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

VOLUME XXI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL I, 1899.

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, April, 1, 1899. ST. PATRICK.

What contributed most to our pleasure on Patrick's feast was the absence of literature identifying him with one of the many sects. The old saint has figured so many times over as a Presbyterian (fancy him with the New catechism !) and again as an Anglican, that we cannot refrain from thanking our brethren for their praiseworthy silence. What has always mystified us is that anyone with any knowledge of history should have dared to depict him as a sort of Christian knight-errant and forerunner of the Reformation.

The facts of his coming to Ireland and his teachings are so plainly recorded that the not seeing them can be accounted for only by an intense bigotry or mental blindness.

Even Usher and his work, which is the principal storehouse of our opponents arguments, admits that Patrick was commissioned by Pope Celestine to carry the good tidings to the Irish. There may be doubt and dispute as to the place of his birth, but that he came from Rome, pledged to preach the Catholic faith, is not denied to day by any reputable historian. St. Patrick, writes Probus, poured forth to God the following prayer:

"'O Lord Jesus Christ lead me I beseech Thee, to the seat of the Holy Roman Church, that receiving author ity there to preach with confidence Thy sacred truths, the Irish nation may, through my ministry, be gathered to the fold of Christ."

And soon after, being about to proceed to Ireland, this man of God Patrick went, as he had wished, to Rome the head of all Churches, and having asked and received the Apostolic authority, he returned the same road by which he had gone thither.

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any of the The Chris-oth); The ; Thoughts op Walsh, of (paper),) 50 cents. C RECORD

The ancient and most authentic of the Irish annalists, says Dr. Parsons in "Studies inChurchHistory," derive the mission of St. Patrick from the Holy See. Thus the four Masters write : "St. Patrick was ordained to the Episcopacy by the holy Pope, Celestine, the first who commissioned him to come to Ireland and preach and give the Irish the precepts of faith and religion."

We do not wish to weary our readers with the many testimonies given by Dr. Parsons in reference to this fact. It was so indisputable that to deny it in times past was indicative of mental collapse.

Patrick, himself, claimed that Peter's See was the source of Ireland's Christianity. You may see his words in the Book of Armagh-words of a

religious matters," says Dr. Lynch, as robe woven Him by His mother, had quoted in the erudite work of Dr. Parsons, "ever arose in Ireland which was and had proven, it seemed, that He not referred to Rome for adjudication. From Rome Ireland had her precepts of morality and her oracles of taith. Rome sweet music in the hearts of the Blessed was the mother, Ireland the daughter ; Mother and the Magdalen. They were Rome the head, Ireland the member. side by side on Calvary-gazing up From Rome, the fountain source of rewards at the gibbet which held for the ligion, Ireland undoubtedly derived and with her whole soul imbibed her one a peerless Child, and for the other a gracious Master who had given her faith. In doubtful matters the Pope back her peace and purity. was the arbiter of the Irish, in things certain their master ; in ecclesiastical

The Mother had her Son once moreno longer a worm, and no man, but matters their head ; in temporals, their clad in strength and msjesty. "My defender ; in all things their judge ; in Mother." He said : "I am arisen and everything their adviser ; their oracle with thee still. Arise, my Mother, in doubt, their bulwark in the hour of arise. Make haste, my love, my dove, my beautiful one, and come, for the And the devotion of the past is the

winter is now past, the rain is over heritage of the present. and gone, the flowers have appeared The Irish are guided on their way in our land."

during forty days, in different

circumstances and at different times.

The certainty of the reality removed

all suspicion that the Master of three

years was not the God foretold by the

prophets. It gave them a faith firm

and fearless-a faith that bade un-

cultured men from the fishing hamlets

of Judea to charge the picked battal.

lions of the world and hell. And we

rejoice to day because in Christ all

shall be made alive, that some day we

shall see our God, and call Him, as Mag-

dalen on the morn of the first Easter-

TALK WITH A PARSON.

Parson : "He (Christ) declared that the kingdom of heaven is within you."

It is well known what Our Lord

thought of the Pharisees. He called

them vipers, hypocrites, painted sepul-

chres. Now, if you look in Luke 17-

20, 21, you will see that the words you

within you," were addressed to these

refer to,

quote.

by the teacher who can never fall into error. They know nothing of the inconsistencies and absurdities of the various forms of so-called religion that have been foisted on the public, for the faith that has stood Gamaliel's test is theirs, burning within their hearts as brightly as when it was first enkinded crown they rejoiced in the day that the by St. Patrick.

danger."

EASTERTIDE.

We hope that Easter day may be laden with blessings for our readers. For us it is the most beautiful feast of the year. Our heart thrills with the music of the Alleluia and we are back over the years and seem to see with a certain measure of happiness the body of the Christ laid to rest on His bed of stone. We look at the pale Facebeautiful yet despite its disfigurement -at the seamed and scarred tabernacle of the tenderest and gentlest Soul.

The mother's heart must have been broken. She knew Him and He Rabboni. was her Son. She had crooned Him to sleep in her arms; she had watched and guided Him until He went about His Father's business. The shadow, indeed, fell athwart her heart on that day in the temple-but to see Him die aside the thieves and amidst the execrations of His persecutors was too terrible.

But there was peace in the graveand He had at last somewhere to lay His head. Perhaps the mother was grateful for that.

The multitude went to their homes wondering at the events that had transpired or forgetting them instant--for people are fickle. The leaders who had plucked Him

He died for man's salvation ; and He is to him as that which is not. Your stamped on their history that one is at a who was a sinner in the city, who loss to ascertain why it should have kissed His feet in Simon's banquet hall, ever been called into question. It is has seen Him in very truth alive. conquered them who had everything, But how the tidings must have made

because means to an end. All government, divine or human, is but husk because means to an end. All created vealed truth known to us. things-including the souls of men- know of revealed truth from the teleological end. If all be husk, it where is the kernel? It is a fact worthy the attention of the philosopher that the Protestant, especially the flippant and superficial one, cannot argue against the Church without taking an The Apostles opened the history of irreverent, infidel attitude toward the triumph that we read to-day. sacred things. Whatever has the hand of God impressed upon it should Clear was the path now and clear the be sacred to the Christian. The Church is the creation of the eternal goal, and with intellects freed from the bondage of doubt and with hearts buoy-Son of God, and yet the Iowa parson, ed up by the hope of the imperishable who thinks himself to be a minister of Christ, attempts to be witty, and even wise, at the expense of that Church which St. Paul tells us "Christ loved, Lord had made. It was no dream or fleeting vision. Many times did the and gave Himself up for it." (Ephes ians 5 25) It is but a husk, a scaffold Apostles see Him in broad daylight

ing, says the parson. Parson: "But Roman Catholicism seems to make the Church both means and end, and so far as I can understand it, it aims at nothing so much as the glorification of the Church.

Seems ! In arguing against the it Church or against anything else, you Church or against anything else, you should not be content with seeming; or ganization, not organization which makes, discovers or declares the truth." you should know what it is. There is no doubt Catholicism —as it seems to you — is utterly indefensible and no one would think of defending so grotesque a product of your feverish imagination. All one need do is to show that Catholicism, "so far as I understand it," is a Catholicism that is not understood very fer. The Catholic needs only to defend his religion as it is. He is not called on to deal with the rubbish you attribute to it, further than to repudiate it. He is not responsible for the nightmares that haunt your imaginaion as a consequence of too heavy a load of undigested misinformation. Catholics love and glorify the Church, and they have the example of Our Lord for doing so. St. Paul tells the Ephesians, "Husbands love your "the kingdom of heaven is wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave Himself up for it, Pharisees, these enemies of Our Lord

whom He so frequently and vehement ly denounced. The words then must have a different meaning from that you would give them. This is an in-Himself a giorous childer, not having earth. Tou can turn them too any spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but even as collaterals, unless you posses that it should be holy and without blemish. . . No man ever hateth istence somewhere, but how can you obtain them. So with truth, all genstance of careless quoting of Scripture. You next quote St. Paul's words. "the kingdom is not meat and drink, but in righteousness, peace and joy in is both it, even as the Lord the oral and abstract talk about its beauty and power is loss of time if you do not This Church, so loved and nourished possess it; that is, do not know it. As the Holy Ghost," and then you explain that by meat and drink, St. Paul meant "churches, forms, sacraments and organizations." By this inter-Church." (Ephesians, 5-25, 27, 29.) This Church, so loved and nourished and cherished by Our Lord, you call for revealed truth, it can become but a husk. In view of the above pretation you desired to make it appear that St. Paul made light of the Church. words of St. Paul your saying is ex-ceedingly flat. If you had taken the trouble to read the text in Romans 14-13 to 17, which Parson: "Your whole conception of the Church is wrong because your conception of truth is wrong." you refer to, you would have seen that his words had not the most remote re-

established His Church as the means to that end; as the means to enlighten, purify and sanctify the souls of men sometimes denied in our days, but it The words fall in hideous discord upon takes crass ignorance plus a love for the ears of the Pharisees. And so the hingdom. If you call this "getting to give it validity and power? And the kingdom of God into the souls of the answer is, Yes; because God in the ears of the complete the soule of the soule o means, the Church, the handiwork of used men as instruments to make His the Son of God, is therefore sacred, a divine instrument; and to speak of it Moses and the prophets. In the New could bring life back to the body which they saw nailed to a cross. But how the tidings must have made Christian character which you profess. As the means to an end-to eternal life-the Church, you say: "Is but the husk to the kernel, the scaffolding to the building." If the Church of Christ is but a husk because it is a means to nend, then the grace of God is but a husk, for it also is a means to an end. The Locarnation. Eaching to us of the knowledge of re-vidence, always depended on what you thusk, for it also is a means to an end. The Locarnation. Eaching to us of the known to us valid, fruitful and the state of the the scaff of the the the scaff of the scaff

The Incarnation, teaching, sufferings enlightening. The unknown truth and death of the God man are but has no action or influence on us. Then husks, for they are means to an end. the action, influence and fruitfulness The Bible, revelation, is but a husk of the known truth depends under God, on "a set of men," who from time to time, by Divine commission, made re-What you know of revealed truth from the Bible are but husks, because all are means to depends on the "set of men" who wrote

Parson : "Does truth wait for an organ-ization of ignorant and fallible men to dis-cover it and to give it indorsement and cur-rency ?"

That it does is the Protestant theory. The Catholic rejects it, and believes that only by an infallible authority can revealed truth come to us in a manner that leaves no doubt of its identity and meaning. The only or-ganization that has the authority to deliver revealed truth is, in the New Dispensation, the Church established by Christ to deliver it.

You err then egregiously when you ay, "Your whole Church organizasay, tion proceeds on that assumption," namely, that the truth must wait for an organization of ignorant and fallible men. The Catholic proceeds on the assumption that the Church of Christ, against which He said the gates of hell should not prevail, cannot err in teaching, and is therefore infallible.

The known truth may, but does not necessarily, make organization. Nor loes it alone make organization, for. Mahommedanism and Mormonism are organized. Even thieves and burglars organize. When you said organization neither discovers nor declares the truth you forget that Methodism is an organization. You make a very humble confession when you say by necessary implication that your own Church does not declare the truth. leave it to your brethren to settle that

Parson: "The truth is living and al-mighty; organizations are dead and help-less things."

The truth, when known, is powerful, but unknown it is of no force. You do not seem to perceive that the real question is, not how powerful truth is, but how do we come to a knowledge of that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the Word, that He might present it to Himself a glorous Church, not having

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THE DIVINE CHRIST.

"What think ye of Christ?"-the older question of Christ Himself to the Pharisees-has been propounded by the Boston Herald to the representatives of five religious bodies, and under it the answers therefrom are grouped in last Sunday's issue as "Five Easter Ser-monettes." The Hereid loads with nonettes." The Herald leads with "The Christ of Roman Catholicism." monettes by the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D D. The Christ of the Catholic Church, is, of course, the Divine Christ of the Sacred Scriptures, who proclaimed His own Divinity, and in proof thereof spake and wrought as never man spake or wrought before. Writes Dr. Brann :

Brann: Profound as are many of the pagan poets, and sublime as are the Hebrew prophets, none of them can compare with Christ. His ideas are the germs of all the great princi-ples of modern social science and of modern enlighteoment. The seed which He sowed has developed and blossomed into every form of beauty and beneficence. His lessons have filled the minds of men with grand thoughts and their hearts with love and charity. In His Sermon on the Mount He has, in the Eight Beautitudes, said what no one but God could have said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." These words alone have trans-formed the whole social world. Further he declares, and all men of

Further he declares, and all men of learning must endorse him : "Those who assail the divinity of Christ are pigmies to the intellectual giants who, in every age, have adored Him." Rev. Lyman Abbot, represe Rev. Lyman Abbot, representing Evangelical Protestantism, confesses the Divine Christ, so do the representatives of the "New Church" or Swedenborgianism, so do the Christian Scientists, though with their own peculiar explanations of His miracles, Dr. Minot J. Savage, representing the Unitarians, denies the Divinity of Christ and His miracles. Who so inconsistent among all misbelievers, as these who deny Christ as God and glorify Him as Man? It is a singular coincidence that the Gospel of Passion Sunday is chiefly of Christ's own assertion of His Divinity to the unbelieving Jews. But they were more consistent than the modern Unitarians, for rejecting Christ as God, they would not have Him for a prophet. It is useless to plead that Christ spoke figuratively, or was by any one taken in a figurative sense ; for in proclaiming His God head on this or on any occasion, He appealed to the Jews' most sacred knowl dge and tradition : "Before Abraham was made, I AM" thus giving Himself the very Name which the Eternal and Immutable God spake to Moses. Their immediate attempt to destroy Him proved that they did not misunderstand His meaning. If Christ were not God, Christianity would be a huge imposture. But it is good to see that even among Protestant Christians this basic article of faith still holds its own ; and that its very repudiators pay tribute to its deep roots in the consciousness of men by their own celebrations of Easter

Sunday!-Boston Pilot. A QUESTION OF COMMON SENSE.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, made a forcible plea last Sunday for the religious training of American

"Ethical teaching," he declared, "the future citizen must have, and I will say that I would rather the chil-dren of our great city were handed

Bishop bound to Rome, the centre of unity, and knowing naught of the forms of error that sprang up long after he had been summoned to his reward.

"Thanks be to God," he says, "you have passed from the kingdom of Satan to the city of God : the Church of the Irish is a Church of Romans : as you are children of Christ, so be you children of Rome."

If history, then, is any guide to a knowledge of past times, we say that the individual who endeavors to dissociate St. Patrick from Rome, and to prove that he came to Ireland with no commission save from the Holy Spirit, should go into politics at once.

And never did the Irish forget the commands of their Apostle to be leyal to Rome. In the days of their nationhood as well as in the days when their feet were hard pressed on the path of suffering and humiliation, they never swerved in allegiance to his teaching. When they were offered the gold that would fain buy their priceless heritage they spurned it, and chose suffering and starvation rather than apostacy. Their fidelity in stress and storm to an ancient faith must thrill anyone, even if he came from Derry.

The letter written by Columbanus to Pope Boniface is a noble testimony to the love and veneration with which Rome was regarded by the Irish : "We are the scholars of Sts. Peter and Paul, and of all disciples subscribing by the Holy Ghost to the divine canon all are Irish inhabitants of the remotest part of the whole world receiving nothing save what is Evangelic and Apos tolic doctrine. We are, as I said be-fore, bound to the chair of St. Peter. For although Rome is great and illustrious, yet it is only through this chair that she is renowed amongst us."

shield fell from their hands and they That they acknowledge the supreme jurisdiction of Rome is so indelibly became as dead through fear. Mary,

from the land of the living rejoiced that He could no longer be a menace to their ambition. Pilate, perchance, had watched the terrible drama with dismal forebodings. True, in a fit of weakness he affixed his signature to the death warrant, but he was fashioned differently from the Pharisees. The beauty and majesty of the Nazarene told him that day he sat in judgment that he was confronted by a very King amongst men. And the darkness came down on governor's palace and Pharisees' home and the garden.

thought of the Church you could have found it in his first letter to Timothy 3 The next day the priests came to see if the sentinels were faithful to watch -15, where he speaks in no equivocal terms, "But if I tarry long, that thou and ward over the tomb, and they find them on the alert, ready with mayst know how thou oughtest to be-have thyself in the house of God, which is the Church of the Living God, lance and shield for all invaders. No deluded disciple can take the body the pillar and ground of truth." the pillar and ground of truth." It is evident from this that when St. Paul whilst the wary Romans remain. The hours go by, bearing happiness to His wrote to the Romans he address as members already within the house of God, the Church of the living God enemies and giving them a pledge that the miracle on which He had staked and as members of the household he advised them in the way of perfection that leads to the kingdom of God. His cause would not come to pass.

On Sunday morning they hear unwonted clamor in the streets. Knots of men are here and there in earnest converse. A; man strangely like one of His followers goes by hurriedly, indicating by his whole bearing that his heart; was singing some joyous song. Had the sentinels proved recreant to their trust ?

ments, and the guardian and inter-preter of His Word. She is His house, And sallying; forth eager to know the cause of the excitement they hear His kingdom on earth, built by His own hands, and, therefore, the divine the cry that the Nazarene has arisen ly established means to eternal life; from the dead. Yes, the tomb is and he who desires the end must avail empty. They watched well, the himself of the means mercifully exsoldiers-but patrolling the garden this morning they met a Man whose face gleamed like the lightening. Lance and

To despise the means tended to him. is to despise Him who provided it.

Parson. "The kingdom of God is the end, the Church is but a means to the end."

If by "Kingdom of God" you mean

eternal happiness, salvation, the Church of Christ is certainly a means

to that end, and the only means to that

end in the present order of Divine Providence. She was instituted by Christ as the custodian of His sacra-

The Catholic conception of the ference to churches, forms, sacraments, or organizations. Let the reader con-Church is beautifully expressed in the above words of St. Paul to the Ephessult the passage from Romans and he ians, and by what he wrote to Timothy, will see how carelessly you throw texts "The house of God, which is the of Scripture about without any special reference to their meaning, and how Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth." We assume ignorantly you interpret what you that the Apostle's conception of Church truth is to be preferred to yours. If you desired to know what St. Paul

But by what criterion do you measure Father Nugent's conception of truth, that you judge it to be wrong? By your own yardstick? Very well, by what criterion of truth do you verify as well as you. Your private judg ment? His is as good as yours. What right, then, have you to set your con-ception of truth up as a model which he should copy in order to be right? He has the same right to insist that your conception of truth should corres ound with his in order to be correct You have no patent or copyright in

ed them

the matter. Parson: "Do you think the truth de-pends on any man or set of men, to give it validity and power?"

known to us only through the means You

fall into the unconscious sophistry of assuming that you know the truth, whereas that is one of the things to be demonstrated. Another sophistry is

that you constantly confound truth with a knowledge of it. Parson: "Your position assumes that truth is that dead and helpless thing which depends on organization for its existence."

This only shows how extremely ignorant you are of the Catholic posi tion. Truth is a dead and helpless thing to him who knows it not. thing to him who knows it not. It is only when it is promulgated by the means appointed by the Revealer that truth becomes living and forceful. Trat means, in the New Dispensation, your yardstick ; that is, show that it is is the organization called the Church the correct measure or norm of truth ? of Christ. It is through this divine in-What light have you that Father Nu-gent has not? The Bible? He has it to men and when known it becomes operative. The great practical quesoperative The great practical ques-tion for men is not the power of truth - for all admit that - but what is the means to come to a knowledge of that powerful truth. Revealed truth in itself depends on no one but God, but our knowledge of it depends on the organization which God established to That is the communicate it to us.

The truth once delivered, identified, and understood, needs no further wit-nessing. We speak now of revealed truth. In God's Providence in both the Old and the New Dispensation men were necessary to deliver, identify and explain the revealed truth, because God willed it so. They were, therefore, on the teaching of the Church of willed it so. They were, therefore, on the teaching of the Church of necessary to give it validity and power, Christ, which as St. Paul tells us, is the necessary to give it valuity all power, Unrist, which as St. rath tens us, is the for undelivered, unidentified, un pillar and ground of truth. Here, as known, it could have no power. The truth in itself is one thing; the truth as known is another. It is the knowl-truth that is unknown has no stand-Parson: "Christ seems desirous of one thing only—to get the kingdom of God into the souls of men, and He used the Church as a means to that end, and nothing else." as known is another. It is the knowl- Truth that is unknown has no stand-edge of the truth that is important to ing in human consciousness—even on man, for truth that he does not know stilts.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

over to a Christian body, the Roman Catholic, for instance, to be taught by them the ethics of the Christian religion and their duty to God and their neighbor than see them not taught re-ligion at all. That is a strong statement, is it not? I do not want to be misunderstood, however. "I do not advocate, of course, such

a handing over of the children, for I am sure common sense and a growing feeling of the inadequacy of our present public school training will result

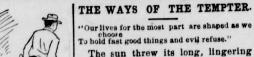
in our adopting a better way. "But I would rather call the Roman Catholic clergy in and open the schools to their teaching for thirty minutes five times a week than give the children a merely secular education. First we fancied the main point of education was to train the head. In time we added to that idea the training of the hand and body. But, I tell you, the child is more than head and hand. There is the will and soul. Education s narrow, and will fail till she deal with them also.

Such public appeals are useful in that they may hasten the era of common sense applied to the rational development of sound theories of education under State control. - Catholic Unverse.

PROTESTANTS AND LENT.

An encouraging sign of the times is the tendency towards a special observance of Lent which is noticeable on the part of many Protestant congregations. ommenting on this, the Outlook says that the number of churches which are planning to observe Holy Week is larger this year than ever. "No time larger this year than ever. in the year," says this Protestant paper, "is so favorable for special religious work as the Lenten season.' A few years ago this would have seemed a strange admission on the part of a Protestant editor, but among educated people the influence of the Church is making itself felt, and there is not such a horror of Catholic practices as there used to be.-Sacred Heart Review.

Catholic's position ; and not the absurd " Parson : " Truth made the Church pos-sible." one you attribute to him.



The sun threw its long, lingering glance across the glistening sea as it rolled in tiny waves on the sandy beach, and the fishing boats, drawn up for the night, cast lengthening shad-

It was an exquisite May evening, and a golden hush of silence lay over the Breton village. Neatly capped figures could be seen moving about outside the few cottages that lay back somewhat from the sea. A sound of steady hammering disturbed the stlence, it came from where a man was busily mending his boat. Not far from him, lying under the shadow of a pile of water eaten wood, was a boy; his head was on his outstretched arms, and occasionally his shoulders heaved as if urged by suppressed sobs.

did not move. Old Jacques picked up his tools and slowly took his way across the beach.

at night, loss of appetite, nervousness, based at night, loss of appetite, nervousness, ba taste in the mouth in the morning, an frightful dreams-all these are warnings o encroaching illness. Dr. Pierce's Golder Medical Discovery creates appetite, cures dyspepsia, stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, quickens the eigenizer. "Why, that looks rather like little blood, quickens the circulation and tones the nerves. It makes rich, red, tissue-building blood. It builds firm flesh, but does not make corptient people more cor-pulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not make flabby flesh. On the contrary, it tears down and excretes the unhealthy tis-sues that constitute corpulency, and re-places them with the firm, nuscular tissues of good health. It cures of per cent. of all cases of consumption. All bronchial, throat and kindred ailments, as lingering coughs, spitting of blood and weak lungs are cured by it. Thousands have testified to its merits. At all medicine stores. It is a dealer's business to give you what you ask for; not to tell you what you want. Jean lying there. Ah, the poor boy !' he said, sadly, noticing the crutch be-"Hallo ! Jean, there ; don't side him. you know 7 o'clock has rung sometime and it is close on supper hour? Your mother will be looking for you," and he touched the boy on his shoulder, but he made no answering movement.

"What ails thee?" said Jacques Boudin kindly, quietly turning the

all the world. Why cannot you let me Jon Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-stipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathar tic. Drugsists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." alone?" And the boy showed a face dirty and distorted with passionate

we are friends, and you could have helped me this evening with my boat said the old man artfully, and nets, trying to draw the boy into talk with

INCALCULABLE AN EXPRESSION OF FAITH.

sorts " o

or whatever he may call it

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have done me an incalculable amount of good. I think they are the best, surest and quickest acting cure for nervousness, unhealthy action of the heart, insomnia or sleeplessness, anemia or impoverished blood, loss of appetite, general debility and ill-health. For nine years, before I com-menced taking Dr. Ward's Blood and nerve Pills, my heart was weak and in an unhealthy state. Its action was so much impaired that I could not walk across the street without suffering great distress, impaired that I could not want actors the street without suffering great distress, my heart fluttering and beating so rapidly that I could scarcely breathe, **Causing** faintness, loss of strength, and **leaving** my nerves all unstrung. My sleep was very much disturbed, I had no appetite and there was little strength or vitality in my blood; I was always excessively

GOOD.

have now taken three boxes of I have now taken three boxes of Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills and since taking them I have not been away from my business An hour. Before taking these pills it was a frequent occurrence for me to be away from business. As a result of taking Dr. Ward's Pills my heart result of taking Dr. ward's Pills my heart is perfectly healthy and strong and gives me no distress or trouble whatever. They removed all nerve trouble, made my nerves strong and gave me healthy sleep. These pills also made my blood rich and strong pills also made my blood rich and strong and gave me a healthy appetite. Dr. Ward's Pills have given me pei ect health, restoring my lost strength, it place of continual ill-health, weakness, heart trouble and nervousness. In justice I cannot speak too highly of this wonderful medicine. Signed, Miss N. Millward,

cannot speak too nighty of this wonderhal medicine. Signed, Miss N. Millward, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont. Dr. Ward's Biood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00 at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by THE DOCTOR WARD CO. Limited, 71 Victoria Street, Toronto. Book of in-formation free.

THE WAYS OF THE TEMPTER. | tinted water that was just rippling a cadence of good-night to the great, glowing orb.

"Perhaps it would be happier to be lying under that lovely green sea, like Louis, who was drowned in the gale but then the sea was white with anger, now it is too quiet, thought the boy to himself with that twisted idea that sullen anger often brings to certain natures that they can revenge on their own bodies the slights received from others. And Jean was tormented with

the persistent fancy that no one loved him or could love him because of his shape. A terrible sort of pride ruled him, and this imagining was eating away into his curious soul, and though he hungered for love and sympathy, in his pride against pity he often closed the door to the very guest he was al ways holding out his arms to welcome and slowly he was beginning to tread very lonely path. The soft rippling of the water in the

within.

are you so late-hurry, hurry," said

the woman, who was always bustling

Jean had forgotten the stains.

"It is nothing," said the boy, mood-

"You have been fighting ; there is

ountenance.

