case of Grip by C. I. LAGUE. of voice by MIN. REES PLUMMER. ca Rheumatism by WIS S. BUTLER.

. A.

### LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

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

### POWER OF PRAYER.

Baltimore Mirror.

day last. It was an exhilarating ex-

position of the power and efficacy of

prayer. The text was taken from the 8th chapter of St. Matthew, - "And,

behold, there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was

CARDINAL GIBBONS' SERMON.

ity and other offensive language. At

length a violent storm came up, and

the vessel became seriously disabled,

confronted by imminent danger, pray

ing that Providence might save them

in their hour of need. It is probably the first prayer that they had offered up since their childhood.

humanity will always have recourse to

God in prayer in moments of impend-ing danger? The obvious reason is-

because religion is an essential ele-ment in our nature. The fear which

agitates people is not the cause, but

which possess them.

Why is it that the great bulk of

-Lord. save us: we perish.

Instructive Sermon by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

**VOLUME XVIL** 

ace, etc., engrossed ery small cost. All ated promptly and ess, C. C. COLLINS, Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent sermon in the cathedral on Sun-



EN THE POOR , Tex., June 12,91 4 kind enough to send s Nerve Tonic, which s Nerve Tonic, which o were suffering from got well after using parish is poor to the iill be your crown, for y given to the poor, out be an eternal re-E. V. LEBRETON.

dy of Mercy, s., September 3, '91. bat the boy on whom ic was used has en-t, Vitus' Dance, and time with his father TERS OF MERCY.

ook on Nervous Dis-mple bottle to any ad ients also get the medared by the Rev. Father since 1876, and 1s now

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perish.

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to exchange badges ving from one dis-We carry the : n Canada of ation Supplies AT ALL PRICES. ILVER PLATED RESENTATION SES.

anners or Regalia of a ns for designs and all our work, and receive prompt at-

NSEY

While I admired the candor and sincerity of the patient, I confess that I was mortified at the failure of my efforts to convert him. I de-termined, before leaving him to try another tack, and make another effort to relieve my conscience. You certainly admit, said I, the existence of one Supreme Being, the Creator and Lord of all things, visible and invisible. That, he replied, cannot be denied. For all creation must have a First Great Cause. You admit, I I said again, that this Supreme

covered with the waves: but He (Christ) was asleep. And His disciples came to Him: and asked Him, saying Reason assures me of this, he replied. You admit, I continued, that this This was the cry of the Apostles, sinking on the lake of Genesareth. Supreme Being takes an interest in His creation, especially in His intelligent creatures, that He loves us, that He This was the cry that went forth from the ill-fated steamer Elbe, when some possesses all the affection and paternal solicitude which an earthly father has three hundred and fifty persons perished in the North Sea, after a few moments of warning. Before the solicitude which an earthly father has for his children : in a word, that He is eminently our Father. That, he re-plied, cannot be denied. You admit, therefore, that He may be moved by our prayers and entreaties. Most assuredly, he answered. Then, said I, you admit the utility and necessity of pravar. This ha said necessity of steamer went down, the passengers, we are told, gathered together on the deck, fell on their knees and begged the Lord to have mercy on them. This is the cry of every soul that is op-pressed by care or tribulation. This prayer. This, he said, necessarily follows from what you have said. I ask is the cry of humanity itself in affliction. It lifts up its voice to the Al-mighty Power when it is struggling you now, as a special favor, that you will promise me to offer up daily this with the waves of adversity. So long as we are sailing down the current in short prayer to the Supreme Being: "O God, give me light to see the truth and grace to follow it." He replied smooth waters, so long as we bask in the sunshine of prosperity, so long as most earnestly that he would comply fortune smiles upon us, we are tempted to be forgetful of God and to exult in with my request. I left him with serious misgivings about his future. A few days later I was called to his bedthe lust of our own strength. But, as soon as we are immersed in the troubled sea of adversity, we cry out side and was struck with the glow of enthusiasm that shone on his counten with the Apostles, 'Lord, save us : we ance in contrast with the gloom that sat on it before. He made an elo-During our late war I was on board quent profession of his faith in the of a steamer that was bound for New Christian religion, in language at once simple and sublime, and begged York from a Southern city. There were many officers and civilians on the me to baptize him. Here is a striking ship, and some of the passengers were freely indulging in basphemy, profan-

instance of the power of prayer and the direct agency of God in the conversion of the soul without man's inter One ray of God's light did position. more than human words could accomand the lives of the passengers were perilously endangered. I then heard some of those same blasphemers, when plish. Then consider the dignity of prayer

and the facility with which God can be addressed. If you visit Rome and desire to see the Holy Father, you will find it very hard to have your wish gratified. You must be furnished with gratified. You must be furnished with a letter of introduction from some responsible person. You will have to appear in an appropriate dress ; and when you arrive at the Vatican, you may find that the Pope is preoccupied and engaged, or taking a walk in his garden, or even he is indisposed. Or if you are admitted into his presence, can spare you but a few moments

the occasion of the pious sentiments and cannot perform two things or be We have five organs of sense-the in two places at the same time, But, sonse of sight, of hearing, of feeling, of smell and of taste. If any one of these senses is wanting, or is impaired, in order to have an audience with Almighty God, King of Kings, and the Divine shepherd of our souls, you there is a defect in our physical constiare not obliged to be furnished with a tution. Now, there is another sense as letter of introduction, for He reads your essential to man as the sense of sight you know yourself. You are not obliged to appear before Him in court dress. The garment that He desires you shall wear is the white robe of innocence or the sackcloth of sorrow and humiliation. He is never engaged nor absent. He is never engaged nor abse or of hearing-another sense, as inseparable from him, as ingrained in him, as any one of the five senses — and that is the sense of Religion. A

ing child than in a bearded agnostic. thus he writes of the Holy Sacrifice of Accustom yourselves to raise your hearts to God. You will find in prayer a companion in solitude, strength in Oct. 28, 1838. — "The day began to

of life are shaped in accordance with our pious entreaties. Conceive, then, the dignity of God's Saints. The affairs of life are decreed from all eternity; and the eternal decrees themselves are, in a measure, regu-lated by the prayers of His servants.

REFORE AN AUDIENCE OF THE CATH-OLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF OTTAWA, ON THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1895.

Ladies and Gentlemen :- I desire, at the outset of the very few remarks and affecting ceremony known amongst

place I am proud to be thus promi-nently associated with the exposition nently associated with the exposition and defence of the Catholic Faith. In the second place I feel it an honor to occupy a position once held by that great man whose recent death has plunged an empire in mourning. The main object of one sociatry is to observance. The main object of our society is to observance.

How wretched is the man who is a stranger to prayer. He is an outcast from his Heavenly Father's society. The sky is dark and lowering to him. He has no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which we have no heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, which heavenly house that he can literature of England, but of all Europe, we have the mendatore in the back with the late the Church are more pumerous now the first the the heavenly heave the heavenly heavenl call his own. No wonder that suicides increase when prayers diminish. He has drained the cup of earthly pleasure and he is confronted by despair. There is more Christian philosophy in a pray-is more Christian philosophy in a pray-is a base of the Catholic Church; for the base with the subject, however, of the Catholic Church; for the base of the Catholic Church; for the base with the subject of the Catholic Church; for the base with the subject of the Catholic Church; for the base with the subject of the Catholic Church; for the base of the Catholic Church; for the base of the Catholic Church; for the base of the Catholic Church; for the subject of the catholic Church; for the base of the Catholic Church; for the Catholic Church; for

Catholic Record.

I said again, that this Supreme a companion in solitude, strength in Being is endowed with Supreme intel-ligence, for He must possess, in an eminent degree, all the attributes pos-sessed by His intelligent creatures. A supreme a companion in solitude, strength in your weakness, consolation in afflic-tion, and sunshine in the gloom that surrounds you, and eternal hope amid all the vicissitudes of life. Detak as we descended into Mar-seemed only so much the gayer. I looked hard for churches, but for a surrounds you, and eternal hope ainter surrounds you, and eternal hope ainter all the vicissitudes of life. Prayer, in fine, is the most exalted function in which man can be engaged, function in which man can be engaged, it exercises the highest facul-chapel, mean inside and mean outside, chapel, mean inside and mean outside, chapel, mean inside and mean outside, the provided as Simeon's church used the provided as Simeon's church used the provided as Simeon's church used will; it brings us into direct communi-cation with the greatest of all beings, God Himself. It is the channel of dering that so many reasonable beings God Himself. It is the channel of dering that so many reasonable beings Heaven's choicest blessings; it excludes could come together to see a man bow, no one; it embraces all in the circle of drink, bow again, wipe a cup, wrap its benediction; it gives us access to our Heavenly Father at all times, in

mau should so speak of that most im-pressive of all rites? What is the reason? It is not far to seek. The above was written in his diary on the 28th October. On the 7th November following he says, writing from Florence :

"Walking about town 1 picked up a little Mass book and read, for the first time in my life - strange and almost disgraceful that it should be so - the service of the Mass from beginning to end. \* \* \* I intend to frequent the Romish worship until I come thoroughly to understand this ceremonial." He evidently fulfilled his intention, for the next time he speaks of the holy Mass, or rather of the ceremonies of Holy Week, of which the Mass is the essence, he calls it " The most solemn

Is not that most encouraging to us? lone me in electing me to the pre- I do not mean to imply that we shall ever make a Macaulay out of our Ottawa friend. I greatly fear to the end of his days a carnival ball or a hockey match will be to him far more

Just one word as to controversy-a phrase from which so many persons shrink. Yet controversy has its place, and when used as a form of conveying instruction, is often most effective. It is the fashion to say that beyond stirr ing up bad feeling controversy never produces any result. I must express surate with the excellence of our object, we are doing a good work. As regards devotion, we have made available at a nominal cost the works of Mgr. do Service Networks

DINAL VAUGHAN.

subject some time back with the late Commendatore De Rossi, was now to

In order to learn as much as I might of the truth of these several reports, I went on Thursday, January 24, to the English College, Via Monserrato, where I was received by His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan.

me over twenty years ago and talked so clearly and concisely on the burning question of that period - Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees and Civil Allegiance. It seemed to me but the day before yesterday that I heard him say to me in this same room : "I think Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet will do more good

than harm ; when the assumptions upon which it is founded will be destroyed, it will open the eyes of Englishmen to the fact that there was no cause for alarm. Mr. Gladstone's assumption that the Vatican Council has changed the position of Catholics with regard to allegiance, has no basis to rest upon." It was all so vivid, that I still felt as if it was but a short time since I had heard that low, incisive voice, and noted that monotonous but impressive gesture made with the index finger of the right hand, that seemed to point and emphasize his remarks, the only gesture he employed even in his most olemn sermons.

While these memories were still with me, Cardinal Vaughan entered the room, his fine intellectual countenance lighted up with a smile of welcome. After the kindly phrases of occasion which the present Archbishop of Westminster utters with such grace, I referred to the report just issued, relat-ing to the Exhibition of Christian Art from the earliest period till the most recent date, attributed to him.

"There is not a word of truth in it !" was the startling and emphatic phrase he used to characterize the report. Two years ago, he continued, the same idea was attributed to him and then, indeed, it had a considerable foundation. He did his best to encourage it ; but, of course, he could not assume the responsibility of it. There were proposals submitted to everal persons to undertake the task, but no one would assume such re-sponsibility. The Cardinal had promises of assistance in the way of loans of artistic objects from several quarters, especially from Austria. But although he might avail himself of these, he could not incur the financial risk. It would in all probability, be a financial loss; and those to whom appeal was made shrunk from undertaking it.

than they were five years ago.

NO. 853.

He then asked me did I know or was I aware of the great power which would effectively bring the people of England into the unity of the Catholic Church. This would not fail if con-

stantly applied. I replied in the negative, after having made a few guesses which did not answer. The one force, he said, was continual and fervent prayer for the conversion of England. This was the great thought of Father Inis was the great thought of Fadica Ignatius Spencer; and this thought was encouraged and supported by Cardinal Wiseman. "This," said the Cardinal in conclusion, "is the great

means by which England will be converted to Catholic unity." Then, as I was about to take my departure, the Cardinal made kindly inquiries about Mr. Patrick Donahoe, whom he remembers since his visit to the United States in 1872; and he seemed gratified to hear of Mr. Dona-hoe's continued health and vigor.

A report, published in the London Daily Chronicle, of Jan. 23, relates that Cardinal Vaughan, in his interview with the Holy Father, did not encourage the Pope in his hopes and expectations regarding a rapprochement between Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism. In consequence of the interview with Cardinal Vaughan the Pope will renounce his idea of submitting to a conference of Cardinals his scheme of union with Anglicanism, and will not publish the appeal to Eng-land which he had contemplated. Thus the dream cherished here, that

England would soon be Christian again, has passed away, and the only hope for its conversion is that recom-mended by Cardinal Vaughan—continual prayer. - Boston Pilot.

### NIAGARA AND THE CONVENT OF LORETTO.

Niagara Rainbow for January.

I had never seen Niagara. Accus-tomed to travel so far from home only in fulfilment of business engagements, none of which had carried me thither, I have often sighed, and, to some degree, felt ashamed that I had never looked upon this, the greatest wonder of its kind. Fortunately, during a brief sojourn in Buffalo, I found the opportunity I had long desired. I felt compensated for the long delay by the good luck of looking from the verandas and cupola of the Convent of Loretto, situate on the promontory immediately above the Falls on the Ontario side. said to myself-late as I am among the millions who have gazed upon this majestic work of the Creator, comparatively few of those had the fortune of a view from the Convent of Loretto.

The recollection of one of these must be ever associated with the other in my mind. Impressive indeed was the contrast. Below, the ever rushing, tum-

# all places, and under all circumstances. Prayer renders us co-operators with our Creator in the moral government of the world, since many of the events of life are shaped in accordance with

"Prayer moves the Hand that moves

the universe." ADDRESS

### Delivered by Mr. Joseph Pope

which I propose to make this evening, men. to thank you for the honor you have

sidency of this society. I appreciate the compliment for more than one reason. In the first

promote the spread of that religion which we believe to be true. We en-deavor to do this in three directionsof devotion, of instruction, of controversy. To these ends we have placed cheap publications within reach of everybody, and though I cannot say we receive encouragement commen-



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and Chemistry is such ectrical Engineering, and other departments

of Surveying includes ceasary for the profes-surveyor. The Voiun he higher sunjects re Dominion fopographi graphic Surveying is

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to my mind.

prayer is a lusus naturae, a spiritual He is never engaged nor absent. He monstrosity. He is no more a type of the spiritual man than a person born is always at home and ready to receive ou. You can address Him either in blind would be of a physical man. No race of people, ancient or mod-ern, civilized or barbarous, Christian

this church, or in the great temple of nature, or in the sanctuary of your And you may be sure that He or pagan, ever existed that had not a belief in God and in prayer. "You may find," says Plutarch, "cities without walls, without laws, or literahome. will always grant you your petition ; or, if this is not desirable for you, He will give you the equivalent, or even something better. ture, or coin, or any of the arts and

But, you will tell me, I know not sciences of civilized life, but a city how to pray, I feel as embarrassed in without temples, without prayer and prayer as a man does in the presence of a distinguished stranger. To pray sacrifice, to implore blessings and avert calamities, never did exist and well, you have need only of impres never will." We cannot account for on you two thoughts. 1st. You should this universal practice of prayer, exhave a deep sense of the power, or cept on the principle that the spirit of goodness and mercy and fatherhood of God. "What man," says our Lord, "if asked for bread will give his son a stone?" If you, being evil, give religion and prayer has been indelibly stamped on our common nature by the hand of God. This spirit of prayer may, indeed, remain dormant in the good gifts to your children, how much soul until it is aroused into action by more will your Father who is in heaver some supreme event in our lives ; the give good things to those who ask spark of prayer may remain smoulder-2nd. You should have a pro ing in the human breast, buried be-Him found sense of your darkness of mind neath the ashes of an animal or sen frailty of will, of your misery, wretchedness and sinfulness. And we sual life, until it is enkindled and inflamed by the breath of divine grace have only to enter into our own hearts I was once called in a Southern city to the bedside of a gentleman suffering to see and know how blind we are, and the fearful possibility of crime, if God's

from a protracted disease, which finally proved fatal. He had been a life long mercy did not save us Words will come when we have a disciple of Voltaire, and was imbued with the doctrines of that able and in sense of our wants. Peter says: "Save us, Lord, we perish." The publican cried out: "O God, be sidious writer. He was withal a most cultivated and polite gentleman, and merciful to me a sinner." The leper would not intentionally give offence of said: "If thou wilt thou canst cleanse me." O Lord," said the centurion, "heal thy servant, he is at the point of death." pain to any one. When I entered his room I began to set before him, as well as I could, the teachings of the the point of death." If your child Christian religion, and to impress upon wants anything of you, how direct is him the obligation of accepting the claims of the Catholic Church. He his appeal. The beggar at your door speaks eloquently with his lips, his listened to me with great patience and eyes, his seedy garments. If you want to find a model of prayer, attention till I had exhausted all the arguments that suggested themselves read the Psalms of David. Read also When I was done, he the 50th Psalm. Two thoughts run through it — God's mercy and the Prophet's misery. "Have mercy, O said to me, with all frankness and politeness,-I thank you, Bishop, for Prophet's misery. "Have merc Lord, according to Thy great me the deep and warm interest which you are taking in me, but you must allow and according to the multitude of Thy me to say to you, with all sincerity, that your words have not at all removed tender mercies, blot out my iniquities For I know my iniquities, and my sin

the difficulties from my mind. They have not touched the vital points. is always before me. Wash me yet more more from my iniquities, and cleanse There is a chasm between you and me, which you have not bridged over. ! me from my sins," etc.

light lecturer who came to Ottawa last this is not an advantage? With re spect to books of instruction, we are winter to teach us English history, has permanently freed the community from equally well provided. We have pamphlets by the best writers, costing as impudent a charlatan as has pracbut a few cents, explanatory of all the doctrines and practices of the Church. ticed upon its credulity for many a day Ladies and gentleman, I venture to hope that those of you who have not Were this fact more widely known and yet joined our society will do so forth more generally appreciated by Catho with, and thus aid in an endeavor to lics, the results, I am persuaded, would promote the glory of that great instituhe most marked

tion which is the mother of us all. Sir John Thompson, in his inaugural address to this society, told us, with all the prestige of his great name, that AN INTERVIEW WITH CAR. Catholics should not only believe what the Catholic Church believes and teaches, but they should be able to give a reason for what they believe. 'Every one who has considered this uestion," he added, "knows that the For a considerable time past, the question. religious attitude of certain Anglicans dogmas of our religion are set forth as to the Catholic Church has been a mat clearly as the decisions of the legal tribunals of this country. The reasons ter of interest in ecclesiastical circles in Rome. Since Leo XIII. wrote his on which they are founded can be as encyclical to rulers and peoples, call easily traced as the reasons for the deing upon them to enter into unity with

cisions of a court of justice." This can the true Church, a number of earnest inquiries have been sent to Rome by be established as one would de monstrate a proposition of Euclid, Protestants in England, asking for if only we could command the information regarding the conditions attention of the indifferent. Ladies on which they might obtain admission information regarding the conditions and gentlemen, many of you, I am to the Church. This, together with sure, have no conception of the appall the reports that circulated of numering ignorance which prevails among ous conversions in England to Catho Protestants respecting the Catholic re licity, led people here to imagine that ligion. Let me give you an example now the harvest was ripe for the inof this which has recently come under gathering. It was said and repeated that Cardinal Vaughan, whose position talking with a lady friend of mine who in the religious and intellectual centre is a Catholic. She happened to men- of the nation gives him ample means tion something about Lent, he ex-claimed in a tone of surprise: "Does cies of the time, had been called to your Church recognize Lent ?" Now, Rome to furnish the Vatican with ac ladies and gentlemen, this young man is not a mythical personage. He re sides in our midst : he walks the streets of Ottawa unattended, and he adorns, hearing of his report, in order to or aspires to adorn, the service of his appoint a commission, largely composed of Cardinals, to study the quescountry.

