They sold to day at 3½ to 15 per 1b. Lambs sold at 4½ advance on Tuesday's prices, bringing today 3½ lbs, sold at 5½ to 5 a heat; 7 lambs, averaging 15 lbs, sold at 3½ to 15 per wet, which was the outside figure paid to-day. Stores sold at 4½ observed a steep and with the light receipts we have had lately dealers look for still higher prices before long. One lot of 31 straight fat hogs averaging 190 lbs sold at 5,10 per cwt., which was

Sickness Among Children E-pecially infants, is prevelant more or less at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome fool. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

At Port Arthur, on the 25th uit. Thomas Ryan, a former resident of London, aged fifty years and ten months.

A GOLD WATCH THE And Other Elegant Articles to These Who Can Rend This Rebus.

OS REZE ..... IN THES

The above is honest advice which we are interest in prescribing to every home. To secure a trust if FORD'S PEIZE PHLES, we intend to spend certain knownt in this manner of advertising arteratoring attention to the merics of this monitories. To the Sirst preson sanding the correct answer to it. the person sending the last correct answer we will give an elegant Gold Watch, fine workmarchip and first-class timekeeper; to the near to the last we will give a Genuthre Plannond Ring; to the thirm to the last we will give a landance Sitts Dress Pattern, to yards in any color; to the hard to the last we will give a Coln Sittyer Watch, and many other valuable stricks in order of merit, counting from the last. We SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PAREMITUMS (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. All snewers must be sent in by mail before April 10th, 1982. Ten 3 cont stamps must be enclosed with answer for one box of FOLD'S FRIZE FILLS. Thanks, of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newsy personers to the stamps will be given to those who are withing to assist in him ducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are the butterly given away to introduce and advertice ford's Price Filts, which are purely vergetable and act gently up promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fewers and C kla, cleaning the system thorocaphly and care habitual contripation. They are strigar conted, do not griple, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vergenable. Perfect edgestion foliows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any bending wholecate druggist or butters shoules. Fills refer you can be seen by much past paid. When you answer this rebut, kindly menden which newspaper you can wit in Address file Fulls PILL CO., Wellington St. Weet, Toronto, Can.

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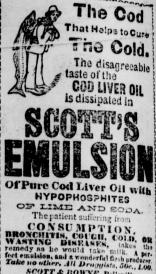
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Gents, - My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but be in need of a good family medicine.

French Village.



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Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Rypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon he nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

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KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. 6 for 25 T.arge Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., D condon, Ontario.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head sche, partial deathers, long sense o smell, foul breath, bawking and spit ing, nauses, general feeling of de bility, etc. If you are troubled will any of these or kindred symptoms your have Catarrh, and should here in the line procuring a bottle of Particular the Catarrh, and the cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumptin and death Nasat. Halks is sold by all drugstast or will be sert, post path, or receive to results earn, post path, or receive

WANTED AFTER EASTER FOR CATIS-olic Separate School, No. 2, Grations a female teacher, having a third-class certifica-tion capable of teaching church choir per-ferred; state salary and experience. Apply to DENNIS CALMAN, Gration, Out. 2004. PEMALE TEACHER FOR CATHOLIC IS Separate School, Delora, holding second of third class certificate. Duties to commence May the 1st. State salary, and address John A. McCallum, Deloro, Hastings County, Oal. 72-1W

TEACHERS WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED FOR THE CATH-olic Separate School Section No. 1, Deloro, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence on the 2nd day of May. Apply to JAMES AUGER, Deloro, Out.







SEALED TENDERS addressed to the understand of the light of the several works required in the erection of Drill Hall, Victoria, B. C.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of the ubit works, as seen at the office of F. C. Gamble, as seen at the office of F. C. Gamble, Lay, Lat, Lat, April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque ayable to the order of the Minister of Pube Works, equal to five per cere. of amount of tender, made accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract of fail to complete the work contracted for and will be returned in case of non-aceptand of the lowest or any tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

E. F. E. ROY.

Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Cottawa, 16th March, 1832.

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