I'll go and wash.

was her exclamation as the

The hammering ceased, but the boy half light seemed to have a soothing effect, for soon his expression changed and the hard lines vanished. there was still the old fight going on

ulty, then stooped for his crutch. boy over. "Leave me alone. I hate you and

weeping. "You don't hate old Jacques. Why

subject of usual interest. But the lad kept his eyes half closed in sullen anger and would not look at

the kind face above him. "Oh, leave me. I want no supper," muttered the boy. "Mother will not be anxious for me-she has Pierre."

"But she waits you, too. Why, Jean, you have a cut !" said Jacques, remarking blood through the dirt on his face.

"A stone cut. Those villains of boys. I-I-would like to kill them and see them all drowning in that sea " and in the heat of his excitement he and in the heat of his exciton. He sat up and revealed his deformity. He sort of way that he was not made so. was an ill-shapen hunchback. should have made them all like me.'

"Hush, Jean, do not speak of the good God in that way ; you know He lid not make you so ; it was an accident. You must not jadge His ways, notice and so get into his bed. said Jacques sternly, though pity throbbed in his heart for the burden the boy had to carry, and which the cruelty o one entrance, and Jean was facing it Perhaps his footsteps had been heard, others was making even harder and helping to embitter a fine nature. for Marie Caudron appeared at the door and looked out.

The village youths tormented his life, hating the limping hunchback because he put many of them to shame with his greater cleverness.

with thrifty energy. "Holy Mother "Your trouble will not prevent you what a face! What have you been from serving Him well-aye, better than many another who has not such a doing ?" cross to bear. Go home now, Jean revealed the dirty condition of his there's a good fellow."

"No ! It is no use, I'll not go yet," and the lad's eyes, which had softened a little, took again the old sullen look ily, shrinking away from the light, as he was urged to do what he knew was best for him. Turning a deaf ear he lay down again. With a sigh and a shake of his head as he glanced at

" Ah, Marie, as Jean returned. "Let me see to that cut ; there may yet be some

dirt in it.' "No, no, it is all right ; it is only a scratch," and Jean sat down to eat the bread put for him. Afterwards he brought out his books, and soon was deep in some lesson, whilst Pierre, singing a fishing song, mended some broken places in mother sat busily knitting, her needles flying and clicking fast in and out against each other-it was the music that appealed to her ears.

Occasionally Jean would lift his gray eves from off the page and steal a look at the curly head and strong, square shoulders of his brother, and a small sigh had to be stifled, for as his eyes traveled they fell on a quaint old statue of Our Lady, which always possessed a sweet face to the boyish mind, and looking there he forgot his envy for the mom

But up in his room, after the small household were all asleep, he lay in his wooden bed and thought and wrestled But with the bad feeling that jealousy prompted, and Pierre lay happily in in his heart, and he was trying not to his corner, undisturbod by the conflict isten to the promptings that would send him home, but though his ange that was so near him.

And then gradually Jean, exhaust uardian was making a last effort, his ed, closed his eyes, and dreamt of sailing away on a beautiful, endless sea eyes were caught by the small, pale evening star, and Jean hesitated for a and the evening star was guiding him. moment, and with a queer little aching Thus the two boys grew up side by pain in his heart, he got up with diffiside, and three years later found Pierre The evening star always seemed t a handsome, fine young man of twenty whilst Jean had developed but little, him as the tiny lamp put by Our Lady for in his heart very deep lay a great love for the Mother of God, and her and, notwithstanding the sea breezes his face had a worn, delicate look. His title of Star of the Sea appealed to him deformity seemed more marked than ever, and he himself inwardly best, for Jean loved the sea. In his was reserved nature imagination made keenly sensitive to it. The village boys no longer threw stones at him, him happy with beautiful fancies which were as real companions to him. but in his morbid mind he dreaded going among his fellow creatures. Marie Caudron had become more Twilight was over the country, and Jean picked his way wearily to a little cottage at the far end of the beech. A energetic as the years rolled by. ight was already streaming through Time laid no softening hand on her ; it only made her more angular and worthe window, and the lad guessed that ried, though lifeshould have flowed eas his mother and brother were both ily. But it was not her nature to accept The light brought no cheering

thought, for often his mother was her younger son even less; still his angry at his being out so late, and quiet ways rather pleased her. Jean was working at his carving, though in Pierre, who was three years his senior, a short time he had half made up his was a light hearted youth who troubled himself but little about his deformed mind to go to the next town and apprentice himself to a cabinetmaker brother. He was sorry for him in his But he could not yet bid good-bye to good-humored way, but as he was a rather handsome, fine young man, he almost unconsciously looked down upon his few pleasures which he found on And in the little village An the sea. the less-favored figure, and like many nette had grown up into a gentle maid and that was perhaps a greater secre another was thankful in a superior H reason why Jean couldn't go. loved the fair haired girl ; all the great As Jean came up he half waited and glanced up at a little square of glass strong heart that beat under the ugly exterior was given to the maiden h under the thatched roof which marked his room, and a longing came over him had once helped with her lessons. "Busy as usual," said his mother, that he could have crept up without But i coming in with a basket full of market

ings. "Yes, mother," said Jean, holding was impossible, for there was only the up a wooden figure of the Madonna he vas carving, examining the lines with Is it raining critical, loving eyes. " "Is that you, Jean? Come, why still ?

"Yes, indeed it is; an early autumn, am afraid, and it's going to blow tonight. I wonder when Pierre will be back ?" sighed the mother, shaking her head

If she had an extra anxiety it was uncertain light of the small oil lamp for her handsome son, who preferred a wandering existence to the monotony of home-life.

Why, mother, you are not think ing Pierre is returning soon? said Jean, turning to look at her. "He has been gone nearly two years-he

a cut on your forehead; when will you will not come back to settle yet. be quiet!" said his mother testily. "But I tell you he is coming "But I tell you he is coming soon "What's this about dreams, eh. I dreamt he was home last night, and She was a good woman in her own hard though we are not supposed to believe in dreams, I have a little faith that mother?" said Pierre laughing. "There way, but her deformed son curiously did not find that loving sympathy that is not much of a dream about me, but what is it ?" "Oh, mother dreamed you were rethey are sent sometimes. If he would is usual in a woman for anything out settle and marry," said Marie. of favor with others. She was fond of turning, and the other-" but Jean her son, but she was proud of the elder, I am getting older. "You do not want anyone to do your work yet, mother," said Jean hesitated. and unwittingly had raised a feeling "The other is that my dream if for of resentment in the heart of the you to stay and be settled and married, aughing, knowing that his mother younger lad. She did not understand never considered anyone capable exsaid Marie Caudron, with a question Jean, she could not realize that behind ing look at her son. cept herself. his rather cynical, reserved manner "So you have been arranging my ' No, not quite yet ; but I should not there was that craving for a little object to help, and Pierre ought to marry. Father Bentin says so. Let matrimonial affairs during my ab love, a love that should be expressive in its tenderness. sence. Well, I hope she is pretty and amiable," said Pierre, laughing. me see, there is Berthe, Jeanne, Louise But Marie Caudron was a hard "She is both. But I am not going to tell you her name just now. You -no, I don't care much for either of working woman in whom sentiment them ; the one I would prefer is An-You found but little shelter ; her husband had been of a rugged, warm nature, must want your supper," and with nette," said Marie complacently, cal-culating in her mind that besides good policy the woman dismissed the but her cold, practical method of dealsubject and saw to his comforts. "Well, Jean, been carving much being a pretty girl her uncle must be ing had made him a very retiring kind f man. Had he lived he would have able to give a large dowry. lately ?" said Pierre. " Annette ?" almost whispered Jean, "Who's that nelped Jean, and they two would have for ?" noting the wooden statue. to whom the idea came as a revelation. been inseparables, for his great heart "That's for Annette," said Jean, He had never thought of Annette as was full of unspoken pity for the poor little child whom an accident had renanyone's wife ; he had had vague dreams that she and they would almost quietly, keeping his eyes on the work of his hands. "Annette ! Oh, our little friend ? 1 dered evidently hopelessly deformed. "Who did it?" inquired Pierr remain the same -- almost brothers and inquired Pierre, suppose she is quite a woman now? sister. The figure he was carving who was sitting eating some bread. "Quite. And a very industrious, nearly slipped from his fingers. He was always interested in a fight. good one, too," said Marie Caudron she is so young-and Pierre does not "I don't know-the usual lot. That quickly, feeling here was her oppor-tunity. "He who gets her will be a think of her.' great big hulking boy, Mathieu, shied a stone and it cut. But I frightened them. They know I cannot fight prop-" Possibly, still she is eighteen and lucky man, for it is said her old uncle it is close on two years since Pierre saw her, he may think differently," at the mill has plenty hoarded up, and erly, the cowards !" and Jean's said the mother with an astute idea she ought to get a dowry." gleamed with suppressed passion as he "The old miser, I remember him she should place her in a favorable hobbled along to an out-house to get well ; he goes to count his money every light to her son. Jean carved slowly, night. And Annette is a womanbut his lines gave him no pleasure. "Always the same story," said his how strange! At last be put his work down. "Where are you going ?" said his mother, noticing him taking his cap, mother. "He had better not go to school. I must speak to Father Ber-But Jean said nothing. He guessed that when Annette saw his handsome brother, with his sunburnt face, she though Jean often went out on the "Don't take Jean from school, would forget her friendship which had mother. He is so clever, that is why beach. "For a walk; it is growing too been so precious to the lad the last two years; but then no one had the boys dislike him. But he is almost dusk to cut any more," and opening at the head of the school, and soon he been there to interfere ; now-and the door he went out into the wet. poor Jean almost wished his brother It was gray and dark over the sea, had not returned. The mother was delighted to have good-humoredly. "Well, and what will be do later?"

saved, Pierre took shares in a boat and that's better !" exclaimed darkness was clouding again over his nets, and so settled to the life of a life, which had been brighter later. "Why did all this happen to me? My God, why hast Thou laid this awful fisherman. Jean envied him that life. He had to carve at home, and watch

cross ?-I can not bear it. I am mis shapen, and yet my heart is stronger than others. Pierre has everything, and now he will have a home of his own with the one companion I love as I love nothing on this earth," and the man stood with clenched fist and looked nets, and the at the darkening sky. A tempest was raging in his heart. "And yet, oh my God, Your ways are not ours, as Father Bertin tells me so often-for

give me, I am miserable !" and the man walked as fast as his halting step could go in the face of the keen wind till he reached the small, whitewashed chapel. A light was shining from the tiny dome, giving a welcome guide to ships that passed, and helping others to straight to the sheltering harbor run Jean tried the door ; it was fastened but through the window he could se the red sanctuary lamp and he fell or his knees outside the door. Poor Jean, he had so much to fight and the only hope of his life was his religion

though Father Bertin was always him, with her eyes glistening with afraid lest his jealousy and pride would pleasure and sisterly affection. one day drive him from the right path into a bad indifference, for the priest knew his nature and the great trials his affliction put on his shoulders. Jean was a proudly clever man, and for such one is most afraid. So Father Bertin prayed often for him, and was ever ready to hold out a

strong, sympathetic hand to this soul that had to walk the stoniest of paths. None but the good old parish priest knew how inwardly deep was Jean's religion; he was never communicative, and being reserved had no friends. His only friend was Annette, who so often came to his mother's and who seemed to take such an interest in his work that somehow a dream had grown up in his heart that she might care for him as he did for her. Not so much, he knew that. For, hunchback though he was, his heart was a golden But now that delusive dream one.

had received its first blow, and as Jean knelt half-bewildered against the chapel door he realized that such happiness was not for him. His brother would have everything, whilst he had to stumble along life's road with no hand in his. And in his misery he half-laughed, a piteous laugh that was more a cry reaching to God's throne A sound of approaching steps made Jean get up and slouch away, but the man passing caught a glimpse, and he carried the tale of how that ill-shapen Jean was laughing outside the chapel and the folks said he was bewitched, and he should be shunned though he did go to Mass on Sundays. Jean guessed as the man went by that hi character would not be improved. He felt inclined to laugh again, only his eart was too heavy, and he turned

slowly home. Through the lighted window he saw a man's figure. With a start he remembered his mother's dream and how she was expecting Pierre. Lifting the latch slowly he found his brother sit-

ting by the table. "Hullo, Jean! You look as though you had seen a ghost," said Pierre, noting the other's white face. "I-I did not think to see you here," ammered Jean. "But - welcome stammered Jean. And Jean held out his hand. ack." 'You have come to stay ?" "Indeed he has," interrupted his mother with a quick, satisfied glance

at her elder son. "Do you remember my telling you my dream-it has come true-perhaps the other will, too."

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me in the same direction, though not

Half way up the road stood a Calvary worn with age and storms, and over the steps in places the soft clinging moss had grown. Jean had passed it on his way, but had only lifted his cap in salutation, without making the al invocation.

It was a lovely, balmy day, which ed to breathe the first thoughts of pring, but the very joyousness of the spring, but the very joyourness of the air was out of harmony with Jean's mood. He was slowly coming back after a fruitless journey, and, as he approached the Calvary, he noticed a figure sitting on the steps, with his head on his arm, as if in slumber.

Coming nearer Jean saw it was his brother and asleep; evidently the warmth of the day and the long wall warmen of the day and the long war had tred him. At the moment Jean approached he was half smiling as it in a pleasing dream. Jean stood a moment and looked down at the figure on the steps, and then his eye wan dered to his crutch.

An evil thought rose in his mind he had forgotten the Divine Figur above, and the devil stood at his elboy showing him the contrast between hi crooked figure and the splendid phys que of the man at his feet.

Jean grasped his crutch. One awfu blow and the sleeper, happy in h

dreams, would wake no more. "He has everything ; you are cripple-a hunchback fit for nothing and out of the friendship of the world whispered the tempter. "No one ca see you ; who is to know ?"-The san temptation that has made many Cai since the first great murder.

Jean's face blanched, and a wild lo crept into his eyes. "No one to see !" he almost wh

pered, looking round on the sunlandscape, and the demon jealousy, th had long worked mad riot in his me bid mind, was urging him fast to da his brother out of the world.

He lifted his heavy crutch, but in t swinging his eyes caught the look the crowned Head on the Cross. In wildness the Face seemed to look sa pitiful on the poor soul who was tu ing his back on Him.

In terror the crutch fell from Jea nerveless hand, and with a wild for mercy, he covered his face and on his knees.

Pierre slept peacefully on, li dreaming as he lay under the shad of the Cross of the awful tragedy be Humbly Jean rose slowly, with a prayer in his heart for me he trudged wearily home. Pierre and Annette were marr

soon after Easter, and Jean qui left the village to take up his w elsewhere. But his heart was in t village by the sea, and he had no for the town.

In his holiday he returned, and t thought he had become even more served than before. He spent al days in his boat, as of old, till were afraid that one day he might overtaken, and his strength no le to resist a sudden storm. Bu Pierre remarked to his wife in his li

hearted way :--'Oh, Jean is stronger than way agine; his body may be crooked his arm is straight and like his h Jean is a good sort, though queen quiet, you know, at times." How Pierre realize what life was unde hurden his brother carried ?

It was autumn, and squalls had set the weather early. Jean's last of holiday has come, and he was paring to spend it in his boat. 'I think you had better keep b

land to-day, Jean; I don't like weather, "said Pierre. "It is fine to-day," said Jean, ing at the bright blue sky above.

squalls to-day, and even so I am

I landed her well the other even "Ah, yes; perhaps once too

his head, smiling, and went off direction of the besch. Pierre was right. In the mid

the day a squall blew, and the se

terrible for the short time. At t

Annette said their rosari

tage they all looked anxious.

Pierre went off the beach, thou

the heavy mist he could see no

Gradually, as it lifted, he fan

saw a dark speck in the distance

have weathered this," thought

with an anxious heart.

"If he had his sail up he c

Pierre said no more, for Jean

you know. Jean."

"I will for a few moments," and she "I will for a few monthly on which entered and went to the table on which its work. "What a lovely pattern ! Who is it for ?" "That will be a bracket to hold a

the happiness of others, and the deep

lines he cut seemed lines into his own

One fine day in November Annette

came running in, her cheeks rosy from the crisp wind, which had also played

"Ah, I thought your mother was

"No; she has gone to the village.

tricks with her fair, curly hair.

in," said she stopping at the door.

But won't you come in, Annette ?

heart.

Jean.

statue, perhaps. I am not quite cer-tain who it will be for," said Jean, "Would you care for it?" hesitating. "I? Oh, Jean, how lovely ; and you did the statue for me only a little while back. How kind you are; how can I thank you ?" and Annette, turning to

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"Don't thank me. I am glad you will have it. I may not, perhaps, work any more here," said Jean quietly, with rather a reserved manner

ly, with rather a reserved manner which she could not understand. "Why, Jean, you are not going away !" exclaimed Annette in astonish-ment. "We should miss you so-and your mother-and Pierre," and the girl stumbled a little over his brother's

name, and did not look at him. "My mother knows I must seek work ; and Pierre, oh, he will be very happy and my being away won't dis-turb him !" answered Jean, rather bitterly. "But you?" and he looked at the fair head which was turned a

little from him. "I! Why, Jean, are you not my friend?" said Annette impulsively, giving him her hand. He took it and held it firmly for a

moment, and said a little brokenly, God bless you, Annette." "Why, Jean, you are so serious !" "I am afraid I get serious ; it is

working so much indoors. I will go off soon and take a walk by the sea, or perhaps take out my little boat. "Yes, that will blow all the serious

clouds away, Jean. Good bye. He stood by the door and watched

Annette go, and he felt as though the sunshine was vanishing from his path. She turned once and waved, and he answered with his hand, but she could not see his eyes.

The winter months sped on, and signs of early spring were showing themselves over the country. Pierre had had a good winter's fishing, except for a short time when the nets had to lie idle. But now March had come, and he was busy again ; before sailing he told his mother that he had decided to ask Annette to be his wife.

Marie Caudron was happy, and her knitting needles clicked with greater noise than ever as she stood at the door waiting for his return. He had gone that afternoon, looking very upright and handsome, to do his wooing and to lay the matter before her uncle, who was reported the wealthiest man in the village. Poor Pierre stood a little in awe of the formidable uncle. But the mother had prepared the way by a

udicious conversation with the old man, so the path lav fairly easy, and Pierre had whistled bravely along the road, but stopped to salute the chapel on his way and to cross himself devoutly. Marie Caudron was still wait-

anything smoothly, and she understoo

formation free.

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that poor little figure, Jacques rol stiffly and somewhat bent continued

his way across the sand. "God help the poor boy ! His temper is growing as crooked as his body, and yet one can tell he has a heart, though he is so misshapen." And old Jacques

felt sad for the boy lying there lonely in a grief no one could help him bear. Jean waited till he felt the old man

must be well on the road, and cautiously moving his head he looked after him. Seeing he was already some distance, Jean at up and moodily threw stones. He was a lad of fourteen, but his stunted growth made him appear His face, naturally bright, younger. ooked drawn, and the hard lines about his mouth gave him years to which he was not entitled. A bitter expression was spoiling his good features, and in spite of the half morose look in his us ually sharp gray eyes a wistfulnes was very perceptible.

The sun was gradually sinking be hind the sea, and the boy cast strange, longing glances over the smooth,

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and the wind was moaning in the distance as if gathering itself together for said his mother, with Martha - like a wild rush across the water into the

a which this matther, with martha - like a which this across the water into the table of the same little village. It was a night in tune if the village is a night in tune water into the man's mood. He limped across the wet beach and sat down in be a clock maker ; he is so clever with very much the same place he had six years ago when the boys pelted him.

her favorite son home again, and

many were her prayers that he would many were her prayers that he begin 'I think Jean is ill," said the remain and marry. She was begin mother. 'It will be better for him mother. 'It will be better for him when he has gone to work," for Jean far too energetic to have confessed to when he has gone to work, "for Jean far too energetic to have confessed to when he has gone to work, "for Jean far too energetic to have confessed to when he has gone to work," for Jean far too energetic to have confessed to when he has gone to work, "for Jean far too energetic to have confessed to be the marriage. any such weakness. It seemed that was leaving after the marriage, when her prayers might be answered, for Pierre would bring his wife to the cot-

There was no hammering this evening

the best physicians prescribe it. Sold by all dealers. Dr. Chase's Cloth Bound Recipe Book 1,000 pages, sent to any address in Canada, price 50 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Here was no hammering this evening among the boats ; old Jacques no longer worked, he had gone to his last that now, he was not thinking of that now, he was only conscious that a to see some friends, and Jean had also

ing expectantly when Jean came up from the beach . "Ah ! Jean, have you seen Pierre

coming along ?" "No, mother, where has he gone?"

inquired Jean, carelessly. "He has gone to see Andre Lema-

itre and Annette," said his mother triumphantly, stopping her knitting in the excitement of her news.

"Andre Lemaitre-then he-" and Jean faltered, but his mother never heeded it. She went on quickly :

"Yes, it is to be all settled, and I hope they will be married at Easter. It is just Lent now," said the woman

sighing. "You will be glad that your old dream is coming true. Dreams are generally so disappointing," and Jean

Annette has promised to be my wife,

and Pierre led the girl to his mother,

nette; I am sure vou will be a good wife to my boy," and there were tears

shining in her quick, brown eyes.

the world to share in his joy.

said Annette, shyly.

hand that held hers.

-little sister."

reserve.

"Welcome, and God bless you, An-

"Wish me luck, Jean," said Pierre,

"Every happiness," said Jean, tak-

"Yes, and to you, with all my heart

And Annette felt how cold was the

Pierre went away sailing, and re-

turned some two weeks before the wed-

ding. He was in high spirits, which

contrasted strangely with Jean's quiet

holding out his hand ; he wanted all

ing the proffered hand. "And to me, brother Jean, now,"

who kissed her on both cheeks.

Slowly the dark clouds rolled looked away to the sea. "There they are !" And the good and the sun smiled out brightly the sea danced in little ripple woman bustled in to put down forgetful of the temper of a n work, but Jean stood still, his heart a stone ; he only felt conscious of a man before. Still Pierre felt worried, an and girl walking along the road, and then they were at the gate. "Mother, here is your daughter;

dered what the distant object co With a curious sensation of min Pierre hunted up two sailors, gether they searched for that black speck.

"We are just on it," said on men. "Pull together, and-" man hesitated; he had seen small boat bottom uppermost. den silence fell on Pierre's hear knell. They came alongsto through the water they read ac kneel, "Star of the Sea." It name of Jean's boat !

Pierre lifted his cap. 'He has gone under, mate Jean. God rest his soul," three men crossed themselves A day or two later the bod

in. Jean was at rest-he h into God's harbor.-Catholic

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APRIL 1, 1899

gone in the same direction, though not | LEAGUE OF TE

Half-way up the road stood a Calvary Hail-way up the road storms, and over the steps in places the soft clinging moss had grown. Jean had passed it on his way, but had only lifted his cap in salutation, without making the usual invocation.

It was a lovely, balmy day, which ned to breathe the first thoughts of

seemed to breast the very joyousness of the spring, but the very joyousness of the air was out of harmony with Jean's mood. He was slowly coming back after a fruitless journey, and, as he approached the Calvary, he noticed a figure sitting on the steps, with his head on his arm, as if in slumber.

Coming nearer Jean saw it was his brother and asleep; evidently the gards the religious orders, and how warmth of the day and the long walk highly he esteems what they have done had tired him. At the moment Jean approached he was half smiling as if prosched he was half smiling as if pray then that they may be increased in a pleasing dream. Jean stood a in the number of their subjects and in the spirit of their vocation, is an object on the steps, and then his eye wandered to his crutch.

An evil thought rose in his mind ; he had forgotten the Divine Figure above, and the devil stood at his elbow showing him the contrast between his crooked figure and the splendid physique of the man at his feet. Jean grasped his crutch. One awful

blow and the sleeper, happy in his Power.

biow and the blocket, happy in his dreams, would wake no more. "He has everything ; you are a cripple—a hunchback fit for nothing, and out of the friendship of the world. whispered the tempter. "No one can see you ; who is to know ?"—The same temptation that has made many Cains since the first great murder. Jean's face blanched, and a wild look

crept into his eyes. "No one to see !" he almost whis

pered, looking round on the sun-lit extravagance. But the famine which andscape, and the demon jealousy, that at last aroused to frenzied action the had long worked mad riot in his mor-bid mind, was urging him fast to dash his brother out of the world.

He lifted his heavy crutch, but in the swinging his eyes caught the look of the crowned Head on the Cross. In his wildness the Face seemed to look sadly pitiful on the poor soul who was turning his back on Him.

In terror the crutch fell from Jean's nerveless hand, and with a wild sob for mercy, he covered his face and fell on his knees.

Pierre slept peacefully on, little dreaming as he lay under the shadow of the Cross of the awful tragedy beside Humbly Jean rose slowly, and with a prayer in his heart for mercy he trudged wearily home.

Pierre and Annette were married soon after Easter, and Jean quietly left the village to take up his work elsewhere. But his heart was in that village by the sea, and he had no love for the town.

In his holiday he returned, and they thought he had become even more reserved than before. He spent all his days in his boat, as of old, till they were afraid that one day he might get overtaken, and his strength not be able to resist a sudden storm. But, as Pierre remarked to his wife in his lighthearted way :-

"Oh, Jean is stronger than we im agine ; his body may be crooked, but his arm is straight and like his heart. Jean is a good sort, though queer and quiet, you know, at times." How could Pierre realize what life was under the burden his brother carried ?