But you may ask what is the use of tion, as a preliminary to the issue trying to combat ignorance such as letter from the Pontiff, appealing to this? Well, it is almost enough to the Anglicans to units with the centre make one despair ; and were it not of unity. that I met with, not long ago, a strik-ing example of the power of instruction Vaughan, it was announced by a tele-I should be tempted to give up all hope graphicagency that his principal object

of enlightening the darkness of this here was to consult the Pope with young man's mind. Listen, how-reference to "an exhibition of Chris-ever. Lord Macaulay, as you all tian art, from its origin in the cata-

present in Rome. He is about to struction of the young, and now to travel through other parts of Italy, to study ecclesiastical types and struc-tures, before committing himself to the as they are. I thought, how fit is such final design.

In reply to my question: "Would the new Cathedral be of the basilica-form, the style employed in old Saint Peter's in Rome ?" He said it was impossible to say definitely; although one might deduce from his words that this would probably be the style.

Then I turned to the other purpose which was attributed to the present visit of His Eminence, and concerning which it was said he had been called to

That was to furnish informa-Rome Rome, Jan. 26, 1895. tion to the Holy Father regarding the religious condition of the Anglicans. and their reported disposition to become Catholics ; and that, acting on such information, the Holy Father might address an Encyclical to the Bishops o

England, which would facilitate the admission of Anglicans to Catholic unity. "This is not correct." said the Cardi-

nal. 'You can well understand," he continued, "that if I were called to Rome with any such purpose I would not speak of it." He was not apparently inclined to make explana tions or distinctions, and say what reports were true, if any, and what were That the reports were not acfalse. curate in detail, though they might have a certain approximation to fact. was what I imagined, though the Car dinal would not say anything more on define the matters in which the reports were inaccurate.

I mentioned other reports to him which have been circulated here. One of these has been going the round of the Italian papers, and it is to the effect that the conversions from Anglicanism to the Catholic Church in the London Archdiocese average 10,000 a His reply to this was decided : year. "Nothing of the kind," he said. At the same time he declared that such numbers, even for all England, were extravagant. Were the conversions more numerous now than a few years ago, was asked of him; and he re-plied that they were not as numerous

meditations and prayers preparatory

a place for the purposes for which it was instituted. Herein young girls, in the midst of the very best discipline in the study of books, and the principles of innocent deportment, get the benefit of contemplating earthly forces in their mightiest, sublimest activity, and in this while, must be led more easily toward comprehension and ador-

ation of the Almighty. An hour spent at this convent, so well appointed in every particular, conducted by women evidently well born and well-trained for the behest of their vocation, whose pupils showed results of care discreet and judicious, was an hour to be often recalled with pleasure and thankfulness.

RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON. Baltimore, Md.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA. The Ottawa " Free Press," of the 8th inst., gives a synopsis of the essay read at the last meeting of the Catholic Truth Society in that tity by Mr. De Brisay. It says that the paper read by that gentleman, on the " Illit-eracy of Catholic Countries," was certainly one of the best which it has been the privi-lege of the society to listen to since its organ-ization. He took up certain statements made by Dr. Madison C. Peters, of Boston, and Dr. Josiah Strong, secretary of the Evangel-ical Alliance in the United States. These he refuted as effectively as it was possible to do, giving direct contradiction to the proposi-tions put forward by the two gentlemen men-statesman's Year Book, and from Mulhall's Handbook of Statistics to show the absurdity of the charges made. His comparison of the statesman's Year Book, and from Mulhall's Handbook of Statistics to show the absurdity of the charges made. His comparison of the statesmar's the advantages of education, than those other countries which have clung to the state of Rome were in better circumstances, as regards the advantages of education, than those other countries which do not yield allegiance to that Church. In every instance referred to, he gave his authority, showing and knew whereof he spoke. He concluded by spressing the hope that no offence would be taken at the remarks made, for such as thing was furtherest from his mind.

now as they were in 1850-1855, when the paradise of religious communities.

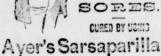
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LONDON, ONT



ARMINE CHRISTIAN REID CHAPTER XXVIII.

It was like a terrible evil dream to Egerton-that fearful scene through which he had passed-when he found himself again in Paris, shattered, bruised, and with a broken arm which it was necessary to submit to a surgeon at once. But this was not his first his first was to dictate a few luty ; lines to D'Antignac and send them by

his servant. "I do not know," he said, after stating briefly all that had occurred, where Mile. Duchesne is to be found but I would suggest that Mile. d'An tignac should, if possible, go to her, since I am sure there are no lips from which she could better receive this sad and shocking news. I will see her as soon as she is able to receive me. If Mile. d'Antignac sees her, may I beg that she will say this?"

But some time elapsed before Mile. d'Antignac was able to see Armine In the first place, it proved difficult to discover her whereabouts. At the apartment in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs no one was to be found. The concierge reported that even Madelon was gone and he did not know her address. Was she with Mile. Du-chesne? He shook his head; he did not know, but thought not. Made noiselle went away one day with her father ; Madelon did not leave until a day or two later, and although it was true that she might have gone to join nademoiselle, he did not think so

"What am I to do?" said Helene when she went back to her brother. How am I to find this poor child ?" D'Antignac answered : "You can only wait. Sooner or later she will be heard of in the Rue Neuve des Petits hamps, and if you told the concierge to let you know whenever he had any tidings of her or of Madelon-"

"I told him that, of course, and emphasized it with the promise of reward for such tidings."

"Then nothing else remains to be done. You can only wait with such patience as you are able to command."

"Which is none at all when I think of her," said Helene in a tone full of distress. "What must she be suffering, alone-or worse than alone-my poor Armine !"

"She is suffering a great deal, no doubt," said D'Antignac; "but not even your presence and your sym-pathy could relieve her grief now. let that be your comfort for not finding her. In the first agony of such a hock consolation is so impossible that it really matters little what influences urround the sufferer.

Helene shook her head. "I cannot hink that," she said. "However much we are absorbed in grief, we must be conscious of sympathetic or unsympathetic surroundings. And unfortunately, though we cannot tell what her present surroundings are, we may fear that they are very far from sympathetic.

"Perhaps, then, this fact may lesson her grief for the father who placed her

me that, on the contrary, it would she always dwelt upon her father's in-tegrity of purpose! How often she spoke of his unselfishness and unvary-ing kindness to herself ! And now-I

stood around the grave in Pere la jous Chaise to which his mangled remains made the acquaintance of the Socialist were consigned with mingled eulogy of the life and labors thus so mourn fully and prematurely cut short, and mad denunciations of the existing order of things. "But this is horrible !" said D'An tignac, dropping one of the papers he

she endure all that she is compelled, I fear, to see and know of this madness ? "It is indeed terrible for her." said

Helene, turning, with mixed sensations of disgust and heart sick sym pathy for Armine, from the furious and blasphemous diatribes pronounced over the body of Duchesne, at which she, too, had been glancing. Looking up as she spoke, she saw that her brother's face, usually so serene, wore a more perturbed expression than she had seen on it before for years. She was almost startled to perceive how seriously disquieted he evidently was: and, rising at once, she said with de

"I will go again and see if I can hear anything about her. I think the concierge would surely have kept his word and informed me if he had learned her whereabouts ; still, it will do no harm to try and gain some intelligence.

Madelon might be heard of," said D'Antignac. "Even if she is not with Armine, and does not know where the poor child is, she may be useful in tracing her." "Yes," said Helene quickly.

remember now that Madelon has a sister, or some relative, whom she used to visit frequently. I will endeavor to find out where this person

When she was gone D'Antignad put his hand under his pillow, and, drawing out his rosary, began to tell the beads, his countenance as he did so regaining its wonted peaceful look, though there was still sadness in the thoughtful gaze which wandered from its near surroundings to rest on the blue depths of sky far away. But this

sadness did not last long. When after, comparatively speaking, a brief absence his sister returned disap pointed from her quest, he looked up her troubled and sorrowful counten ance with a quiet, almost cheerful smile

"We must be patient," he said. 'Poor child ! it is hard for her ; but she is in the hands of God, and there fore safe. "Yes," said Helene ; "and yet,

though I blame myself for it, I cannot but feel afraid for her. She is so young-so utterly alone ! And where can she have been taken? Perhaps out of Paris? It seems that she left

some days before her father started on his fatal journey, and that her luggage was carried with her." "I am not afraid for her," said D'Antignac. "I have been thinking it all over while you were away. As for Duchesne himself, God have mercy

on his soul ; but so far as Armine is concerned, his death is the best thing that could possibly have happened for

in them. "Ah !" said Helene, "is seems to make it more bitter. How proudly, until the last time that she was here,

and his daughter. Dismantled of all the graceful prettiness with which Armine had surrounded herself when its inmate, it was merely in appear-ance "an apartment to let," and Madelon, without pausing, crossed the floor, lifted the *portiere* which draped the entrance to what had been Duhad been reading to the couch on which he lay. "Poor child ! how will chesne's study, and motioned Mile.

d'Antignae to pass in. There was something inexpressibly ad to Helene in the aspect of this room. It was evident that it remained just as

its late owner had left it. Chairs were sitting about, the table wore that air of orderly disorder so characteristic of an intellectual worker; and at one side of this table, just opposite an empty arm chair that looked as if its occupant had risen from it but the ent before, sat Armire.

As Helene's eve fell on the girl she vas struck with a sense of surprise She had, even before Madelon's adven and report, naturally expected that Armine would be much affected by the errible calamity which had befallen her-had expected, indeed, that she

would be overwhelmed by grief. And Madelon had said that she was "changed, changed." But at a first glance there seemed no change at all o be observed. The girl was sitting in shadow, it is true, so that her face

could be seen imperfectly only; but her attitude and air, were so natural and familiar, as she leaned back in her chair with hands clasped before her and eyes fixed in quiet thought, apparently, on the table, that Helene still gazing at her in momently in-

creasing amazement. Suddenly becoming conscious of the gaze, Armine lifted her eyes, and, perceiving the presence of her visitor.

ose quietly to receive her. "It is very good of you to come to me, dear Mile. d'Antignac," she said,

advancing ; and after her usual affectionate greeting she led the way into the salon, seated Helene on a couch beside an open window, and stood before her while asking after D'Antignac

Helene replied mechanically to the inquiry, for the broad light that now fell over the girl showed that Madelon had spoken truth. Armine was changed ; that homely and familiar phrase, which is so expressive, rose to Helene's mind: "She does not look like herself."

Yet the alteration was so subtle, se intangible, that it was some little time before Mlle. d'Antignac could define in what it consisted. It was not that the always pale face was now absolutely bloodless, nor that the delicate feature had that sharp chiselling in all their lines, but especially about the nostril, which the touch of suffering alone can give ; such signs of grief as these are too ordinary to excite surprise. Voice

and manner seemed thoroughly nat-ural-quiet and subdued, but not more so than usual, Helene thought. "Per-haps," she said to herself, "it is the absence of the emotion which is naturally to be expected that gives so strange an impression ;" but the instant afterwards she knew this could not be so. Of emotion actively expressed there was no trace whatever ner. It has delivered her not only vet it was impossible to look at Armine rom outside dangers, the tyranny and without feeling that the iron had enpersecution to which she would doubt tered her soul and was piercing it to ess have been subjected-which. inthe core. deed, had already begun-but from he worse danger of interior strife

After the question about D'Antigthe constant battle between nature and nac's health had been asked and conscience; the exquisite pain of answered there was a momentary being obliged to elect between anpause. Helene hesitated to allude to dence. the death of Duchesne, and Armine sat

As Armine looked up to reply Helend

saw where it was that the change lay

"Thank you," she answered. "Yes,

"But I must remain here

She pointed toward the room they

to stay here for a while.

ingly

was not black and said : "I should eye on the night when he first have thought of that. Let me go and see to it at once." "You are very good," said Armine "but it is needless. Madelon is attend-

ing to it." "Then, my dear Armine, God be with you! I will see you again tomorrow, and will pray for you

"Yes, pray for me," said Armine. I cannot even pray for myself." D'Antignac listened silently as his sister described her visit, nor did he

speak for some minutes after she had concluded the narrative. Then he said with a sigh :

"She is in very deep waters. There is a terrible passage of suffering be fore her, and it may last long. Bu But she has an heroic spirit, a pure heartabove all; a single intention. The last will sustain her against the despair

that threatens to overwhelm her. "Her impassiveness gives me strange feeling of terror," said Helene 'It is so unnatural. It is impossible but that a reaction must come. Look ing at her face, I should not have been surprised to see her baring." moment into convulsive raving." surprised to see her burst at any

Raoul shook his head. "That is not the danger I apprehend," he said. "I am afraid that her physical strength may become exhausted, and that she may sink into a low fever or congestion of the brain By the way, did you tell her that Egerton wishes to know when she can see him ?'

"Oh! I quite forgot his request. But it does not seem to me that it would be well to put any additional strain upon her just now. Don't you think Mr. Egerton ought to wait until she is better able to bear it?"

"No; that would only be to re open the wound when it was beginning to close. A little more or less in the way of endurance does not matter much at present, while the capability of sufferng is almost paralyzed. She ought to be told now everything connected with the accident which she is ever to know. And this message of her father's she must, of course, hear. Egerton called during your absence, and at my request promised to return this evening f he finds himself well enough to mak the exertion. I hoped that she would be here, and that he might thus dis charge himself of a duty which he evi dently feels to be very oppressive, and at the same time get the interview over for her. Of course it must be a very painful one on both sides." "How is his arm to day?"

"The surgeon considers it to be going on favorably; but he says that his whole body is one huge bruise, which makes movement difficult and excessively painful."

Glancing up to Helene's face as he ceased speaking, D'Antignac read a thought in her eves which brought a slight smile to his own. But he said eriously : "How do we know that what appeared an idle whim, his tampering with Socialism and its expounders, may

not prove to have been, if not providential, yet useful in its results seful as regards Armine's interests. at least ; for I judge, from a few words which he dropped, that her father entrusted a message of great importance in connection with her future life to nim. Now, if he had not accompanied Duchesne on this wild expedition, pro-bably Duchesne would of died without having the opportunity of speaking. He survived the accident only about an hour, and all was confusion around. There was no one else near him ir whom he could have reposed confi-

FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

MARGARET OF ORLEANS. The Story of a Daughter of Erin Bean.

tifully Told.

"I wonder if it idealizes her ?" We stand beside the statue of this famous woman, Margaret of New Orleans, and, after the manner of strangers, conjecture on what we for

the first time see. "Not at all," a voice answers in the soft southern tongue. "It looks just

like her. "Ah, thank you. You live here ?" "I was born here; this is my

home. "You were here during the war

and yellow fever and everthing ? and was Ben Butler so dreadful ? and have you seen Cable ?" A nod answers each one of my young

companion's impetuous queries. "How delightful !" concludes my friend, but the lady shakes her head

and taps her fan lightly on the girl's soft cheek and says musingly : "It did not seem as if I would live through it, but I have, and now comes one who calls my trials 'delightful.' How cruel !

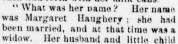
"Ah, pardon ! But I was thinking of that charming man who wrote the delicious 'Mme. Delphine.' I was thinking how perfectly lovely it must be to live here and know him-and then to live in a city that has had such a history — it is so romantic. And can you tell us anything about Margaret ?

'This little space - ' Margaret Place,' it is called - it is a pleasant spot to rest in.

With this invitation, given more in looks than in words, we seated our-selves near our new acquaintance on the settees in the little park. perfume of March roses overhang the ity ; we forget in its deliciousness the signs of decay that in portions of that quaint old town impart a pensive melancholy to its beauty. Near by us in the green grass is a pool set about with a low border of cactus ; a mimic fort, with all its bristling thorn guns out and its blossoms floating from the ramparts, which are guarding from such fierceness only a lazy fleet of water lilies, under the shade of which there is a whirl of goldfish. A stone tootbridge crosses the pool and spans the river of cactuses. It is a very odd and tasteful device, this pool ; and the little park in which it is placed is unique in its way. There is nothing overdone, neither neglected. It is a

well kept, refreshing, simple setting for the statue itself. "She was a working woman - a servant here. When I first remember her I was living near here, and she was taking care of the cows in a stable that stood almost on the very spot where her statue stands now. was working then for the Sisters of the asylum. She fed and milked their cows and sold milk in a cart about the city. She was a strange looking person - remarkable in her appearance.

I think now as I recall her she had a broad forehead, serious eyes, a pleasant, broad smile, a rather short, stout figure I do not suppose she ever in her life wore any dress better than a Guinea blue calico; she always wore heavy shoes and a black straw bonnet trimmed with a neat band of black over the top. From my residence could see her many times a day while she was at her stable work or coming back and forth with her milk cans.



cision :

"Inquire of the concierge where

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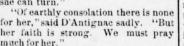
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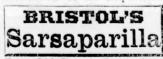


Days passed without bringing them any tidings. The journals every morning were full of the fearful accident which had occurred, the addi-

ional particulars that each succeeding day brought to light, and the progress of the investigation into the cause of the disaster. Duchesne's death was

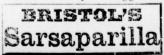
undoubtedly the greatest sensation connected with the event. The radi cal press had columns upon columns of panegyric and lamentation for him ; a grand civil funeral was decreed, by which his late associates strove at once o do honor to his memory and excite popular feeling in their own behalf while the meeting to attend which he was on his way when the awful catasrophe happened was adjourned over or two days, and most of the brother lelegates of the dead revolutionist

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.



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do not see a ray of consolation to which she can turn." now; but time will assuage that, and whatever her future life may prove, it is scarcely likely that it will be so myself both wish it. painful as the past.

At this point in the conversation, and before Helene had time to reply, It was in the eyes and mouth. the door opened and a servant in-formed her that Mile. Duchesne's I will gladly come, since you are so kind as to let me; but not yet. I have maid wished to speak to her.

"Bring her into the salon at once. Cesco," Mile. d'Antignac said eagerly, and hurried out to meet the welcom

"But cannot you come with me not visitor. She remained away but a and return to morrow? Raoul will be moment. disappointed if I do not bring you "I see that Madelon has brought back with me," said Helene persuas-"I wish I could go," the girl an-

good news," said D'Antignac, as she approached with the smile which her brillant eyes and white teeth made so flashing.

now; there is business to be attended to before I leave." "News that satisfies me, for the present at least, "she answered. "The oor child has just returned to the had left, and went on in the same Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and calm manner which seemed so unnat Madelon entreats me to go to her. ural under the circumstances.

"Go, by all means, and at once, ma sœur," he said. "You will bring "Dear Mile. d'Antignac, I see that you are surprised at me. I am sur-prised at myself. I do not know what her back with you ?" "Of course, if I can. But I fear that it may not be easy to persuade first that I was stunned, and that that her to come

"Why ?" he asked with some surprise.

" Madelon is, you know, a dull, un-My heart seems dead. It has no sencommunicative creature, who has neither the will nor the power to exsation. I cannot even think steadily press herself clearly, and I can only gather from the little she says that he is very uneasy about Armine. Mademoiselle is changed-mademoi elle is changed,' was almost all that I could extract from her." "Naturally such a blow as this, sucparalyzes for a time." Then, as a

eeding as it did great trouble of mind, must affect her sensibly," he said. "But I agree with you ; I am satisfied for the present to know that she is safe and in Paris."

look ;

Mlle. d'Antignac had never been in "O my dear ! I grieve that I can do the apartment in the Rue des Petits nothing to comfort you. But Raoul-Champs before, and when Madelon he surely can !" opened the door of the small salon and ushered her in she almost shivered, so

dreary and uninhabited did the place for now there was no cheerful fire burning, no fragrance of violets on the air, nothing of the atmosphere this-

of home life and refinement of taste, which had so pleased Egerton's fastid-for the first time noticed that this dress 25c

" said Helene a little drily, silent, thought - absorbed apparently that this message may not prove to But at length the former said caress be an attempt to exercise a posthumous "You will come home with me, my child, will you not? Raoul and tyranny over poor Armine TO BE CONTINUED.

A Secular View

From the New York Sun We are asked by a "Roman Catholic

Odd Fellow " whether he is compelled to leave the order of Odd Fellows under the recent decree of the Pope against it. As an American citizen he can take his choice between the order and the Church ; but as a Roman Catholic he has not any choice. The decree of the Holy Office is of supreme authority, and he must cease to be an Odd Fellow if he would remain in the Church. It is his "imperative duty to withdraw from that order, under penalty of being denied the sacraments. He cannot conceal his membership, or escape the judgment pronounced against it, or offer any plea in favor of retaining it. Rome has spoken in words that are irrevocable, and the

voice of Rome is the fundamental law of Catholicity, the world over. is the matter with me. I thought at There are three societies condemned in the new decree-the Odd Fellows, was the reason of my feeling so strange

the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of ly. But there has been time for sen-Temperance-as other secret societies ation to return, and it does not come. had been condemned in previous de-

This does not involve any limitation of what has happened. My thoughts wander off on trifles. I feel utterly of the political, civil or natural rights of our "Roman Catholic Odd Fellow" indifferent about everything." "You are stunned," said Helene. correspondent. It is purely a matter of religion, and of ecclesiastical dis-"It is with our hearts as with our cipline. The Church establishes the bodies-a sudden and terrible shock

terms of Church membership, and these terms are inflexible. neighboring clock struck the hour Our correspondent's rights of Amerwhich was later than she had been ican citizenship are in no way interaware, she rose to go. As she took the girl's hand to say adieu a sudden rush fered with by the Papal decree. As a citizen he may join any society he pleases, but not as a Roman Catholic. of pity caused her to clasp the slender form in her arms and sav warmly

The Genuine Merit

The Genuine Merit Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends where-ever it is fairly and bonestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

died just after she came to New Orleans o we learned after she became famous. She was alone and poor in a strange country, and went to work in the stables for a living. Somehow, everybody liked Margaret ; her smile was sweet and her words shrewd. The children called ner Margaret, and she knew their names and answered their salutations along the street as she drove by in the milk cart.

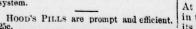
"After some years Margaret had saved enough to buy a bit of ground that had on it a small bakery. place was sold for a trifle, but now Margaret was in royal trim-a land-owner and a manufacturer; for she opened the shop and began bread and pie-making for the neighbors. Presently there was a large bakery built ; soon bread carts were running over the city bearing the words, 'Marthe city bearing the words, garet's Bakery.' It became the fashion to buy at Margaret's place. During war, pestilence and disaster Margaret's fires were never out, and the delicious rolls kept up their weight and quality, no matter what else in life failed Then she began running her free

bread carts during the fever panic. No one went hungry who was within sound of her cart wheels. From that time on no one need go hungry in New Orleans-those too poor to buy were given a loaf fresh and white as

best, and it was given heartily with a 'God bring thee better times There was no distinction in Margaret's favors. She gave to white and black, of any church or none. 'Are you hungry?' that is all that was necessary. Here is bread ; take it with God's blessing. There have been in this city dread days which seemed as if God and everybody had failed us but Margaret - days when she almost literally fed the city. During the vellow fever panic Margaret began her noble work of taking the children rom the homes of death and putting them into a house under good care,

supporting them herself in every particular. Soon the one asylum grew into many; the dozens of her little charges, numbered by hundreds-and at the time of her death thousands. At the gate of every orphan asylum in the city Margaret's bread cart, with its smoking rolls, was seen daily ; at

Armine shook her head. "Even he can do nothing for me," she said. Yet I would go to him, if I could. But there are people-men-to be here to night. I must see them. And



### FEBRUARY 23 1895.

every charitable institution whatsoever she took the privilege of giving her bread freely, and Margaret's name headed the list for every charity.

the right, do you see that magnificent

educated by her bequests. Many of

our cemeteries contain in form of hand-

know all are buried above ground in

to the Little Sisters of the Poor by Margaret." "The Strangers Tomb, Given by Margaret." I suppose Mar-

half could never be told.

spent nothing on herself. A clean blue calico, stout shoes, a black straw

shawl, an iron bedstead in a room

without even a rocking chair, and

While there were unburied, coffigless forms, could she adorn her home of the

"And when, one day, the news went

around that Margaret was dead, the

great city arose and put on mourn-

ing ; the business houses were closed ; all the employments of the city stood

of her little orphans followed her bier

as mourners; every church sent dele-gations of honor bearers; the Public

school children joined in the throng ;

the houses were draped along the line

of march; all the bells in the city

toiled ; civic and military joined in the

procession with ecclesiastics; there

never was here a funeral like Mar-

"Afterward it was found that her

possessions had been so disposed that had death come at any moment the

affairs of this life were well and intelli-

with the proceeds of her wise invest

ments her charities are royally en

to show in this public way the esteem in which she is held. It is very like

seated with one arm encircling a stand-

ing child at her side ; the untrimmed

dress, coarse shoes, the little crocheted shawl about her shoulders are homely,

but who would change them for finer

clothing? The smooth hair, with its

old fashioned French parting ; the

strong chin, the pleasant mouth, the

This statue is the gift of the city

The motherly figure,

She

ORLEANS.

23, 1895.

### er of Erin Beau. 'old.

lizes her ?" e statue of this garet of New the manner of on what we for

e answers in the " It looks just You live here?"

e; this is my

during the war everthing ? and adful ? and have

one of my young s queries. " concludes my shakes her head tly on the girl's

isingly : " It did live through it, comes one who lightful.' How t I was thinking

who wrote the lphine.' I was ly lovely it must know him-and ty that has had is so romantic. anything about

ce - ' Margaret is a pleasant spot

n, given more in we seated ourwe seated our-acquaintance on ittle park. The ses overhang the deliciousness the portions of that uty. Near by us s a pool set about cactus ; a mimic ling thorn guns floating from the guarding from a lazy fleet of e shade of which coldfish. A stone ne pool and spans It is a very odd this pool ; and the h it is placed is There is nothing eglected. It is a c, simple setting

garet.

garet's.

Margaret.

king woman - a I first remember ar here, and she e cows in a stable n the very spot r the Sisters of the and milked their n a cart about the ange looking perher appearance. all her she had a is eyes, a pleasant, short, stout figure. ever in her life er than a Guinea ways wore heavy straw bonnet at band of black m my residence imes a day while e work or coming her milk cans.

"Did you ever see such a head on a woman's shoulders? Massive, wonderame? Her name ful! That is the head of a statesman ghery; she had and financier, while its mouth, with its at that time was a d and little child pleasant smile, telling of the tact and natural suavity of Margaret's charac ne to New Orleans ter, proclaim the elements of a born he became famous. diplomat. Yet, look again at the poor in a strange broad, massive brow, and see the earn to work in the est, loving eye that speaks of a true Somehow, every wen unbood : look once more at the t : her smile was coarse garments and you will see that ds shrewd. The poverty added her load to the ordinary burden of womanhood, while ignor Margaret, and she nd answered their ance, bereavement, affliction, loneli street as she drove ness join hands with poverty against this soul. But the massive brow con rs Margaret had quered, the untaught brain triumphed. y a bit of ground and under the leadership of the sad, nall bakery. gentle eyes gave to the suffering what a trifle, but now yal trim-a landmight, had she been a man born in other circumstances, have been the gain of nations and the glitter of the facturer : for she

# "Our grand Charity Hospital, one

of the most famous in the world, was largely the gift of Margaret. You must visit the hospital. It will make you better all your life for having seen

Right through the trees there, at building with its four galleries run-ning around the first four stories of the house? Its gate tells in golden letters that this is a children's home, given by Margaret, where to the end of time orphans will be cared for and some tombs Margaret's simple yet munificent thoughtfulness. Here you crypts or ovens of masonry, and when you visit our cometeries-as strangers always do, for there are no burial places like these in America-you will see stene tombs (containing one, two or four bodies maybe) inscribed: "Given garet spent more money for the city than the richest man in the history of the State ; and of her sympathy and discernment of the needs of the poor bonnet, a knitted jacket or shoulder

overlooking the bakeshop. She had no time to enjoy luxuries, even had she possessed them. As long as there was a weeping child or a friendless woman in the city, what time had she to fold her arms in a rocking chair?

living? And so it happened that to the end of life Margaret spent neither time, care nor money on herself. She forgot there was such a mortal as Marstill. The day of her burial thousands

sonal effects of value, but even her few garments she left to the poor, and

serious eyes — is there not something fascinating in the contradictions of the

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> appeaking strikes attides and when be one gravital in the strikes attides and be claims on argetically. She always called hereal '' Lady Walh." I mush be austid in the two be asseful member of and an honor to the commowealth that claims hims are it as the strikes attinue the s

Then-the brow of heaven clearing. The sun of peace appearing. The earth again is nearing Her ally; For piety and learning. The whole world's praise once earning. Her spirit now is yearning With a sigh.

Oh. man : Whate'er your station, Shun the demon agitation For a godless education In your age : Promote the queen of science, Give to her rules compliance. She is the true reliance Of the sage.

Works recent or Mosaic, Either lofty or prosaic, Whether taught by priest or laic, Are sublime If she guards them with her angels Gainst the warfare Satan wages To obscure her brillint pages With his rime.

True, the Christian educator Is a potent mediator. Is a potent mediator, An 1 the real emancipator Of his race; His name shall live in story, Be he juvenile or hoary, And the kingdom of God's glory Is his place.

Among those present were: Archbishop Fabre. Hon. Gedeon Oninet, Canon Bruches, Rev. Fathers Leclerc, Adour. Verreau, Laroc-que, Lesage and Godin, Dr. Brennan, Dr. Des rocher, U. E. Archambault, Dr. Leprohon, C. J. Magnon, F. A. Bolleau, Hon. Joseph Koyal, Inspector Stenson, Inspector Lavergne.

### DANTE ON THE GLORY OF MARY.

The poet theologian, Dante, tells us in his "Paradise" that St. Bernard was sent by Bertrice to manifest to him the glory of the ever-blessed Virgin.

'Son of grace," said Bernard to Dante, "the life of the blest will remain unknown to thee if thou keepest thine eyes continually lowered. Gaze on the most distant sphere, until thou seest the throne of the Queen to whom this kingdom is subject and devoted."

Dante then raised his eyes ; and even as in the morning the eastern horizon surpasses in brightness that where thesurpasses to originate a the on the sum sun declines, so he beheld on the sum mit of the loftiest sphere a point that surpassed all others in splea don't that shone the oriflamme of peace, the Most Holy Virgin ; and her brilliancy quenched the light of other fires or other saints.

Bernard fixed his eyes on the subject of his love with an affection so great that the eyes of the poet grew brighten as they contemplated him. The saint explains to the poet the order in which the elect of the Old and the New Testa ment are disposed, and bids him ob serve the immense glory of the Blessed Virgin ; then, in an ardent supplication, he begs Our Lady to obtain for Dante the grace to raise himself even to

the vision of God. "Virgin Mother," he cries, "daugh ter of thy Son, humble and august be yond all other creatures, fixed term of the eternal will ; thou art she who hast so ennobled human nature that its Author did not disdain to become His own work.

" In thy womb was kindled the Love whose heart has germinated flowers in eternal peace.

"Here thou art for us a sun of charity in its noontide ; and below, among mortals, a living fount of hope.

"Woman, thou art so great, and hast much power, that he who wishes a grace and does not run to thee, wishes his desires to fly without wings.

"Thy goodness not only succors him who asks, but frequently anticipates

"In thee is mercy, in thee pity, in thee magnificence; in thee all that is good in creatures.

"Now, he who from the most profound abyss of the universe has thus far seen the existences of spirits one by one, begs of thy clemency to accord to him strength sufficient to raise himself higher toward the supreme beatitude.

"And I, who have never desired this vision for myself more ardently than I do for him, -I offer thee all my



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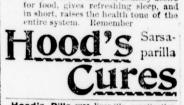
You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and be-fore you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim, "That Just Hits It!"

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

l began bread and neighbors. Pres rge bakery built ere running over the words, 'Marthe words, became the fashion 's place. During lisaster Margaret's and the delicious eight and quality, lse in life failed. unning her free the fever panic y who was within wheels. From that ed go hungry in too poor to buy fresh and white as as given heartily thee better times ction in Margaret's o white and black, hat was necessary. ake it with God's have been in this hich seemed as if had failed us but when she almost During the city. largaret began her king the children death and putting under good care, herself in every e one asylum grew ozens of her little by hundreds-and death thousands ry orphan asylum t's bread cart, with

was seen daily ; at

trappings of a diplomat. "When I consider what Margaret did for one city under such desperate disadvantages, I wonder what she could have done for the world if all the environments had been right. I was thinking of that as I locked, in passing for the hundredth time, at the strong, fascinating face this morning, when your question met my ear.

Yes, it looks like her, and there will never be another in marble like it to the end of time. She was a grand character - tender, strong, original, pitiful, helpful, wise."-New York Evening Sun

A Catholic Republic.

A gentle, kindly, blameless people. The higher classes are models of courtesy and breeding, and even the peas ants are princely in their politeness. There is no country in the world where a stranger can travel with greater security than in Ecuador." This is an extract from the letter of a former United States minister to Ecuador, Catholic republic, an example of Cath-This is not strictly olic civilization. according to popular Protestant tradi-tion, but it is undoubtedly true ---Sacred Heart Review.

Not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsa-parilla does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember flood's cures.

worlds, but wore it from time to time as it was, with an assumption of great dignity. It was pathetic to see her dur-ing the days he was lying dead. She was then—poor old soul !—down with influenza with this same cloak spread over her bed. It was a sacred relic to her, but just then it was wet with her tears. Anglican Reunion Rumors. When we once have understood the relation between teacher and pupils, when we have realized that the teacher is one of the great is benefactors of each rising generation, we can readily determine what position to as-sign him among the promoters of the stabil ity, safety and happiness of the nation. Since the general education is the teacher's work we have but to consider the influence which the intellectual and moral develop-ment of the masses has on the welfare of the State, to be convinced that his mission is of such importance that there is none more hon orable.

the arrangement, as contemplated at present, is a revival of the former community of St. Wilfrid, founded by Cardinal Newman at Littlemore, just after his succession. This corporation eventually developed into the Lendon and Birminghan Oratories, which have rendered such signal services to the cause of Catholicism in England.
The correspondent adds. of course mind of Leo XIII. another project "on the best authority," that, "in the mind of Leo XIII. another project exists, which would gather into a Confirmer in the Church of England, who would be come useful auxiliaries in parochial work."—London Weekly Register.
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United States and of other countries, by recog-nizing religion as the only and most powerful has tor in solid moral education, that will guard us against all the dangers of socialism, nihil ism, anarchy and all the other evils under mining society, which spring from an irrelig-ious system of training. May it please Your Grace, Rev. Genilemen, ladies and gentiemen, allow me in connection with this, and in conclusion, to repeat a few lines-part of an address in rhyme, which some time ago I had the bonor of presenting to one who, in the same sprint which animates you, has ever most zealously labored for the dis-semination of truly Christian principles in teaching. I hardly need mention his name, you already anticipate it - the Honorable U. E. Archambault, Director General of the Catholic schools in this city.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. Tis by Christian education That the spirit of a nation Will develop naimation, And grow strong ; Can there be a better token. Where the law divine is spoken, Than to seldom see it broken By a wrong ?

We note a country's waring By its lack of moral training. While its sconfers are disdaining The true God: What's the human now sophistic With a doctrine athelstic. In the mirror of the mystic, But a clod.

Sure the hand of desolation Sure the hand of desolation Will impl the subjucation of the sordid population, Who proclaum — That death is no transition, It but ends our lowly mission-To no higher acquisition Should we aim.

'Tis thus in history's pages, Through the current of the ages, Lands in brightest stages

Have declined. Their maiden's honor faded. Their sons became degraded. In depths of vice they waded Aud reclined.

The ship of state is stable When 'tis moored by heaven's cable, And the pilot is thus able To repose: But reject God's erudition, Hunt the pastors from the mission What a demon ebullition Will disclose !

Carnage, blood and plunder, Would tear the world asunder, The hosts of Hades could wonder At the sight, Foul anarchy and treason Would usurp the throne of reason, And the curse of every season Would be fight.

Dread chaos and disorder Would deserate each border. Till heaven's great Recorder Would let fail These plagues of decimation, That awaken contemplation.

By the marks of devastation. That appal.

rayers, and I beg of thee that they may not be vain ; so that thou may est dissipate all the shadows of his mortal ity, and that the Sovereign Joy may show itself to him.

"I beseech thee, moreover, O Queen, who canst do what thou wilt, to pre serve the love which may procure for him such a vision. Let thy protection triumph over the impulses of his human nature."

During his prayer, the eyes that God loves, the eyes of the Virgin, were fixed on Bernard with a tender affection, that showed how agreeable to her are the devout petitions of her children -Ave Maria

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EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

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

London, Saturday, Feb. 23. 1895.

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1895.

(OFFICIAL.

The following are the Lenten regu lations for the diocese of London : 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex

cepted, are fast days. 2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays, except the Satur day of Ember week and Holy Saturday Brd. The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz., Children under seven years ; and from fasting, persons twenty one ; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. In case of doubt the pastor should be consulted.

Lard may be used in preparing fastation of the aspiration of Col. Bob ing food during the season of Lent, Ingersoll and other secularists whose except on Good Friday, as also on all wish is to abolish the reign of God on days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure earth, and to substitute the worship, not merely of humanity, but of the

Pastors are required to hold in their human body. respective churches, at least twice in the week during Lent, devotions and Modern Infidelity allows no belief in the human soul, and still less in the instructions suited to the holy season. and they should earnestly exhort their existence of God, so God and the people to attend these public devo human soul are to be laid aside in this They are hereby authorized to new church as unworthy of thought, give on these occasions Benediction of and the only problem to which men are the Blessed Sacrament. Besides the invited to pay attention, is what he is public devotions, family prayers, especially the holy Rosary of the Blessed to eat and drink, and wherewith he Virgin, should be recited in every shall be clothed. Catholic household of the diocese The total number of members o M. J. TIERNAN, Sec.