It was autumn, and squalls had up set the weather early, Jean's last day of holiday has come, and he was pre paring to spend it in his boat. I think you had better keep by the

Jean ; I don't like this land to-day, weather, "said Pierre. "It is fine to-day," said Jean, look-ing at the bright blue sky above. "No

RE SACRED HEART.	the work of spoliation and confiscation, although perhaps sadder still are the
nmunities in Italy.	impressions arising from a visit to Subiaco, the cradle of Western monas- ticism, whose deserted halls that once re-echoed to the footsteps of a thousand marke shelter at presents dozen Bane-
ENTION FOR APRIL, 1899.	
o our Prayers by His ss, Leo XIII.	

their own monastery

round

men and women, the active and con-

were able to render some assistance

verge of bankruptcy by excessive taxa

American Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

Religious Con

GENERAL INTE

Recommended to

Holines

The Intention recommended to our prayers this month must be on e of es pecially dear to the heart of the Holy Father, and the blessing which he be-stows upon it must come to us freighted with his most earnest desire for our cooperation. A recent Papal document has shown in what light the Pope remost consonant with the aim and pur pose of our Apostleship. But we can well understand that his paternal eyes must rest with special affection on the religious communities of his own native land, those of whose virtues and trials he himself is a witness, and whose sufferings are bound up inseparably with the passing away of his Temporal

strength to teach their classes. ourselves have visited one such school The bread riots last year at Milan made strikingly manifest to the world in a town among the Alban hills. It occupied three rooms in the third story the misery and want that have followed in the train of the Revolution which of a tenement house. The chapel was the smallest of hall bedrooms, so small created a so-called United Italy under indeed as to barely admit the narrow-est of altars, on which the priest's vestthe domination of an usurping king and a parliament of radicals and free ments were placed before and after vesting. The two other rooms, both thinkers. Disastrous war and public robbery had depleted the National Exsmall, served at once as schoolrooms, chequer, and excessive taxes must needs be levied to meet governmental dormitory, refectory, kitchen and parlor for the community of four Sisters, who each received from the Government the munificent salary of ten cents a day for their services ! It was a painful reflection that we were consumlife, had years ago been felt by the reing half of their day's pay when we ligious communities. Through the breach in the Porta Pia there had rushed into the Eternal City, not only partook of the cup ot coffee and two unbuttered rolls that were so graci ously offered us for breakfast after we the forces of an invading army, but in had said Mass. its ranks, and particularly among its leaders, men whose avowed object was the extirpation of all religion.

ligious orders of men, and the teaching It is not, therefore surprising that among the early acts of the new govorders of Sisters, its misery is not at all comparable to that endured by the cloistered contemplative orders of women, and these, be it said, constitute ernment was a decree depriving all the religious orders of a legal existence and confiscating to the crown not only a large part of the religious commun-ities of Italy. Perhaps it is because they are from the very nature of their their monasteries and their furniture, but even in defiance of all law and order, laying hands on the dowry of vocation archconspirators in the league individual religious. True it is that in of prayer which Cavour so greatly place of the principal thus unjustly dreaded, that they have been singled seized, there was substituted a yearly out for special persecution. Rome pension, but this was so small and paid glories in the number of martyrs who at such irregular intervals, that it in centuries gone by bedewed with practically amounted to nothing or at their blood its erstwhile sacred soil, but most did not average more than twenty we doubt not that no less acceptable in or twenty-five cents a day. Even this pittance was to cease with the death of the eyes of God are the hidden victims of this unbloody martyrdom, who day the older religious, and as all these orders were further forbidden to re by day amid hunger and thirst, well nigh to starvation, are surrendering ceive novices, their extinction appeared their pure souls into the hands of their only a question of time. The evident Creator for whom in the fair promise object of these laws, besides enriching of youth they had voluntarily given up up all that the world holds most sweet. One Review, the *Civilta Cattolica*, has the government authorities, was to force the religious to abandon their rocation and return to the world, but three hundred and ninety such destitute thank God, as one of their superiors exconvents regularly on its list of charitpresses it, "the bonds of charity hold able beneficiaries, and twice each year us so firmly together that neither hunat Christmas and Easter, makes appeal for them under the title L'Obolo per la ger, nor thirst, nor nakedness, nor any Povere Monache, "The Mite for the Poor Nuns." No sadder reading do we other misfortune can separate us from our Lord." This object is made clear know than their pleadings for a share from an answer given as far back as 1860 to a Camaldolese monk by Cavour, in this charitable fund, or the words of gratitude in which they tell the good the ablest and most unprincipled of the leaders of the Italian Revolutionary make a few extracts from these letters : Harrassed by vexations of all

party. Harrassed by vexations of an kinds, this old religious, not crediting by The Superioress of an Umbrian conall that he had heard or seen done by vent writes : "My daughters hold up the officials of the State, resolved to leave his narrow cell and adjoining little garden patch in the mountains, give to patch them." "At sunset," to make a personal appeal to the sense of justice and humanity of his persecut-Ushered into the presence of the ors. Prime Minister, he humbly asked what reproach could be made to himself or his brethren in religion. We live entirely apart from the world. Our converse is only with God. What conspiracy can Your Excellency fear from us?" "That of your prayers," Cayour made reply. "You conspire light." Cavour made reply. "You conspire against Italy by praying, and that is A singular admission and enough." charge, and one that gives an unexected insight into the motives by which the founders of modern Italy were actuated. But the iniquitous laws did not stop here. Hard as it would have been to remain in poverty and suffering as caretakers for the government of what is rightly their own property, to be subjected to arbitrary annoying official inspection, and to see their houses stripped of all that was most valuable in art and archives, there would at least be the consolation of living in the homes of their predecessors, of keeping in touch with the traditions and souv enirs of the saintly men and women who had been their progenitors in the Such encouragement religious life. and aids to resignation were, he wever den silence fell on Pierre's heart like a in many cases denied. Religious orders of men were ejected from their through the water they read across the monasteries, which were made to serve as barracks, or post offices, or police stations, and forced to break up into small communities to live as best they could in narrow private apartments in out-of-the-way streets and alleys, while the cloistered communities of women, at the caprice of the municipal author ities, were frequently huddled together in some one convent, often in a ruined condition, and there, despite the fact that they had embraced distinct religious rules, were merged into one com-munity. The Jesuit Professed House, adjoining the Gesu in Rome, made Darville, P. Q., April Sui, 1869 Dear Sirs, - Enclosed find \$1 for b dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Pleas send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once." JAS, MASSON, Gen'l Merchant, Danville, P. Q. ciscan convent of Ara Coeli on the Cap-itoline, may be taken as examples of *reconcentrados* in a deeper and fuller

meaning than the Cuban insurgents, tion and confiscation, and scarcely a voice is raised to pro-claim their misery, scarcely a hand is sadder still are the ng from a visit to moved to give them the succor which e of Western monastheir virtuous lives and helpless cirerted halls that once otsteps of a thousand cumstances demand.

There is another and a higher reason why these communities should enlist a by the pretended sympathy and commiseration which overnment to remain would find expression in prayer. Their spiritual interests cannot but be imperilled by the withdrawal of all the In this war of systematized oppresaids to community life. Expelled from their monasteries and convents, they sion and injustice against religious are not uncommonly deprived of the happiness of daily Mass, and the still templative orders alike have been the victims. For a time the Catholic laity greater happiness and source of strength derived from frequent Holy but with rich families pushed to the Communion. Crowded together, as we have seen, in narrow and unhealthy tion, and the simple peasantry so poor that their houses were sold over their quarters, where the sick and dying call tor constant attention, it is almost im heads, and they themselves compelled possible to preserve the regularity and to emigrate to the Americas, North or vigor of religious discipline, or to pur South, this aid was scon withdrawn. sue in peace and tranquillity of mind Hundreds of the priest members of the round of community duties pre-scribed by rule. All external helps to these communities do not receive a stipend for a Mass the whole year devotion, the Annual Retreat, books The religious institutes for the for spiritual reading, a chapel worthy education of girls still continue in ex of the Divine Presence, are often denied them, while we may add to istence, but in most cases under such straitened circumstances and sur these the pressure brought to bear by rounded by so many hardships and frends and relatives to have them re privations, that it is hard to see how turn to the world, and the temptation the Sisters have even the physical to despondency which would lead them We to lose heart in the service of their Master. Perseverance therefore their vocation can only come from great and extraordinary graces, and that such graces may continue to flow to them in the future as in the past, is a worthy object of prayer. But there is a third and even more

personal reason why this month's intention should come home to us all. Apart from their impoverishment, spiritual as well as temporal, many of these re ligious are members of orders which give to Associates of the Apostleship of Prayer a share in all their merits and good works and sufferings, so that each of their acts of patience and resignation, each hour of privation and want, each moment of desolation, is rebounding to our spiritual profit and making us richer before God. Gratitude, then and the bond of membership in a com

But deplorable as is the lot of the remon association should incite us to pray with all earnestness for these afflicted communities, who from the depth of their earthly purgatory are crying out to us to plead their cause before God

THE AGONY IN THE GARDEN.

BY CARDINAL MANNING

"My soul is sorrowful even unto death. . My Father, if it be possible, let this chalice pass from Me; nevertheless, not as 1 will, but as Thou wilt." (St. Matthew, xxvi., 38-20.

There, then, in that most awful hour, knelt the Saviour of the world, putting off the offenses of His divinity, as He was, to the assault of His foe. It is the long history of the world, and God alone can bear the load of it. Hopes blighted, vows broken, lights quenched, warnings scorned, oppor-tunities lost; the innocent betrayed, the young hardened, the penitent relapsing, the just overcome, the aged failing ; the sophistry of misbelief, the wilfulness of passion, the tyranny of habit, the canker of remorse, the wast ing of care, the anguish of disappoint ment, the sickness of despair ; such cruel, such pitiable spectacles, such heartrending, revolting, detestable, maddening scenes; they are upon Him, they are all but His the own ; He cries to His Father as if He

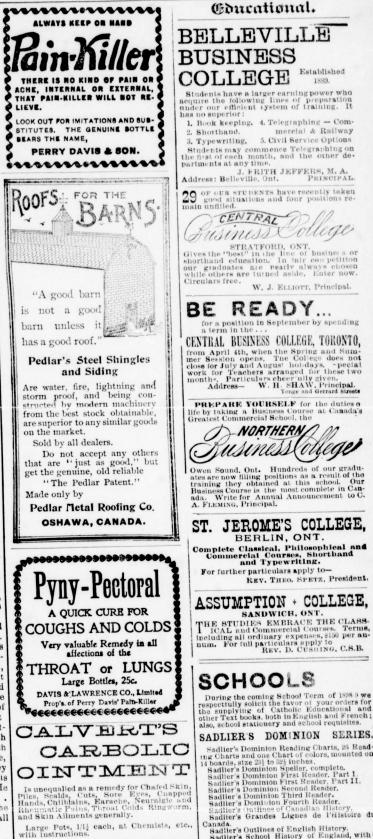
were the criminal, not the Victim. He is the one Victim for us all, sole satisfaction, the real penitent, all to me their torn and worn-out habits, but the real sinner. And thus our atoning sacrifice

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squalls to-day, and even so I am safe. I landed her well the other evening. "Ah, yes ; perhaps once too often,

you know, Jean." Pierre said no more, for Jean shook

his head, smiling, and went off in the direction of the beach. Pierre was right. In the middle o

the day a squall blew, and the sea was terrible for the short time. At the cot tage they all looked anxious. Marie and Annette said their rosaries and Pierre went off the beach, though in the heavy mist he could see nothing. Gradually, as it lifted, he fancied he saw a dark speck in the distance.

"If he had his sail up he can not have weathered this," thought Pierre with an anxious heart.

Slowly the dark clouds rolled away, and the sun smiled out brightly, while the sea danced in little ripples as if forgetful of the temper of a moment before.

Still Pierre felt worried, and won dered what the distant object could be. With a curious sensation of misgiving Pierre hunted up two sailors, and to gether they searched for that distant black speck.

"We are just on it," said one of the men. "Pull together, and —" but the man hesitated; he had seen it was a small boat bottom uppermost. His sud They came alongside, and knell. 'Star of the Sea." It was the kneel, name of Jean's boat !

Pierre lifted his cap.

'He has gone under, mates. Poor Jean. God rest his soul," and the three men crossed themselves piously A day or two later the body drifted Jean was at rest-he had sailed in. into God's harbor.-Catholic Fireside.

A Quebecer's Confidence in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure-Gives Relief at once, He says

Danville, P. Q., April 9th, 1898

writes the member of another community, "we retire to our cells, there to remain in utter darkness till the dawn of the next day. And why this? Be cause we have only enough means to buy oil for the lamp before the Blessed Sacrament. We even use no oil as seasoning, that our Lord may not be left without His flickering sentinel

Many of these communities are poorer than the very poorest in our large cities, and are absolutely in want of even their daily bread. "Father, I even their daily bread. have not a single penny to buy a mouthful of bread for my dear com munity." "We have exhausted all our flour," are the words of another Superioress. "No one will give us Superioress. "No one will credit, and I have no money. God will make use of you as a channel to transmit to us what is absolutely necessary to sustain the life of my Sisters. All we ask is the means to buy bread. And yet," to quote from the letter of a Reverend Mother whose community had been reduced to this same extrem ity till alded by an alms, "we accep all our sacrifices. We have made a row of poverty ; we are the spouses of Him who was born poor and died poor for us to strengthen us by His example. I can tell you in all truth and sincerity that my religious suffer in peace, even with joy, all their great privations in food and clothing."

Letters of similar character might be multiplied without end, but enough has been said to show how earnest should be at least our prayers that this reign of oppression may be shortened and the religious communities restored to their rightful inheritance. It is not long since our hearts were stirred by the re cital of the sufferings of the reconcent rados of Cuba. Large sums of money were collected and numerous relief ex peditions were organized to assist those unfortunates, and the contention was put forward in Congress that their sad condition was in itself sufficient justifi cation of the war with Spain. These

began with this passion of woe, and only did not die, because at His omnipotent will His heart did not break, nor soul separate from body, till He had suffered on the Cross.

No, He has not yet exhausted that full chalice, from which at first His natural infinities shrank. The seizure, and the arraignment, and the buffet and the and the prison, ing, and the prison, and the trial, and the mocking, and the pass-ing to and fro, and the scourging, and the crown of thorns, and the slow march of Calvary, and the crucifixion-these are all to come. A night and a day, hour after hour, is slowly to run out, before the end comes, and the satisfaction is completed.

And then, when the appointed mo-ment arrived, and He gave the word, as His passion had begun with His soul, with the soul did it end. He did not die of bodily exhaustion, or of bodily pain ; His tormented heart broke and He commended His spirit to the Father.

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broughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication. as rell as that having reference to business, hould be directed to the proprietor, and must each London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper so, be showed When subscribers change their residence it important that the old as well as the new ad-ss be sent us.

London, Saturday, April. 1, 1899.

THE THEATRE.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal has very properly addressed a letter to a theatre manager asking that certain objectionable pieces contained in the repertoire for the French opera about to be exhibited in the theatre, be eliminated, as he will otherwise be obliged to issue a letter forbidding Catholics to attend the representation. The theatre is not always bad, but it becomes a serious evil when plays against religion or morality are performed, or when there are adjuncts which are objectionable on account of impropriety on either of these grounds. If the objectionable features are eliminated the plays will become endurable, and no objection will be offered against Catholics attending the performances.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Hon. G. W. Ross has introduced into the Legislature a bill to render the establishment of Separate schools possible in unorganized districts. At present Separate schools cannot be established until the district has been organized municipally, whereas Public schools may be started by ten heads of households. Under the proposed law Separate schools in those localities will be on the same footing as the Public schools. This change is very necessary, and the Government deserves credit for introducing the bill. By so doing it manifests a desire to make the Separate school system efficient in every respect. There are, indeed, other respects in which the Separate school laws require amendment, but we freely accord the Government due credit for every step it takes in advance in this direction.

AN OPPRESSIVE LAW.

The New York State Legislature has now under consideration an educational law which has stirred up great opposition owing to some of its provisions. It proposes to authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish State schools for the deaf and

sult her confessor. NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED. With all the talk we have been acustomed to read and hear concerning

the tyranny exercised by the Spanish Government in its rule over Cubs, and the ignorance of the people, we would suppose that the Spaniards thought of nothing, while they governed the island, except to oppress the natives. In regard to oppression, we not long since quoted from an article in a leading New York magazine which stated that three years and a half ago, or before the Cuban insurrection began, there was not a beggar, nor even

a really poverty-stricken family on the penalty of our sins, and deliver us from island. This certainly does not betoken the death we deserved : that the Spanish regime was exceedingly cruel or oppressive. Now a correspondent of Harper's Weekly states that the Santiago ward schools of the Spanish regime visited by the correspondent had a large attendance of children, than whom he never saw a collection of boys and girls happier. cleaner, and better dressed. The schools were free, and attendance was compulsory under Spanish rule. The girls were and are taught needlework and embroidery as well as the usual school course. Under such regula tions there could not be gross ignor ance among the people.

HOLY WEEK.

of our first parents.

earth.

Christ's resurrection. On this day the The present week, which is the last Easter Holy Water is blessed for use by the people in their houses. The week of Lent, is called by the Church water used for baptizing during the by the significant name Holy Week. because it is the one week in the year year, and the Paschal candle, repreduring which the Church celebrates senting Christ as risen from the dead. and commemorates the most important are also blessed before the Mass of this day. The Paschal candle remains mysteries of our Lord's life on earth. Holy Scripture does not reveal to us lighted till after the reading of the

wounds.

any other purpose for which Christ Gospel on Ascension day. ame into this world except the gain ing of our salvation. God in His in-REV. CANON DANN. finite wisdom may have had many purposes in view, which may be here-Among the local items of the Brantafter made known to us, but so far as ford Courier of the 16th ult. we notice we know His sole object was to redeem a synopsis of Canon Dann's lecture on

acceptable offering.

diocese

blessed by the Bishop in his Cathedral

On Good Friday our redemption is

the cross. Death is the wages of sin,

and by sin we have brought death

upon ourselves. But Jesus accepts the

death of the cross that He may pay the

mankind from sin and its conse-Ireland's patron saint. We should quences, and to open heaven for us have no reason to draw special attenwhich was shut against us by the sin tion to the Rev. Canon's lecture on so appropiate an occasion and time as the For this purpose, then, He was born eve of St. Patrick's day, the Canon be-

in poverty in the stable of Bethlehem, ing himself an Irishman to the manon and he lived for thirty years in humilborn, but we are surprised at his ity and obscurity, practicing the virrepetition of the innuendoes and inac tue of obedience to His Immaculate curacies that were corrected and and ever blessed Mother Mary and His proved utterly untenable in a controversy with Rev. Father Flannery about legal Father and guardian St. Joseph. three years ago. During His life, in His infancy and

childhood, and in His more mature Speaking of St. Patrick's origin the age, He was a model of all the virtues Canon says : "His parentage of British which it is possible for man to pracclergy, his father being a deacon and tice at every stage of his sojourn on his grand-father a priest of the British Church--"

But the last three years of the life It would be too liberal a concession of Jesus were passed in His public to Catholic teaching and discipline ministrations and teachings to prewere the canon to add that both Potitus. pare mankind for eternity. the grand-father, and Culphurnius, the

During Holy Week occur the events deacon and father of St. Patrick, beof His life which are of most imporcame ecclesiastics after the death of dumb and blind, together with eight tance to us, because by the mysteries their respective wives. One of the mos

Holy Eucharist, and offers Himself Celestine - consecrated St. Patrick, THE MOTHER AT THE RESURtherein for the living and the dead. and commissioned him to preach the As the Victim is the same in both cases, Christian Faith in Ireland. (A. D. 432) Canon Dann should have menthe Mass, equally with the sacrifice of the Cross, is of infinite value, and is tioned something more definite than "Eastern sources," while denying received by God the Father as a most

that St. Patrick had his mission from On Holy Thursday, the sacred oils Rome. He could not have from Alexused in the administration of the sacraandria, in North Africa, a different mission and message from the mission ments during the year are solemnly he received in Rome. St. Cyril, Archchurch, attended by the priests of the bishop of that city, represented Pope Celestine at Ephesus, and] was the

most strenuous and most eloquent Mother who bore Him? accomplished by Christ's death upon upholder of Apostolic and Catholic teaching, viz, that Mary is mother of longer met her own with answering the person of Jesus Christ, Whojis God. love. She watched in breathless sus Canon Dann mentions as sources of Arimathea, with trembling reverence information "Manuscripts from St. detached Patrick's own handwriting of his Con cross, and lowered it most gently down. essions and other writings.

"Blotting out the handwriting of the de-cree which was against us, which was con-trary to us, and the same He took out of the way, fastening it to the cross." (Coll. ii. 14.) The other writings are principally rules or canons which St. Patrick commanded to be observed in Armagh and This week the Church puts on the other dioceses, for the proper worship garb of mourning, because of the sufof God in the Holy Sacrifice of the ferings which Christ endured for our Mass, for the administration of the sins, and it is proper we should mourn sacraments, the reading and copying with Him in His sorrow. Nevertheless of Holy Scripture, and for the preserwe call the day good, that is Good Frivation of unity and discipline in the day, because of His goodness whereby Irish Church.

we are healed through His bruises and The following manuscript in Latin from the handwriting of St. Patrick On Holy Saturday we commemorate is still most carefully preserved in the the period while Christ was in the Book of Armagh. It completely upsepulchre. The Mass of Holy Satursets all Canon Dann's assertions of day, however, is of a joyous character, St. Patrick holding his mission from because it anticipates the glory of "Eastern sources, independent of Rome.

> "Quæcumque causa valde difficilis exorta fuerit atque ignota cunctis Scottorum gentis Judiciis, ad cathedram Archiepiscopi Hiber nensium, atque hojus antistitis examination em recte referenda. Si vero in illa cum suis sapientibus facile senari non poterit talis causa prælictæ negotiationis, ad sedem Apostolicam decrevirmus esses mittendam, id est, ad Petri Apostoli cathedram auctoritaem Romæ urbishabentem.

tem Romæ urbishabentem." (" Should any case arise that is very diffi-cult of solution, and that is without precedent in former decisions of the Irish Church, let such a case be referred to the Archiepiscopal See of Ireland (Armagh) and duly examined by the Prelate of this Church. If the Bishop, however, with his counsel, cannot easily settle the difficulty, we hereby decree that any and all such cases be laid before the Apostolic See, that is before the char of Peter the Apostle, exercising authority in the city of Rome.") This cannon of St. Patrick does not

This canon of St. Patrick does not date from the eighth century, as Canon Dann would ask us to believe. but from an early date in the fifth century. Cardinal Manning, in his Essays on Religion and Literature, quotes the above canon with the remark tha "It would be difficult to show so early, so emphatic and so complete a recognition of Papal authority in the ecclesiastical legisla-tion of any other national Church" (Man-nings's Essays, birth place of St. Patrick. Page 107 nings Page

DIPLOMATS

Serve as Waiters at the Annual St. Joseph Day Celebration at Wash-ington.

One of the most unique and at the same time, exemplary celebrations which mark the annual recurrence of the feast of St. Joseph is the one which takes placeat St. Joseph's Home for the Poor inWashington, D. C. Anent this ceremony the Washington correspondent to the Commercial Tribune says "Humility, coupled with that other

Christ like virtue, benevolence, wa happily exemplified at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, in this city last Monday. To the eyes of Americans, who have been bred to no State relig ion, the scene presented by distin guished diplomats acting as waiters. garbed in white aprons , and carrying tood to aged and decrepit inmates of charitable institution, was one to stir sentiment and to inspire deep respect. In a sense it was an Americanization of the ceremony at which the Emperor Francis Joseph annually washes the feet of twelve old men, thus indicating his wish to emulate the gentle Founder of the religion he professes. The occasion was the anniversary of the Catholic feast of St. Joseph, i whose name the Little Sisters of the Poor maintain a home for the aged olic foreign residents of Washington, of whom the Diplomatic Corps is large ly composed, have made this annivers ary the occasion of a sumptuous dinner to the inmates of the institution, and each year the most distinguished diplo mats have acted as waiters, cooks, caterers, landlords, quite as if their performance was realistic. To-day M. Cambon, the French Am-bassador, and one of the most distinguished foreign representatives here, walked among the aged dependents of the home wearing a great white apron and carrying from table to table dishes of toothsome viands. M. Jules Beoufve, the Chancellor of the French Embassy was the "Maitre d'Hotel." Among M Cambon's assistant waiters were such diplomatic and socially distinguished ersonages as Viscount Santo Thryso the Portuguese Minister, and his pretty wife, Senor Regnifo, the Colombian Minister, and his wife, with the latter's sister, Mrs. James F. Barbous. Swiss Minister, M. Pioda, his wife and Madame Frederic, her mother, assisted Constantinople, Nestorius, was con- in preparing the dinner, as they have in the past. "After the dinner the distinguished patrons of the entertainment made merry with the old people with songs event. Not all of the pleasure of the occasion came to the aged dependents of the home, for M. Cambon and his associates gained real happiness in the APRIL 1. 189.

Christ, impassable, immortal, rose triumphant from the dead. Where did He first go and what did He, in those marvelous hours before the daylight The Passion of Christ was ended. marvelous hours before the daylight dawned, before Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary, the mother of James, came early to the forsaken tomb? Let our own hearts reply. Scripture must needs tell us, for who Upon the blood-stained cross hung the lifeless Body of Him Who was the fairest of all the sons of men, the beautiful One in His robe. Whom Islah had seen. in prophetic vision, travelling in the greatness of His strength. His would otherwise guess it? that, of all His disciples, He appeared first to Mary His trength was gone now, utterly. The Magdalene, out of whom He had cast Lord and Giver of life, the Creator and

seven devils. It does not need to tell us that His mother, long before, had " Magdalene was to be at the sepul. before the dawn had come," writes Father Coleridge, "and yet, before hat, the stone was to be rolled away. And before the stone was rolled away,

His mother's womb, leaving it intact. He was to be earlier than Magdalene, and with whom was He to be but with His mether?"-Sacred Heart Review.

WHAT PROTESTANTS BELIEVE.

Our good friend, the Rev. Silliman Blagden, has issued an open letter in which he exhorts his ministerial brethren to read " Catholic books, histories, and sermons ;" he also requests Catholic priests to read Protestant books, hoping thereby to hasten the much decarried out would relieve Catholic edit. ors of much labor and deliver the faithful from a lot of needless annoyance. will kindly name for us any book, serauthoritatively sets forth what Protestcover to cover, and recommend it to others as occasion may offer. - Ave Maria.

DEATH OF MR. PATRICK HUGHES' TORONTO.

TORONTO. In last week's issue of the CATHOLIO RECORD we remarked upon the number of prominent Catholics who have recently died in Toronto, special reference being made to the late Mr. B. B. Hughes, whose death oc-curred on the 13th Feb. last. The deceased was one of the partners of the firm of Hughes Bros., Toronto, which was in its time one of the most extensive and successful wholesale drg goods establishments in the Queen City. When referring to the death of this good man we had little thought that this week we would be called upon to announce the death of the remaining member of the firm, Mr. Patrick Hughes. But such is the case. Mr. Patrick Hughes died suddenly at his apartments in the Arlington hotel early on the morning of the 24th. The list grows !