### "TRILBY."

Du Maurier's work, "Trilby," has occasioned much discussion, and the millions of persons who make up the reason of it puzzles us greatly. It is population of the great metropolis written well, but surely a book should but it is at present very aggressive, have some other quality. "Trilby," however, is nothing but phrasing and numerous body by encouraging disphrasing to the end of the chapter. He content with their present condition speaks eloquently of the free and easy among the working classes. life of the Quartier Latin of Paris. It is of course decidedly unconventional, istence of the spiritual, it gives to the buthardly in accordance with the moral spiritual a decidedly inferior place. code. His remarks on virtue, and on Religion has always concerned itself the future life are flippantly careless with all that has been summed up in and may do much harm to 'individuals the word ' soul :' the Labor Church ocwho derive their culture and education cupies itself chiefly with circumstance. from the fin de siecle literature

ence of historic forces and ideals, as "Trilby " is a book that can do no well as the inspiration of a future immortal life: the Labor Church breaks with the past, belittles the good. It will not quicken the intelli gence or be a source of uplifting future, and casts its vote for the pres thoughts. It bears as much resement. blance to good literature as gymnastics bear to walking. This will seen rather narrow and harsh to those who look upon it as a revelation, as an exquisite literary Mosaic. Du Maurier "This secularizing of the idea of must not be taken seriously. He is : charming man of the world, an artist to his finger tips, but he is not the one to teach this generation aught inspiring or ennobling. He must think so himself, and chuckles doubtless as the money from "Trilby's " sale pours into his pocket. " Trilby " will be read, and the pity is that so many impressionable ladies, and even men, will indulge in non its channel. sensical rhapsodies about it. But every such book is a barrier between them and the mental culture that means anything. You might as well ask a young person who thinks "Annie Rooney " a musical gem to interpret Chopin or Bach. The most exquisite harmony would be incomprehensible, discordant to ears attuned to the music of the nonsand. descript ballad, and, in like manner, the devourer of novels, the sucker of magazines (to quote Harrison) would be bored with Newman and would find the world-writers flat and insipid.

rushing into danger, for danger lurks because they are set before us with by St. Clement during his pontificate, Parliament, and thus the Government in every page of the ordinary novel. only the authority of a human device. which followed that of St. Peter, with They would not expose a delicate piece Nothing less than a law known to come SS. Linus and Cletus intervening. ion with the Lords without a sufficof mechanism to the air and dust, and from God will suffice to restrain human St. Clement was elevated to the epis- iently recent special case showing the they have no hesitation in introducing passions, and keep them within the copacy to assist St. Peter, during the necessity of the proposed reform a human soul - the most beautiful instrument - to the morbid imaginings and superficial thoughts of the fin de siecle novelist. They may indeed experience no hurt to their moral nature,

but the freshness and the bloom have departed, never to return. If we have wounded the tender sus ceptibilities of those who regard 'Trilby " as the ne plus ultra of literature, we are sorry, but we cannot

A NEW VAGARY.

name of "the Labor Church."

This organization is still in a state

This Church is to be a purely secular

affair, thinking of nothing but of this

world. It is, therefore, the materializ-

again.

tomb.

bounds of right reason. The plan of the proposed Labor

by our Divine Saviour : "You cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore I say to you, be not solicitous for your life, what you shall eat, nor for your body life, what you shall put on. . . . Be-hold the birds of the air, for they neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns ; and your heavenly take the resolution of not doing so Father feedeth them. Are you not of

much more value than they? Be not solicitious, therefore, saying, what shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed ? For An article by Mr. Walter Walsh after all these things do the heathens appears in the Contemporary Review seek. For your Father knoweth that you have need of all these things. for January, under the title "The New k ye therefore first the kingdom of Secularism," describing the proposed God and His justice; and all these new church which has been recently things shall be added unto you.' championed by Mr. Stead, and which

This does not mean that we are to has been really established for three lay aside all thought of earthly cares years in London, England, under the and needs, as modern Infidels pretend, in order to discover a flaw in the wis dom of Bible teaching, but its signifiof infancy, and will, undoubtedly, just cation is that our first duty is the one ike the Theophilanthropy of France, thing necessary that we serve God. and several other organizations which and that we regard as a second object have had a similar object in view. of care the needs of the body. This continue in an infantile state until completely reverses the plan of the sot shall be consigned finally to the called Labor church, which is indeed

not a Church at all, but a godles union or club against whose plausible promises all should be on their guard. We do not, of course, agree with all things said by Mr. Walsh in his article. and especially do we take issue with him in his spiteful description of the Catholic Church as a "dotard mumbling and impotent," while Protestantism is said to be "young, alert, and progressive." Young indeed, is Protestantism, but we have yet to learn that a youth, dating back only three centuries, is a recommendation to a Church which should be nearly nineteen centuries old, if it is what it claims to be-the Church instituted by Christ on earth.

Never was the Catholic Church more vigorous, alert and progressive than this so-called new church, Mr. Walsh she is to day, and never was Protestsays, amounts to a few hundred antism more crippled by its divided persons, a very small and insignicondition than it is now, and the ficant proportion of the nearly five efforts now being made toward some kind of unity of action, or some corpor ate union, are a proof that Protestants are themselves are conscious of this. seeking to build itself up into a Nevertheless we fully agree with

Mr. Walsh's conclusion that the only remedy which will raise up bleeding and helpless humanity is the Church of Christ, possessing the divine powers

to bring the light and love of the gospel to bear upon present ills. But it is only the Catholic Church which possesses the authority to bring this about.

### THE TESTIMONY OF AN-TIQUITY.

It is one of the numerous evidence of the antiquity and perpetuity of the Catholic faith, that Venice is about to

St. Mark's body was transferred from

Alexandria to Venice. It was partly

destroyed by fire in 976, and after-

wards restored, the restoration being

completed one hundred years later.

Its altars, and other evidences of the

identity of the ancient and the present

faith of Catholics, have come down to us

from that period, though it is usual

with Protestant polemists to assert that

Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of

what shall we say of their rashness in producing any good result, but cum " was introduced into the liturgy collision between the two Houses of life of the latter.

Another remarkable picture on the Church must be a failure, because it is walls of St. Clement's church is one utterly opposed to the rule laid down representing St. Clement as receiving from St. Peter the pallium or symbol of patriarchal jurisdiction. On this picture, SS. Linus and Cletus are represented as assisting at the ceremony. This, of course, cannot be supposed to represent an actual event, and it can have no other meaning than that this great Pope derived his office

as Supreme Pontiff from St. Peter, the first Pope, and the presence of two intervening Popes shows the course of the succession from St. Peter, through Linus and Cletus, to Clement.

There is, in fact, such a multitude of monumental testimonies to the identity of the Primitive Church with the Catholic Church of to-day, that scarcely a

rod of Roman soil can be delved without bringing them to light. We may profitably mention one other which has a peculiar interest from the fact that some Protestants are so fond of maintaining that St. Peter was never in the nine Parnellites should continue to Rome. This is an inscription in verse by Pope Damasus, declaring that during his Pontificate a deputation came from Antioch to request that the body of St. Peter, which is now in the crypt of St. Peter's church in Rome, should be given them to be deposited in Antioch, in which city St. Peter resided before coming to Rome ; but the request was denied, because St. Peter was the founder of the Church in Rome. and was martyred there, on which account he is to be regarded as truly a

Roman, and the Church in Rome is en titled to be the custodian of his body St. Damasus sat in St. Peter's chain from the year 366 to 367, and this inscription shows the constant belief of the Church in St. Peter's episcopate in Rome. It attests also that the Popes are his successors, and that the relics of the saints of God are to be kept with reverence. It also shows that the authority of the Pope was always

recognized in the Church, and that i is not a modern invention, as the Anglicans, especially, are so fond of asserting.

This inscription was discovered by the learned Archeological Commission present Parliament. which explored the Catacombs under authority from the FrenchGovernment and is found in the descriptive work on the Catacombs issued by that Gov-

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the British Parliament contained a clause declaring that

during the past year offences against the law in Ireland have sunk to the lowest level hitherto reached in the official records. Ireland is habitually peaceful and

law-abiding, notwithstanding her impoverished condition arising out of tion the object is declared to be "to

would be unwisely brought into collis-When the Welsh disestablishment bill shall have been passed by the Commons, it is almost certain it will be vetoed by the Lords, and thus the strong

antagonism between the two Houses where a striking reform is in question will be brought prominently before the electorate as the issue between them, and the time will be appropriate to pronounce upon the supremacy of the Commons in legislation, and then the contest will begin in earnest At the first vote taken on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the 12, no doubt owing to the ac-

cidental absence of some Liberal members. On subsequent divisions, the Government had a majority of 26, with the Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalists voting adversely. Thus it is evident that the Government cannot rely upon Parnellite support, but the Nationalist party proper, under adopt. Yet the Catholics of the United Mr. Justin McCarthy, remains staunch and loyal, so that the Government is views upon the Protestants. If the secure of a small majority, even though

require, however, constant vigilance on the part of the Government whips to keep their supporters together so that there may not be adverse catch votes against it during the session which, if repeated a few times, might necessitate a dissolution before the Government shall have had time to

bring forward the measures on which it relies as an issue on which to appeal to the people. This appeal cannot now be long de layed, and there is reason to believe that with the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and reform of the Lords as issues, the Government will

have a strong case on which to appeal. The Tories, however, profess to be very confident of securing a majority in the next House. It is not safe to predict too confidently what the actual result will be : but whatever the next election may bring forth, we are safe in saying that Home Rule, Welsh Church disestablishment, and restriction of the legislative power of the Lords will all become law at an early date. though not during the existence of the

MASQUERADING UNDER A NEW NAME.

A new society has been organized in the United States under the name of the Protestant Knights of America, or perhaps we should rather say, it is the virtually defunct A. P. A. under a

new name The title of this new organization is framed on the pattern of the Catholic Knights of America, and it has been given out that the new society will be to Protestantism what the Catholic Knights are to Catholicism : but in the petition sent in demanding incorpor-

It is a false pretence that the Protest

Protestants of note may be induced to join the new as:ociation. There is no more to be feared, however, from this society than there was from its progenitor, as the honest American people are now fully on their guard against this and all kindred societies whose desire is to persecute citizens who are at least as strongly attached as themselves to American institutions.

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But it is Protestant American institutions that the new Knights propose to protect. Well may it be asked what are these distinctively Protestant institutions? We presume these brave protectors mean the Public schools. But Catholics have always been as anxious for schools as Protestants, so that the only distinguishing feature which makes the Public schools Pro-Government majority was reduced to testant is their godlessness. But we all know that the Protestants cling to this feature, not because they admire it, but because they are so divided into sects that the teaching of a particular religion is impossible : yet this is the special feature of the school system that they wish to force upon Catholics. It is the feature that Catholics will not States do not wish to force their own latter prefer the godless system, let them have it by all meansl: but they range their forces against it. It will have no right to force this upon the Catholics, who wish to educate the moral as well as the physical and secular child. The Protestant institutions of America are quite safe, as far as Catholics are concerned, and there is no need of proscription of Catholics in order to preserve them.

> Divorce is perhaps another Protestant institution which it is proposed to preserve. Well, even this the Protestants and Infidels of America, with six sevenths of the total population, are able to preserve, if they wish. Catholics do not deem it a wise policy to preserve this institution, but if the majority insist upon the laxity of the marriage tie, let them preserve it for their own marriages by all means. They can do this too without any dark lantern association : for they are numerous enough to do so : but we would remind those who are so attached to these curious Protestant institutions that there are plenty of Protestants who firmly believe that these things are a gigantic evil. If they are to be destroyed, their destruction will be brought about by Protestants them selves.

We do not know of anything else than these which can be called Protestant institutions, unless it be Mormonism, Spiritualism, and similar isms. Are these among the things the Knights propose to protect? They should enlighten us on this subject.

MR. JAS. G MOYLAN'S SUPER-ANNUATION.

In another column will be found the address presented by Mr. Tel. Ouimet, Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Pen itentiary, and his staff, to Mr. Jas. G. Moylan, late Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion, together with the

ernment under Napoleon III.



They will never realize the infinite art, hidden under the polished lines of human

the classics. They build the wall that shuts them out from the great realm of true literature. and though they long to return whence their foolish feet have strayed they will find the way beset by obstacles. to forget-an art but seldom learnedfor such a task.

celebrate, by a succession of religious dangerous tendencies of these ideas, festivals, the 800th anniversary of and utters his note of warning against the consecration of St. Mark's church. their adoption, thus : The church was first built in 828, when

life is, at the lowest, a doubtful and dangerous experiment put ethics before religion, and conduct before worship, to weaken the union of the human deed and the divine motive, to seek to realize the fatherhood of God through the brotherhood of man, is to reverse all tried and tested ways of promoting human vir-

Mr. Walsh says, in effect.

"Without actually denying the ex-

Christianity has recognized the influ

tue and happiness. It is to plant the tree with its roots in the air, or to cause the stream to flow backward in

the Mass were not believed in until It needs but little reasoning power about the year 1049. But St. Mark's to see that a so-called religious system which is based upon the fancies of every church is far from being the most human theorist, instead of divine ancient of Catholic churches. The revelation, must be a disastrous fail-Ara Coeli church in Rome was built in the reign of Constantine the Great, ure, even for the betterment of the

physical condition of mankind, and the first Christian Emperor, five hundred years before St. Mark's ; and so much more so in regard to the imwas old St. Clement's Church, outside provement of human morals, because the foundation of the building is but the walls of Rome. St. Clement's was

destroyed by an earthquake about the The exploded ethical systems of year 900, but recent excavations, heathendom never succeeded in ameunder the modern Basilica of the liorating either the temporal condition same name, have brought the old St. or the moral regeneration of the Clement's to the light of day, and, among the pictures found on its walls, human race, because they were but

one of the most remarkable is that of The vagaries of the human St. Clement saying Mass. The vestments he wears are almost identical mind must make all such sys tems as this one which Mr. with those worn by priests at the present day, and he is in the act of saying Stead so vigorously advocates, a delusion and a snare. Human sys- the words "Dominus vobiscum" (the tens of ethics must, from man's un- Lord be with you). He is turned They will have to be educated agair, certainty of mind, result in the gross- towards the congregation while reest contradictions, as they have always peating these words, and on the Massand few are there who have courage done in the past ; and this fact will book, which is placed on the altar, the introduced the matter into the Queen's did join it in the beginning, but they ever operate in making them void of words "Dominus vobiscum" can be seen

And if, as some strong mind d good results. But it is not chiefly for distinctly. It is recorded in history prople assert, such books do no harm, this reason that they will fail in that the invocation " Dominus vobis- the speech would have precipitated a that by assuming a new name, some man, nothing having been allowed for

oppressive land laws, and when it can be thus stated officially that there have stitutions from the control of any been fewer offences against the law ecclesiastical body whatsoever." This than for a long period before, it is an savors very much of the character of indication that the country is enjoying the old society, which also proclaims itincreased prosperity in consequence of self in its title to be the protector of the falling of the Coercion Acts of Lord Protestantism. There is little doubt Salisbury's regime into desuetude. that the new organization is quite These Acts made crimes of all political similar in character to the old one, but discussion, and it was no wonder that as criminals of every description when under such laws offences against the they become known as such try to hide laws became numerous, but this did themselves under a new name, so does not by any means indicate the prevalthe A. P. A., which even before now ence of lawlessness. had several aliases, just as the similar

The speech promises also legislation society in Canada, which is known dealing with certain evicted tenants sometimes as the P. P. A., sometimes whose condition constitutes a peril to as the C. P. A., and anon as the Amor social order, and for remedving certain eans defects in the relations of landlord and

tenant, and a bill to deal with the Church Establishment in Wales. There was no mention of the project by which the Government intends to reform the House of Lords, and they were twitted by Lord Salisbury for the omission.

count of their religious convictions. Lord Rosebery answered that the The new Knights are organized by Government intends to carry out its well known A. P. A. men, and it may promised reform measure, as the re be expected that they will aim at lations between the two Houses consticarrying out the principles on which tute a grave danger to the future of the country ; but he said that the Apaism is founded, proscribing Catholics just as the A. P. A. has been first step to be taken will be the House doing, and maligning them in every of Commons to pass a resolution on the subject, the result of which will almost possible way through the circulation necessarily be the dissolution of the of an infamous and mendacious litera House and an appeal to the country ture.

The A. P. A. has not succeeded in It is not necessary, he said, nor expedi ent to bring about this result at once : retaining respectable Protestants in its ranks. Some prominent Protestants

The introduction of this matter into true character ; and the hope now is

reply protect our American Protestant in

> Those who have known Mr. Movlan's genial disposition throughout his career, and his close attention to the duties of his position in every case, will not be surprised to learn from this address that the kindest of feelings exist between the officers of that institution and the late inspector, who has now retired from his position with a uperannuation allowance.

Mr. Moylan says in his reply he had sometimes to discharge duties of a disagreeable nature." It will be readily understood that an inspector's duties must be sometimes disagreeable, as it frequently happens that faults in the management of an institution of this kind need to be corrected with a ant Knights are to be similar in pur. vigorous, and even with a severe hand, pose with the Catholic Knights, which yet the officers declare that Mr. Moylan are in reality simply an insurance was kindly and indulgent, even when association for Catholics, without any his duties required the exercise of some

political design, and not proposing to severity. An official who has discharged his proscribe any class of citizens on acsometimes disagreeable duties so efficiently as Mr. Moylan has done, de serves to be treated generously by the Government, and this is well expressed by the officers of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary when they say :

> "We earnestly hope that such provision has been made for your declining years as a just and fair dealing Government is wont to make for a meritorious and faithful public servant

We are not prepared to say whether this hope has been realized in Mr. Moylan's case, but we have heard that there has been some cheese-paring in the allowance of annuity which has been as yet apportioned to that gentle-

and hence it was not expedient to have left it when they became aware of its speech

### 1895.

be induced to on. There is nowever, from was from its nest American on their guard ndred societies secute citizens gly attached as institutions merican instinights propose y it be asked vely Protestant ume these brave Public schools. lways been as Protestants, so lishing feature lic schools Prosness. But we estants cling to use they admire so divided into of a particular yet this is the hool system that Catholics. It is holics will not ics of the United force their own stants. If the less system, let neans; but they e this upon the to educate the nysical and secutant institutions safe, as far as ed, and there is

another Protestit is proposed to this the Protest merica, with six population, are ey wish. Cathovise policy to pre but if the majorxity of the mar eserve it for their Il means. They ithout any dark for they are do so ; but we ho are so attached stant institutions ty of Protestants that these things If they are to be truction will be rotestants them-

n of Catholics in

of anything else be called Protestess it be Mormon nd similar isms. the things the protect ? They n this subject.

### LAN'S SUPER-TION.

will be found the Mr. Tel. Ouimet, cent de Paul Pen aff, to Mr. Jas. G. r of Penitentiaries ogether with the

### FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

some years spent as emigration agent tionalists must be commanded to keep Isaias were really the work of that entire religious field. One evening we in Ireland on behalf of Canada The emigration agency may not

have been very successful in regard to the numbers who actually came to primary school, and substitute science Hebrew writings of thirty or thirty- traced to him a question wanting to Canada, for there were troubles which made immigration into Canada from humanizing studies." Ireland not very attractive at that particular time : but a good knowledge of the resources of the Dominion was disseminated by the agency, and the way was prepared for future immigration, which became more satisfactory when the clouds had cleared away. These

years should be credited to Mr. Moylan equally with his other years spent in the public service. As editor of the Canadian Freeman.

Mr. Moylan aided effectually in securing the Separate School Act of 1863, which has been of great benefit to Catholics, and the permanency of which has since been guaranteed by the Constitution of the Dominion.

During the critical period when Canada was threatened with invasion by the Fenians of the United States and when it was actually invaded, Mr-Moylan did good service to the country by his patriotic and loyal adherence to the cause of Canada, and his consistent opposition to Fenianism, at considerable peril to himself.

For these and other reasons Mr. Movlan deserves well from the Catholics of Canada and from the Government, and we fully endorse the hope of the officers of St. Vincent de Paul that an adequate annuity will be allowed him, after his twenty six years faithfully spent in the public service.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE rejoice to hear outspoken criticisms of our educational system. It is a subject of vital importance and must necessarily engage the attention of every enlightened citizen. That our present system has many and serious defects will not be denied by its most ardent friend It cannot be denied that the multiplicity of subjects has a tendency to uneducate the rank and file of our school children. The action of the mind is oftimes paralyzed, and our boys and girls come from the school-room with a superficial knowledge that is worse than useless for all practical purposes. They are mere reflectors, having no ideas of their own. It seems to us that educationalists should frame their methods more in accordance with boys and girls as they are, and not as they should be. They are very enthusiastic in their work and enjoy the reward that painstaking effort always brings ; but look ing at things always from the same standpoint impairs oftimes the intellect-

In another column will be found the announcement of the death of the wife

of Henry A. Gray, Esq., engineer in charge of the Ontario Division of community, one whose influence was always for good. To him we extend

our heartfelt sympathy, and pray the Giver of every good gift will grant fortitude the great misfortune which has befallen him. Many marks of sympathy have been extended Mr. Gray from various parts of the country. He and his good wife who is now departed were well known, and were

held in the highest esteem by all.

THE Michigan Second Adventists have once more fixed a date for the end of the world, which they say will take place on 5th March, 1896, and all the Adventists will ascend bodily to heaven. The Minneapolis North and West says that they are, in consequence of this belief, giving away their watches and other earthly possessions. This recalls to mind the Millerite craze of fifty years ago, when thousands of people were led to make fools of themselves by giving way to a craze very similar to the present one.

### THE tolerant spirit of the new Czar

has not been exhibited solely in his kind treatment of the Poles who had been so inhumanly dealt with by his father the late Emperor ; but the Jews of the Crimea have received evidence of it in an unexpected and welcome way. A large number of Jews of the peninsula had received orders to leave the country on the 20th of last October, but many of these who had not succeeded in selling their property by the day named for their exile, remained beyond their time, and when the Emperor was found to be dying the order for their exile was not enforced. After the marriage of the new Czar a petition was sent in by the Jewish community requesting that they should be allowed time to dispose of their proimmediately in reply saying, "The Jews of the Crimea may remain there as long as they wish to stay." The prospective exiles have accordingly remained.

A DESPATCH from Rome confirms a statement previously wired, to the WE ARE glad to perceive a reaction effect that the Sultan of Turkey had in many quarters against the fin de asked the Pope to mediate with the siecle literature. The press is greatly European powers in his behalf in the to be blamed for the fashion and matter of the Armenian troubles. The vogue attained by prurient publica-Holy Father has declined to interfere tions. Fulsome praise is showered in the way asked, but he recommended upon books that pass as exposés of the the Sultan to appoint Christian Govsocial evil, and curious men and ernors for the district, and the latter women seem to purchase them as if has taken the advice with ill grace, the the social evil were not at their doors. despatch stating that he was very

their place ; and, along with them, prophet, and which were written by those technical educationalists who some one else. The difficulty of reach-(so called) in place of more human and five centuries ago is exemplified by the very contradictory inferences discovered the doctrines of Christ drawn by Mesers. McPherson and Dana from the Hawaiian message, which Mr. McPherson declares to have been written by Secretary Gresham, while Mr. Dana is just as sure that it is Dominion Public Works. Mr. Gray President Cleveland's own work, being has lost a devoted wife ; the Church, a a restatement of arguments he had faithful and loving daughter, and the already made use of in regard to the policy to be pursued towards the new Hawaiian Government.

THE

### THE CLEVELAND PLAN.

him strength to bear with Christian Father Elliot, in the "Catholle World," Continues His Narrative of Missions to Non-Catholics.

> We had a splendid attendance of Protestants at Findlay, all classes coming, full of attention, deeply interested, and loading our query box with just the questions we wanted to answer.

The opera house seats nine hundred, and was filled every evening but one that was a very stormy evening, with a perfect downpour of mingled rain and snow, and yet we had nearly as large an attendance as usual. The floor of the hall was reserved for non-Catholics, the galleries for Catholics, and both were too small to seat the audience. We managed to exclude a good portion of the boys, much to their disgust. One boy offered to carry a banner through the streets if we would let him in.

The congregation here is dominantly German, and is full of zeal for non Catholics. The pastor has renon Catholics. ceived forty one converts during his three years' incumbency, and has four more under instruction. Not far south is a small parish in which there are about one hundred and fifty converts. These were received by the pastor at present in charge-a man with an unpronounceable German name and un mistakable accent. Now right here is seen our plan, all the more practical because so simple. It is to feed these little streams by lectures and sermons on the part of the clergy, and by liter ature, conversation, personal and social influence, and especially virtuous lives on the part of the laity. general missionary awakening will turn all active spirits into mission-aries, each in his own place and measure. There should be parish in America without at least one week each year devoted to public meeting in the interests of Catholic truth. The reader will easily perceive that the "Cleveland Plan" which is a subwhich is a small body of cap-Plan. able lecturers exclusively engaged in the public propaganda, will arouse perty, whereupon a telegram was sent private and local zeal in every direction, and maintain its activity.

Arriving here Saturday afternoon, I walked through Main street, and at the busiest corner found the Salvation Army at work. A big bass drum, two or three tambourines and a cornet which seemed to lack a musician, was the martial music of the little squad. There were about eight of them, men and women all joining in the songs, all clapping hands, all looking happy. But what they said while I listened was trivial, and what they sang was not well sung. Their leader's accent was cockney, and their whole demeanor was English, though doubtless all had been recruited in America. But I said to myself that if these religious curiosities are able to catch and hold the attention of the street people, how much better would the true soldiers of the Cross succeed ! The angry at such advice being tendered movement is almost a total failure in the smaller towns. But it is entitled to this success : it should cause some of our Bishops and priests to open au out of doors apostolate. This country now has a street population of great These souls can be effectively size reached only where they spend their to serve us. But the domestic side of leisure-in the streets and squares of "boarding around" life is not clerical, the cities. If a Bishop and one or two though pleasant enough otherwise. able priests would start street-preach-The town is an oil-product, brand-new ing, assisted it might be by men and muddy and busy. women of the laity, the results would Let the reader imagine a hall with be marvelous. Some of us little dream about three hundred and fifty sittings. that there is a distinct class of street mostly full of Pretestants-for our own people, grown in later years into people are very few-the gallery rail many thousands in every great center ing corniced with the boot-soles o of population. They live on the streets as much as the climate allows, young oil pumpers, the light being the flaring and smoky natural gas of they read their penny papers on the streets, they are taught by their petty leaders on the streets-the street is a roomier place, a freer place, and just as clean a place as where they are supposed to live, but where the outfit. When the Catholie Church sleep. takes to the streets with its representatives high and low, it will reach these street people. They are not all bad, many are fairly good Catholics, and these would secure a respectful hear ing-but that is certain anyway. And meantime our highly educated and zealous priesthood would simply revolutionize for good the street life which at present is often a menace to public order, and is addressed on religious topics by men and women who play soldier aud beat bass drums But to return to our opera house postolate. We were here during apostolate. election week, and we feared that this would hurt us, but the attendance continued good throughout. In fact, I suspect that some came on Tuesday night to kill time till the returns began to come in. Then, and for two or three evenings after, the amazing result of the election formed a subject of pleasantry between isters, were generally present, and the stage and the audience, especially many requests were made for our rein answering the questions. They

were nearly an hour in answering them We had the Lutheran minister and

CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mr. Elliot.

your lectures and you have not opened one of them by reading a portion of MISSION AT YELLOW HAMD

Scripture and praying to God to help you to carry out the object of your ctures-and what is the object? I answered by saying that during my last lecture season I had always opened with prayer and Bible reading. but had been advised that some Protes tants objected to this : upon consultathat my questioner had torgotten that we had several times read parts of Scripture, though not always as a formal devotional exercise. In fact, the devotional question is a somewhat difficult one. Perhaps our return course may show us a way of uniting

all in prayer in a Catholic spirit and vet without offense to Protestants. Our riginal hope of regularly constituted devotional exercises for all comers and in a public hall has not yet found a way of fulfilment. This curious question came in near

the end of the week : "Why am I a Catholic, and yet have my doubts as to the faith?" the faith?" Answer. - A genuine doubt as to the Catholic faith is incompatible with being a Catholic-a doub known and accepted as a negation of Catholic doctrine. But oftentimes one has momentary waverings which are only shadows of doubt. Frequently the lower part of our mind, the feelings and instinct, are resting under the rule of season, whose whip and spur are needed to secure their obedience. Fancies and vagaries involuntarily occupy our thoughts, but they are not our real selves, however much they occupy us in endeavoring to control This is shown by an effort of hem. the will to assert the authority of reason and faith.

The following is an instance of lying on the part of Catholics either in joke or for a purpose. It enrages one to be compelled to set the Church right with nonest Protestants after she has been hurt by dishonest Catholics :

Mr. Elliott : "Rev. Sir - I have been told by faithful and, I believe, true and honest Catholics, that they did pay a com-

pensation in money, ranging from cents and up accordingly for confessing their sins before a priest. When was this law or discipline changed? If not changed, what has been the object of a good Catholic misrepresenting this article of their relig-ANXIOUS INQUIRER. ion ? The following shows how much like a secret society the most open of all organizations seems to those who are repelled from near acquaintance with

Are Catholic never allowed to read the code of laws and theology governing the Church ? If not, please to explain the reason for the concealment. Question.-Would it be considered a personal query to inquire what has been the direct cause leading to the public exposition of Catholic doctrine throughout the country ? Answer .- Our Church is essentially

The questions were not num ero and far from interesting, at least  $t^0$  the lecturers. One old gentleman insisted night after night on our ex would take forcible possession of the ing a sure conclusion in regard to his wife with us every meeting, and plaining the prophecies about the primary school, and substitute science Hebrew writings of thirty or thirtytraced to him a question wanting to know why Luther might not have first discovered the doctrines of Christ ! and the man of sin. We informed The following question interested him and the audience that he was behind the times, as contemporary Protestant commentators did not generally

Dear Sir: I have attended all affirm the Catholic Church to be th MISSION AT YELLOW HAMMER.

And if this is not the real name of the place, it is no more curious than of a famous book called "The Ideal the real name. It is a metropolis of four hundred souls, two miles from the nearest railroad. It is among the oil derricks, though an agricultural village, peopled by what the aristocra oil-pumpers call "yellow hammers." tion I had omitted prayer, except the blessing at the conclusion. I stated and Wonderly, who lectured here about a year ago, and now returned by urgent request of the Protestants, who, by the way, are everybody but three families.

The meetings were held in the Lutheran church, so called, for the society that owns it is hopelessly split and the building is not at present used as the centre of unity, the supreme authority and infallible teacher. No ing, Sunday afternoon, the house was fairly filled : after that there was as ters nothing that the Pope is this or good an attendance as the weather permitted, the missionaries feeling greatly encouraged to have an audience at all more sublime in Church history ever

by a choir very promising for the future union of Christendom, made up of Methodists, who furnished the organist and the hymn-books. Presbyterians, Lutherans and Disciples (Campbellites), all under the leader-ship of a Catholic young lady. The The mission was conducted on the lines usually followed in this apostolate, the subjects being "The Bible," "Intem-perance," "Confession," "Church and State," "Why I am a Catholic." Of course the question box was a feature followed in this apostolate, the ation, any number of churches and a discipline superior to that of the Church of England. But he found course the question box was a feature followed in this apostolate, the followed in this apostolate, the discipline superior to that of the Church of England. But he found also that St. Augustine pronounced of the meetings and made an element the Donatist cut off from the unity of of interest. The inquiries were chief the Church, because they were separly about the ceremonies of the Church and her symbolism — blessed water, palms, ashes, candles, and incense the questioners seemed to think that our ceremonies had some occult meaning, and that we had certain secret services.

"I saw a boy," said one question, "dressed in white, shaking a vessel with a chain attached, and then the priest took it and shook it around the altar. What is the object of it? There was smoke emanating from the vessel." The school teachers of the town were

the most interested of all, the superintendent saying the last night to one of the Fathers, as he congratulated him on "the gentlemanly exposition of the Church," that he must admit that he the Church, but that his "prejudices are now removed. After this, when I to the hear anything derogatory Church I shall make it a point to investigate before I believe it.' He phamphlet given him is very plain and extremely useful, being a summary of the religion without question and answer, furnished with ample Scripture texts and conveniently divided up. It is an adaption of an English publication of Rev. F. X.

famoustract No. 90 he endeavored to reconcile the articles of the English Church with the decrees of the Council of Trent. He received for his pains the formal condemnation of the Bishop of Oxford and the repudiation of the whole English Establishment.

2

Once the Church of Christ is conceived as a society — and if it is not that, it is nothing —a centre of unity is presupposed. If the Pope is not that centre, there is none. The question is not how Christ might have organized His Church or what is its best form ideally. This was the latent weakness Church," which sought to prove a priori that the Roman Catholic Church must be the Church of Christ, because it is the most perfect form which such an institution could have assumed. God is not bound to make the best pos sible world, as Leibnitz sought to show We must take the Church as we do the world, just as God made it. We may afterwards show its excellency and its efficiency for the purpose designed, but logically we cannot prove the Church on any preconceived on merely ideal grounds

Christ built the Church on St. Peter other foundation can be laid. It mat that man, or this or that kind of man. We must take him as he is. Nothing

during those stormy evenings. The music was good, being furnished of the primacy and infallibility of the Roman Bishop by the collective episcopate of the Church. The easiest explanation of so wonderful an event is the truth that the Pope is what the

whole Church proclaimed him to be. The See of Peter is the only ground of the unity of Christendom. Dr. Newman found that the Donatists in ated from Rome. "Securus judicat orbis terrarum." The world of Christendom made union with Rome and her Bishop identical with union with Christ. This was his test of unity, and it is the test to which all our separated brethren must submit.

If the Pope sees fit to allow the continuance of certain special rites and discipline, it is with the clear under standing that it is only a concession, revocable at his will and pleasure The principle of authority is supreme. The common sense which men show in civil matters seems to desert them in the religious sphere. There must be a supreme authority in a Town Council, or even in a sewing society. That the Church of Christ, which is a had been very much prejudiced against perfect society, should lack the essen tial of every society is an idea which would be ludicrous if it were not so fatal in its consequences consequences are mournfully evident in the disruption of moral bonds, then asked for a copy of the En vagueness of belief and positive in-quirer's Catechism, and said, "But fidelity. The general chaos in which I ought to have somebody to explain this to me." However, the little until the Father enlightens men's minds with a ray of light by which they will see in St. Peter and in his successor the vicar of Him whom the apostle confessed to be the Son of God. -Philadelphia Catholic Times.

### FROM BARRIE.

nown Mr. Moylan's throughout his e attention to the n in every case, ed to learn from kindest of feelings icers of that instinspector, who has is position with a wance.

n his reply he had harge duties of a e." It will be that an inspector's times disagreeable, pens that faults in f an institution of e corrected with a with a severe hand, re that Mr. Moylan ulgent, even when he exercise of some

as discharged his ble duties so efficlan has done, degenerously by the is is well expressed the St. Vincent de when they say :

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red to say whether realized in Mr. we have heard that 6 cheese-paring in unnuity which has oned to that gentleng been allowed for

They disdain the Catholic publication because it is not "up to the times." This is a meaningless phrase. Social evils have been from the beginning, and we want no better example than that given by the Redeemer.

ual vision.

to him. The Holy Father is not to be caught taking part with the Grand Turk in his persecution of Armenian Christians, even though most of the sufferers are Schismatics.

THE Ulsterites might learn a salu-SINCE Cardinal Gibbons has given tary lesson from the last Imperial Blue us his opinion of woman-her duties Book relating to the Irish land laws. and responsibilities-we have heard According to this return there were but little of woman's rights. We have 252 cases in which judicial rents were thus been spared much senseless fixed by the Land Commission, and 75 twaddle, for which we tender our gratby the civil bill courts, in the single itude sincere and deep. month of June, 1894. Of the 252

cases, 100 were in Ulster, 83 in Lein-PROFESSOR LAURIE administers s ster, 50 in Connaught, and 19 in Munsevere rebuke to the educationalists ster. From this it appears that of all who are advocates of the scientific the Provinces, Ulster is the one which method : "Handwork, in so far as it inwill benefit most by a just land legiscludes drawing, and, in the case of lation, yet it is the only Province in girls, needlework and cooking, all which there is any considerable educationalists, I presume, advocate in opposition to Home Rule and reform the primary school ; nor less would in the land tenure.

they gladly see carpenter's sheds and gymnasiums as places devoted to stren-FROM the wide divergence of the inferences drawn by such experts as Mr. uous idleness. But when we are asked McPherson, editor of the Star, and to give to carpentering a certain por-Mr. Dana, editor of the New York tion of the time now devoted to geo-Sun, regarding President Cleveland's graphy, history, reading, and so forth, Hawaiian message, Professor Wolfe of we object. Those who believe that the Gettysburg draws an inference redistinction between man and monkey does not depend on the development of garding the difficulty under which sothe thumb, are driven to protest in the called higher critics are laboring when name of the distinctively human in they profess to tell so accurately by man. Can we be expected even to re- means of alleged differences of style, strain our laughter when we see it which parts of the Pentateuch were written by Moses, and which by stated by a hand enthusiast in Amersome one else whom he may or ica that one hour of carpentering will may not have commissioned to write two do more for a boy's intellect than three for him. These commentators also hours of Sophocles ? If the spirit of man can be educated through his fing- profess to be able to tell which of the ers, it is a pity that Plato and Shake- Psalms of David were really David's speare ever wrote. The thumb educa- work, which parts of the book of were plentiful, and ranged over the turn.

we are not. MISSION AT DERRICKVILLE.

present at that meeting. The last evening the Fathers took tea with a Methodist deacon, accepting one of We are "boarding around" here. many invitations. It was Friday, and The pastor resides eight miles east of the meal was a fine specimen of a Cath us, visiting this little congregation olic Friday supper. Take Yellow Hammer, all in all, it is a most promtwice a month ; and so my companion and I are the guests of families happy ising field.

### THE UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

One of the popular names given to General Grant in the civil war was "Unconditional Sarrender." The common sense of the people saw that all reconciliation with the South must ultimately rest upon the principle ex This is also the pressed by the words. only solution of the problem of the unification of Christendom; and all sects separated from the unity of the Church are only deluding themselves if they think of union on any other basis than unconditional surrender to Rome.

Even if the Church should permit the retention of certain peculiarities of a disciplinary nature, the principle of unconditional surrender must admitted and maintained. Divergence in discipline is at best only a toleration, and the mind of the Church has always been to have unity in liturgy as in doctrine. The law of public worship rests upon a dogmatic principle.

It is amusing to read the speculations of Protestant religious journals on the assumed concessions which Rome will make to give people a chance to save their soul in the one true Church. The sooner our separ-

true Church. The sooner our separ-ated brethren dismiss such notions the better. It is simply cruel to leave them under the idea that the Anglican Of the Church Catholic : that its minis-try is valid, and that only trifling disciplinary questions differentiate it from the Røman Catholic Church. If any man could have proved the "branch theory" or the "middle way" **95 PER CENT.** Of all discuss arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is com-posed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pair form the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by un-healthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs : for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derange-ments generally, this great remedy has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future. H. U.WARNER & CO. rickville, the transient nature of the population, the small number of Catholics, prevented our making a superlative success. But the leading men and women, including Protestant min

" branch theory" or the "middle way" it was Cardinal Newman. In his

that it was the most interesting concert of the season. The children, dressed with ex-quisite taste, exhibited a grace in their de-portment that was evidence of careful train-ing, and a musical talent and culture that could scarcely have been expected. The idea of the pupils giving the concert was suggested by some who had attended a recital at the couvent, and who thought that the programme should be reproduced in a public hall. The idea was carried out with a success far surpassing expectation. Till the concert, few, if any, suspected that there was in our midst so much musical talent and culture.

culture. The Sisters are to be congratulated on the progress made by their pupils, musically and otherwise.



Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin swithin; its manifestations without. Hence o care the disease the cause must be removed, nd in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Varner's SAFE Cure is established on just this rinciple. It realizes that principle.

95 PER CENT.

Lonion, Rochester, Frankfort, Foronto, Paris

this region ; and then the shabby stage, adorned with two stalwart mis sionaries, one lean and tall and the other tall and not lean, and he has our

Two nights we failed to secure more than a half-measure of hearers, the weather being very stormy. But the rest of the time we "drew" well. Father Muchlenbeck certainly did make a deep impression, especially on the subject of intemperance and on that of confession-a convincing speaker, with the vigor of an earnest nature. There is an eccentric character here

who is called the Comeouter, and who rails at our churches, condemning the waste of money in building and sup porting them. He was a regular attendant at the lectures and said that those men talked sensibly, and that he is going to have his children sent to a Catholic school and brought up in that religion, etc., etc. The newness of all things in Der-

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### THE CATHOLIC CHAMPION.