Patrick ringhes, and his sudden death brings to us a feeling of keen regret. His was one of those noble characters whose good ex-ample, influence, sterling integrity and perseverance number him in the role of those worthy men whose life-work serves to build our country upon strong and lating build our country upon strong and lasting foundations: Mr. Patrick Hughes possessed all the better and brighter traits of his fel-low countrymen. While impulsive, he was exceedingly good hearted. He was the soul low countrymen. While impulsive, he was exceedingly good hearted. He was the soul of honor, and in all his dealings with his

of honor, and in all his dealings with his fellowmen-rich and poor alike-the prompt-ings of his generous heart could not be con-cealed. For all his manly actions, his char-ities, and his numberless other good deeds done while yet in the flesh, we pray that eternal rest may be his portion. Mr. Hughes is survived by a widow and the following sons and daughters :-Mr. B. B. Hughes of Toronto; Capt. Patrick D. Hughes, attorney, Seatle, Washington; Miss Nanno Hughes; Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Ottawa; Miss Ida Hughes, Interval, Back, St. Frank Smith Hughes, Imperial Bank, St. Thomas; Miss Ethel Hughes and Miss Lois Hughes.

THE CORONATION OATH.

APRIL 1, 1869.

insignificant class of British citizens. We desire no other treatment than is seconded to Kafirs and Zulus, to Buddhists and Mohamedans, in the matter of their re-ligious principles. The same silence will satisfy us. Let the monarch swear to main-tain the Protestant reformed religion and the Protestant succession to the throne; with that we are not concerned. But it is scarcely just or necessary that he should swear at our doctrinal beliefs. There is no desire to interfere with the act of settlement by which the Crown must necessarily de-scend to a Protestant, nor with the corona-tion oath, in which the Sovereign swears to maintain the Protestant reformed religion. But objection is most emphatically taken to the declaration which attaches to our relig-ious belief epithets so offensive and so unjust main the weannot reasonably be expected to re-main the books this last remnant of bitter and the sympathy of all fair minded Protest-ants. This is not a national question; it is not a religious question; it is a matter of which policy, a request to rismDe justice, a Edite with

ants. This is not a minimum question it is a matter of public policy, a request for simple justice, a plea for equal rights and for the exercise of that fair play and broad toleration which, we are so often told, characterize British insti-

Ottawa, March 20.

OBITUARY.

MRS. E. HARRINGTON, CHATHAM, N. B. MRS. E. HARRINGTON, CHATHAM, N. B. The death took place at Chatham. N. B., on Friday, loth ult., of Mrs. Elizabeth Harring-ton, widow of the late John Harrington, aged eighty-three years. She leaves four children Miss Annie, who lived with her up of hosting of her death: Mrs. Farrick March dealer of Chat. Timothy, the well known music dealer of Chat. ham, and John J. Harrington, Esg., Bathurst, barrister and Clerk of the Feace for the county of Gloucester.

The function of the Peace for the county of Gloucester. The funeral took place from her late bome on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and was very largely attended. The remains were taken to the procated the remains were taken to the procated at the remains were taken of the procate the set of the set of the shop Rogers with Rev. Father Joyner dea con, and Rev. Father Purcelle, sub deacon. After Mass His Lordship made a feeling ad-dress of considerable length, referring to the many good qualities of the decessed, and the close touch in which she and her family had ever been with the Church and the clergy. The pall bearers were Messra' flomas Keat ing, John Coleman, Samuel Waddleton, Hoger Flanagan, P. Connors and M. Hickey. Among the thef mourners were Mr. T. M. Harrington, Chatham ; Mr. John J. Harrington, Batburs; Mr. John Morriasy, Newcastle; Messrs. P. O'Keeffe, D. Crimmen, Michael Dee and Wm. Carroll. The interment was in the family plot in the Catholic cemetery.

MR. RICHARD TALBOT, ERAMOSA.

In the Catholic cemetery. MR. RICHARD TALBOT, ERAMOSA. They Death, the stern reaper, by show the fenderest thes of, earth are rudely severed, has near the sof, earth are rudely severed, has here person of Mr. Richard Tabor, with the here person of Mr. Richard Tabor, with the severe the soft and the soft of the soft of one of its nobles, and the soft of the soft of one of its nobles, and the soft of the soft of one of the soft of the persuit of farming, and by his intelligence and perseverence in that in property accumulated considerable property accumulated considerable in property accumulated considerable property accumulated considerable property accumulated considerable in the soft of the persuit of farming, and by his intelligence and perseverence in that is family, sters and brothes, and it he had is family, sters and brothes, and it he had is family, sters and brothes, and it he had is the brain, during which time he re-aniset for their weltare. For the last two or aniset of the brain, during which time he re-spreader the kinder and best medical attend in the brain, during which time here is family, site and best medical attend in the brain, during which time here is annels of a loving wite, the earnest preyers is on the brain, during which time here is annels of a loving wite, the earnest preyers is and her time, and it is an and for him many startice in 1850, to Miss Priscilla Camptel, the angehter of a neighbor, who, with a tamily of the some here in the inset for on the and is used to the above mentioned friends. A large orbers, Thomas and James, Eramosa, it was there in the people by delivering a low, as done and accound the brain function tendering heartfelt sym-showed where the funeral services were con-accound the inclement weather, did o wish dress. Hespoke briefty of the noble life of the partice in the people by delivering a low, as and the albored the certainty of death. The albored the inclement weather, did o the showed there harbers, the bor

MISS SARAH KELLY, SIMDOE. Miss SARAH KELLY, SIMOOE. In Simcee parish on Sunday, the 19th of March, death paused one moment at the home of Mr. David Kelly, and in that moment made his home desolate by taking therefrom his daughter Sarah, the oly child left in the old homestead, the remaining comfort of her is there and mother. Miss Kelly was at church the previous Sunday, apparently in good heatin, which made her death a shock to the whole community extremely happy, and willing to die, passing from this world with a smile on her hips Father Foster, our pastor, adminia-tered to hand the consolations of our holy re-

still now ; not one breath came from His cold white lips. Her Child was dead. She had to give Him up at last. The Mother and Son who for three and thirty years had been united by a bond of love that the love of all other sons and mothers only faintly shadowed forth, still were bound together, soul to soul, in tenderest love ; but the Body was buried, cold and lifeless, out of

sight, in that new sepulchre, hewed in stone, wherein never yet any man had been laid. She had to turn from it, been laid. and leave Him there, and go away with

her new son, John the Lord's beloved, whose exquisite tenderness only brought back more vividly, more pain fully, the filial tenderness, impossible

to be equaled, of her true and only Son, Who was her God. How did sh spend the time till the Resurrection nour flashed its unspeakable ecstasy through her broken heart?

three days' loss enwrapt again her glorious soul, most keenly sensitive to mental pain. God had once willed it that, while the Eternal King, twelve years of age, sat in King Solomon's Wr. Patrick Hughes died suddenly at his beautiful temple, with the doctors of her people, hearing them, and asking them questions, and astonishing them by His wisdom and His answers, the Mother should be seeking Him in an anguish them questions, and astonishing them by His wisdom and His answers, the Mother that would have been absolutely intolerable, except for special divine grace enabling her to live and endure. Now, for three more so-called Scriptural "days," she had lost Him ; He was in the Limbus of the dear saints and fathers and leaders of the old-time dispensation of her nation, while she was made desolate, wasted with sorrow all the day. So the second Eve suffered for the sins of our first mother under

What heart but comprehen's that Delaroche's touching picture is strictly true, and that, the whole night through, the great and immaculate "mother of all the living" stood in that upper room, as she had stood be-side the cross ; and looked with fixed gaze, that saw naught else, upon the blood-encrusted nails, the blood stained crown, lying before her in the dim light of the night lamp ; - most precious

I think the unequaled anguish of the

Eden's tree.

elics of Him Who was gone whither

she lifted up her mother arms, and re ceived her Child once more ; the Child

Whom she had cradled upon her breas in Bethlehem's stable; the Child Whom she had nursed with her milk, had washed, and

her milk, dressed, and had sung to sleep with the sweet lullables of David's sacred psalms, while His baby breath was on her cheek, and the joy of heaven her cheek, and the joy of heaven seemed to fill her soul. He was very

that Holy Body from the

RECTION.

Upholder of the universe, was dead. Can any created intelligence pretend to fathom what that most amazing fact seen His face ! meant to the Mother of Our Lord, the She looked up into His pallid face, and the beloved and lovely eyes no

chre first of all, while it was yet dark, Our Lord had risen through the stone, ense, while Nicodemus and Joseph of as He had passed at the Nativity from

sired Christian unity. The first sug-gestion is an admirable one, and if As for the second one, if Dr. Blagden mon or history which intelligently and ants believe, we promise to read it from

truant schools. Moreover it threatens the freedom of Catholic parents who educate their children in Catholic institutions. Their children may be treated as truants unless they are sent to the State schools. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty :" so Catholics need to be constantly on the alert lest their educational liberties be interfered with, so insidious are the efforts made by sectarians to render Catholic religious education impossible. The Catholics of all the large cities of the state appear to be alive to the importance of battling against this new attack upon them, and deputations have gone to Albany to oppose the proposed legis lation, unless it be modified to ensure the freedom of Catholics.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Constant Reader asks :

"Do I commit a mortal sin if I have the intention of commiting sin, and have not the opportunity of doing so? For example, one Sunday I resolved not to hear Mass, and accordingly stayed away. A few days later I heard that there had been no Mass on that particular Sunday. Was I guilty of the sin of not hearing Mass on that Sunday?"

Sin is, according to St. Thomas, " God." or according to the Catechism, "a wilful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God." The offence against God is primarily in the wilfulness of the act, and therefore our Lord places the malice of sin in the will or desire to commit it. It is, there-28.)

The same thing is evident from Romans, xiv, 23:

"For all that is not of faith is sin." The Apostle is here speaking of what mitted. is done against conscience, and the meaning is, therefore, that whatever is done against conscience is sinful.

then accomplished the work of our celebrated antiquarians in Ireland, Most redemption is completed. Rev. Dr. Usher, Protestant Archbishop

Wednesday of this week is the day of Armagh-appointed thereto in 1640 when Judas for thirty pieces of silver by Charles I., of England-did not agreed to deliver Jesus into the hands hesitate to make the statement which of His enemies who were thirsting for Canon Dann ignores, viz., that his His blood. father (St. Patrick) was Calphurnius a

On Holy Thursday, in accordance Deacon, son of Potit a priest, who had with the law of Moses, Jesus and His taken orders after the death of their Apostles celebrated together the feast wives. (Usher, Prinord, Chap. 17of the Passover, in remembrance of the Page 82 2)

delivery of the Israelites from the The Rev. Canon explained to his bondage of Egypt. They partook of audience what sources are avail the paschal lamb according to the able for information and how Mosaic ordinance, and, while they were they are classified. They are, 1st, at supper for this purpose, Jesus instithe early records in the book of tuted the sacrament of the Eucharist Armagh, dating from about 800 A. D., here. For twenty four years the Cath whereby He nourishes our souls with the manuscripts of which contained

His own sacred flesh and blood. This a copy from St. Patrick's own handwriting, of his Confessions, and other is a most precious gift and banquet whereby every grace is given to the writings.

worthy communicant. In instituting If the Rev. Canon were sincere in this adorable sacrament, Christ also his advocacy of historical truth, and if establishes the sacrifice of the New he had applied to the proper quarters Law which is to take the place of all for correct information, he should the sacrifices of the Mosaic dispensahave acknowledged that his theory tion. This sacrifice is to be, till His is all wrong about St. Patrick having next coming to judge the world, a derived his mission from Eastern

memorial of His death upon the cross sources independent of Rome. Disvoluntary departure from the law of for our redemption, and by it the honest writers of history delight in prophet Malachi's promise is fulfilled general terms such as "Eastern that " from the rising of the sun to the sources." What "Eastern sources " begoing down, God's holy name shall be sides Rome could St. Patrick have apgreat among the Gentiles, and there proached? Possibly Rome's would be shall be offered to Him in every place rival, Constantinople, where the Chrisa sacrifice and a clean oblation." This tian religion flourished in all its priscontinual Sacrifice of the Mass is for tine glory in the days of St. Patrick. fore, clear that in the case in point a Christians the great public act of wor-But at the very time St. Patrick came mortal sin is committed. (St. Matt. v, ship whereby we adore God, we thank to preach in Ireland, the patriarch of Him for all the benefits we have re-

ceived from Him, we pray for all the demned (A.D. 431) in the General Coungraces we need, and offer an adequate cil of Ephesus for maintaining that the

Blessed Virgin Mary "should not be atonement for the sins we have comcalled the Mother of God." St. Patrick and speeches specially prepared for the The Sacrifice of the Mass is the same was then in Rome and a witness of the

sacrifice with that which Christ offered public rejoicings in honor of the great on the cross, because the Victim is the event, and the same Pope who called In regard to the other question, we same Christ who is truly present in the the Bishops of the world together-St true way. she could not follow into the invisible world of invisible souls beyond the tomb !

But not without hope she stood there, although, in her, the Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah were pictured "To what shall I compare openly. hee, or to what shall I liken thee, O daughter of Jerusalem? to what shall I equal thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Sion?" Those very Lamentations brought to her the thought of hope. "The Lord is my portion, said my soul; therefore will I wait for Him. It is good to wait in silence for the salvation of God." The old prophecies of the Hebrew

Scriptures rang through all her desola tion. Her faith never once wavered, no matter how thickly the darkness and the sorrow encompassed her bereaved and desolate soul. She heard Job, the patient sufferer of Edom, crying in his tribulation :

I know that my Redeemer liveth :

THE CORONATION OATH. To the Editor of The Globe: It is evident from the address recently delivered at Port Hope by the Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, a re-port of which appeared in The Globe of the 16th inst., that a fundamental and very seri-ous misapprehension exists regarding the proposed action of the Catholic Truth So-ciety of Ottawa looking toward a repeal of the declaration which the British Sovereign is required by law to make against certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. It is altogether incorrect to say that the Catho-lic Truth Society is seeking an amendment of the Coronation Cath, which binds the Sov-ereign to maintain to the utmost of his power, "the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law." Our efforts are direct-ed against something which is quite inde-pendent of the Coronation Oath, though it sometimes forms part of the coronation pro-ceedings.

sometimes forms part of the coronation pro-ceedings. Each successive British monarch at his coronation or on his first meeting Parliament, whichever should first happen, is required by law to make, subscribe and audibly re-peat the following declaration :-"I. A. B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, defend-er of the faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstan-<text>

b) to die, passing from this world with a smillosher lips Father Foster, our pastor, admilds, tered to her all the consolations of our holy religion, which made her death truly edifying, and one which will long be remembered by those present. Miss Kelly was in the thirty-the neighborhood, quiet and unassuming, a friend to old and young, as her large tuneral testified. She leaves to mourn an irreparable loss, a father and mother, three brothers and the site of the loss the the site of the loss the large tuneral friend to old and young, as her large tuneral testified. She leaves to mourn an irreparable loss, a father and mother, three brothers and two siters. Her brothers are : John. of Eay City ; Lindly, of New York, and W. E. Kelly, one of the leading barristers of Simcoe. Her sisters are: Mrs. Tyrell, of Camp bellford, and Sister Madge of the Sacred Heart convent, Montreal. Many friends from Bay City y New York and other places came, as a mark of respect to the family. The funeral procession, which was composed of some fifty vehicles, proceeded to St. Mary's church, where Require Hich Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Foster, J. May shore, y. Malou, W. Smith. Miss Kelly was a Promoter of the League of the Sacred Heart and all its members wilk kindly pray that her sou irest in peace.

Heart and all its members will kindly pray that ber soul rest in peace. Mns, MARY A. TILLMAN, LONDON, ONT. On Thursday, March 23, there died at her re-sidence. 28 Paul street, West London, Mary A. Tillman, in the eightieth year of her age. Mrs, Tillman had been ailing for a very long period of time, and for the past year her illness confined her aimost entirely to her room. Dur-nursed by her daugnter. Miss Kyan -whose standard constant devotion to her mother will surely meet with its reward Those who were privileged to know Mrs. Tillman were edified by her patience and resignation to God's holy will throughout her long life-and during her tedous liness these heautiful traits of charac-tour Heaventy Father will have mercy upon sincer and earnestprayer. Mr. J. Ryan (Mrs. Tillman's son), accom-manied by his wife, came from Detroit in time that Lake City ; Law, of Denver, Col. Jon, of Detroit, Simon, who is a the klom-duk, and Patrick, who is on his way there. The meral took place on Sturday, the feast require Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Tieras and mass celebrated by Rev. M. J. Therman, and the interment took place in Sturday. The feast mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Therman, and the interment took place in Sturday. The stere cemeter:

ATTEND REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

Forty-eight gentlemen and fourteen ladies have taken advantage of the instruction given in the Business and Shorthand Department of Regiopolic College, Kingston, by A. Blanchard, Chartered Accountant of Ontaric, since the opening in September. If you are thinking of attending, write us for particulars.

SPRING TERM.

The Northern Business College, Owen Sound, Opens for the Spring Term on April 1th. Col-lege Circular will be sent to any person re-questing it, Young people cannot do better than spend a few months at this practical in

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, MALE OR FEMALE. for balance of year, One holding first or second class certificate. For senior department of Hastings' Separate school. Duties to com-mence on April 4. Apply, stating salary, etc. to Ray, P, J. McG uire, chairman. 1066-1

APRIL 1, 1899

APBIL 1, 1999. Insignificant class of British citizens. We desire no other treatment than is seconded to Kaffire and Zulus, to Buddhists and Mohamedans, in the matter of their re-ligious principles. The same silence will satisfy us. Let the monarch swear to main-tain the Protestant reformed religion and the Protestant succession to the throne; with that we are not concerned. But it is scarely just or necessary that he should scarely is or necessary that he should seend to a Protestant, nor with the corona-desire to interfere with the act of settlement by which the Crown must necessarily de-scend to a Protestant, nor with the corona-main the Protestant reformed religion. But objection is most emphatically taken to hold belief epithets so offensive and so unjust at we cannot reasonably be expected to re-main the Protestant reformed religion. But objection is most emphatically taken to int a belief epithets so offensive and so unjust at we cannot reasonably be expected to re-main the sympathy of all fair minded Protest-ants. This is not a national question; it is put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious duestion; it is a matter of put a religious duestion; it is a matter of put a religious duestion; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a matter of put a religious question; it is a m

M. F. Fallon, O. M. I., priest. Ottawa, March 20.

OBITUARY.

MRS. E. HARRINGTON, CHATHAM, N. B. The death took place at Obatham, N. B., on Friday, 10th uit., of Mrs. Elizabeth Harring-ton, widow of the late John Harrington, sged eighty-three years. She leaves four children : Miss Annie, who lived with her up to the time of her death : Mrs. Patrick Mann, of Boston ; Timothy, the well known music dealer of Chat-bam, and John J. Harrington, Esg., Bathurst, barrister and Clerk of the Peace for the county of Gloucester. MRS. E. HARRINGTON, CHATHAM, N. B.

ham, and John J. Harrington, Ley, Dakudist, barrister and Clerk of the Peace for the county of Goucester. The function of the Peace for the county largely attended. The remains were taken to the pro-cathedral, where a frequent hish Mass was celebrated by the Joport dea-con, and Rev. Father Purcee, support dea-con, and Rev. Father Purcee, a frequent dress of considerable leugth, receased, and the close touch in which the church and the clergy. The pall barters were Massra Thomas Keat ing, John Coleman, Samel Waddeton, Hoger Flanzen, P. Connors and M. Hickey, Among the their mourners were Massra Thomas Keat ing, John Coleman, Samel Waddeton, Hoger Flanzen, P. Connors and M. Hickey, Among the their mourners were Mr. T. M. Harrington, Chatham M. Jobn J. Harrington, Bathurst; Nr. John Morriss, Newcastie ; Messra, P. O Keeffe, D. Crimmen, Michael Dee and Wm. Carroll. The interment was in the family plot in the Catholic cemetery.

in the Catholic cemetery. MR. RICHARD TALBOT, ERAMOSA. MR. RICHARD TALBOT, ERAMOSA. The possible is a strain reader, by whom the prederest ties of earth are rudely severel, has have been been and the strain reader, by whom the prederest ties of earth are rudely severel, has have been been and been been and been been and been and a strain of the late kichard Talbot, who died march 2, 18%, leaving a once happy home now of one of its noblest and been. Decoased was has lived all bis life on the stark line of the property. He was the leaving the loss of one of its noblest and been. Decoased was has lived all bis life on the stark line of the property. He was the leaving the loss of one of industry accumulater and been been by his intelligence and persevence in the by his intelligence and persevence in the his family, stater and det twas that of over the status of the weilare. For the last two or the finder weilare. For the last two or the finder weilare and been the stater and and the brain, du ing which time he re-ceived bit otherwise. His amable disposi-tion and triping of his affectionate slaters and both a lowes and been the deart break-ing biogeness and the state of or his affection and the findes two sisters. Mrs. Donald filles, Marden i, Anne, Eramosa, two have been been thored friends. Mr. Talbot was that to be above mentioned friends, and the stark both the above mentioned friends, be reamosa, the both the above mentioned friends, be reamosa, the there won the basis friend and proves and one cirl-type onsolation is useless to offer, but we have been been the mean services were on the above mentioned friends, be reamosa, the both above mentioned friends, be reamosa, MR. RICHARD TALBOT, ERAMOSA.

THE CATECHISM. Editor RECORD :

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indern pedagozy if it is responsible for his training in English grammar and composi-tion. These are things I should pass over in silence if the article were an honest expression of the writer's view son the question under a scussion, whether these views coincided with mine or not; but he shows himself a critic whose chief stock-in-trade is sneers and faint praise, a con-troversialist whose chief skill hese in his ability to obscure or evade the question at issue. Referring to my last leiter he says: " In dis-cussing psychology (modern nedagozy is con-tinually d'abiling in psychology) he lays down ine tollowing 'adiom' viz, the mind forms an idea of anything only after there has been a sensile image of that thing in the imagina-tion. This is honesty as our critic conceives it I ware, the sneer is intended for me will straightforwardness is not a characteristic of this writer. He supresses the well-knowy atom that I quoted and attacks the corollary. However I shall substantiate both. A refer-ence to my letter will show that I merely quoted an axiom of scholastic psychology in order to point out that if a method of taching were evolved from this scholastic principile it would be precisely the same as that adouted by modern teachers as the result of experi-ence. There are some, like our critic, who have a

There are some, like our critic, who have : ine contempt for modern pedogogy; there ar

There are some, like our critic, who have a fine contempt for modern pedogory; there are others who despise scholastic philosophy; in both cases the contempt is due to ignorance of the despised subject. With the accuracy of the scholastic theory of the origin of ideas, I have nothing to do; the accuracy of my reference to it Ishall estab-lish. "According to Aristotle there is nothing in the understanding which has not first been in the senses; and the scholastof for long areas echoed this thought of the philosopher: Nihit sst (Balme's Fundamental Philosophy vol. II. "51, Thomas calls the representations of the interime."

to accept the accompanying gift as the offering of a grateful brotherheod. Kindly accept it not for its instrinsic value but rather as a mark of the deep respect which we feel towards your and the esteem in which you are held by your fellow-members. In conclusion we say good-bye, though we fain would leave the words unspoken, and assuring you that on your return to our midst you will find the right hand of fellowship extended to greet you, and wish-ing you every success. We remain, Your fraternally. Signed on behalf of the members of Branch No. 80 of the C. M. B. A., Perth. have any pretention to be, and if "skill in teaching" is considered a qualification (and I think it should be) we have Catholic teachers who are devoting their lives to the work and who stand in the front rank of their profession. This should be left to the proper authorities, if they decide on taking any action in the matter. J. Foley, P. P. Farrelton, Que., March 24, 1899.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Continued from eighth page.

"What matter that at different shrines, We pray unto one God?

What matter that at different surners, We pray unto one God? What matter that at different times, Our fathers won this sol? In fortune and in name we're bound By stronger links than steel; And neither can be safe or sound, But in the other's weal,

But in the other's weal. And oh, it were a gullant deed To show before mankind, How every race, and every creed Might be by lowe combined— Might be combined, yet not forget The fourtains whence they rose, As filled by many a rivulet, The stately Shannon flows." (Loud cheers.)

IN ARTHUR.

THE FIRST EASTER.

When the first Easter dawned superbly bright Upon Judea, in the days of eld, They who drew near the sepulchere beheld, In the glad radiance of the morning light, Before the tomb an angel robed in white Whose words their apprehensions soon dis-pellet: Your Signed on behalf of the memb No. 89 of the C. M. B. A., Perth.

Before the tomot their apprehensions soon us-pelled : No more the sentinels their vigils held About the place, for all had taken flight : And as their homeward way the women went The world a wondrous loveliness assumed, New glories beautified the firmament, With vernal blossoms was the air per-fumed.

fumed. And all the feathered songsters, in accord. Sang joyful hymns to Christ, the Risen Lord. —W, in Sacred Heart Review

----(For the CATHOLIC RECORD.) GOOD FRIDAY.

B1. TATIVICA 5 DA1. Continued from eighth page. and Irish Protestants were united in declaring: "We want peace, and not war; we want stabil-throne, we want Britsh connection; but we have been used to be the ender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-related legislation, committed to the tender mer-cless of a congested London Parliament." Sel-ter expressing the tender the giant grant of Senegrove, concluded in the Giant Edward Bake, to a sure and speedy "integrations from the endering legislation of worthy neces-tion: "While this festival of related spectroms there is the pious memore to drive the mers-tion in the endles and the follows of ond World quarters and bioodshed. Thour we are presented to the follows of old the age, pos-sessors of half a continent,—in the fabulous we are four anterial night, in the pluck and promets of our natural resources, in the magni-tions true Canadians would earneastly embraced for and angeners, the peers of all the age, pos-sessors of our natural resources, in the magni-tion doors, then must we throw aside the blood rusted key of the past, and seek only to promote and cherish feelings of unity and anout, sympathy and solicitude, charity and concord, feliowship and fraternity one with another, irrespective of class or creed or race. Chains, Thomas Osborne Davis, a noble and rich leader of "Young Ireland," we will ex-classing and the related by a pro-mantic, semptive of the past, and seek only to promote and cherish feelings or unity and Twas love that throned Him on the cross to-day. His longed-for sacrifice is now complete, No further proof can c'en His God-head moet

meet To man, His brother, than his ransom pay; So hath it pleased Him on the cross to lay With opened side and bleeding hands and Moneyed.

Meanwhile, those pitying words of pardon The dying thief, whom Mercy taught to pray.

Oh! come my soul and see thy Jesus slain : Thy sins repeated, 'twas that nailed Him

fast, See what a price was paid to cleanse the stain The passing years upon thy white robe cast, And be not recreant, chose the better part. And give Him of thy best-give Him thy heart Brother Remigius, C. S. C.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD, EASTER BELLS!

Hear those Easter bells! Happy Easter bells. What a tale of gladness their melody fortell; Hear then sweetly chiming, Hear their joyous rhyming. Hark! the air reverberating, as the silver, ca-dence swells,

dence swells, Swinging, softly ringing, To the Heaven's flinging In a tide of melting glory, all their clear, sweet

singing.-Bells, laughing, silver bells! In a tide of melting glory,-hear their voices,-Easter bells!