6

The paper with the above name, edited by Rev. Arthur Ritchie, pasto of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint Ignatius, in this city, and published by the Guild of Saint Ignatius, is a somewhat remarkable sheet. The very title of the paper is a bold declar-ation of the theological status of the reverend editor. In one word and in popular language, he is a High Church, Ritualistic, Anglo Catholic clergyman of the most advanced type. He is pretty thoroughly versed in Cath olic teaching and practice, and it must be acknowledged that he wields an able and vigorous pen. He, of course, has a hard row to hoe. He has three dangerous foes to contend against, viz., Protestantism in general; the "Roman Obedience," and his own brethren of the Low and Broad Church persuasions.

Upon the whole, we believe, "Father" Ritchie, as they call him, is deing a good work. We, of course, sympathize with him in his opposition te Protestantism, and Low Churchism. fundamentals of the faith and find no He is to be commended also for his end, in wandering mazes lost.-N. Y. bold and manly advocacy of Catholic Catholic Review. doctrine and practice. In that respect there is nothing namby pamby about him. He boldly and persistently ad-vocates the Real Presence of our Lord

in the Blessed Sacrament of the altar transubstantiation ; auricular confes-sion with priestly absolution ; prayer to the saints ; devotion to the Blesse Virgin Mary; Purgatory, with prayers for the dead, and he advocates and practices what he calls saying Mass and reserving the Blessed Sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. He also uses lights on the altar, in conse, holy water, and crucifixes.

All this has been a terribly uphill work. The number of the *Champion* before us gives a little sketch of its progress for the last thirty years in connection with the consecration of the new church of Saint Mary the Virgin, which is equally notorious for its High Church "Catholic" proclivities with Saint Ignatius. Our esteemed

contemporary remarks : "The Catholic movement in New York has not had the brilliantly successful career, in the world's sense, many hoped for it in the earlier days of its existence. When Saint Alban's began, some thirty years ago, there were high expectations and there was good promise of greater things. Every-thing was so well done then, and the spiritual life of the parish seemed se genuine. But disaster came in God's own mysterious way and Saint Alban's disappeared. For a short space Saint Sacrament's mission with Father Brad ley's inspiring preaching and characteristic organ-playing was a triumph of Catholic enthusiasm. But presently Bradley went to Rome and Saint Sacrament's was no more. At Christ Church Doctor Ewer made a gallant fight and put the enemy to flight, horse, foot and dragoons, and when the money power was brought to bear to get rid of him, with splendid heroism that marty spirit went forth to found Saint Ig natius.

He then goes on to speak more fully of the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin which is about to possess a "stately and impressive editice, of grand proportions," in which the services accord ing to the Ritualistic pattern can be more thoroughly and correctly carried We are told that there will be out. "the Blessed Sacrament constantly re served, the many confessionals, the Water, the Stations of the Cross, and the reverend editor throws ou mysterious intimations of a "something else for which many Catholic will be glad which need not here be mentioned." The uninitiated are, of of England at that course, left in the dark and to mere conjection as to what this most desir able "something else "may be. Judg ing from intimations heretofore thrown out in the columns of the Champion we venture the guess that the new church will have a niche over th tabernacle for the placing of the Blessed Sacrament during public ex-position at which the "Catholics" of the congregation will be allowed to be present and freely pay their adorations and their devotions to it. The people are hardly yet prepared for this bold step but we doubt not it will, in due time, be taken. Now, though we may be disposed t look upon all this as sham and mere imitation, and though we may wonder how our Protestant friends can thus coolly and deliberately go back on the "glorious Reformation," without being conscious of their inconsistency, yet, we may well take courage from these indications of progress in a Catholic direction. These earnest leaders are really doing our work for us and, perhaps, in a more effective way, than we could do it ourselves in this special field. It is a curious fact that the people will swallow almost any Catho-lic doctrine, however really "Popish," if declared by one of these imitation "Fathers" when it would stick in their crop if preached by a real Catholic he had not been such an incomparable priest. Prejudice has so much to do fool, and, in the second, were it not for with the formation of opinion and the acceptance of the truth. Our Ritualistic friends are really preparing the ground for a great harvest of souls for Holy Church. The present generation may not, except in occasional instances of special grace. be led to realize that they are engaged or one of the Vicars Capitular, was Dr. in the hopeless attempt to draw water Talbot, and in that year he was from dry fountains, but the time will brought up and placed on his trial for candid among them will get tired of the confusion of tongues—the contra-1769, scarcely more than a century dictory teaching and practice in their ago. the everlasting contest between contrasted the spirit of those times with the various wings of the denomination the spirit that existed now ! Again

in high places until it attained its full self-though each leader is infallible in his sphere — more infallible, in fact than the Pope himself—and they will ask with all the earnestness of their volume on the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, could they wonder at the ignorance, the deep seated prejudice, nay, the bitter fea souls for some central, reliable authority to determine what shall and what ings that remained still in the minds and at the bottom of the hearts of many of their fellow-country-men, and this more especially when shall not be believed-some tribunals of final resort to end conflict and dispute, and establish the peace of God they knew that there were volumes of drivel wherein all this filth was colin the hearts of men.

When that time arrives the work of conversion will be very much simpli-The seekers after the truth and the true Church will find that they are already Catholics at heart and that there is only one direction in which to look for the solution of their difficul ties. The evidence that the Chair of Peter is the centre of unity, to be separated from which is to be separated from the true Church, and so overwhelming that all that is necessary to be convinced of the fact is to have a willing mind. It stands to reason, there must be a head and centre of unity. There must be a tribunal of final resort to end disputes, or men will be eternally contending about even the

THE RESTORED ENGLISH CATH-OLIC HIERARCHY.

The Church Reunion Movement in England.

At a great meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, of Manchester, Eng., on the evening of January 8, the Right Rev. Dr. Bilsborrow, Bishop of Salford, presided. After the reading of an able paper by Mr. J. B Milburn, on "The Restoration of the Hierarchy and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," Dr. Bils borrow made an interesting address, touching the same subject, and the growth of Anglican sentiment in favor

of reunion with Rome. He said the old Catholic hierarchy, which began in this country with St. Augustine in 597, expired with Bishop Watson in 1554, and it might be a matter of surprise to them to hear that as soon as that prelate died, petition after petition went up to Rome for the restoration of the hierarchy, and the poor people of this country were yearn ing, year after year, century after century, for their hierarchy until 1850. when it was again established. Was Rome so deaf to the pleadings of her children as that fact would seem to imply? No : such was not the case upon his But there was another power at work . There was another party in England that was busy making talse representa tions to the Holy See, and it was that party which, by its misrepresentations delayed year after year for more than two centuries the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in this land. Dr Bilsborrow proceeded to say that he was glad that Mr. Milburn did not allude to the existence of this party He had shown his great abilty that evening quite as much by the omission of unpleasant facts as by the insertion of the interesting particulars which he had related. He was, especially in the early portion of the paper, skating on very thin ice, and he displayed his skill in doing so successfully without falling through. The sad state of religion in England in those days might be imagined from the fact that after Bishop Watson's death in 1584 there was not a Catholi Bishop in the country, no holy oils consecrated for the dying, or for ad ministering the sacrament of confir mation, or the ordination of priests, during the whole of that time. I should be remembered, too, that the heel of persecution was pressing with intolerable force upon the Catholics

ment, a good movement, which should have the benefit of their prayers. period, and they Lincoln's Tender Heart. were thus deprived of the strengthen ing powers of the sacrament of con-The martyr President's tender heart THE SUBJECT.

ne Important Points in Cardinal Newman's Presentation of the Sub Ject.

It was once our good fortune, or rather our valued privilege, in golden by-gone days to assist at the spiritual conferences of a venerable prelate-

### "An old man, Gray, and white, and dove-like "-

lected, to be repeated and put into the whose profound erudition, praise be to hands of the people through the God ! was only surpassed by his singu columns of the newspapers at the prelar self-abnegation and sanctity. sent day. They had no need to be surprised if this moral offal was dropped were a chosen few who were admitted to these holy reunions, and still in our upon them from time to time. He had mind's eye we seem to see that gentle had some sweet letters during the past gifted teacher. The spare figure few weeks from so called Churchmen robed in its purple soutane, the who wondered how a minister of the pectoral cross glittering on the dark Gospel could talk such rubbish as he did. violet cloth like a star on the pansy-hued robe of the midnight heaven, the They were anonymous of course. One of them asked what college bore the head with its crown of silvery hair discredit of educating him. But while drooping a little, as is the custom of he had these experiences he had others the Celts and Romans, and the slender They of a more consoling nature. They would be glad to hear that the lectures hand, lifted to emphasize a brillian passage, almost transparent in its fleshless delicacy. It had been the he had recently delivered at the Cathedral, and which they might imagine duty and happiness of our venerable could scarcely have got to Protestant ears, had been found deeply interest riend to assist at the last Vatican Council, and so it came to pass that one of the favorite themes of his con ng, and had created quite a spirit of interest and even of enthusiasm in a erences was the dogma of the Papa class of men one would hardly think nfallibility then and there defined. would read them at all. He might tell So original and striking, in fact, were them that there had been a great some of his points in the presentation demand amongst Anglican clergymen of the subje ect that we think it advisfor the copies of the Catholic Times in able to crystallize the most valuable of which the fine reports of the lectures were published, and his Lordship had them in this little paper. Visiting in the south of England (the

letter that morning assuring him that year of the Council), our dear old prelthe interest manifested in that poor ate encountered at the house of a noble effort of his was going on with undim lady a guest who claimed to possess a chef d'oeuvre of mechanism — an ininished vigor even now. On the previous Thursday he had had a letter genius contrivance for the protection from an Anglican clergyman, in Lonof his treasures, which defied all the don above all places, informing him devices of those audacious ones who that he had been engaged for many night be tempted "to break through months with great labor and great and steal." This was a burglar-proo patience writing a life of St. Columba, safe, having a dozen locks. each fitted in the hope of proving the continuity with its particular key. One of the twelve, however, was a master key, theory in a most indisputable form, but he said that some of the quotations which could open all the other locks as which he (his Lordship) happened to well as its own : but none of the other give, illustrative of what was the faith eleven keys could open its especial in this country in pre Reformation lock. Now, curious to relate, in the imes, had so knocked him off his legs original Sanscrit or Syriac the word that he had given up St. Columba al-"key," as specified in the text St. Matt. xvi., 19, wherein our Lord gives together. He (the writer) said he had come now to the conclusion that Pro to St. Peter the unqualified power to testant writers for three centuries had bind and loose-the Sanscrit or Syriad manipulated English history to their word "key," "I give thee the keys of own tastes, and that they had been the kingdom of heaven," etc. - mean misleading the English public. He congratulated his Lordship precisely such a master key as that in dicated above ; thus showing clearly the primacy of St. Peter ; inasmuch a lectures, and prayed that the magnificent efforts which the he, the Vicar of Christ, exercises juris Bishop of Rome is making to re-unite

diction not only over his own lock, but over all the other locks -i. e., over Christendom, might be blessed with the greatest success. He felt himself all the other apostles. Here, then, we have admirably symbolized the im a wanderer upon the earth. He had broken away from his own anchors. pregnable and indestructible safe o and did not know where he was float the Church for the preservation of Christ's treasures; and even as the locks ing to, but he was perfectly miserable. No doubt there were many other cases of the English gentleman's safe were which would show with equal force that the Catholic press, Cathdescribed as specifically named or let tered, so do we find upon the celestia locks of our imperishable safe the "A" olic literature, and Catholic ser-mons could do more for the promotion of St. Andrew, the "B" of St. Bar tholome, the "C" of Chananeus (or of the faith, and in many places these might do the work with with the other Simon), the "D" of Didy God's grace to bring people back to the truth. There was no doubt mus, who was St. Thomas ; and so or

to the end of the apostolic twelve.

It has been remarked, with a sort of grave humor, by a good natured theologian that the Gallican opposition present time than there has been for the last three centuries, and that these reports which they heard from time to to the dogma of Papal infallibility must have been based upon the legend clergy going to Rome on the question that the martyred Dionysius, the patron saint of France, walked a con iderable distance after bis decapita tion, carrying his head under his arm brighter in the sight of God than any But as it is not an article of faith that St. Denis, in days of yore, walked a single step without his holv head.

neither is it an article of faith that the Church of God has ever existed or can exist without a visible head. The Greeks declared that he who acknowl edges the supremacy of the Roman Pon-

exquisite still.' Philo !" "Feed My

lamb "And He saith to him the third time : Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me ?" Phileis me ? This time (O condescension of the divinely sensitive Heart of Jesus !)-this time it is not "Agapas me?"-but higher, tenderer, more passionate still - " Phileis me? -" Lovest thou Me?"

And when the sweet, exquisitely fervent Philo! bursts forth for the third and last time from the glowing lips of St. Peter, then and there the iudelible seal is stamped upon the speaker's spiritual supremacy, and the Lord Jesus completes and confirms His divine commission to the prince of His

apostles by these emphatic words "Feed My sheep." Like a milestone in the Campagna. ointing the road to Rome and the Vatican, yet going not hither itself, let us fancy we see the unconscious Whately (even Caiphas could prophesy), pointing out to his pupil these irrefragable proofs of St. Peter's primacy-of the Roman See's supre-Let us study the effect of his nacy. words upon the young eaglet at his side-later, to be lured from his free, untrammeled eyre into the secluded dovecote of St. Philip's Oratory ; later still, to wear the scarlet je biretta of the Roman Cardinalate. How the fearless, acute intelligence, spreading its untried pinions, springs forth into the glorious sunshine truth and darts unerringly upon its

prey. 'Agapas me?"-" Philo !" " Diligis me ?"-" Amo ?" "Lovest thou Me more than these?

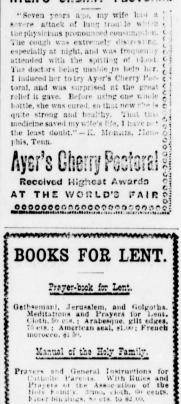
"Yea, Lord-philo! amo! Not with the agapo, not with the diligo of a lower, lesser love ; but philo, amo, my God and my all ! to me, Thine own chosen Cephas, Thy Rock, Thy Vicar, to me and to my undying successor, the Bishop of Rome, let it be given now and through all the ages of Thine eternity, to cry out philo ! amo ! my Master, my Redeemer ! More than all the rest, philo ! amo ! "Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee !' The milestone had done its work. John Henry Newman had turned his face toward the Eternal City, after many days, to sit down in the shadow of St. Peter's chair, a loval, devoted son of Rome, the beautiful Rome, the ever-ancient, yet ever new. - Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Cardinal Manning on Children.

I have sometimes thought when looking on a church full of children, there is nothing more beautiful in the sight of God. A beautiful garden full of roses, lilies and lovely flowers, is sweet and beautiful to the eye. The hand of man guards and watches over it so that no harm can enter. Some times a storm of wind or hail breaks the lilies, destroys the roses, and makes ruin where before all was sweet and orderly. The wicked and malicious man comes in to wreck and ruin his neighbor's garden and when he sees this, everybody is touched to the heart Everything lovely and sweet, trampled down and wrecked, makes one grieved ; but in the sight of God, not the most beautiful garden fashioned by the hand of man, not even Paradise, he garden of Eden in all its glory and peauty of flowers and fruit, was so bright and glorious as are the souls of little children in whom the Holy Ghost dwells. Such a scene is sweeter and

garden man ever formed.

Fagged Out,--None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the suffer-ers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure-one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pils will do wonders in catoring hash and strength. Maxdade The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods im-ported or manufactured in the United States.



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on at the time when they more required a special gift of the Holy Ghost to make them steadfast in the profession of their faith. There was also one other point which might be made a little clearer. The three Arch priests, Vicar-Apostolic, who were ap pointed in this country after the death of the old Catholic hierarchy were not Bishops, but merely priests, Vicars-Apostolic. The names of the first were Blackwell, Birkhead and Allison. They were priests only, and had no episcopal authority. They therefore had not that power to unite the Catho

lic body in England together that an episcopate would have had. It was not until some time afterwards that a Bishop, dependent upon the Holy See. was appointed. After the decease of the old hierarchy, of course the Pope, as Head of the Church, became the immediate Bishop of the whole of England, and it had no other ; so that the ordinary life and authority of the Church, the hierarchy, lapsed, and how the Church survived was almost a miracle of God's grace. His Lordship thought that, ordinarily speaking, they would have had a hierarchy established much earlier, at the time of the conversion of King James II., if the unwise guidance of others, and especially of one whom he trusted. It

was on that account that his conversion did the country so little good. But it was a joyous thing to contrast their present times to what they had been. In the year 1769, the Vicar Capitular.

Was it not wonderful when they

clearly visible in the following pathetic narrative : One day in May, 1863, while the great war was raging in America between the North and South, President Lincoln paid a visit o one of the military hospitals. He had spoken many cheering words of sympathy to the wounded as he proceeded through the various wards, and ow he was at the bedside of a Vermont boy of about sixteen years of age, who lay there mortally wounded.

that there was a greater feeling of

unrest in the Anglican mind at the

ime of disputations of the Anglican

of Anglican orders were not merely

vain, foolish reports of the newspapers

but a faint expression of feelings that

were strengthening and growing in

many parts, and of a quickening move

Taking the boy's thin white hand in his own, the President said in a tender tone : tender tone : "Well, my good boy, what can I do for you?" The little fellow looked up into the Presi dent's face and asked: "Won't you write to my mother for me?" "That will," answered Mr. Lincoln; and calling for a pen, ink and paper, he seated himself by the side of the bed and wrote from the boy's dictation. It was a long letter, but the President betrayed no signs of weariness. When it was finished he rose. "I will post this as soon as I get back to my office

Now, is there anything else I can do for you?" The boy looked appeal-ingly to the President, "Won't you stay with me?" he asked. "I do so want to hold your hand." The kindhearted President at once perceived the boy's meaning. The appeal was too strong for him to resist, so he sat down by his side and took hold of his hand. For two hours the President sat there patiently, as though he had been the boy's father. When the end came he bent over and folded the thin hands over his breast. As he did he burst into tears, and when soon after ward he left the hospital they were

still streaming down his cheeks.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commence--the High Church; the Low Church; when that outburst of passion broke ment. Therefore, it is advisable to "Not agapo, you see," reiterates the Broad Church, and even the differences among the Ritualistic wing it- centuries, which was fanned by people always at hand to meet an emergency. Whately to Newman, "but philo-'I love Thee!' always 'something more

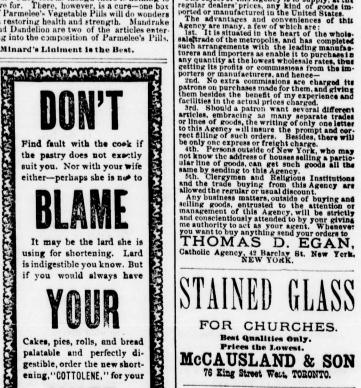
tiff is logically bound to admit the infallibility of the Pope. Again, the strength of the superstructure depends upon the strength of the foundation ergo, no superstructure can stronger than the weakest part of the foundation. No chain can be stronger than its weakest link; ergo as all Roman Catholics believe in the infalli bility of the Church, the body, they cannot logically deny the infallibility of its head, the Pope.

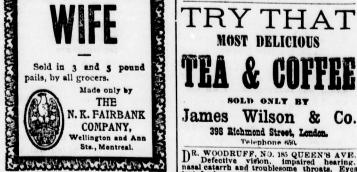
When the late Dr. Whately (afterwards Protestant Archbishop of Dub lin) was tutor at Oxford to the young Protestant, John Henry Newman, he one day threw open before his pupil's eye the final chap ter of the Gospel according to St. John It was in the original Greek (and, alas said the Bishop, how much do we not lose by its translation into English) Whately laid his finger upon the fitteenth verse, beginning, "When, therefore, they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter: Simon, son of John, ovest thou Me more than these ?'