Silver chimes oh hear! Hear their music rippling from turrets far and

- Hear their music ripping from terrection near-Filling earth with gladness, Lifting souls from sadness, How the gladsome notes and echoes soothe and charm the rapitred ear, Knelling, gentiv dwelling On each note, then swelling Rich and loud, -a mystic song the hearts poor cares dispelling Bells, blessed, joyous bells! Lift once more thy dulect voices, -cease ye not, -oh Easter bells !

How the music floats From those silver throats! ose mellow tongues now lingering o'er

Hear th

the notes,— Hearthem: "Christ is risen! "Hail, thou King of Heaven! "He is risen.—oh rejoice ye, Hail to Him, the Lord of Hosts!" Harmony sweet flowing, Golden sunlight glowing, on good and ill bestowing

ill bestowing Bells, happy swaying bells ! Peace on good and ill bestowing, — bells of Heaven, Easter bells !

Easter bells oh ring ! Ring, while angels sing— be Earth breathes an anthem, above on Hope's white wing. Send thy message deeper In each soul, and sweeter— er, thou thy joyful tidings, o'er all climes and realms fling Chimes have ceased—and sighing

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

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ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

(Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.)

(Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.) The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No 1, will receive Holy Communion in a body on Easter Day, in St. Patrick's. The children's mission in the parish of St. Francis of Assisi, Hintonburg, closed on Sun-day iast. Rev. Father Maurice. Capuchin, was the preacher. Two hundred and sixty confes-sions were heard. M. B., the Parish Conference of St. Vincent de Paul and Division No. 2 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, approached the Holy Tablein St. Bridd's church. The pastor, Rev. Canon McCarthy, preached an appropriate sermon on Fraternalism. The "Veni Creator" was sung in the Basilica on Passion Sunday oin Vola Stritton the deliberations of Parliament just assembled. The annual concert under the auspices of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, of Almonte, was a general Communion by the Almont, was a decided success. Very Rev. Canon Foley presided. There was a kernel Communion by the pembers of Emerald Court Catholic Order of Coresters, in St. Patrick's church, on Palm

members of Emerald Court Catholic Order of Foresters, in St. Patrick's church, on Palm Sunday. A Mass de Requiem for the deceased mem-bers of Branch 28, of, the C. M. M. A., was cele-brated in St. Patrick's church, on Tuesday morning of last week. Rev Father Whelau, the rector, officiated. Alluding to the almost impassable state of the roads and side-walks on account of the snow storm on Sunday morning, Rev. Father Whelan on entering the pulpit in St. Patrick's said : We were reading in the papers yester-day how a Christian representative of Ottawa had stated in Toronto that the runn-ing of street cars on the Sunday would destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath. I wonder, he continued, who is respons-ible for the excess of 'Christian' stupid-ity that has prevented the sidewalks being cleared this morning, thus preventing many from coming to church. I did'nt think we were living under 'blue-hws' in Ottawa." St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated in Yin-tor. Rev. Father Gouvreau, of the University, prached on the occasion. To the number of about three hundred, the members of St. Jean Baptiste Court, C. O. F. "received holy Communion in the Basilica on Passion Sunday. Mgr. Routhier, V. G., prached.

In states planning (Lond cheers.) Mr. J (B. McColl moved a vote of thanks to he speaker of the evening, which was seconded by Coun. Maher, and supported by Mr. John fox, Mayor Huyeke, ex.Mayor Hayden, N. F. Kerr, and Samuel Clarke, M. P. P., all of whom add a high tribute to the Irish character – but but space forbids giving more. The orchestra played selections, and "God ave the Queen" wound up a pleasant and pro-litable meeting.

preached. The members of St. Joseph's Court, C. O. F., approached the holy table on Passion Sunday in St. Joseph's church. In St. Jean Baptiste church, Branch 58, C. M. B. A., received holy Communion on Passion Sunday.

IN ARTHUR. The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, of 1890, was all that could be desired in the matter of enjoyable weather. The roads, so soon after in fine condition, and a very large number of people from the surrounding townships came in to town. Variously constructed emblems of the national color of "the first flower of the abundant evidence. The religious services in st. John's church were much more than ordinarily interesting. There were three Masses, celebrated in the order named by Rev. Fathers Dumber of communications at so colock Mass was same by Father O Leary, with Fathers Feeney, of Acton, and O'Leary. The number of communicants at So colock Mass was same by Father O Leary, with Fathers Feeney in fine style. At the Gospel part of the angle on the out height he close attention of the large compression of the great sain the while only the out height he close attention of the large compression of the great sain the while only the out height he close attention the end the conservent head the height of the large congregation as he dilated on the dires was end the mass on the lear end the direst of the large that the only read the out height he close attention of the large congregation as he dilated on the direst was executingly well thought out, was beisurely near the rather avoided than courted to christianity, over thirteen centure says, the Irish people -even then a highly cital effect that that conversion has had, and will deven the end of the arge on ators on such anniversaries, baving been rather avoided than courted to chosen the one dwas listened being head to be services Rev. Father for the service head the distribution of the services Rev. Father for the service the service the the distribution of the service the the distribution of the service the se In St. Joseph's church.
In St. Joseph's church. Branch 58, C. M.
B. A., received holy Communion on Passion Sunday.
In the jail in Hull, Que, on Monday morn-ing, Mass wascelebrated by Rev. Father Belle-more for the benefit of the prisoners and to permit of their performing their Easter duy. At Kemptrille the day was observed by the celebration of Mass in honor of Ireland's Apostle.
A retrent for the English speakin; Catholics of Aylmer, Que, was preached in St. Paul's church last week by Rev. Father Davine, S. J. The mission for the more of Hintonburg, preached by Rev. Father Davine, S. J.
The mission for the more of the couchin, closed on Sunday morning. There were over four hundred confessions heard.
In honor of St. Patrick's day a concert was given in the town hall of Pembroke, by the pupils of the Separate schools.
At Renfrew High Mass we celebrated and a sermon was preached on St. Patrick's Day. by the nator, Rev, Father Ryan.
The Catholic Order of Sirty, received Holy Communion in a body in the Capuchin Friars' church on Sunday week.
A concert was given on St. Patrick's night in Perth, by the pupils of the Separate schools.
Several Ottawans took part, including Misses Knauff, O'Reilly and McCann.
Mr. Lorrain, Bishop of Pemioke, was in the cidege of St. Therese.
The church at St. Thomas d'Alfred was re-opened after being enlarged and decorated anew on Tuesday of last week. His Grace Archibishop Duhamel was present. The Forty Pather Layaliter, F. P., of Mile Kad, Montreal, was a guesa at the Archibishop's Patace last week.
High Mass was celebrated in the church at Osgoode on St. Patrick's Day. In the evening Rev. Father Lapaliter, F. P., of Mile Kad, Montreal, was a guesa the Archibishop's Patace last week.
High Mass was celebrated in the church at Osgoode on St. Patrick's Day. In the evening Rev. Father Lapaliter, F. P., of Mile Kad, Montreal, was a guesa the Archibishop'

Susiness offege Owen Sound, Ont., affords unexcelled facili-ties for those wishing to obtain an education which will be of use to them throughout life. Write for annual a nonnement to C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

advanced to the railing and in a few sen words thanked the congregation large attendance, and for the edifying Work done with

MARKET REPORTS.

5

LONDON.

LONDON. London, March 30.—Grain, per cental — Rcd winter, si.10 to §1.12; white winter, §1.10 to §1.12; spring, \$1.10 to §1.12; oats, 90 to 33c; peas, 90 to \$1.05; barley, \$5 to \$1.05; corr, 75 to \$0c; buckwheat, 90c to \$1.00; beans, 75 to 95c. Dairy Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 12 to 14c; ezgs, basket lots, 11 to 12c; butter, bess rolls, 18 to 20; butter, best crock, 16 to 17; butter, store lots, 14 to 15; butter creamery, re-tail, 19 to 21c; cheese, pound, wholesale, 71 to 9c.

builer, iso by solution, ouse crock, 10 10 17; builer, iso by solution, ouse crock, 10 10 17; builer, store lots, 14 to 15; builter creanary, re-tail, 1910 21c; cheese, pound, wholesale, 71 to by.
Farm Produce-Hay, per ton, \$7,00 to \$7.75; straw, per load, \$230 to \$30 e; straw, per ton, \$5.00 to \$5.00; honey, per pound, 9 to 12c; maple syrup, per gallon, \$1 to \$1.12;
Vegetables - Fotatos, per bag, \$5 to \$1.00; cabbages, per doz., \$20 to \$60; onlons, per bag, \$100 to \$1.25.
Pouliry (dressed) - Fowls, pair, 65 to 90c.; dicks, per pair, 70 to \$5c; turkeys, per lb., 10 to 12c; geese, each, 60 to \$95; on to \$5c; beef, Meat-Pork per dots, 55 on to \$5c; beef, Store queries, \$1.30 to \$5c; turkeys, per lb., 10 to 12c; geese, each, 60 to \$95; on to \$5c; beef, Meat-Pork per dots, 55 on to \$5c; lamb, by ito \$7.00; \$00; 60; 61; 62; 55; 55; 50; 10; 10; 65; of a carcha, 8 to 9; bo \$7.00; \$00; 60; 61; 64; 64; 65; 55; 55; 50; 10; 10; of \$7.00; \$00; 54:00; timothy seed, per bushel; \$12 to \$1.75.
Live Stock - Live hors, \$1.00; stags, per bag, \$5:00; fat beeves, \$1.25 to \$1.5; here and \$11,50; to \$10; 50; 10; stags, per bag, \$10; 0; 55:00; 55:10; 55:00; stags, per bag, \$10; 0; 55:00; fat beeves, \$1.26; 0; 51; 55; here and \$11,50; 0; cast. Pran at \$11 here and \$11,50; to \$1.00; west. Bran at \$11 here and \$11,50; to \$1.00; west. Stran \$16 here and \$11,50; 0; and white at 85e; north and west; goose, 66e; low freights; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 66; Fort William, and \$9e; Toronto freights; No. 1 northern, 77; foronto freights. Oats steady, white; \$15 be; north and west, and No. 2 at \$2 to \$3; on there in a west, and No. 2 at \$2 to \$3; on there and west, and No. 2 at \$2 to \$3; on there and west, and No. 2 at \$2 to \$3; on thaned; \$3.60; in bags, and \$3.70; in barrels on track.
Montreal, March \$0, 2 at \$2 to \$3; on track, being \$2, 00 threal, March \$0, 2 at \$2 to \$3; on there in \$2; on track here. \$1.50; bo there is an tage on track here. \$1.50; bo there is being;

Berger, and No. 2 at 42 to 43c. Oatmeneal, \$3:60, in bargs, and \$5:70 in barrels on track. MONTREAL
 Montreal, March 30,—The grain market continues quiet, There is nothing yet being done in Ontario wheat for export, but No. 1
 Manitoba nard is being bought at about 65: at fort William, Onts are about at 20c, to 29ic; west, and 35c, in store ; peas, are about 72c. Flour is dull and steady; quotations in store, are :-Winter wheat patents, \$3:70 to 54; straight rollers, \$3:30 to \$3:60; straight rollers, in bugs, \$165 to \$1:70; Manitoba patents, \$1 to \$1.20; strong bakers', \$3:70 to \$3:90. Rolled oats are dull; quotations, in car lots, on track here, are \$1.75 to \$1.80, in bars; and \$3:80 to \$3:40; in wood, broken lots bring \$1.85 to \$1:90 in bags; and \$3:80 to \$3:90, in wood according to quantify purchased. Stocks of feed are light, and difficult to procure; quotations are ; -Ontario winder wheat brant, \$1:500; ishorts, \$16 to \$17, according to quality, in bulk; Mani-toba bran, \$14.20; shorts, \$1:60, in shorts, \$16 to \$17, according to quality, in bulk; Mani-toba bran, \$1:50; Sincer, \$1:60, ishorts, \$16 to \$1, according to quality, in bulk; Mani-toba bran, \$1:60; shorts, \$1:60, ishorts, \$16 to \$1.6, according to quality, in bulk; Mani-toba bran, \$1:60; shorts, \$1:60, ishorts, \$16 to \$1.6, according to quality, in bulk; Mani-toba bran, \$1:50; choreneal, \$1:50; manis, \$1 to \$1:6, corneal, \$1:50; heavy Canada hong cut mess pork, \$1:50; heavy clock, \$2:00 to \$2:00; chores, iob to \$1:50; manis, \$1 to \$1:6, corneal, \$1:50; heavy clock, for feed, bacon, iob to \$1:6; heavy canada hong cut mess pork, \$1:50; eom-mound and, \$1 to \$1:6, chores, in bulk; to \$1:60; heavy Canada hong cut mess pork, \$1:50; eom-pound and, \$1:00; chored, how bulk; to \$1:60; heavy Canada hong cut mess pork, \$1:50; eom-pound and, \$1:00; chored, how bulk; to wheat patent is to 10 to 16; chor free, hi hobis; townshing dary is worth 15 to 16c, while Wester hairy brings \$12 to 13; cho; chored, how bulk; to 10;

Latest Live Stock Markets,

Latest Live Stock Markets. EAST BUTFFALO. Fast Buffalo, N.Y., March 30.– Cattle — The feeling is exceedingly weak : caives were in liberal supply, light demand; weak and lower: choice to extra, \$5.50 to \$5.57; good to choice, \$5.60 to \$6.50. Sheep and lambs — Seventy two loads on sale; ;trade was slow, with sales of lambs generally at \$5 75 to \$5.55; choice to extra lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.55; to \$5.65; sheep, choice to extra, \$1.75 to \$5.5; good to choice, \$1.50 to \$1.75; common to good, \$5.25 to \$5.65; sheep, choice to extra, \$1.75 to \$5.5; good to choice, \$1.50 to \$1.75; common to good, \$5.25 vorkets sold over \$1; the general price for medium was \$1 to \$1.02] with a few sales at \$4.05; pigs, \$3.55; roughs, \$3 25 to \$3.50; stags, \$2.50 to \$275.

EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS.

NORTHERNA M

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weil enosen words thanked the congression for their large attendance, and for the edifying manner in which they had attended to their re-ligious duties, thanked the choir for their splen-did services, and proffered his special thanks and those of the congregation to Rev. Father Feeney, not only for the interesting and elo-quent address which he had delivered, but also for the valuable assistance he had ren-dered in administering sacraments to so many people.—Arthur Enterprise, March 23.

IN ORILLIA

IN ORTILIA The Rev. Father Moyna's concert on St. Patrick's evening was undonbtedly the event of the season in the entertainment line. The programme (principally contributed by local talent) was excellent: the attendance could not be improved upon (the Opera House was fall); and the amount realized was most gratifying (nearly \$300 being cleared). Father Moyna and all connected with the entertainment are certainly to be congratulated on the success which has crowned their efforts.—Orillia Pac ket, March 25, 1899.

I. C B. U.

Paris, March 25, 1899. At a regular meeting held in the L C. B. U. Hail, on March 29, the following resolution of condolence was moved and unanimously adoted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to re move from our midst the beloved mother of Bro. John Aldwin, be it Tessolved that we, the members of the Paris branch of the I. C. B. U., tender to Bro. Ald-win our heartfelt sympathy in the loss sus-tioned by him through the death of his mother, and pray Him who doth all things for the best to console him in his sad bereavement. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be Gravitotic RECORD for publication, and a copy to be spread on minutes of next meeting. T. Rooney President. E. J. Stapleton, Secretary.

MAKING MONEY EASILY.

MAKING MONEY EASILY. Inoticed in your February lith paper that one of your readers had been very successful selling Baird's Nom Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, and too. It is simply wonderful how much better these new fruit flavoring powders are than the liquid extracts sold in stores, when you stop to think that they cost only about half as much. You use them for cakes, custards, candles, ice ourselves and liked them so well that 1 wrote the mufacturers. W. H. Baird & Co, 123 Telephone Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa, for samples and trid selling them to my neighbors. Ionly commenced a short time ago, but the powders are fast becoming celebrated around here, and I have built up a steady trade from regular tustemers, often making over \$25 00 a week. I never knew of such an easy way to make and it id recommend anyone having a little spare time to write this firm, for they are tore generous in their dealings. R L C,

SPRING TERM.

The Central Business College Stratford, Ont., announces that the Spring Term in that institu-tion will begin on April 4th. Mr. W. J. Elloitt, the Principal of the college, will be pleased. Jo, send full information to any one de of your obtaining a business education, or $\frac{1}{2}$. shorthand and typewriting. Dependence of

ovements of

THOROLD CEMENT Speaks for itself

present also. The formal opening of the Training School fo Nurses in connection with Water street hospi-tal, took place on Taesday of lash week i presence of the Sisters and a number of visi 58 YEARS IN USE.

ors. An alleged Armenian priest who had been in the city for some time was finally exposed and denomeed from the pulpt of St. Jean Baptaste church. He has sought pasture new.

new. A large and beautiful sacristy will be added to the Almonte church during the coming sum

to the Animote built of the Animate built of the animate of the an salms.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Nature Should be Assisted to Throw off the Poisons that Accumulate in the System During the Winter Months.

The System During the white Months.
 Thousands of people not really ill require a bady ventilated houses, shops and school-rooms during the winter months makes people for depressed, hanguid and "out of sorts."
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Resolution of Condolence. Paris, March 25, 1899.

Bacred Heart Review PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

6

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER. XXVII.

There are three things in the last century particularly worthy of being considered in their bearings on the fortunes of British Catholicism: the growth of Rationalism, or more proper-ly of skepticism ; the rise of Methodism ; and the outbreak of the French Revo

As Wilfrid Ward remarks, the prevalence of philosophical skepticism in the last century weakened intolerance by weakening zeal, and abating the energy of belief. Skepticism itself was largely a reaction from the savage theological animosities of the two precoding centuries. Whatever its cause or causes, the effect was, that great numbers of professed Protestants and Catholics fell, in the most favorable penalties. case, into a vague religionism, which was so indeterminate that it hardly he opposite. seemed worth contending for under We see this exemplified in any form. Alexander Pope. His family was Catholic ; he, under many inconvenience of law, from filial piety if for no other, reason, manfully persevered in a Cath olic profession through his whole life, received the last sacraments at his death. Yet neither in temper nor in principle does his poetry show any dis tinct impress of Christianity generally or of Catholicism specifically. The Essay on Man, indeed, is not much more than a mitigated reflection of his infidel friend Bolingbroke. In it he expresses not only himself but the

temper of his age. God uses all evil for good. This long interval of religious indifference gave time for the benevolent instincts of human nature and of original Christianity to assert themselves against the fierceness which in the Middle savage Ages had intertwined itself so closely with real zeal. Even the Jews, whom once the utmost exertions and excommunications of the Holy See had barely been able to save from universal mas acre, and whom Luther had been wont to revile more outrageously than he reviled the " Papists " themselves, call ing on his followers to drive out their rebbis, pull down their synagogues, and burn their books, were once mor viewed as human beings, and it began to be remembered that the Redeemer Himself was, after the flesh, a son of Abraham. Some of our A. P. A's have eager haste to annul the sentence. The tide now began to set steadily in said that when they have persecuted favor of Catholic rights, and became the Roman Catholics into helplessness -- an event which seems a little remot -they will then lay hold upon the -they will then lay not upon it. Jews. In Europe they reasoned in the reverse order. "If it is wrong to perreverse order. cute Jews, it can hardly be prais est and most philosophical orator of our tongue, the member of the Westworthy to persecute another denomina tion of Christians."

minster Parliament who never forgo In England even the scandalous moral laxity of the age of George the that he was born in Ireland, and that Irishman whose concern for the western Second worked in a way toward tolerance. When an Archbishop of York, without any particular public offence, British Empire. His arguments in openly kept a concubine in his palace and when, if we take Thackeray's word for it, a clergyman had good hope of a mitre if he was only willing to tainly have been in any event, was marry a cast-off mistress of the King, powerfully reinforced by the currents of filial and of conjugal affection. He did not live to see the fruit of his not unnaturally began to wonder why they should persecute the Church of Rome for the sake of the Church of England as she then was Cowper, looking back in the fervor of thi his later Evangelical zeal upon reign, declares that England had then

"A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old." reparation of the great wrong for forty An exaggeration, but resting on a fact. years, supported as it was by the One almost specific peculiarity of our mankind, his son and successor. Perhaps no argument of Burke had nglican Christianity has always been

THE PRE - REFORMATION asionally under protection of the Sardinian Embassy, was only able to preach by hiring a cockpit, and by a display of beer and pipes, giving the semblance of a tavern entertainment. When Mass was to be said in an Eng-CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Rev. D. M. Barrett, O. S. B., in American Catholic Quarterly Review. PART I.-CONTINUED. lish house, the worshippers, meanly

But it would be a mistake to imagine dressed, would steal up by twos and threes into a garret, which, after the celebration, would be thoroughly dis mantled, and the sacred vessels and vestments carefully hidden. As late that the Church made no effort to promote learning in the laity. "In al-most all the periods of the history of Scotland," says an historian, "what-ever documents deal with the social as 1770 clergymen would often receive legal notice to leave the country if condition of the country reveal a they would not be prosecuted. Al-though the penal laws were greatly machinery for education always abundant, when compared with any traces of art or the other elements of civiliza-tion." It is true that no accurate softened in 1778, yet Roman Catholic chapels and worship were first legalized statistics are to be found on the subject, in 1791, and even then "the importen but references to it constantly occur in r receiver of such things as crosses pictures, ladies' missals, rosaries, brethe cartularies of many of the great monasteries. Perth and Stirling, in 1173, possessed Public schools under the direction of the monks of Dunferm. viaries, etc.," remained under heavy

Thus, although the prevailing religline. In 1224 the monks of Lindores ious indifference began slowly to turn were empowered to plant schools to the advantage af the English Catholics, its effects for a good while were the opposite. Family after family Dundee. The monks of Kelso in 1241, as their cartulary shows, conducted the dropped off into conformity, reasoning chool of Roxburgh. Similar establishments existed at Ayr, South Berwith themselves that if religion was so wick and Aberdeen. The noted schools uncertain anyhow they might as well of Haddington were under the patronhave the advantage of professing the prevailing religion. Perhaps the irriage of the Abbot of Holyrood. Besides these external schools, nearly ating social "pin pricks " suffered by the laity had even more to do with

all the important monasteries had on driving these into the Establishment within their own walls. These, though primarily intended for the education of than more serious dangers of law, which chiefly affected the priesthood. For instance, Lord Arundell of Ward boys aspiring to the monastic state, seem to have been frequented by secuour, some time before 1778, was com lar students also. An instance of this is to be seen in the cartulary of Kelso. pelled by a Protestant neighbor to sell Matilda, the Lady of Molle, resigned the four horses of his carriage for five part of her dowry lands in 1260, to pounds apiece. A young Catholic squire, on coming of age, ventured for provided a certain rent to be paid to the abbot and monks of that abbey on cononce to attend the Assizes, but when, at the end. the Grand Jury came in dition that her son should be main-tained and educated there amongst and ex officio reported that they had their scholars of highest rank. made all due search for Papists but had school was attached to the Priory of St. found none, the startled youth left the Andrews also, and youths were room, and never returned. It was ceived there to be instructed in philooften, at a dinner party, thought needsophy. The same good offices towards ful to apologize for the occasional pres ence of a Roman Catholic guest. When education were rendered in later ages by some of the friars. The school of a Catholic lady at ended a royal draw the Dominicans in Aberdeen was reing room, the Lord Chamberlain be nowned in the sixteenth century, as haved so rudely to her that Queen also that of the Franciscans of Edin-Charlotte was moved to repair the inburgh. The canons of St. Antony at sult by a kind word. But when, fin-ally, an aged Catholic lady found her Leith had a school also. self, by sentence of law, stripped of her whole estate through the treachery of

A proof of the Church's zeal in pro-A proof of the Church's Zaar In pro-moting education is to be found in the Act of Parliament, passed in 1496 at the instance of the clergy, enforcing compulsory education. The statute compulsory education. The statute provided that all barons and freehold ers should be compelled under a penalty of twenty pounds to send their sons to school at the age of eight or nine, allow them to remain there till hey had acquired a competent knowledge of Latin. They were afterwards to attend higher schools of art and law, that they might qualify themselves t ne sheriffs and judges.

But the opportunities provided for primary education did not satisfy the aspiring youths who wished to pursue the higher studies. Previous to the fifteenth century this desire compelled them to seek an education in England or in continental universities. A large number went to Oxford, where the Lady Devorgilla, mother of the vassal-king, Baliol, had founded in 1282 the college which still bears his name, in memory of her husband, John de Baliol. They seem to have been somewhat unpopular there on account of their adherence to the opposite party during the papal schism — in which Scotland sided with France. It became necessary for Richard II. to write to the University authorities in 1382, for bidding the molestation of the Scots notwithstanding their "damnable ad treachery of that most contemptible of herence "to the anti Pope. Great num

gow. This Pope, whom Maculay has styled "the greatest of the restorers of learning," gladly approved of the pro-ject, and erected the University of Glaegow by a Papal Bull in 1450. The office of Chancellor was always to be held by a Bishop of Glasgow, and the new foundation received from the Pope the same privileges for professors and students as were enjoyed by the Papal

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

university of Bologna. At the close of the same contury, another great ecclesiastic founded the third Scottish university in his cathedral city; this was the learned and holy Bishop Elphinstone, of Aberdeen. The Papal constitution which erected it bestowed upon it the usual privileges, and nominated the Bishop of the diocese as ex officio Chancellor.

Edinburgh University is not strictly speaking a Catholic foundation, and scarcely falls within the scope of our subject ; yet a passing allusion must be made to it, as there, also, it was an ecclesiastic who gave the impetus to its erection. Bishop Reid, of Orkney, who died in 1553, left by his will certain sums of money for the education of the sons of poor gentlemen at the Scottish universities. He bequeathed at the same time 8,000 merks for the foundation of a college in Edinburgh :

this bequest resulted in the erection of the university of that city after the Reformation. In all these ways had the Church been the protector and foster of learning, and the sixteenth century was reaping the benefits which had been so lavishly bestowed during the preceding ages.

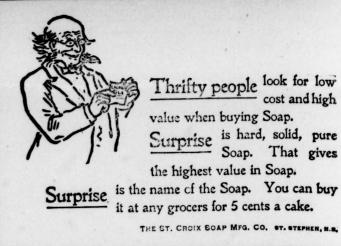
If we turn from the realm of science to that of the arts, we find the Church still cherishing everything that could in any way benefit her children. Taylor, the Dominican, the renowned musician of the thirteenth century, has already had a passing notice. The influence of his writings, "De cantu ecclesiastico corrigendo," "De tenore musical," etc., was so great that he is said to have raised the standard of church music in Scotland to equal that of Rome. A more methodical cultivation of the art of singing was the re sult; for not long after his time the custom obtained of establishing schools for the express purpose of training boys to sing in the church services. About the middle of the thirteenth cen-

tury the statutes of Aberdeen provided for "singing boys" to assist in the cathedral choir on great festivals. In the course of a century a definite in-stitution, known as the "sang school," was established for the training of such choristers. An instructor was ap ointed, who bound himself to remain all his life in the burgh, "singing, keeping and upholding mass, matins evensongs, completories, psalms, responses, antiphonies and hymns in the

church on festival days," his salary being fixed at twenty four merks per annum. The master of the "sang chool " was also required "to instruct burgesses' sons in singing and playing on the organ, for the upholding of dod's service in the choir, they paying him his scholage and dues

Brechin, in like manner, as the Epis copal Register testifies, a "sang school" was endowned by the Earl of Athole, and a chaplain appointed to conduct it. The foundation of such in stitutions became frequent in the fif teenth and sixteenth centuries, and continued after the Reformation, until all the more important towns could boast of one. Many of these, though their later purpose was to minister to the psalm singing of Presbyterian con venticles, were the product of Catholic piety and generosity in a former age. For the cultivation of the rest of the

fine arts, Scotland is just as much inbers of Scottish students went to Cologne, debted to the Church. The monaste ies were at first the only refuge of the artist. In their quiet scriptorium the monks of Kelso, for example, labored patiently at the far-famed miniatures illuminated manuscripts, and of their to such hidden workers the country owed the development of an early tast for painting. The charter of Malcolm IV. to that abbey, a truly magnificent specimen of early art in illuminating and miniature painting, is still pre served at Floors Castle. The monks of Kelso have been chosen in illustration of this subject because it was an important principle in the rule of th Tiron branch of the Banedictine Order -to which they belonged-that each monk should learn and practice some useful art. Hence the Tiron monk became famous for their skill in paint ing, metal work, carving, sculpture and glass staining, and also for their practical knowledge of many less exalted but no less necessary arts, as the sequel will show. The principle which Bernard of Ponthieu, when he founded his abbey of Tiron, thought so important, was to a certain extent held by all cloistered monks. St. Benedict in his Rule. specially inculcates the carrying out in the spirit of humility of any art or craft which a monk may have already learned to practice. The proficiency of many of the early monks is explained by the above principles. Not only did they embellish the structures of their beautiful churches, but there is good reason to suppose that they were themselves in most cases the architects. It is a remarkable fact, and it bears out this conjecture, that the names of the first designers of those glorious buildings have been left in





later on, for their own palaces and castles also.

TO BE CONT NUED.

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APRIL 1, 1899

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Consumption. For relief in Throat troubles useBROWN'

BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a sim

EASTER JOYS. "He is risen. He is not here." (Mark 16, 6.) A few days ago there were millions of Christians in intense weeping, and praying before the holy sepulchre. terrible thought was in the minds of all, that the Son of God died on the cross, died as a Victim for our sins But to day the whole scene is changed all Christendom is filled with joy and

all Christendom is filed with joy and happiness; and in every land is heard the oft-repeated Alleluia. The poor rejoice, and the rich exult. In al tongues and climes hymns of praise and thanksgiving ascend to the thron of God. Why this joy ? What signifies this

festivity? What is this that fills th heart and mind of old and young great and small, with such rejoicing It is the announcement of the angel a the grave : "Christ is risen, He not here." This announcement con tains the most joyful and consolin truth that was ever given to man ; proclaims the triumph of our holy re ligion, insures us the completion of th great work of redemption, it gives t the divine assurance of our own future resurrection.

Verily, it announce to us th triumph of our holy religion ; for ou Lord in rising to-day as glorious Vict from the grave, has verified the prot ise so often given to friend and f and so solemnly proclaimed to the world that He is the Eternal Son God, the Saviour and Redeemer of t There have been, at all time world. lying prophets and deceivers of t people, even such who have appeal to appasently supernatural deeds whi they pretended to have achieved. B show me one among them who, in t timony of his divine mission, are from the dead. You will find non for death put an end to their lying well as to their glory. Christ alon the Incarnate Son of God, has said " Destroy this temple (that life my Body) and in three days I will ra it up." (John 2, 19.) And He has only said, but also accomplished it it up.' recalling to-day to a glorious life t body which had been so ignominiou put to death. He is, therefore, truth, the new Jonas, as He has signated Himself, who for three d has rested in the bowels of the ear and who, to day, has gone forth fi the jaws of death to a new, eternal glorified existence. O Infidelity, main silent. If such a seal of Omnipotent God will not suffice give, at least, honor to truth and knowledge: I am determined no believe. But we, filled with gratity will exclaim, with the apostle St. P I know whom I have believed Tim. 1, 12); and say with St. Pe Lord, to whom shall we go? I hast the words of eternal life, and have believed and have known Thou art the Christ the Son of Ge

The announcement of the ange the sepulchre assures us not only o triumph of our holy religion, also of the completion of the g work of our redemption, and of certainty of our own future result tion. For by the ominipotent a His resurrection, our Saviour solemnly proved Himself to be Eternal Son of God, thus giving u consoling and incontestible certa that He has cancelled our guilt, br the sceptre of sin, annihilated reign of Satan, opened Heaven, quered death, recovered the trea hence, in triut

(John 6, 69.)

an extraordinary dread of enthusiasm. This certainly can not be regarded as a very speaking note of apostolicity.

It is to be explained partly from th peculiar history of the English Refor mation, especially after Henry's straightforward burliness had been removed, and in no inconsiderable meas ure by the personal temper of Arch bishop Cranmer. He was the prince of temporizers. His great aim, long followed out by his successors, was to please the Catholics-or, as he would have said, the Romanists-so far as not

to drive off the Protestants, and to please the Protestants so far as to keep still some hope of the Romanists. Now conciliation is good, but in Cranmer's work it seems to have permanently gone beyond the approvable point. People that are occupied in balancing water on both shoulders have not much strength left for hearty effort. I think, little as present appearances may seem to bear me out, that Anglicanism is gradually overcoming this fault, and fusing organically elements which once were merely in unstable juxtaposition. However, the last century was in England, certainly the golden age of this congenital "moderatism." deed, the dread of enthusiasm very nearly past over into a dread of relig-

ton. This peculiar temper of the last century seems to have worked in two op-posite ways on the fortunes of the Eng-lish Roman Catholics. The letter of the laws against them does not seem to have changed at all from 1689 down to 1778, and comparatively little before 1791. The most odious penal provis ions could be, and ever and anon were. put in force by private malice or covtousness. Thus a priest named Molony was condemned to death, then to perpetual imprisonment, and finally banished, for saying Mass. Bishop Talbot was brought to trial for the same offence, although, for this member of a great house, a nolle prosequi seems to have been entered. Early in the century, Doctor Giffard, a vicarapostolic, was only able to keep out of prison by perpetual shiftings of garb Much later Bishop and lodging. Much later Bishop Challoner, though able to say Mass oc-

nore effect than his pointing out, what all the world knew, but what all the world seems never to have considered, that one-third of the population of Holland had always been Roman Catholic, but that this had never in the least impaired the influence of the Netherlands as one of the great Pro testant powers.

a kinsman whom she had loaded with

benefits, the whole land was shaken,

and King, Lords, and Commons made

stronger and stronger until it issued

in th

moth

great Emancipation of 1829

We need not say how much this

great reparation owes to the mighty influence of Edmund Burke, that great-

island never shook his devotion to the

themselves are irresistible, but it is

easy to see that with this son of a Cath-

olic mother and husband of a Catholic

wife his zeal, intense as it would cer-

efforts, for although in the flame of his

great arguments the pitiful intellect of George the Third shrivelled up like a

stinacy which availed to postpone the

creature a tenacity of unreasoning

yet there was in the unhappy

I have next mentioned the rise Methodism, but though chronologically later, I will first give some attention n passing to the effects of the French Revolution.

Charles C. Starbuck. Andover, Mass.

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has, it seems, resulted in a sure cure for catarrh most offensive and insidious disease, until a most offensive and insidious disease, until lately considered incurable. This remedy is called Catarrhozone, and is simply inhaled, being carried by the air directly to the dis eased parts of the throat or nusal passages, thus superseding former disgusting and use-less shuffs and ointments. Catarrh, bron-chitis, irritable throat, etc., yield to Catarrh-ozone every time. Write for a free sample of Catarrhozone to bitts, firtuation, Write for a new solution of Catarrhozone to of Catarrhozone to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

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body to which it is applied. You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflamma tion of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflamma-tion of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expec-toration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

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

where the registers show that they out numbered any other foreign students, and that the greater part of them be longed to the diocese of St. Andrews. Paris also, from the high reputation enjoyed by its schools, and from the sympathy always existing during the middle ages between France and Scotland, had many such students. It was that David, Bishop of to benefit such Moray, founded certain burses in the University of Paris for Scottish youths n the fourteenth century. This liberality may be regarded as the first

beginning of the Scots' College in that city It was to obviate the necessity of

students seeking an education outside the realm that universities were at length erected in Scotland. This, the

highest benefit conferred upon education, was the work of the Church, as Protestant historians testify. "It may with truth be said," remarks Burton, that in the history of human things there is to be found no grandeur con-ception than that of the Church of the

fifteenth century, when it resolved, in the shape of universities, to cast the light of knowledge abroad over the Christian world." "The universities of Scotland," says Cosmo Innes, "are the legitimate offspring of the Church. They alone of our existing institutions, carry us back to the time when the clergy were the only supporters of schools, and the Bishop of the great diocese was the patron and head, as vell as the founder, of its university.

St. Andrews was the first to lead the Bishop Wardlaw, who had comway. pleted his own studies at Oxford, founded a university in his cathedral city, with the concurrence of the prior and canons of his chapter, in the year

1410. Bishop Kennedy, in 1444, founded in connection with it the College of St. Salvator, and Archbishop Alexander Stuart that of St. Leonard's in the following century. These colleges received the approbation of Popes Paul II., Nicholas V., Pius II., and other Sovereign Pontiffs.

The second Scottish university owed petitioned Pope Nicholas V. for leave to found one in his episcopal city of Glas-took a delight in providing such em-

sent in the the Bis.

oblivion Painting, sculpture, glass-staining and carving, which the monks cherished so faithfully and made use of for the beautifying of their churches, fostered a love of art in those who be held the results of their genius and labors. Not only did prelates call in the aid of painter, sculptor and carver its existence to Bishop Turnbull, who for the beautifying of their cathedrals

yet to be honest only because it is policy is a poor kind of honesty. Better change "policy" to "prin-ciple" and the world will like you better. In the medical world there is one medicine honest for principle's sake-and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is the specific of the age for all blood troubles. The liver, kidneys and bowels are all toned up by its action as a cleanser and thus good health enmes. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism-"I believe Hood's Sar-

Rheumatism - "I believe Hood's Sar-saparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont. Bad Cough - "After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNE JAQUES, Oshano, Ont. Biliousness - I have been troubled

Billousness, United Sacres, Ushaho, Ont. Billousness, I have been troubled with headache and billousness and was much run down. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up." A. Morarson, 89 Defoe Street, Toronto, Ont.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble or a number of years and different medi-ines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mas. C. A. FLINN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

Malace Bridge, N. S. **A Safeguard**—" As I had lost five chil-dren with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not stronger and have not since had a cold." Mas. W. H. FLECKER, Pembroke, Ont. **Varicose Veins**—" I have been a great sufferer from varicose veins, which swelled my foot and limb, discharging watery matter. I took Hood's Sarsapa-rilla faithfully and the sores healed." Mas. A. E. GLESON, Hartland, Vt.



nly cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

song, we can exclaim with the a St. Paul : "O death, where is victory, O death, where is thy st . Cor. 15, 55:) But even more than this ! the d I. Co

Victor has also sealed and ratifie certainty of our own future res tion-the consoling certainty the for us the Good Friday of death v followed by the glorious Easter I resurrection. For Christ's resurr is only the prototype and the eff cause of our own resurrection divine word warrants us that w one day hear the trumpet of the and that we will arise from the o corruption to an eternally happ glorified life.

Behold, therefore, dearly b Christians, what the resurrect Our Lord signifies for us and ou religion. It is, as it were, the pulsation of our faith, the viv soul of the work of our redemption seal of the divine truth of our o surrection. Without Easter, Friday would be ineffectual ; w the "Alleluia," the Lord is rise dying word of the crucified Sa it is consummated " would ha meaning. It is only the ann ment of the angel at the sep that gives the work of Jesus its a sanction, its redeeming power.

And hence, let us exultingly, the festivity of the Church ; with heart filled with gratitude our homage to the divine Vict offer Him eternal love and fidel us also prove our grateful love, ing to the admonition of St. P rising with Christ from sin. A a holy life dedicated to God, see that which is above where Chris at the right hand of His Then, indeed, the Easter joy o will be for us a permanent one, Alleluia here on earth will be o into an eternal Allelulia in l Amen.

As Old as Antiquity. Either by acquired taint or here old foes scrofula and consumption, faced generation after generation is may meet them with the odds in y by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

TAKE ONLY the best when yo medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is blood purifier, nerve and stoma Get HooD's.

FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. Easter Sunday.

EASTER JOYS. "He is risen. He is not here." (Mark 16, 6.)

A few days ago there were millions of Christians in intense weeping, and before the holy sepulchre. praying The territ terrible thought was in the minds of all, that the Son of God died on the cross, died as a Victim for our sins! But to day the whole scene is changed ; all Christendom is filled with joy and happiness; and in every land is heard the oft-repeated Alleluia. The poor rejoice, and the rich exult. In all tongues and climes hymns of praise and thanksgiving ascend to the throne of God.

Why this joy ? What signifies this What is this that fills the festivity? heart and mind of old and young. great and small, with such rejoicing It is the announcement of the angel at "Christ is risen, He is the grave: "Christ is risen, He is not here." This announcement contains the most joyful and consoling truth that was ever given to man ; it proclaims the triumph of our holy religion, insures us the completion of the great work of redemption, it gives us the divine assurance of our own future resurrection.

Verily, it announce to us the triumph of our holy religion ; for our Lord in rising to-day as glorious Victor from the grave, has verified the promise so often given to friend and foe and so solemnly proclaimed to the that He is the Eternal Son of world God, the Saviour and Redeemer of the There have been, at all times, world. lying prophets and deceivers of the people, even such who have appealed to appasently supernatural deeds which they pretended to have achieved. But me one among them who, in testimony of his divine mission, arose from the dead. You will find none; for death put an end to their lying as well as to their glory. Christ alone, the Incarnate Son of God, has said in " Destroy this temple (that is, life my Body) and in three days I will raise (John 2, 19.) And He has not it up. only said, but also accomplished it by recalling to-day to a glorious life that body which had been so ignominiously put to death. He is, therefore, in truth, the new Jonas, as He has de signated Himself, who for three days has rested in the bowels of the earth, and who, to day, has gone forth from the jaws of death to a new, eternal and glorified existence. O Infidelity, re-main silent. If such a seal of the Omnipotent God will not suffice you give, at least, honor to truth and ac knowledge: I am determined not to believe. But we, filled with gratitude, will exclaim, with the apostle St. Paul: 'I know whom I have believed " (? Tim. 1, 12); and say with St. Peter Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life, and we have believed and have known that Thou art the Christ the Son of God. John 6, 69.

The announcement of the angel at the sepulchre assures us not only of the triumph of our holy religion, but also of the completion of the great work of our redemption, and of the certainty of our own future resurrection. For by the ominipotent act of His resurrection, our Saviour has solemnly proved Himself to be the Eternal Son of God, thus giving us the consoling and incontestible certainty that He has cancelled our guilt, broken the sceptre of sin, annihilated the reign of Satan, opened Heaven, con-quered death, recovered the treasures es, hence, in triumphal song, we can exclaim with the apostle St. Paul : "O death, where is thy victory, O death, where is thy sting? (I. Cor. 15, 55: But even more than this ! the divine Victor has also sealed and ratified the certainty of our own future resurrection-the consoling certainty that also for us the Good Friday of death will be followed by the glorious Easter Day of resurrection. For Christ's resurrection is only the prototype and the effectual cause of our own resurrection ; His divine word warrants us that we will one day hear the trumpet of the angel and that we will arise from the dust of corruption to an eternally happy and glorified life. Behold, therefore, dearly beloved Christians, what the resurrection Our Lord signifies for us and our holy religion. It is, as it were, the heart's pulsation of our faith, the vivifying soul of the work of our redemption, the seal of the divine truth of our own re-Without Easter, Good surrection. Friday would be ineffectual ; without the "Alleluia," the Lord is risen, the dying word of the crucified Saviour, "it is consummated " would have no meaning. It is only the announce-ment of the angel at the sepulchre, that gives the work of Jesus its atoning sanction, its redeeming power. And hence, let us exultingly join in the festivity of the Church ; let us, with heart filled with gratitude, bring our homage to the divine Victor and offer Him eternal love and fidelity ; let us also prove our grateful love, according to the admonition of St. Paul, by rising with Christ from sin. And, by a holy life dedicated to God, seek only that which is above where Christ reigns the right hand of His Father. Then, indeed, the Easter joy of to day will be for us a permanent one, and our Alleluia here on earth will be changed into an eternal Allelulia in Heaven. Amen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. The Story of a Kite.

"There she is! And ain't she a beauty? Just look at her ! You bet she'll go sailing through the air as proud as the American eagle.

As Tommy Jupp said this he stepped back and pushed up his hat with a grimy fist that left a little dark mark on his forehead ; then he rammed his hands into the pockets of his knickerbockers and stood contemplating a large kite, which he had dragged out of a hiding place in the barn.

"Gee-whiz ! she's a stunner, Tommy, sure enough !" exclaimed Jimmy Esrell, one of his chums. half a dozen other boys who sur-Th rounded him were all loud in their

praises 'Who made it for you?" asked one of them.

"My brother Ben," was the reply Tommy felt at that moment that there were great advantages in having a big brother, even if the latter did order a fellow round at times, and leave the household errands entirely to

him. The kite was indeed a splendid one being as large as a boy of his size could manage, and made of strong brown The center was adorned with paper. the figure of a bird with outspread wings, daubed on with blue paint. Outside this was pasted a border of pink tissue-paper; and around the edge were little blue "curlycuess" as the paint brush had danced the

"Highland Fling "all over it. And, then, the tail! Tommy and his chums are the only persons who could describe that tail so as to do it iustice, it was so handsome, with its blue and white streamers. The string was an unusually strong one, and there was plenty of it.

Tommy Jupp felt that he was a very lucky fellow, as, shouldering his treas he ran off, followed by the rest of ure, the boys. They had good kites too, although none equalled Tommy's ; and they were going to fly them from the top of Flagstaff Hill.

It was great fun. One after another the kites went up; the wind caught them, whisked them about merrily, then bore them off in grand style Each keeping tight hold of his string, the boys followed across the fields and over stone-walls ; and Tommy's kite always flew highest and took the lead. On they went, through the meadow, to the upland. Now they came to another hill. The breeze was certainly glorious. The kites whirled and curveted beautifully; then suddenly Tommy's started off wildly. Tommy had to run as fast as his legs could carry him. The kite led him along by the cliff.

"Look out for the quarry !" shouted the boys, seeing his danger. But, alas! Tommy did not hear

His thoughts were all upon the kite. He forgot the great gauge in the side of the hill,-the stone quarry, which was the principal source of wealth to the town. A moment more and his horrified companions and the workmen below saw him step backward over the brink of the precipice. With a groan, Jimmy Esrell threw himself on the ground and buried his face in the grass, overpowered by the scene ; but the other boys stood gazing, as if fas-cinated by terror. Suddenly a cry from them caused him to look up again.

A strange thing had happened. Tommy had not fallen over the cliff : he was still hanging in the air, buoyed up by the great kite. His weight must presently drag it down, however. but the teacher's look of sur-prise. Miss Powers was perfection and

THE CATHOLIC RECORD the front of the room for recitation, while others drew out slates and spellers from the desk preparatory for Soon the voices of the little study. students, like the buzz of many bees, were heard through the room, with an occasional interpolation of a giggle or the noise of a pencil. "Jennie, did you get all your ex-amples ?" queried Lily Brown, the most

frolicsome girl in the school, to her neighbor across the aisle. "I got all but the eighth, and I just couldn't get that. I worked a long time on it, and it would not come out right.

"So did I, " replied Lilly ; " and all that I have asked say the same thing. I think it is mean that Miss Powers will not let us got help. But, Jennie, de you know that I believe some in this class do get help, and will not tell And Lilly looked very wise as she said this.

" I bet I know who you mean," said Jennie ; and she glanced at a poorly clad little girl who was diligently studying. "Now, ask her, just for fun, if she got the eighth."

Lilly instantly obeyed, and pulled Hester Mathews' long braid.

"Say, Hester, did you get that awful eighth example ? Hester nodded her head and turned

to her book-a big hint to Lilly not to disturb her ; but Lilly would not take

it. " Did vou get it all by yourself? "Yes-I mean no; but-" stammered

Hester "Oh, I thought so !" interrupted Lilly exultantly. And before Hester could give an explanation Lilly had told Jennie of her terrible sin. Jennie told told the boy behind her, and by recess time nearly all the class had been informed that Hester had been guilty of a penal offence.

At the sound of the recess bell the books were dropped in the twinkling of an eye ; and the pupils, in all the exuberance of youth, bounded out to play. Some jumped the rope, others chose "hide-and seek" for their ten minutes' recreation; while the boys

played ball and " leap-frog." One sad little figure stood apart from the others. Her faded calico dress, bare feet, and wan little face made a sombre contrast to the laughing, playing crowd. It was poor little Hester. To day her heart was heavy with grief, because the girls looked upon her with contemptuous glances, and they did not even ask her to join them in their games.

The ten minutes were soon finished, and the bell summoned all to return to study. It was now the arithmetic hour. As they all went to take their places, many inquiring glances were cast on Would she tell a fib, or would Hester. she acknowledge her guilt? The teacher began at the foot of the

class to look at the slates. She took the first one. "All correct but the eighth," It she said, and passed to the next. was the same with that one and all the others until she came to Hester. Everyone waited in anxious expectancy

"At last," exclaimed the teacher, here is one who has all correct, and I am very proud of her. You could all have gotten them had you only worked more diligently. Instead of that, most of you spent the morning in whisper ing, especially Lilly Brown-But before Miss Powers could con-

tinue Lilly arose, with the fire of anger in her eyes, and said : Miss Powers, Hester got help,-she

told me so," Then she sat down again her face flaming with excitement. Poor Hester's face suffused with

and said he had given orders that there breast stroke swimming while stand- We are sometimes fearful while exershould be twelve only. The steward looked and counted them over, and said : " Holy Father, there are surely twelve only." Gregory said nothing more, but at the end of the meal he asked the thirteenth and unbidden guest: "Who art thou?" The reply was : "I am the poor man whom the didst formerly relieve, and my name is the Wonderful. Through me thou shalt obtain whatever thou shalt ask of Almighty God." Then Gregory knew that he had entertained

an angel, or, as some say, Our Lord Himself The legend is often represented in pictures-Christ sitting as a pilgrim with the other guests.-Ave Maria.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Good humor is rightly reckoned : ost valuable aid to happy home life. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the care and responsibilities of life to recognize its mirthful side. Into such a house hold, good but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day. While it is oppressive to hear persons always striv ing to say witty or funny things, it is comfortable, seeing what a brightener a little fun is, to make an effort to have some at home. It is well to turn off an important question sometimes and regard it from a humorous point o view, instead of becoming irritated over it. Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when reproved. It does

just as well sometimes to laugh things off as to scold them over. Laughter is better than tears. Try to have a little more of it at home. Proper Place for the Cycling Escon The question as to which side of a lady her escort should ride has been As the rule of the much discussed. road in this country is to turn to the right, the escort's proper place is at the lady's left, in which position he is

always interposed between her and any passing wheel or vehicle ; then, again, the gentleman has his right hand free to assist his companion.

Massed Class Work

There is no kind of massed class work that will bring into action all the of the body, and important muscles make the heart and lungs act vigor. ously, as well as the gymnasium dumb-bell drill, done heartily, with or It is the whole-wheat without bells. bread and butter of hygenic body building work. It is for all, young and old, fat or lean, women or men. It should be taken in quantities suiting the physical and nervous needs of the individual taking it. Never be guided in the amount of work you take by your classmate in the drill. When you feel a feel a little tired or winded stop working till you feel all right, then go to work again. This may not look well from the gallery, but what do you care ? Work in this manner and everwork or competition will never shorten the days of your life. Don't let a day pass till you have practiced some part of this drill for ten minutes This drill has stood the test of or so years, and is more popuover twenty lar to-day than ever in many of the colleges and athletic clubs of our land. If you have never tried it, join some ymnasium where it is taught. Give it a half-dozen trials, first five, then ten minutes each. The more you take So say

it the better you will like it. those who have practiced it from two

tion

ing or walking.

Hold the arms behind the back. Carry a case or umbrella behind the small of the back or behind the neck 11. Put the hands on the hips, with

elbows back and fingers forward. Walk with the thumbs in the 12 arm-holes of the vest.

13. When walking swing arms and shoulders strongly ward. Stand now and then during 14.

the day with all the posterior parts of the body, so far as possible, touching a vertical wall.

15. Look upward as you walk on the sunny side of the street. Honesty as a Foundation

We use the word honesty too exclus vely in a commercial sense ; we do not recognize its ethical relation. We fail to see that our thoughts must be supervised if we would realize the true ideal of the word. For thorough honesty involves a dispassionate, imper sonal relation maintained toward every activity and interest in which judg ment should control emotion and pre Honesty demands the imparudice. tial attitude ; it compels a trinity of relationships. Each man becomes complainant, defendant and judge and his decision and his attitude after his decision mark the degree of his honesty. Honesty implies the com pulsion of the will to work in harmony with a decision taken when all side have been brought to the bar of justice unbiased by prejudice. How much of the friction of life would disappear, how much nerve energy yould be conserved, if each of us held that mastery of self which would com pel us to obey the highest in us. A victory which involves a violation of our sense of right is a violation of life's principle, and can never bring suc For success, whether we realize ces. it or not, is secured only as it is built on righteousness. Pettiness, self seeking, arbitrariness, undue ambition with self as the object, never bring success. Self abnegation is not only the law of life, but the only law whose operations makes it possible for honesty to work on character with absolute free dom from selfish elements. The mental vision is clear and strong only as honesty is the keynote of character ; and on this clearness of vision depends the whole relation or man to himself, his home, and his neighbor. His relation as a citizen, as a worker for men and among men, depends wholly on his ability to deal impartially, impersonally, with every question which depends on his decision, his vote, or his influ-

ence. Out-Door Exercise.