Whately's finger is still resting upon the passage, "Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these?"-Agapas me?-and now it runs rapidly along the printed line, indicating to young Newman with nervous emphasis St. Peter's answer : "Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." "Philo-I love Thee."

"Not agapo, but philo," interpolates Whately to his pupil; "not agapo, which is the corresponding verb to the one made use of by Christ, but philo, which expresses a far higher and tenderer love!" "Feed My lambs." "And He saith to him again: Simon: son of John, lovest thou Me more than these?" Once more, "Lovest thou Me?" Agapas me? And once more the answer gushes forth from the ardent heart of St. Peter, "Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee!" Philo!

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### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

PREPARING FOR LENT. "Thy faith hath made thee whole." (Luke

Which of us, dear brethren, has such perfect spiritual health that he does not need to call upon Christ, our all-merciful physician? We are all crippled, blind and sick. The great remedy by which we must be healed is faith. We see how the blind man in to day's gospel was made whole by faith. In another place we read of the woman with an issue of blood made well by faith. And in many other parts of Scripture faith is put down as

our great healing remedy. Thank God ! we have received the great blessing of the Catholic faith. But is our faith what it ought to be? Is it a living faith? If we have a liv-ing faith it will show itself by our deeds. Let us examine ourselves to day as to our intentions for the coming Lent. How much practical faith shall we find in ourselves? "Faith without good works is dead." How can we ex pect that such faith will make us whole? Are you dreading the ap proach of this season of penance ? Are you calculating the easiest terms upon which you can get through it? Do you look upon it as an evil time, which must be borne with, but out of which you expect to get nothing but discomfort ?

If you look upon Lent in this spirit, you are no true follower of Christ and the Cross — your faith is not a living taith. And a dead faith is worse than useless, for such a faith can abide only in the lukewarm, of whom the Holy Ghost speaks thus : "Would thou wert cold or hot. But because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will begin to vomit thee out of my mouth." Beware lest your present lack of the Christian spirit of penance be the beginning of your casting forth !

But do not misunderstand and think that we must relish this coming season of penance, in our lower natures, just as a hungry man relishes his dinner. That is not the kind of relish we are bound to have. Although we may have an involuntary horror of penance, if we, nevertheless, appreciate our need of mortification, and are determined to make the most of this opportunity, all the more because we instinctively dread it, we show that God has at least a large part of our hearts. He wants the whole of them, saying: "My son, give Me thy heart." But if we keep a part for our miserable selves, in His mercy, though grieved, He will not condemn us.

determination to try, he may well tremble at his condition. If he thinks he can safely put off his repentance to his death bed, he deceives himself. The odds against such a man's being saved are tremendous. Does it not stand to reason that an ordinary man who has spent his life in sin cannot, unless by a miracle of grace, accom-plish in a short hour, or perhaps less time, what it has taken good men a lifetime to do? The dying sinner may persuade the priest that he has re-pented, but is it not because he has deeeived himself in his fear of death? If we could test his repentance by offering him ten years more of life, would he persevere in his good intentions? If he has resolved not to sin any more for the sole reason that he has no chance left him for doing so, his repentance is a sham, and all the absolutions of all the priests that have ever

(CONCLUDED.) After another absence of some months, I visited her again, and at once noticed a change in her counten-ance. Not that she looked happy, or even less wistful and crushed and careworn than usual, but still there was that in her manner which gave

the idea that she had once more some-

thing to live for ; and this proved to be the case. After I had been with her a few minutes, she pulled a letter out of her pocket-a letter from India. It was from her eldest daughter, the soldier's wife. She said there was news in it. After being married eight years without having children, this daughter was now about to be confined, and both her husband and her self, she said, were overjoyed at the thought of it. "To think of her hav-ing a child, and for me to be a grand mother !" The poor woman repeated mother !" The poor woman repeated these words with something almost like a smile. It seemed like a gleam of light piercing for the first time through the darkness of her grief. Her whole heart fastened with intense feeling on the hope of seeing one day this expected child. And in due time

another letter came, which announced

the birth of a little girl, "the most lovely babe," the father wrote, "that ever eyes had beheld." From that day I had only to speak of the Indian baby, as we called it, and a real smile light and the ghome of the set form lightened the gloom of the sad face, as a gleam of sunshine brightens a rugged landscape. Each letter-and for two years they came at no very distant intervals-told wonders of the little child born far away on the banks of the Ganges; of its first taking notice, its laughing and crowing, its first teeth, its first steps, its first words. Never did a baby appear to be more worshipped by its parents. One day was greeted with the tidings that there

was something for me to see-that I should never guess what it was. There was an eager, touching reliance on my sympathy which affected me, and I must confess that I took a real life. interest in the little child I had so often talked of with my poor friend. I can see her before me now untying the tiny parcel of silver paper which contained her treasure. There are few hearts that have not known what creature. It was so glossy, so smooth, so bright. We felt as we looked at it that the eyes and the little mouth mus

But if any one has not at least a match it ; that the little hands and feet must be in keeping with it. Oh ! how the riven heart, with its unhealed wounds, clung to that vision, and what depths of tenderness were revealed in the few words uttered that day. And when, shortly afterwards, the news arrived that the regiment was ordered home : that on its arrival in England leave might no doubt be had for some weeks, so that the soldier and his wife and their little child would be able to visit her native place, and mother would then see what a beauty baby it was, it seemed as if the poor cottage looked bright for once, and the careworn face also. They hoped to arrive in October. It was about midsummer then. By October the weather would be getting cold. The Indian baby would feel it very much. She would want a lot of things to keep her warm. So flannel and pieces of stuff were purchased, and wool wherewith to knit socks for its little feet and legs. Never was pres ent more thankfully received, and after her hard day's work the poor woman made her grandchild's clothes, and counted the days, and was glad to see them shortening. Have a living faith which will show Again, after another absence, visited the cottage. The transient sunshine had vanished; no smile greeted me this time. I almost felt before she spoke the cold chill of disappointment which had fallen on that poor heart. I looked an enquiry, and she told me the last news. Just as the regiment was about to sail for England, it had been ordered to New Zea land, where war had broken out. There had only been time enough to write a few lines before its departure. I said, "Let us hope," but I did not feel any. Hope deferred it was Hope against hope-hope of hearing, and not hearing, save that the news-papers spoke of the sufferings of the troops in New Zealand, and of much bloody fighting with the natives. Time went on; more than a year elapsed, and no tidings came to put an end to this terrible uncertainty. Enquires were made at the War Office. There was no return of the soldier's death ; that was all that could another blow at the story, which he characterizes as a vulgar fable in-vented in the Middle Ages. Never, he be learnt. At last-that at last which. though it seems as if it would never come, does end by coming—a letter arrived. It was in his handwriting. He was alive, then. Yes, he lived to tell a sorrowful tale. He had been ordered into the interior of the coun try, and marched against the enemy eaving behind him his wife and child When he returned, several months afterwards, both were dead. He feared, from what he heard, that they had suffered much in many ways. He was shown the place where they were buried. There was an end of hope and of fear. The long suspense was over. The double blow had and one that will sell well." There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the skill of the skill of the their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. vote. fallen. The last possibility of earthly

# CATHOLIC RECORD.

EARTH WITHOUT HEAVEN. A REMINISCENCE. A

what he used to be." "Did he show you," I asked, "any kindness during his sickness?" "Yes, he did," was the reply. "He spoke quite kind one day. I had cooked some potatoes for him, and he said as how he could not eat; but 'Wife,' says he, 'you should eat them yourself

I said nothing, but thought this poor long-suffering soul had done what many a woman has done before her, and will continue to do to the end of time-

She had poured her heart's rich treasures

forth, And been unrepaid for their priceless worth." After awhile her son in-law did come home, and was very good to her. He obtained his discharge, and she went to live with him in a cottage not far from her old abode. Even those who may have known the original of this sketch would perhaps hardly recognize it and yet I believe it is a true picture, and one which I often revert to as an example of what this life would be without the Hope of Heaven."

### NOTES ON "THE IMITATION."

It is popularly thought that not to have sinned is to be without sin. We might imagine a sort of happy valley in which a person is enclosed, all re-mains of sin being cut off. But there remains the stock of passions, tenden cies, inclinations—all the capabilities, in short, for sinning. Mary Lamb said shrewdly enough of Queen Carosaid shrewdry enough of Queen Caro-line, wife of George IV., when it was urged that the case against her had not been made out: "I do not think any better of her for that." Meaning that her character was vicious; the possible guilt made little difference. Part of the discipline of life is to en feeble or wholly suppress these earthly dispositions; otherwise we would take our whole stock with us into the next

Our author is very fine and reason able on this subject of temptation, which he holds to be a grand test. Without encountering occasions of the candidate, receives his oath of alle-the candidate, receives his oath of alle-giance and gives him the kiss of friend-ship. The golden chair, called holy chair, is shown to initiated visitors and can And, better still: "We know not what we can do, but temptation discovereth no one, except Baal-Zebub, can sit on Hence those given to emotional piety may prove to be wretchedly weak when the time of trial comes. As he says: "Nor is it much if a man be devout and fervent when he feels no trouble ; but if in time of adversity he suffereth patiently, then will there be hopes of greater profit." He notices sagaciously enough how some are overset, not by great attacks, but by "daily little ones: that thus humbled, they may never presume upon themselves in great trials." All which is most wise. "The measure of each man's virtue is seen in occasions of adversity." As he

DR. BATAILLE. The Devil in the 19th Century.

In the chief room of the Palladists at e Masonic Temple of Charleston sev eral great curiosities or relics are pre served that deserve special attention. One of these is the Golden Chair. For merly this was a massive oak armthe state of the second st chair : When General Pike was perfecting his new reformed rite of the Palladium in 1870, and came to write the ritual of the elected magician (Brd and highest degree), the pen broke in

his fingers once, again and again. He called up a spirit to find out the reason. The spirit told him : "Go to Charleston." Thither he went at once to consult Dr. G. Mackay, who had pre-pared a room to hold the first meeting of that new degree. The two went to this room alone, knelt down in prayer to Lucifer that he might enlighten him why or by whom he was prevented from composing the ritual.

Rising from their prayer they were stupefied to see the oak armchair changed into solid gold. On the chair they found a volume in morocco binding and steel corners. On the outside of the cover was the shining signature of Baal-Zebub in Palladist hierogly phics. Opening the volume they saw that it was the ritual, composed and brought by Lucifer, which Pike had tried in vain to write. Still more wonders. For the next day Pike and Mac key called five of their fellow-Palladists together to read the new hell-born rit ual and institute the first Perfect Tri angle according to it. At the meeting Pike was to preside and took his seat on he miraculous, golden chair, but was mmediately thrown out of it as if by ome strong, mysterious power. Each ne of the other six in turn attempted o sit on the chair and all were similarly hrown off. Who then was to preside Suddenly the hall became brilliant with ight and, behold, Baal-Zebub himself in the chair visible to all who were pre ent. The devil came personally to

initiate the faithful to this important degree and he still appears for the same purpose whenever anyone is admitted to this degree. He himself examines the candidate, receives his oath of alle

is shown to initiated visitors and can we can do, but temptation discoverein what we are." A fine form of phrase. Of course we should fly, as the gospel says, when we are weak; but we should not be weak — in essentials, at least. "In temptations and tribula-tions it is proved what progress a man because the progress a man becau tions it is proved what progress a man has made; and therein also there is greater merit, and virtue is made more manifest." No theory will teach swimming: we must go into the water. Harve these given to end the water. Harve these given to end the water. up to the ceiling and falling on the floor broke his leg. Now it is customary among Palladists to say of lame members that they must have tried to sit in the golden chair in silk panta-

loons. Another important relic in the Charleston temple is preserved in the Sanctum Regnum or Palladise Holy of Holies. This is the original Baphomet or statue of Lucifer said to have been used by the Knights Templars before losely and witnessed the strange their suppression in 1812. The globe on which the goat is sitting is hollow and contains the "sacred books" of the phenomenon of the fire as well as Mackey's swoon and the answering of the skull. He claims that the skull is Palladium. Before this idol the Supreme Grand College of the Pallaby no means that of a European, but could not discover any trick about its dium assembles once a week, and here Lucifer, their good god, regularly ap strange performances. Palladists believe that after the death pears to them, it is said, in the form of Mackey the soul of Molay entered of a beautiful man of about thirty another man's body and they are dili years and instructs them briefly and gently searching this new "Molay' all over the world. What gross super clearly what they are to do, encouraging them and assuring them of the stition ! And these are the men who final success of his cause. These visits are short, never over thirty three These accuse and persecute the Church on account of her superstitions — men whose watchword is "Liberty," and minutes, often shorter ; and frequently Lucifer disappears breaking off sud-"Enlightenment," but who denly in the middle of a sentence or a slaves of their devilish hatred of God and word-thus indicating that he is sub His Church, who spread their nefarious ject to a higher power. doctrines and practices in the dark. J. B. Molay's skull is another of the and exercise a tyranny over their fol great relics at Charleston. Here is lowers more severe and galling than briefly what Palladists believe and say has ever been experienced in the hisabout it : When Molay, the last Grand Master of the Knights Templars, was tory of mankind burned to death, some of his friends saved his skull from the fire and Not Crude Material. Not Urude Material. Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system, hence it is given without disturbing the stomach. carried it, with the original idol Baphomet to Scotland, where it was religiously kept until Isaac Long, a cabalistic Jew, brought it to Charleston in 1801. Here he established the Su-Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism. preme Council of Scottish Freemasons. Dr. Gallatin Mackey, a very promi-nent Freemason, was born at Charles-ton, on March 11, 1808. On his second For 20 Vears the formula for making Scott's birthday he began to pronounce coninually the word Mura. On his 12th Emulsion has been endorsed by birthday he fell into a rigid, death like physicians of the whole world. No woon, which lasted an hour, and this ecret about it. This is one of its happened thereafter on each successive pirthday to the end of his life in 1881. strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is Having become a prominent Freemason in the vital strength it gives. he told General Pike about this occur-

rence in 1848. Pike consulted one of

his familiar spirits, and obtained the

answer that Mackey was predestined

for great things, because he had Molay's

ious Mura, pronounced by little

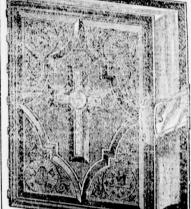
Mackey, was the name of Murat, the

restorer and first Grand Master of

soul.

Pike also found that the myster-





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Address THOMAG COLL tions that Pike asked it. After an hour Mackey came to, the fire in the skull ceased, and no more questions e were answered. This performance was annually gone through with on te the same date as long as Mackey lived. to In closing the first of these meetings a. in 1840 Pike said: "Brothers and sisters, let us not forget our oath to the destroyed Royalty we must extermin-to of ate the Church; we are the avengers of the Palladium. True justice the palla p

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lived cannot save his soul. "As a man lives, so shall he die." Is it not easier to repent now, while you are able, than upon your death-bed, when disease and sin have almost robbed you of reason?

of the blind man be the prayer of each of us, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy upon me." And let us not cease until Jesus answers us, "Thy faith hath made thee whole."

No Pope Joan.

Though the story has been refuted over and over again, there is still a widespread belief that there existed in the Middle Ages a female Pope. Pope Joan, as she is called, has given her name to a game of cards which is mentioned in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." The tradition with regard to the female Pope has been traced back to the eleventh century, but she is said to have lived much earlier, her pontificate having taken place in the ninth century and having lasted for more than two years. The name she is alleged to have assumed is John VII. At the last meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, in Paris, M. Muntz dealt

declares, after a careful study of the question, has a woman worn the tiara ; and, moreover, there was no interegnum at the period when the pretended John VII. governed the Church.

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He uses the word "temptation " not exactly in its popular sense of tempting, but in that of proving and trial. This analysis of the processes is one o the most acute passages in the Book. All the saints, he says, were thus proved, and "profitted" thereby. "They that could not support temptation became reprobate and fell away." "By flight alone we can not overcome." And then comes this all im-portant truth : "He that only shunneth them outwardly, and doth not pluck out their root, will profit little ; nay, temptations will the sooner re turn, and he will find himself in a worse condition." There is the whole philosophy of it. And how is it that persons are thus exposed to trial and temptation? From "inconsistancy of mind and little confidence in God."-Percy Fitzgerald in Ave Maria.

### Hew O'Connell Squelched a Bigot.

Apropos of the recent reign of reigious intolerance in public affairs, there is a story told of an episode in the parliamentary career of Daniel O'Connell

An English member named Thomas Massey, a fanatical opponent of the Church, moved in the House of Commons that the Catholic word "Mass should be discontinued as part of the word Christmas, and that the festival should thereafter be called by the more Saxon appellation of "Christ tide."

O'Connell rose to reply. He called the honorable gentleman's attention to the fact that his own name was "deplorably Popish," and suggested that o be consistent, he should henceforth eliminate from it the syllable that offended him in the word "Christmas," and substitue the Saxon "tide," thus transforming "Thomas Massey" into Thotide Tidey.

vaded Spain to destroy the terrible Inquisition. On the 11th of March, 1849, Pike and Mackey held a meeting Mr. Massey's motion never reached a with about forty other prominent Masons in Charleston before the skull

That the blood should perform its of Molay. At the usual hour Mackey fell into his swoon, and suddenly the vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but skull emitted a strong fire through the rich in life-giving elements. These eves and nose in ever-varying colors. results are best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood puriheavy groans mixed up with strange blasphemies, and answered any quesfier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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nourishes. It does more for weak Scottish Freemasonry in Naples, who on that very date, March 11, 1808, in-Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It trengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughe, Colds, Sore Throat, Bron-chitis, Weak Lunge, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists 60c. & \$1.

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### C. M. B. A.

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We are pleased to notice that Brother P. F. Boyle, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 4. has been appointed landing waiter in the custom's department. The Govern-ment has secured the services of a most efficient officer, one who will prove a valu-able addition to the civil service staff in this city. We congratulate Brother Boyle upon his appointment.

Berlin, Ont., February 12, 1965. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 12, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted : Whereas it has pleased, the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to ceal unto Himself the beloved father of Brother Rev. Anthony Waccher

The behavior viscous of Brother Rev. Anthony Waecher, Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 12, tender to Bro. Rev. Anthony Waecher, his mother and her family our sincere sym-pathy, and pray that God may enable them to bear their loss with Christianffortitude. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and published in our official napers also in the Berlin Journal and the Daily Record. ALEX VON NEUBRONN, Rec. Sec. At a regular meeting of Branch 91, Allis ton, held in their hall on Feb. 4, 1895, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Rev. Brother Gibney, seconded by Brother O'Callaghan and carried unani-mostly:

by Brother O canaginan and carries than mously: Whereas it has pleased Almighty Gol in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself our Brother Francis J. McGarrity, who was formerly a member of good standing in this branch, beit Resolved that we, the members of Branch 91, tonder to Mrs. Francis J. McGarrity and exclusion science supersthy and pray that

**91, tender to Mrs.** Francis J. McGarrity and family our sincere sympathy, and pray that **Almighty Gol**, in His infinite wisdom, may **easile** the bereaved widow and family to **bear** with Christian fortitude the irreparable ors they have sustained. And be it further **Resolved that a copy of this branch**, and one sent to Mrs. Francis J. McGarrity, and to the CATHOLLE RECORD and Catholic Re-nicter for publication. gister for publication. Patterson, New Jersey, papers pleas

H. LONGEWAY, Rec. Sec.

H. LONGEWAY, Rec. Sec. At the regular meeting of Branch 56, Hamilton, Feb. 13, 1895, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to Himself, the wife of our esteemed First Vice President, Brother James Gaff. asy, we, the members of this branch, desire to express our deepest sympathy to Brother Gafney in his sad affliction, and earnestly pray that God may give him the grace and strength to bear with his trouble; and that a copy of this resolution be given Brother Gafney, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register. P. J. CONWAY, Rec. Sec.