Indoor athletics are but a poor substitute, at best, for outdoor exercise, and most gladly do we leave the substi tute to enjoy the genuine article. Prepared with ball and bat, with foot ball, tennis court and lacrosse rack away we go to the ozone-filled air of the boundless gymnasium ; or with tents and traps, to spend a few weeks in the woods, sleeping on pine boughs. fishing for trout, or roaming over the bills in search of flesh and fowl ; or 'away on our 'bike' like a flash of ' to enjoy the perfume of the fields and hear the song of the birds. Then, oh ! what ravenous appetites we have, and how well we sleep at night ! Why, it is just living, when life with all its cares seems to be lost in the enjoyment which should be ours at this season of It is the return to natural the year. outdoor life which clears the brain, puts glitter in the eye, vitality in the system, and firmness in the step. There is an old saying which runs

cising and sweating freely in the open air that we might catch cold ; but such will not be the case if we are careful after the exercise is over. Cover the body with an extra coat and go direct. ly to bathe, take a good rub down, and put on dry clothes Standing around to cool off, or lying down on the grass to rest, etc., are what give colds and bring on dangerous pneumonia and rheumatic affections.

SHORT BUT PITHY

IS MISS LINSEY'S ENDORSATION OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

and Headache. When Other Medi-cines Were Without Effect – Her Cure Began When She Started Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec, P. Q., Mar. 20.-A very short, very pithy and weighty state-ment is given for publication by Miss Lizzie Linsey, of this city. This statement, made and signed in the presence of witnesses, carries a message of hope, and encouragement to the vast majority of women, for nine of every ten women are sufferers from one other of the long train of ills known popularly as Female Troubles.

that there is, in Dodd's Kidney Pills, a diseases that rob life of all its pleasures

a great sufferer from Female Weakness and Headache. I suffered all the tortures attendant upon these diseases. and could get no relief, though I tried many different kinds of remedies. Some time ago I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my complete cure be-gan at the same time. I am now strong and well in every way, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Weak, pale, nervous women, whose lives are a continual round of sufferng, need look no further for a cure. If they will use Dodd's Kidney Pills, they are sure of complete restoration to vigorous health.

Dodd's Kidney Pills strengthen the Kidneys, and the Urinary Organs, and bring health, strength and vitality to weak, defective organs. No Kidney Disease can Exist when Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2 50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

PREVENT DISORDER.—At the first symp-toms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vege-table Pills should be resorted to immediate-ly. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by does of one or two pills for two or three nights in the paramits of atsuccession, will serve as a preventive of at-tacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known

DO NOT DELAY.- When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thorough ly as possible. Delay may mean disaster Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.



the back-

They Cured her of Female Weakness

To these, to them all, without exception, Miss Linsey's statement proves positive and permanent cure for the

and jovs. Miss Linsey writes : "I have been

As Old as Antiquity. Either by acquired taint or heredity those old foes scrofula and consumption, must be faced generation after generation ; but you may meet them with the odds in your favor by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

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

"Hold on, boy! If you only hold on to the string you'll be all right,"

shouted one of the laborers, with quick presence of mind. Poor Tommy was nearly dead with fright, but the encouraging tones of the man's voice re vived him. The string of the kite was tied around his wrist; he could not have got it off if he tried. Moreover, as it was the only thing to hold on to, when he felt the ground receding from under his feet he had grasped it, and still clung to it desperately ; although the muscles of his hands were cruelly strained. Beneath him were the jagged sides of the quarry. Except that cheery call, most likely he for would have lost his senses and been

dashed against the rocks. As it was, he kicked out wildly and managed to keep clear of them.

All this occurred in almost less time than it takes to tell of the incident. The great kite, acting like the parathe chute of a balloon, broke fall ; so that he was picked up by the workmen only slightly injured.

Poor Tommy! His wrists were sprained, though ; and every bone of his body ached as if out of joint. But It was an ovation, and all were very what a shout of gladness went up from the workers and the boys, who came running round the hill !

" The Lord be praised ! There seems to be a special Providence for small boys," said the man who had cried out to him.

When Tommy was able to collect his wits enough to think, he felt very thankful to God for his escape. Some-how, he didn't care to fly a kite any more that season .- Ave Maria.

How Hester Got Help.

The unwelcome echoes of the "last bell " were slowly dying away, and all the boys and girls of F—were taking their places in the little village schoolhouse for the daily routine of studies. Scarcely had the last one been seated when every head was bowed, each pairof hands clasped, while their lips droned in singsong fashion "Our Father" and Hail Mary." Then the bell on the teacher's desk sounded, and what a transformation ! The little praying figures were metamorphosed into rogu-Some marched to at the table. He called to the steward ish lads and lassies.

kindness itself in her sight, and this was the first time she had ever looked at her in such a way.

"Hester, I am astonished to hear this. Did you copy or were you jus helped through the difficult parts?" The little tear-stained culprit rose to

her feet. " Please, ma'am," she sobbed "arithmetic always has been so very difficult for me that before I begin to work at it I always say a prayer to help me. Last night I worked and worked on the eighth, but couldn't get it; so I asked God to help me, and I saw my mistake right away. This i why I didn't know what to say when Lilly asked me if I got help."

There was breathless silence in the room, and every eye was fixed on Hester. Miss Powers beckoned her to come up to the desk; and, while strok ing her hair, spoke some words which quickly brought comfort. Then turn-

ing to the others she chided them for their unkindness, and told them never to forget the good lesson they had learned that day. After school all flocked round Hester to do her honor. happy over it. After that Hester was looked upon as a heroine and became the favorite of the school. But her popularity didn't spoil her : she was always the same simple, good-natured little girl that they first knew and did appreciate. - Mary Stamford in not

A Legend of St. Gregory.

Ave Maria.

In his early years St. Gregory the Great was a monk in St. Andrew's Monastery at Rome ; though afterward he became Pope, and sent St. Augus-tine to preach to the Saxons at Canter-When he was at St. Andrew's bury. a beggar came one day to the gate, and was relieved ; but he came again and again till all the monk's means were exhausted. At last Gregory or dered the silver porringer which his mother Sylvia had given to him to be handed to the mendicant.

When Gregory became Pope he used to entertain daily at supper twelve poor men. Once he was surprised to notice that there were thirteen seated

to fifteen years or more.

The Timidity of Orators.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review asks whether artists and especially ora-tors, are peculiarly liable to the sensaof pain and to fear. He thinks that they are, and attributes it to an unusally sensitive organization. Peel, he says, owed his death to being unable to bear an operation which a less An sensitive man might have borne. eminent operator described Bishop Wilberforce as a " bundle of nerves, and as the most sensitive patient he had

ever known. Orators, as a rule, show painful anxiety about their own speeches, and toilsome uneasiness seems a condition

of their success. A junior counsel once congratulated Sir William Follet on his perfect composure in prospect of William Sir a great case. asked his friend to feel his hand, which was wet with anxiety.

The late Lord Derby said that his principal speeches cost him two sleep. less nights-one in which he was thinking what to say, and the other in which he was lamenting what he might have said better. Cicero, according to Plutarch, "not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking also ; he began timidly, and, in many cases, he scarcely left off trembling and shaking even when he got thoroughly into the the current and substance of his speech.

How to be Erect.

lar. 2. Roll the shoulders backward and downward.

Try to squeeze the shoulder blades together many times a day. 4. Stand erect at short intervals during the day—" head up, chin in, chest out, shoulders back.'

Walk or stand with the hands clasped behind the head and the elbows wide apart.

Walk about, or even run up stairs, with from ten to forty pounds on the top of the head.

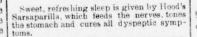
7. Try to look at the top of your high cut vest or your necktie.

8. Practice the arm movements of

something like this : When men dwell in houses of reeds, their hearts are as oak, but when they dwell in houses of So oak, their hearts are as reeds. when we exercise or do physical labor in the open air, the life giving proper-ties in the atmosphere furnish many of the needed qualities for building up an ock-like body; while if the same kind of exercise is done indoors, where the sunlight and fresh air cannot have the same free access, it would not give the oak-like, but the reed like body.

The moral is : Never take indoor physical work when you have the time and opportunity to take it out of doors.

No Cocaine in Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Cure Prof. Heys, Ont. School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says :- "I hay made an examin-ation of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for *Cocaine* attention of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for *Cocaine* ation of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for *Cocente* and in all its compounds, from samples pur-chased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of \$1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug *Cocaine* continued in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure" Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, recommended by all dealers, at 25 cents here included free. oox, blower included free.





Benziger's Catholic Home Annual for 1899 can now be had. Year by year its publishers have added new and additionally interesting features to this popular Annual until this year it can traity be classed as the Annual par ex-cellence, the very best Catholic writers being cellence, the very best Catholic writers being it can truly be classed as the Admuta but excellence, the very best Catholie writers being contributors to its pages. It contains:
Frontispice: A Beautiful Colored Picture of the Crucifixion.
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Calendar for each month.
"The Imposable :" Story by Maurice Francis Egan. With 2 Illustrations
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Fail Page Illustration: "Out For a Ride."
"Thoughts on the Third and Fourth Command-ments." by Rev. Ferreol Girardsy, C. SS., K. (Press). With 2 Illustrations.
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

....Needhar nous Irish

Behrend

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

8

IN PETERBOBOUGH.

IN PETERBOROUGH. The catholic Literar Association is an example and ambitious organization, and the member additions of the day and the member addition indexing the period of the members at assembled in the period of the opera house-it could hardly on without the chargement of the building. All chases of the public were represented and the period of the opera house-it could hardly on without the chargement of the building. All chases of the public were represented and the period of the opera house-it could hardly on which the chargement of the building. All chases of the public were represented and the period of the opera house of the building. All chases of the public were represented and the period of the opera house of the building. All chases of the successfully carried of the method of the members in advancing the method of the members in advancing the method of the security carried of the method of the security of the security the the security of the security the security the the security of the security the security the the security of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security of the method of the security of the security

and Rose." Miss Annie Simmons as "Jane Ruggles," ar id maid, took her part in a capital manner citing with the ease and grace of an artist, and a the second part won warm applause by her xcellent singing of "Let Erin Remember the bays of Old." Miss Lila Bell as "Lucy," the memory is the second part won warm applause of the second part won warm applause by her memory is the second part work of the second part work of the second part work was a second part work of the second part wor in the second part won warm applause by her excellent surging of "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," Miss Iala Beil as "Lucy," the housemaid, took her part, very creditably. This young lady in the fourth act stang a beau-tiful Irish ballad, "The Pride of Mayo." Mr. Dick Simons as "Barney McCoy," the Irish detective, was the life of the stage. He made an excellent, good-natured Irishman, and did not overdo his part in any particular. Mr. Angus McPherson as "Jack Dalton," the per-secuted nephew of Captain Joe Ruggles, ex-celled himself in his part, and won the warm approval of the audience. Mr. John Hanra-han also portrayed very faithfully the part of "Sir Hubert Clanroland," and the exceedingly heavy part of "Sir Richard Clanroland." The eruel villian, fell to Mr. Jack McCabe, who acted his part in a faultless manner, and, as is already won his spur as a first class amateur actor, His work during the evening was worthy of all praise. "Lady Tirs Clanroland," the amiable and loving lady of wealth, won syne ynor de very fault McCabe, who atter and loving lady of wealth, was atmrably taken by Oscar O'Shea, who has atmrably taken by Miss Nelli McCabe, who gives promise of developing into an accom-plished actress. Miss Ethel Primeau as "Mer-inda," made a very natural fortune-teller, and that is saying a good deal for the young lady. Miss Fannie Holmes ished actress. Miss Ethel Primeau as "act-da," made a very natural fortune-liler, and that is saying a good deal ir the young lady. Miss Fannie Holmes urprised the audience by her clever and salistic portrayal of "Nance," a wicked hag. for acting was very natural, and it is doub-ul if any of the so-called professional compan-tion and the so-called professional compan-I acting was very initial, and it is sudden-if any of the so-called professional compan-can produce a character in this line to vacel as Hoimes. She also took the part of 'Maud rie,' the American cousin, in excellent style. It Halpin as 'Dutchy' the builter was a typ-I Dutchman, and his acting, of course, was triely satisfactory. Mr. Ed. Dillon made an to date policeman, and handled his victims tha proficiency of 'one of the finest.'' Yow a word about the little child actress, rrie White. This little tot fairly captured bouse by her admirable acting, and won-flui things are expected of her in the future, she possesses all the accomplishments neces-ry to make her a star in the histronic arti-e rebuke she administered to 'Larry Quig

(to make her a star in the histrionic art-rebuke she administered to "Larry Quig " in the second act brought down the house, he concluding chorus in the fourth act, the by Miss Annie Simons, was a bright and py arrangement of "Cruiskeen Lawn," and s given with great spirit and brought a s entertaining and well presented play to a

close, mentioned, the entr'cate, contributions realient and in fact were worthy to be As mentioned, the entr'cate, contributions were excellent, and in fact were worthy to be considered a good entertainment in them-selves. Between the first and second acts, Miss Lottie Bell, a clever young violiniste, per-formed in capital style one of Weinawski's charming little mazourkas. This was given with sweetness, taste and purity of tone guite artistic in their character. In reply to a hearly encore, a performance of SL Patrick's Hymn wasplayed in largostyle, and in a most express-lye maner. Mass Jennie Riley followed with the sweet singing of Scanlon's "Over the Mountain," and for an encore the ballad, "Mother of the Girl I Love." Between the second and third acts a very pleasing presentation of a guartette, "Well

Well may our own poet, The Blacksmith whose beautiful ode to St. Patrick's Court Jeasing presentation of a quartette, "We" any to Mortgage the Farm, "devery artangee y Miss McCabe, was well presented by Miss McCabe, was well presented by Miss Misses Florence and Lavina Haithan and Mr. Frank Dwyr, assisted by a conductive to the presented of the second second

far away in the dark continent where civiliza-tion is breaking in on the bounds of barbar-ism. Irishmen are twining a leaf of the im-mortal shamrock in memory of their dear native land. listened to with close attention Overture-Selection Irish Airs. The City Band. President's Address Song—"The Boys of Wexford"... Mr. Charles Kelly. Song—"Irish Lullaby". Miss Bessic Bonsall. Clarinetto Solo-Fantasia on F

ou may traverse the world from the norther

main. To the line of the hot equator. You may go from Sahara's desert plain. To Vesuvius, close to the crater. And you're certain to find an Irishman there. If you come with never a warning, And he's sure to be humming the darling air. Of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

Over the bounding billows the thoughts he exiled Irishman fly and linger in lovi

Mr J. Wyatt Trendell. Song—" Last Words," Miss Margaret Huston. Song—" The Irish Piper" Mr. Harold Jarvis. Over the bounding billows the thoughts of the exiled Irishman fly and linger in loving tenderness around the coast line of the land of his birth. In imagination he may see again the inxuriant loveliness of the lower Black-water, the stately beauty of the Shannon, the broad peaceful waters of Loch Neagh or Loch Corrib, with its rained castles and abbers standing in quiet majesty on its picturesque slopes. In awe and wonder he may gaze on the jagged and castled crags of Ireland's Eye, the caverns and wave—pierced cliffs of Kikee, or the precipitons Basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway. Once more he may wander through the grand oid Wicklow hills, view the lofty ranges of the Galtces, or stand in the shadow of the Macgillicudy rocks, lifting their proud heads on high in silent homage to Him who made them. Or mayhap his footsteps will be turned to the Mecca of all tourists, far-famed, beauteous Killarney. He may pass again through the gap of Dunlo, traverse the tortuous path that leads by Kate Kcarney's cottage. He may tarry awhile at Innisfallen's ruined shrine or within the sacred precines of Muckross Abbey or he may sweep over the peaceful bosom of Glenagh Bay, "where angles fold their wings and rest." Treland's in our hearts when we think of that glorious page in her history when she alone among the nations of the earth kept burning the lamp of knowledge: when the valley of Glenagh Bay, "where sto ab-tion that knowledge which was unobtaind learning for the universe, and when students from all parts flocked to Ireland's shores to ab-tion that knowledge which was unobtaind shores went forth missionaries bearing the carter gospel of peace to the dark places of the earth gospel of peace to the dark places of the earth who first in our hearts in the from Treland's shores went forth missionaries bearing the Comic Song—" You Can't Think of Everything" Barrett Mr. James Fax.

PART II. Intermission Selection—" Irish Patrol" (descrip tive)Puernet Intermission Selection — Trian and Puerner tive) — The City Band, Recitation—"The Irishman"......Orr Miss Irene Sheahan. Duett—"His Sorrow/Thy Young Days Shaded" Moore

Miss Bessie Bonsall and Mr. Harold Jarvis. Song—" The Swallows"

PART I.

The City Band. Miss Margaret Huston added much to the success of the concert by her pleasing personal ity and splendid singing. Her voice is a tru-soprano of rare and beautiful quality and wid-range. She is a sympathetic and magneti-singer and displays deep feeling and dramati-tioner the interesting the subscittance is the dislearning for the universe, and when studies from all parts flocked to heland's shoet an ob-tain that knowledge when was from Treland's shores went forth unders places of the earth groupsel of peace riflee their lives in defence of the relation of the lowly Nazarene. The standard is not hearts to night when we re-call the glorious decides of her sons on many a hear in the state of the first Napeleon that intripid Irishman, the Duke of Welling-ton stemmed the tide of the first Napeleon and saved all Europe from the curse of a military despotism down to our own time. Irishmen have borne a for-most part in the defence of our em-pire. To day we find the command of the British forces in the hands of Lord Woi-seley, a native of Dublin, From Waterford comes the next in command, Lora Roberts, the hero of Kandahar and the darling of Tommy Atkins. From Waterford, too, came the fight-ing Beresfords, most notable among whom is Sir Charles Beresford, the hero of the Condor, the man who ran his ship under the mouths of the guns of Alexandria, to the amazement and admiration of the rest of the British fleet. Other names I might mention are Sir Hugh Henry Gough, whose many wounds received in Indian wars are his proudest decoration : Gen-eral Sir Richard Dennis Kelly, who at Caw-pore and Lucknow brought a clory to the Briti sh arms that his Queen and Government have fittingly recognized. General Sir George Stewart White, distinguished for long and gal-lant service, and last, but notleast, Sir Herbert Kitchener, the most popular soldier in Britain to iay, the man who averaged Chinese Gordon's at ocious death and established stable govern-ment in the Soudan. Wherever the British sword has flashed in defence of British honor, or for the preservation of the integrity of the British Empire, there Irishmen have been found most valiant among the valiant most daring awong the barve. Who has not read with delight of the glorious achievenents of the flavest battles and on more than one occes sion saved the day for Britain. It m

range. She is a sympathetic and magnetic singer and displays deep feeling and dramatic power. In interpreting her selections she dis dramatic. In choosing her songes the selects only those which are worthy of an artist. Her leading numbers Behrend's "Last Words." "The Swallows," and "Loch Lomond," were gens of song and artistic expression. Miss Bessie Bonsail, the young Canadian, who has attracted so much attention on ac-count of her recent London successes, was the contrait soloist of the evening. Miss Bonsail won a warm place in the hearts of the audi-power and richness of tone, and gives evidence of study and cultivation. She opened with Fahy's "Irish Lullaby," which she sang with the purity and spirit of a talented musician and received an enthusiastic encore. Her finest number was "Kathleen Mayourneen," in which, with exquisite tendernees and feel-ing, she interpreted the spirit of that melting and sorrowing 505g.

In which, which exclusive tenderness and teels inc, she interpreted the spirit of that melting and sorrowing song. Sufficient it is to say of Mr. Charles Kelly that he same like himself. His magnificent rendition of 'The Boys of Wexford, 'we sre-dolent of the rurbulent times in Old Ireland, and must have stirred the patriotic blood of every listener in the audience. A strong favorite with Guelph audiences, Mr. Harold Jarvis received a warm recognition of his popularity when he appeared for his opping number. Missing presence enlists and the state of his and the structure of the spin-ter of his popularity when he appeared for his opping number. Missing presence enlists and the state for the most vociferous ap-plance. Friday night's audience couldn't have enough of Mr. Jarvis. He was in splendid voice, clear as a bell, strong, reverberant, and beautifully expressive and true. His 'Rory Darlin'' brought tears to many eyes and bis '' beath of Neison'' thrilled the hearts of the immense audience.

Parim brought tears to many eyes and his "Death of Neison" thrilled the hearts of the immense audience. The local performers all did well, but little Irene Sheahan excelled herself. She gave "The Irishman" with great fervor and pathos. Her presence was winsome, her declamation graceful, and elocution excellent. For an en-core she recited with wonderful dramatic power "How Salvator Won," throwing herself into the spirit of the exciting horse-race and carrying her audience with her. "Sing a Song For Ireland," was Mr. Jno. A. Gallaher's number. Mr. Gallaher is a warm favorite at an Irish concert, and justified on this occasio a the hearty reception accorded him. For an encore he rendered with much feeling that pathetic ballad, " Don't Burn the Cabin down."

Technig that pathetic ballad, "Don't burn the Cabin down." Bright and pleasing features of the pro-gramme were the duets rendered by the vocal talent. In Denzu's "Nocturne," the rich voices of Miss Haston and Miss Bonsall blended admirably. To many the gen of the evening was "Life's Dream is O'er," a duet given as an encore by Miss Bonsall and Mr. Jarvis. The singers entered into the sweetly solemn thoughts of the piece with the deepest animation. The vocal programme closed with the singing of "The Old Brigade," by Messrs, Jarvis and Kelly, a suitable number to climax

he singing of "The Old Brigade," by Messrs, Jarvis and Kelly, a suitable number to climax he exceptionally fine concert. Mr. James Fax excelled himself. Mr. Fax as appeared in Guelph many times, but never before did he so thoroughly capture his audi-ance as on Friday evening. All his numbers were irresistably funny and none of them was incord with the silocitest vestion of vulcarity. e presistably funny and none of them was ed with the slightest vestige of vulgarity German military song was his crowning t and kept the audience in a roar during

opening and close of the parts, the nd, under the leadership of Mr. J. idell, played a number ections y char . Mr

Neath thy vines Vimiera, thy slopes Talavera Vittoria's dark ridge. Salamanes's horse

Your Grace-- The Irish Catholic men of Que-ce having decided to celebrate their national c having declade to certain make i pilory by a public demonstration, make i eir pleasing duty, in passing by your Archi iscopal Palace, to call on you, to salute you d in your person also the worthy representa ve of our Holy Father, the glorious Leo XIII.

and in your person also the worthy representa-tive of our Holy Father, the glorious Leo XIII., God's Vicar on earth. We tender to Your Grace the homage of our respect, our loyalty and our obedience. In do-ing so we desire to prove to your Grace that we are not unworthy children of St. Patrick: that we wish to follow in the footsteps of our Irish forefathers than whom no other people, or race, have been more unswervingly faithful and true, in the good day and in the evil one. to God's Church and her ministers. No people have made greater sacrifices than the Irish to be men of that race, and hope to do honor to it by contining and percetualing that same iddelity and loyalty to God and His Church. We salute in Your Grace a distinguished son of French forefathers--that noble race towards whom every Irish heart warms; which has always proved the true and faithful and sym-ant which, especially has given us the grand-est Irishman that ever lived-our glorious Aposile St. Patrick, who is honored today by every Irishman, woman and child the world "We thank Your Grace for your endless deeds

J. McDermott. Cake Walk C. McDermott and S. Kerwin

wer, We thank Your Grace for your endless deeds of kindness to your Irish children, and for your constant solicitude for their welfare. We shall do our best to merit the continuation of the same Song Our unceasing prayer shall be that God may

Our unceasing prayer shall be that used may long spare you over your flock, and we promise you that no portion thereof shall surpass us in numble submission, respect and loyalty. M. H. Brophy, M. D., Is., President, Ancient Order of Hibernians-Div. No. 1. John E., Walsh, President, St. Patrick's Liter-Irish Jig Miss McLaughlin, Song Miss Stella Kerwin.

Institute. Kerwin, President, Catholic Mutual Ben-Association (St. Patrick's Branch, No. 108), ugene P. McKenna, President, Catholic tevolent Legton, (St. Alphonsus de Liguori Incil, No. 206). M. Collier, Chief Ranger, Catholic Order "oresters, (St. Patrick's Court, No. 620). ro. William, F. C. S., Director St. Patrick's ool. Sand Jig Mr. F. McLaughlin. Cake Walk. Masters Walsh, Knox, Miss Stella Kerwin, C McDermott. F. M. Collie

nd Conway, President, St. Patrick's oral Abstinence and Beneficial Society, C. 1., U. of A. (No, 1191). Felix Carbray, M. P. P., President Irish Na-ional Association. The following is His Grace's reply :

My dear friends - Your words of reverence and devotedness are welcome on this auspicious lay which shines so brightly on the celebration of the patronal feast of your truly Catholic

tion. You have halted in your triumphal march to you have halted in your string of you occes. In so doing you are surely prompted that lively spirit of faith and of submission religious authority, which is the most ecclous heritage your forefathers have be

nous incringe your intrinting and the operation of the set of the flock of most consoling for the pastor of the flock of the set of the sight of your arden, yet practical devoluon, of your faithfuiness to your priests, of your generosity in behalf of works of charity, and the embellishment of the house of God. The happiness your conduct gives me, your chief pastor, need I tell you how fully it is shared by the devoted fathers who minister to your souls? Last Sunday I had the joy of blessing and anointing four magnificent bells, which are the famed bells of Shandon, their sounds be not "sweeter

sweeter

Than the dome of Peter Flings o'er the Tiber Pealing solemnly."

Pealing solemnity." yet these " birds of bronze " - as church bells have been styled-when from the steeple of St. Patrick's they will sound forth the glories of the illustrious apostle of Ireland, will likewise proclaim to all this fair city and its surround-ing and the banks of the brond St. Lawrence will echo the message to all the country far will echo the message to all the country far of the Irish citizens of Quebec ST. PATRICK'S RECTOR.

the Irish citizens of Quebec ST. PATRICK'S RECTOR. The procession then marched through the streets of the upper town and Montcalm Ward, and entering by St. John street, and Stanislas street, azain halted when Dr. M. Brophy, pres-ident of the A. O. H., read the following ad-dress to the Rev. Father Henning: To the Rev. Jos. Henning, C. SS. I., Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. Reverend and dear Pastor — St. Patrick's Day-the day of all days dearest to the hearts of every Irisman-has come again, and, like our brothers at home and abroad the world over, we do what we ean to honor it. To show our undying love and graitude to the beloved Apostle of our race we have begun the day by first rendering our testimony of love and veneration to that good God of whom St Patrick was the Ambassador, and who taught us to know that God and serve Him, and whose labors for Ireland, we feel sure, have won for him a high place in Heaven. It is saud St. Patrick before his death be-sought of God, for his dear Irish people, that never, until the end of time would they, as a come woe, God heard St. Patrick's prayer, Never has race, nor people, shown more un dying fidelity to God's cause and His Church, ond what agerifices and sufferings have they s race, nor people, shown more u lity to God's cause and His Church t sacrifices and sufferings have the sacrifices and ory, for the past sev

and deve

St. Patrick's church, were the guests of the

ments of these national emancipators. (Cheers.) They were there also to venerate such famous sons of the Emerald Isle as Dean Swift. Sterne, Charles Lever, and Samuel Lover. Sterne, Charles Lever, and Samuel Lover. In the such as the subscription of the subscription of the intermet of the subscription of the subscription. Into the fun and froile of Irish hearts and Irish mens. They were there to place la urel crown upon the heroic brows of such illustrions Fran-men as the Duke of Wellington. Lord Roberts and Lord Wolsley, the greatest generals with ad ever led the invincible armies of Great Britain to sure and certain victory. (Cher Patrick, he said this great missionary of the cross lived in the fifth century and was drown to grateful posterity as "The Aposile of Irish sionaries whom he sent abroad that Irish are the first of the title "Island of the Saints." Al-through the seventh, eighth, and heins "A through the seventh, eighth, and heins and the count of the Saints." tery. THE MATINEE. In the afternoon a matinee was given at Tara Hall, which was crowded to the doors, the great majority present being children. The programme, which consisted principally of songs and dances, was carried out to the per-fect satisfaction of the audience, and encores were in order. Among those who took part were Mr Thos. McLaughlin and his children. and his young daughters were particularly clever in their songs and dances, one of them also accompanying her father and brother in their dances. Young C. McDermott and Miss Stella Kirwin also made a hit in their cake walk, and in the competition were awarded the cake. In his character sketches Mr. C. O'Toole brought down the house, and had to respond is operated particular the success of the concert is in great part due to Mr. R. Timmons, who was ably nasisted by Mr. Lawrence Gorman. Following was the programme :

Christian nations. So numerous were the mis-sionaries whom he sent abroad that Ireland re-ceived the title "Island of the Sainis," All through the seventh, eighth, and ninth cen-turies the disciples of St. Patrick carried the treasures of Ireland's faith and pilety into Sor-land and England, Gaul. Switzerland and the unconverted parts of Europe. That fair land was not only the home of faith, but in days when paganism still reigned where Christianity is now triumphant. Armagh, Li-more, Clonfert and other seats of learning were famous throughout Europe, and teachers from Ireland were held in high repute in the universities of Oxford, Paris and Bolgma. In the whole range of Hibernian history nothing stood out in bolder relief than the unalterable allegiance, the unfaltering constancy, the da-vout devotion, and the undying affection of the great mass of the Irish people for their anelisti faith, to which they had clung as to the Root of Ages through courties of apaling persecu-tion and direful desolation. (Cheers). The lecturer, amidst laughter, next recited Sam. Lover's humorous account of the disputa-tion which arose about the date of St. Patrick's birthday, explaining the compromise by which it was agreed that the 11th of March should be celebrated as St. Patrick's Day. Maving described the early ecclesiastical possesed many sterling virtues commanding universal admiration. They were invariably light-hearted, humoious, imaginative, keeniy susceptibel through he entire range of feeling. from the profoundest puthor to the most play-yin jest. The historian Froude, although he one times an unfriendly critice was not far wrong when he described the Irish Celta as " passion when the described the Irish celta as " passion

APRIL

rom the provision Froude, although some lines an unfriendly critic, was not far wrong when he described the Irish Celts as "passion ate in everything—passionate in their patrice ism, passionate in their religion, passionately courageous, passionately loyal and affection ate." (Applause.) He had not yet found in English literatur anything more exquisitely musical or surpas

He had not yet found in English literature-anything more exquisitely musical or surpass-ingly sweet as the melodics, bullads and songs of Irish poetry, although it was remarkable that in a hation trackical as well as yrical in disposition of the drama has inglighted by duced-probably dotted the main single been pro-duced to the strain single been pro-the dramate yule of outstring in although the tory. For example, the poetical reading of the dramate yule of outstring in although the provide the strain strain and the strain lines of the Green Fatherland, just as Bobbid Bornie Scotland. He then read several selec-tions from Moore's works, which, he said, will exer fouch the heart of the English speaking procintion of the audience was shown by rounds of applause, as each apt selection was given and its beauty revealed. He then turned to rish with and humor, which he described in some of its qualities as second to the dramate and the provide and the second to the with and humor, which and the second to the with and humor, which and the second second to the with and humor and the second second second to the with and humor second second second second second to the with and humor and second second second second second to the with and humor second seco

ature. It is noperativess. The bar opeful, sanguine temperament which an kill, or it had died long since. Sho nce to come across a

servation of rat's classic jocularity was selved y the audience. Proceeding to discuss the political history -reland, the lecturer did not beeliate to si hat although the destiny of Erin had been he hands of English rulers for seven centurie hey had not yet succeeded in winning it eart of freiand. During all that period, fr and had practically been a nation on strik Vhy is it, he inquired, that in a climate so is a mother's smile, on a soil fruitful as God pye, there is still so much poverty and discor-ent? To understand the Irish question pro-rly, it was necessary to the as necessary to take a mela He then glanced at some agencies which had left prospect. The energy imprinted on the En-hoof so deeply imprinted on the En-lsle - quoting John Richard Green, (England's ablest and fairest historis proof of his statement, that, althoug iand was absolutely subject to B yet for centuries she had forme part of it. She had shared neither liberty nor its wealth. In all civil and p ers, penal laws, commercial -statute after statute-penalt -had been rained upon this rapacity of plunder and persecution, that ire-land had been-(and is she not now h) England is werkness and reproach? Fottered with restric-tions, robbed of natural rights, blockaded with prohibitions-the wonder is, he declared, not that the faults of the native Irish exist as they are to day, but that is estimable, so much that is kindly in their nature; that they have succeed-ed in implanting in the minds of their children. the eternal princhless of truth and honor, victual and wisdom, love of country and love of God and of boly religion. (Lond cheers). "Once more lask, is it not surprising that to this day in Ireland, cultivation of the soil is backward, that social and industrial progress is slow, that man does so little where Nov-dence has done everything for his advantage-that amidst conditions like those I have suc-rest in the mainty, thrift, and industry of not fleurish in this beautiful Grene size with this day in the social and industrial progress is slow, that man does so little where Nov-dence has done everything for his advantage-er of meetives o industry in merice, horest, sober and vituost population?" (Applause.) Bereo in meanity, thrift, and industry do not fleurish in this beautiful Grene lise with its generous, warm hearted, horest, sober and within the descent in Australia and America, where the majority were fighting the band of his is at a size of the Wither that and there of the with earlies the fact of the battle of life just as bravely, as creditably, as honorably and successfully as the rest of their follow-citizens. Many of them had attained brittle collies – for example, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the exiled leader of the "Young reland" party, became Prime Miniser of Wictoria, Australia, while another distin-gished Irish refugee, Hon, Thos. D'Arcy Mictoe, was one of the mostile function of the British colonies.- for example, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the exiled leader of the "Young reland" party, became Prime Miniser of Eng-land. Referring to the Anglo-American joint quebee and headway." Thanksto enlightened statesmen of the Gladstone Stone school, many measures adopted for the melloration of Ireland had been fairly effective during the past twenty years it, breaking the shackles of conquest and oppression which so long had enthralied the Irish people. And still Ireland waited and longed for a great act of recordilation and restitution, namely, a complete restoration of the sacred right of self-complete restoration from the socred right of self-complete restoration for the people-such as Canada now so happity enjoyed. He wished to be frank and clear. They would have no separation from Great Britain. But they felt and knew that the scheme of one Parliament at Westminster for all purposes, imperial and local, had been a mischlevous failure: that the prolonged attempt to force consolidation on the Irish people to destroy their national aspirations, had been dismally dissirrous. It had cost England perpetual in security, incessant insurriction and recurrent revolution. To-day millions of Irish Catholics

London, Saturday, April, 8, 1899.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Why is it that some individuals have to all seeming a monopoly of everything that is conducive to right thinking and right living? They plume themselves on being modelssignboards in fact of civilization - and try to live up to it by opposing and thwarting any scheme that may run counter to their peculiar ideas. They do it of course on principle, but the real reason is that the scheme in question is a reproach to their sloth and indifference. But above all they are prudent prudent in utterance - prudent in action. They walk tip-toed, so fearful are they of disturbing their neighbors. They dispute not, neither do they clamor for any right. They sit themselves meekly down at the gates of prosperity and are content with and grateful for the scraps that are flung to them. And this self abasement and cringing and unmanly truckling is called prudence. Not long since we heard one of the prudent ones dewith claiming bitterly against a newstemple paper for its stand on the school question. He became eloquent in con-She ha demnation : he would stop his subscription because an editor should be a

henchman to serve him the news and not information which he sadly needed. The Toronto sheet might caricature Catholicism and hold it up to ridicule with never a word of remonstrance from the prudent gentleman. When, however, that Catholic editor had his say as became a man, "in straightanne flung words," there was a howl in certain quarters as if the Bubonic Cour plague had smitten the country. He was looked upon with suspicion ;

he was dubbed bumptious and an overrash young man, and was denied forthwith all association with the craven hearted folk who imagine that the path to be wasked in by Catholics of this country is the one traced out by and idiotic cowardice.

We do not believe that, and never will. Our separated brethren will respect a man who has opinions and who will not surrender them when held up by a social or political highwayman.

Let a Catholic be loyal to his faith and ceaseless in conflict when its rights are trenched upon. Don't pay any attention to the prudent individuals.

Let them cackle and enjoy their feed. They have worked hard enough for it. They have been beaten time and again

Musters waish, knox, aniss stells Activity of McDermott. THE SOIREE. The annual soirce took place in the Academy of Music, and as usual drew a large house, which was packed to the doors. Throughout the performance the audience was very appre-ciative, as manifested by the enthusinstic ap-plause with which each item of the pro-gramme was received, and the organizers have groud reason to be proud at the success of their efforts. Rev. Father Henning and a number of clergymen occupied seats in the front of the Hail, while on the stage sat Mr. J. E. Waish, president of the St. Patrick's Literary Insti-tute, having on either side of him Rev. Father Grogan and Messrs F. Carbray, M. L. A. President of the Irish National Association B. A. Eug. McKenna, President of the C. M. B. A., Eug. McKenna, President of the C. B. L. and J. Colier, Chief Ranger C, O. F. The performance began by a selection of Irisi airs by the C. O. F. band, and Mr, Walsh then advanced and in a few well chosen words ex-

to b. r. and s. Conter, Chier Acader C. O. F. The performance began by a selection of Irish airs by the C. O. F. band, and Mr. Walsh then airs by the C. O. F. band, and Mr. Walsh then airs by the C. O. F. band, and Mr. Walsh then speaker, who spoke in a vigorous style, referred to the different events which had happened during the past year, and among others being the amalgamation of all the Irish Catholic societies in this city. Mr. Walsh sintroduc-tory remarks were listened to witn great atten-tion and his words elicited hearty applause. The speaker of the evening, the Revd. Father Grogan, got an enthusiastic reception on ap-pearing before the audience. He began by re-marking that as he intended leaving that even-ing for Toronto, hie speech would be of short duration. He began by referring to a few years ago, when he was again on the platform, not as a speaker, but as a member of the old Emerald band. If he was in Quebee now it Was due to the kindness of the Rev. Father Henning and the fathersof St. Patrick's day. Throughout his address Father Grogan occa-sionally kept the audience in laughter through his witticisms, and when he retired he was en-thus a torviton from his numerous friends. Miss Maria Maguire, who is one of Quebec's sweetest singers, in her rendering of "My Beautiful Girl of Kildare, 'fairly captured her audience, and had to respond to an encore, when she sang 'Katheen Mayouron' Mr. R. Timmons

THE MATINEE.

Following was the programme

Richard Timmons.

Miss R. Rickaby.

ilience, and had to respond to an encore, en she sang''Kathleen Mavourneen." n 'Hands Across the Sea'' Mr. R. Timmons 1 an occasion to show his rich and powerful

and as an encore repeated a verse

Mrs. E. Foley, in her song "I saw from the each." met with great success, and sang in Beach," met with great success, and sang in apiral style, her song being very well suited o her rich and cultured voice. Mrs. Foley indly favored the audience with an encore, and was followed by Mr. A. F. Ashmead, who cecived unbounded applause in his comic inging was much appreciated, and he had to respond to a hearty encore, which he willingly raye.

The C. O. F. band then gave another selec the coordinate of the programme which ion the second part of the programme which onsisted in the four act Irish drama "Innis ail," the following being the cast of charac

Mr. J. Donnelly. Brandon Benner." (Unscrupulous villain).... Brandon Benner," (Unscrupulous villain)... Mr. F. Bolger. Bartholomew O'Connor Malone'' (School

Mr. M. Donnelly.

rounds of applause, as each apt selec given and its beauty revealed. He then turned to Irish wit and humo he described in some of its qualities a to the wit and humor of no nation o He said for playfulness, for sarcastic k for gracefulness and for red-hot scorn onthing is more effective than some o amples of the wit and humor of I There is one element which accounts m anything else for this perennial s parkling fun, which flows from t nature. It is hopefulness. The Irish boneful sanguing twice

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which vocal p shipper the sing ist, but Catholi house a suspicio We print th the fol church and the bestap be ther musica sopran and ev age w a turi singer and scene

The

The third and fourth acts the orchestra played a collection of Irish airs spiendidly. Miss Lot-tie Bell contributed the violin parts with great spirit, and Mr. F. W. Miler's cornet contribu-tions were played with fine tome and expres-sion. Little Carrie White won roof raising ap plause for her spiendid recitations, one of them introducing a pretty song which she sang as well as the recited. Mr Eddie Graham gave a finely performed dance, and his character dance with piquanic little Nellie Graham his sister quite carried the house away. The ittle girls skirt dance was splendidly given with all the airs and graces of a professional. Miss McCabe deserves especial praise for the excellent musical introductions that so charmingly brightened the play. Her accom-miments were also excellently given. Miss dether the cite and excession to be prond of the excellent entertainment, which as mateur entertainment in its variety and smooth production, has not been surpassed in Peterborough.

IN GUELPH.

IN GUELPH. To-night "we hold a grander concert that the President of St Patrick's Society, in the president of St Patrick's Society, in the musical treat that followed amply justified has been." We have a substitution of the occasion. The stage was beautifully set with a wood for the president of the very doors, inspiration of the occasion. The stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood for the stage was beautifully set with a wood basing they. Dr. Torrance, the way society, black they be. Yorrance, the way society, black they be. Way society, black they be. New best they be. Way society, black they be. PrestDerest's Address. He

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choking trench, nigh thy steep

ber, sing :

ndeil showed his mastery of the clarit is "Fantasia on Famous Irish Airs." ing was perfect, and won the heartles Albuera, Faithful Erin has yielded her glorified slain Their bones are still bleaching by Punjab' Their bones are still bleaching by I days Five Rivers, The hill tribes by Kyber point out wher

rest, boulders and rocks, where the pale Twixt the

aspen shivers, Each face to the front and each wound in the breast.

Twixit the boulders and rocks, where the pale aspen shivers. Each face to the front and each wound in the breast. Treland's in our hearts to-night, when we re-member what her sons have accomplished in the world of art, of science, of statecraft and of letters. Henry Grattan, Daniel O'Connell, Edmund Burke, and Richard Lawlor Shell lent a dignity, a magic, and an impassioned beauty to forensic eloquence which has never be neurpassed since their day. Moore, Gold-smith, Davis, Gerald, Griffin, Lady Dufferin and Thomas D'Arcy McGee have sung in matchless melody of the glories of their native land, and have sung into the hearts of the ad-vocates and saviours of humanity the world over, Lever, Will Carlton, Lover and a heat of others have contributed to fiction stories that will be treasured when much of the popu-lar literature of our day shall be forgotten. Britain's brightest ornaments at the bar and on the bench have been frishmen. To-day Lord Russeli, of Killowen, is Chief Justice of Great Britain. To Britain's diplomatic service reland has made notable contributed biomatic and the bench have been frishmen. To-day Lord Russeli, of Killowen, is Chief Justice of Great Britain. To Britain's diplomatic service reland has made notable contributions. Lord Dufferin has been called the grandest diplomatic of his time. Sir Nicholas O'Counor is given the most important post in the British service. A few years ago out of the reineval condi-tions that existed here in the enrifs leaver in the sweeping away of the primeval condi-tions that existed here in the enrifs days in the barding of the paths of civilization through the trackless foreis, Irishmen nobly did their shart. If Scotland gave us her Sir John A. Macdonald and her Hon. Alexander Mace fund came. Robert Baldwin, D'Arcy McGee, who in the language of one of our historians, first breathed into this young Dominion, the proud prismen while we remember with Jove and devotion the dear old land of our fore-fathers, ourhearis' best affections must go out to our own lo

IN QUEBEC. Quebec Chronicle, March 18.

Quebec Chronicle, March IS. Quebec Chronicle, March IS. The feast of Ireland's national saint was ushered in yesterday morning by clear, cold weather, build of recognizing that the day was one that should be celebrated, shone out his best. Early in the morning the sons and daughters of Old Erin could be seen in the streets and rejoicing in the possession of a bunch of the dear little shanrock or of ribbons of the same national color. Flags floated every-where to the breez, from the City Hul, Basil-ica, Parliament buildings, Court House, Post Office and other public buildings, and numer-ous private dwellings, while all the sister soci-eities hung out their banners and flags from their headquarters. At 8.30 all the societies had arrived at the Champlain street, and the procession, preceded by a detachment of eighteen city police in charge of Scit. Routher, was soon marsnalled into line by Mr. Thos, Delany, Marshal-in chief, and immediately started on their way to St. Patrick's Church. At the head of the proces-sion the ancient. Royal Irish Ang, kindly lent by Mr. F. Carbray, M. L. A., was carried. The flag has a followed by the Dominion, American and Tricolor flags. Then came the boys of the Christian Brothers' schools and the different Irish national and religions societifes, each soo cleay tarthing out in very larke numbers, and headed by a number of foot and mounted mar-shals, anong the latter being Messre, T. Hur-ley, and T. Horaan, of the S. Patrick's Tour, by M. H. Garbray, M. L. A. Was carried. So-cleay tarting out in very larke numbers, and headed by a number of foot and mounted mar-shals, anong the latter being Messre, T. Hur-ley, and T. Horaan, of the S. Patrick's Tour-ley the M. Moore and W. Moore, of the C. M. Moore and W. Moore, of the C. M. Charles J. Matrick J. Horach, J. Horach, J. Matricks, Tour-ley the ArchBishop's Pance the

Saxon and Celt and Norman we, O. F. SALUTE THE ARCHBISHOP. Upon reaching the Archbishop's Palace the procession halted and Mr. F. Carbray, M. La A. president of the Irish National Association, who was accompanied by the presidents and secretaries of the different Irish societies, read the following address to His Grace : Each race 'is memory keeps' But o'er us all from sea to sea One red cross banner sweeps. Long may our Greater Britain stand, The Emblem of the free, But Canada, our own, dear land, Our first love is for thee.

To His Grace L. N. Begin, Archbishop of Ouchec. THE PROGRAMME. At the conclusion of the address, which wa

or tools Unurch. No where in the world are the Irish people of our Old Rock Cliy-dear old Quebec-surpassed in their fidelity and devo-tion to her teachings and her pastors. We come to greet you, therefore, dear Father, rector, as our pastor, to thank you and all the good Fathers for all you have done and are doing for us, and trust we shall repay you by increased affection, if possible, and devo-tion. We pray God may spare you many long years over your Irish Catholic flock in Quebec. Father Henning replied as follows: Please to accept in my name, and that of my rev. conferes, our sincere thanks for your kind address. When the glorious patron and apostle of Ireland prayed that the sons and daughters of Erin might forever remain stead-fast in the faith which he had brought to them his prayer was cheerfully heard. for Ireland has never swerved from that faith. Her chil-dren have never hearkened to the eiren's song of heresy, though persecuted and crushed under the iron heel of Iyranny. They have the rock upon which Christ built His Church They have slawsy respected and loved that has never the successor of St. Peter, the rock upon which Christ built His Church clergy. Among their prives I meet set that have come in for a good, in Scotland, Ireland have come in the age of and set set that the sons of St. Alphonedly ahne of Jrishmen's love. For lat, the United States and Canada and Ausk of the Redemitorisits has been chief-ly may the chiltren of St. Patrick, May the agis of your glorious apotle's protection be always extended over you ; may you continue if mines. This is my heartfelt wish, and that of all the fathers of St. Patrick's church. It is interests, devoted and fatiful to your priests ; may brotherly love and harmopy reign and you's your tubelary saint. May the blessing of God be and remain upon you and your families. This is my heartfelt wish, and that of all the fathers of St. Patrick's church. It is churcher of St. Patrick's church. In his " rantasia on ramous frish Airs." His playing was perfect, and won the heartlest applause.
A word for the accompanist. Indeed many words would fail to convey the great satisfaction to all the singers given by Mrs Dawson. The role of accompanist is not only ardious as to the physical labor entailed, but requires also the "artistic" temperament in the highest deare, infinite sympathy, quickness of eye and car, dizital dexterity, at once swift, light, elastic, to play difficult accompaniments, and singer or player. The artistic treatment and finish of a musical work are as much due to the accompanist as to the principal, and Mrs. Dawson possesses in the highest degree those musicanily qualified and the musician's satisfaction is complete. The accompanient in the degree those for the whole, that definit is intensilled and the musician's satisfaction is complete. The accompanient in execusive player. Wr. Geo. J. Thory, treasmer, Mr. Ge. J. Thory, treasmer, Mr. Guesy, the decoration committee Messre. Harry Stul, Robert Dowler and John Tracey, the decoration committee is credit due. Guelph Herald, March 18.

blessing of God be and remain upon you and your families. This is my heartfelt wish, and that of all the fathers of St. Patrick's church. IN THE CHURCH.
 The procession them continued on to the Church, which was already crowded to the doors. No pains had been spared by the rever of the the in the rever of the ceremony one of the most solemn ever witnessed in St. Patrick's Church. The altar, which was ablaze with lights, while green and while streamers hung from the celling over the sanctuary, and numerous banners and flags were placed in different parts of the sanctuary and numerous banners and flags were placed in different parts of the sanctuary and numerous banners and flags were placed in different parts of the sanctuary, and was occupied by His Grace Archbishop B-gin, who officiated at High Mass. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Father Maguire as Arch-priest. Rev. Messrs. Bureau and Whalen as deacon of of honor, and Rev. Messrs. L Huot and Gagnon. Among the cert prosent were Monsignors Tetu, Pauer and Gagnon, Cure Faguy. Cure Gauvreau, Rev. Father Wools. McCarthy, Gutberlet, Delargy and Dortion of the service was admirably well rendered by amost efficient choir assisted by a rev. The musical portion of the service was admirably well rendered by a most efficient choir assisted by a Rev. Father Henning, Rever, Father, String or hear Partick's Church, Gutberlet, Delargy and Bonia, C. S. R. ; and Rev. Father Henning. Kever for Newsra and the service was admirably well rendered by a most efficient choir assisted by a Rivog orchestra and under the leadership of Mr. Jos. Vezina. Mr. P. Roy, or ganist of St. Roch Church, presided at the organ.

DINNER AT THE PRESBYTERY.

DINNER AT THE PRESERTERY. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Grogan, C. SS. R., a native of this city, but now of Toronto, and was an eloquent panegyrie on Ireland's patron saint. After service in the Church, His Grace, accompanied by the elergy present and Hon. J. Sharples and Messrs, F. Carbray, M. L. A., and D. O'Meara, trustees of

During the drama the ionowing songs were rendered: "When the Quiet Moon is Beaming"......Schondorf Miss Dollie Maguire as "Effle Headford," "Peggy O'Moore,"......Schan Mr. J, Timmons as "Felix O'Flaherty. Duet.--"Now, Felix, Ston your Teasmg." Miss E. Brady and J. Timmons as "Mary Ann " and "Felix." The performers, one and all, did full justice

Miss E. Brady and J. Timmons as "Mary Ann" and "Felix." The performers, one and all, did full justice to their parts, and the drama was in every re-spect a success, and the actors frequently re-ceived weil deserved applause. On this occasion Mr. R. Timmons acted as stace manager.

stage manager. About midnight the large audience retired, greatly pleased with the evening's entertain-

ment. NOTES. At the corner of Artillery and St. Eustache streets another very handsome and attractive arch was erected by Deputy Chief Walsh, and was the object of much admiration. The Fathers of St. Patrick's Church also had a splendid arch erected opposite the Presbytery.

IN COBOURG.

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and they but smiled so sweetly : they have been thrust aside, and blessed the hand that did it : they have doled out their selfhood for a "handful of barley," and for all practical purposes they are dead. "But to be a man," says Bishop Spalding, "is to be a fighter, a combatant in the world's wide battlefield, where the cohorts of ignorance and sin wage ceaseless warfare against the soul. No one is by nature great or good or wise, but whoever attains such heights reaches it by hard toil and long struggles with temptations and hindrances of many kinds."

To be a Catholic of the real sort is to stand up for his faith, to permit, so far as he is able, no calumny to dishonor it and no violation of her rights.

Many of our readers will remember the words of Boyle O'Reilly, written the day before his death :

day before his death : "Your letter makes me smile. Puritan you with your condemnation of the great, art loving, human, music-breathing, color-olic Church. A great generous loving heart will never find peace and comfort and field of abor except within her unstatistical, sun-like, benevolent motherhood. I, I am a Cath-olover of yellow sunlight and flowers in the grass and sound of birds. Man never knew anything so like God's work as the magniti cent, sacrificial, devotional faith of the hoary other Church-They are all just waystations. Your M's and C's and B's are playing at be-faith. Child -child, there are scales in your e-the scales and crusts of inheritance.

Cardinal Vaughan has once more condemned the detestable custom of telling the public the names of the singers before every great festival of the Church. This pronouncement will meet with the approval of every sensible Catholic. It is decidedly trying to one's equanimity to read in a newspaper, aside perhaps the sporting news, that Miss-----, the gifted soprano, will render some composition of Gou-