C. O. F.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1895. At the last regular meeting of St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, the following resolution of condolence, moved by Brother John Howorth, seconded by Brother Rich. Howorth, was

seconded by Brother Rich. Howorth, was unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward, Frank Finucan, brother of our esteemed officers, Thos, and James Finucan, be it therefore Resolved that the sympathy of this Court be tendered our Brothers and the other members of their family in their sad afflic-tion. Be it also

be tendered to the family in their sacched members of their family in their sacched tion. Be it also Resolved that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting and copies forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register for publication. JOHN J. HOWORTH, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

O'Connell Branch, No 2, Toronto.

This branch had a well attended meeting on Thurdey jiast, not only by members but by visitors. Correspondence from the Grand Branch was read and acted upon, and other branch matters discussed, the members enter-ing freely into debate. There is good reason to expect the memberships will soon be increased.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Davitt Branch, No. 11. and St. Helen's Circle, No. 2,

No.2, sre making strangements for a concert on March 18. The proceeds will be presented to to the Very Rev. Dean Caseldy for the benefit of St. Helen's church fund, the Branch and Circle being connected with the parish. W. LANE, S. T.

### ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

The annual Pontifical Requiem Mass for the repose of the late Bishop Guigues was celebrated at the Basilica on Wednesday, 13th inst. His Grace the Most Rev. Arch-bishop Duhamel was assisted by Very Rev. Vicar General Routhier as assistent priest ; Very Rev. Canon Bouillon as deacon, and Very Rev. Canon Camepau as sub-deacon of the Mass-assisted by Rev. Messrs. Routhier and Lemonde of the Seminary. A magnif-cent catafalque, surmounted by a mitre, was erected in the sanctuary; on either side were three immense candlesticks with lighted candles. Many clergymen from the city and vicinity were present in the sanctuary. L. K.

M. Murphy and R. Laframboise. The ease and grace with which they delivered them speak volume for the training given to the pupils of this favored institution. To prop-erly delineate the pleasing manner of the young tailes, one and all, their perfect cul-ture, their evidently enthusiastic conception of the part assigned to each, would take more time and space than can be given. This Grace expressed bimself delighted with all he had seen and heard. He thanked both teachers and pupils for all they had done to procure him such enjoyment, asur-ing them that the reception was for him a source of encouragement and consolation. In referring to the word 'monstony' men-tioned in one of the addresses, he said that there never was, nor could there ever be, anything monotonous in the receptions given by the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame. This was greeted by long and loud applause. He then addre that the beautiful sights and sounds of the evening would linger in his memory like sweetes music, and serve to banish care in receiling the sincere affection of the little ones of his flock.

ADDRESS TO MR. J. G. MOYLAN.

We have great pleasure in publishing the address presented to Mr. J. G. Moylan, late Inspector of Penitentiar-ies, by the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Prison, on the occasion of his super-

annuation, together with his reply as follows :

annuation, together with his reply as follows: St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, February 9, 1895. To Jas, G. Moylan, Esq. Late Inspector of Penitentiaries: Dear Sir: Having learned through the public press, that you had applied for superannuation, after long and useful service to the Dominion, we cannot let the occasion of your retirement from a position, which you filled with so much credit and ability. pass, without tendering you an assurance of the great esteem and respect which we, the full staff of officers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, entertain toward you. The numerous and arduous dutes you had to perform, for many years, as Inspector of Penitentiaries of the Dominion, have earned for you a well deserved rest. We earnestly hope that such provision has been made for your declining years as a just and fair deal ing Government is wont to make tor a meritorious and faithful public servant. But, aside from this question, we feel so friendly disposed towards you hat, we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the earnest and courteous satention you always paid to our wants, and the kindly and indugent manner in which you looked upon our shortcomings. On all occasions you ext tended to us the atmost leniency consistent with your official position. We can never forget your ever ready willingness to for-ward our interests, and, at the same time, elevate and uphold the character and dis-cipline of the institution with which we are identified. All these traits of character and good deeds have earned for you our most triendly and heartfelt regard. You will ever live in our memory as the proved friend, the just and considerate officer, the unaffected gentleman. We, therefore, ask you to accept this ad-

(Signed on behalf of the officers.) MR. MOYLAN'S REPLY.

and while there went to church and at the foot of the altar asked God to spare his life and in return be promised to consecrate him-self for life to God. From that time he grew better and became quite healthy. He then entered college to educate himself for the Church, where he spent thirteen years. He was of a retiring disposition and paid great attention to his studies, often carrying off the best prizes competed for. He was charitable to the poor ; led a life of self-denial, imitating the life of the saints ; his sole aim was to save his soul. About two years ago he felt called to a holy life when he entered the Novitiate of the Trappist Monastery, near Montreal, where he was a model of piety and humility. About a year ago his bealth begran to decline; his brothers from Sarnia visited him and found that he was kindly and skillfully treated. The visitors were much adilied at he saintly lives led by the inmates of the mon-astery, chastity, obedience, prayer, fasting and silence being strictly observed Brother Anselem said that he was quite happy and aseemed quite sensible that his end was draw-ing nigh, and said that the pleasures of this world were shallow compared with the joys of the next. He bore his illness with patience and resignation and died peacefully and happily, perfectly resigned to the will of God. He became professed before he died, and henerby received all the spiritual blessings atached to the order, and was buried in the monastery plot, according to the customs of the same. MR. WILLIAM MTRAE, THORAH.

MR. WILLIAM M'RAE, THORAH.

MR. WILLIAM M'RAE, THORAH. It is our sad duty this week to announce the death of one of our oldest and most re-spected subscribers, in the person of Mr. William M. Rae, first con., Thorah, which sad event took place on Tuesday, the 5th inst., after a short but painful illness, during which he was unconscious nearly all the time. But his friends are thankful that God gave him back full consciousness for at least long enough to receive all the sacraments of the Church he loved so well, after which he gradually sank, till the end came on Tues-day. just and considerate officer, the unaffected gentleman. We, therefore, ask you to accept this ad-dress as an inadequate expression of our feelings and sentiments towards you, and of our great appreciation of the constant efforts you made, since you opened this prison in 1873, to promote our welfare and that of the unfortunates committed to our care. Wishing your family and yourself every earthly blessing and a long and happy life, We remain, Dear sir, Yours very sincerely, TEL. OUTMET, Warden. (Signed on behalf of the officers.)

gradually sank, till the end came on Tues-day. The deceased was among the first settlers in this township; coming here as he did about sixty years ago, when the place was an im-broken forest, he lived to see it transformed into the beautiful farms of today. Being one of the old pioneers of the district he was widely known, and was also highly respected by all his acquaintances Mr. McRae was for several years a member of the township conneil, and to his ability and to that of the other members of the council may be attribother members of the council may be attributed the excellent financial condition of the

Like all zealous Catholics, Mr. McRae was a liberal supporter of the Catholic press; he was a subscriber to several Catholic journals, the RECORD having his name on its list

the RECORD having his name on its list almost from its first appearance. The funeral left the family residence at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and proceeded to St. Joseph's church, where a high Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. C. Cantillon, P. P. for the eternal repose of his soul, after which he addressed the large number present, explaining the Catholic doctrine of purgatory and why we pray for the dead. After the last prayers were recited all that was mortal of William McRae were removed to the ad-joining cemetery and placed in the grave to await the resurrection. May his soul, through the great mercy of God, rest in peace, and may perpetual light shine upon hin ! Amen.

to rest, fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. She leaves behind to mourn her loss, her husband and step-children, a brother and sister, many relatives and a large host of friends, both clerical and lay. Her latter days were soched by the kind ance other parish priest, Pather James Walsh, and by other priest of the dices. Her funeral took place on Monday from our Lady of Lourdes on Monday from our Lady of Lourdes church, Sherbourns irstet. Requiem High Mass was celebrate by Father Walsh, and the church was crowd. The pall-bearers were Commander Law, R. May other priest, Puther James Walsh. The pall-bearers were Commander Law, R. Alarge concourse of relatives and friends and John Sculy, E.g. (1990). BROTHER ANSELEM, MONTREAL. The swith sincere sorrow we announce the was about thirty seven years of age, and mother to Minnesotta in pursuit of beath, and whe there went to church, and this was about thirty seven years of age, and was about thin the the man this history seven the conclusion. Was about thirty tionary powers in no small degree, advanced to the high position of vicar of missions, he never acted in any way other than as an humble missionary TWO THOUSAND PAID OUT BY THE ENTER

DERBY PLUG TOBACCO Canadians who Guessed Nearest to the

Toronto, where he resided up to two months ago. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only periect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of initiations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

### A NEW ARCHBISHOP

The following interesting sketch of Father Langevin, O. M. I., who has been chosen to succeed the late Arch. bishop Tache in the See of St. Boniface, is taken from the North West Re

T. Amail 188 River Street, Toronio, Ont.
E. H. Walling, Quebec, Que.
H. N. Schudfeger, Carleton Place, Ont.
Tom Lakeman, Aspin Ont.
Jacob Bretz, 104 Church Street, Tor-onto, Ont.
E. W. Honsigner, St. Thomas, Out.
G. W. Storey, Sarnia, Ont.
G. W. Storey, Sarnia, Ont.
J. D. Desen, Care of W. Berger, and
J. D. Desen, Care of W. Berger, and Very Rev. Father Louis Philip John, N. B. T. D. Deegan. Care of W. Brown and Co., Winnipeg, Man. Thomas Westlick. Port Hope, Ont. H. H. Spencer, 150 Gloucester Street. Ottawa. Father Langevin is said to bear strik. Henri. R. J. Crowel, West Potten, Que. John Bailife, 471 York Street, London ing resemblance in look and voice, and mother was a Pamela Racicot. W. H. Steele, 120 Augusta Ave., Tord. S. Cater, 341 Williams Street, Lon-M. S. Cater, 3:11 Williams Street, Lon-don, Ont. B. F. Honsinger, St. Thomas, Out. F. Taylor, Coffee Bar, King's Regt., Halitax, N. S. Kaslo, B. C. W. Crosby Port Hope, Ont. W. E. Mulvaney, Lindsay, Ont. P. Honsinger, St. Thomas, Ont. C. N. Baille, St. Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. H. Beauchamp, 57 St. Denis Street, Wontreal, Pinical Street, Belleville, Ont. possessed in addition of unusual natural gifts. They are both alive to day, and will now receive the consolation of

Ont.... P. I. Taeger, Ottawa, Ont.... J. F. Witherspoon, 110 St. Janes St. Hamilton, Ont... C. Blackle 40 Allau Street, Hallfax, N.S. W. J. Eastcott, 200 Bauk Street, Ol-Inwa One. brothers and one sister ; one of his

uncles is a priest, being a canon and bursar of the Archdiocese of Montreal. When a boy Adelard Langevin re-

ceived his early education at Montreal, entering at the age of eleven the Sulpician Col-lege in that city. Here he remained Dr. A. Wilkinson, 1st Batt., King's Regt., Halfax, N. S
 W. L. La Trulle, 658 Bloor West, Tor-onto, Ont. until he had attained the age of nine S2,000 00 The Guessing Competition for 1805 for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars Gold is now open, and Messrs. D. Ritchie and Co. invite all smokers of their Cigarettes, Cut Tobaccos and Plug Tobaccos to collect as many of their trade marks—the "Derby Caps"—as they can, and anyone returning twenty of these caps will have the privilege of guessing the number of "Derby Caps" sent out from their factory during the year '95. teen, when he became professor of classics, which position he filled for the three following years. He then spent two years in the Grand Seminary at Montreal. While here he received tonsure, minor orders and finally became a sub deacon. He also acted in the capacity of private secre-tary to Archbishop Fabre. Before leav

ing the Grand minary th

I WAS CURED of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE. I WAS CURED of loss of voice by MIN. ARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER. I WAS CURED of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMEN'. Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER. IN COLD CASH

FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

Realized to Report at 1 1

#### C. M. B. A.

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GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR.

GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR. Ban Elseario, Tex., June 13, 91 4 Two years ago you were kind enough to sense me some of Pastor Koenig's Nerver Tonic, which I gave to two poor girls who were suffering from falling sickness, and they got well after using your excellent remedy. My parish is poor to the utmost, but your charity will be your crown, for your remedy so generously given to the poor, and so excellent, cannot but be an eternal re-ward. REV. E. V. LEBRETON.

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Worcester, Mass., September 3, 51. We are happy to state that the boy on whom Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic was used has en-tirely recovered from St. Vitus Dance, and has been working for some time with his father. SISTERS OF MERCY.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-enses and a sample bottle to any at dress, Poor patients also get the mod-ing the same of the prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne ind. since 1876, and is now moder his direction by the

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PASS BOUNS, E.R. Wer 180 Branches of the C. M. B. A.; also many Branches of the E. B. A., I. C. B. U., A. O. H., St. Joseph's Society, Temper-ance "societies, and Ladies' Socialities in Canada, have been supplied by us with

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[Established 1882.] MONTREAL, QUE

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Stores.

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CANADA.

Information for Candidates.

An Oblate of Mary Who Succeeds the Late Mgr. Tache

Ont. Adam Gerri, 147 McGill St., Montreal H. S. Watkins, Dovercourt Road, Tor-Gibbs, 53 Hughson Street, Hamilton, Ont. Ed Smith. 347 Wellington St. Montreal Dan Brophy, 280 St. Patrick Street, Montreal. T. Amail 186 River Street, Toronto,

view Adelard Langevin, O. M. I., D. D., and Vicar of Missions, was born at St. Isidore, county La Prairie, Province of Quebec, on the 23rd day of August, 1855. His father is Francois Theophile Langevin, a near relative of Sir Hector Langevin, to whom the present

Both parents are descendants of families noted in their respective circles and are highly educated, being hearing of the elevation of their son to one of the highest positions in the Cath-olic Church — a position rendered doubly

honored by the greatness of the man who for well nigh half a century filled it. Rev. Father Langevin has six



L.K RECEPTION TO HIS GRACE.

Ottawa Free Press, Feb. 14.

RECEPTION TO HIS GRACE. Ottawa Free Press, Feb. 14. The brilliant reception that the pupils of Gloucester street convent tendered yester-day atternoon to His Grace Archbishop Duhamel was the most magnificent, the most fairy like of all that have ever been held within its walls. Flowers in profusion added to the beauty of the scene which was a com-bination of simplicity, elegance and refine-ment. The bright faces which smiled a wel-come to His Grace proved that Ottawa's Archbishop is far from being a stranger to the pupils of Gloucester street convent. The hall was illed with a good representation of the leading citizens of the capital, as well as others from a distance. A few minutes after 5 a number of young ladies opened the *fete* by a brilliant march on pianos, harp, mandelins and violins. At the same time His Grace, accompanied by Mgr. Routhier, V. G., Mgr. Tanzuay, Rev. Father Murphy, champlain of the convent, and other priests from the city and its environs, to the number of twenty five, entered, the audience rising to the if feet tog. THE PROGRAMME.

their feet to greet then

twinty five, entered, the audience rising to THE PROGRAMME. The instrumental performance being con-field, the programme was opened by the field of the programme was opened by the field of the programme was opened by the field and the programme was opened by the scene at the invitation of eighteen older and the number 20, while at the samme and the number 20, while at the samme or birds. A particular feature of the enter the singling presented and long ap-plauses preted this apparition of each the same or birds. A particular feature of the enter the singlish and French karning of the were read by the Missee and the number 20, while at the sammed and like works of the Maritime to the singlish and French karning and the store of the busine the birds formed a living J, and the number 20, while the the store the singlish and French karning and the masses of the store of the busine the birds to med a living J, and the number 20, while at the same mean the birds to med a living J, and the store store of the busine the birds to the tweet of the store the singlish and French karnis of the store store of the busine to the busine the birds apparition of each the store there attained in vocal music. Addresses in Baglish and French karnes of the store store there attained in vocal music. Addresses in Baglish and French karnes of the store store there attained in vocal music. Addresses in Baglish and French karnes of the store of the birds to the tweet read by the Missee Hardis to the tweet read by the Missee Hardis to the tweet read by the Missee Hardis to the tweet read b

(Signed on behalf of the officers.) MR. MOYLAN'S REPLY.
Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1895.
Tel. Onimet, E-q., Warden, and the Officers of the Staff St. Vincent de Paul Peniten-tiary:
Dear Friends. — I thank you from my heart for the friendly but too flat-tering address with which you have tavored me and which I received to-day.
It was most kind and considerate on your part, to give me this assurance of the regard and esteem of the whole staff of an institution with which I had been officially connected, since I opened it on 20th May, 1873.
I fully appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted the expression of the hope that the Government have made such provision for my declining years, as you are good enough to think I earned.
You do me only simple justice in giving me credit for a friendly disposition towards the members of the staff and an earnest de-sire to benefit and encourage every description duties of a disagreeable nature.
I am much gratified that yon bear testi-tution. For any success achieved in this direction I am indebted to you, sir, and your officer. My intercourse scheived in this direction I am indebted to you, sir, and your officers, who so zealously co-operated in mak-ing St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary one of the model penal establishments on this contin ent.

I thank you also for your good wishes for I thank you also for your good wishes for the future welfare of my family and myself which I beg to reciprocate for every one of

In saying good bye, let me again assure you of the great value I attach to the tribute of good will and esteem you have paid me. I shall always cherish it as an estimable mnemonic of our past pleasant relations. Believe me, yours gratefully and sincerely. JAS, G. MOYLAN.

# OBITUARY.

### MRS. H. A. GRAY, TORONTO.

MRS. H. A. GRAY, TORONTO. MRS. Gray, wife of Major Henry A. Gray, engineer in charge of the Ontario Division of Dominion Public Works, died at her resi-dence, 25 Bloor street, Toronto, at noon on Friday last. Mrs. Gray's death was due to the effects of pneumonia occasioned by an attack of la grippe two years ago, from which she never fully recovered. Mrs. Gray was very well known through-out Canada, and her death will be asad shock to ber many triends, by whom she was held in high esteem. Mrs. Gray was descended from the old Highland Catholic families of Clanrahold Highland Catholic families of eldest daughter of the late John McDonald, of Fitzry Harbor, and a granddaughter f Angus Roy McDonald, who came to Canada in 1794 with other United Empire Loyalists, and settled the present county of Glengarry. She was a sister of the late John J. McDon-id, contractor, who died years ago in Mon-treal, and niece of the late Alex. Macdonell ("big Alex."), Railway Contractor, with whom she lived in Hamilton for many years, during the building of the Western Railway. Mrs. Gray was married to Major Gray ma 1850, and resided for the first year of her married life in Owen Sound, Afterwards at Stratford for five years, and then at Ottawa for two years while her husband was assist-ant Chief Engineer of Public Works. In 1858 they removed to St. John, N. B., and remained until 1850, while Major Gray was in charge of the Public Works of the Maritime Provinces. In 1850 they removed to Toronto, where they have since resided. Mrs. Gray was a soust devoat Catholic, pious, charitable and sincere with a deep love and veneration for our Holy Mother Church and ever ready to help on, with yrese, thought or labor, any scheme for the better-ment of the human race, spiritual or tem-poral. Simple in habit and life, beloved by all who knew her, devoted to her family and friends,

MRS. DAN. A. MCDONALD, EMBARRASS, WIS.

W15. It is with regret we record the death of the wife and infant son of Dan. A. McDon-ald, which sad event occurred on the 27th January. Mrs. McDonald was only twenty-one years old; she was a loving and faithful wife and was highly respected by all her acquaintances. Her death is a sad blow to her husband, who bitterly regrets his loss. Mr. Daniel A. is a son of A. D. McDonald, of Monckland, and, needless to say, has the sympathy of all in his irreparable loss. R. I. P.

### A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Rescue of a C. P. R. Official's Wife-Helpless and Bed-Ridden for Months-\$275 Spent in Medical Treatment With-out Avail – Her Early Decease Looked for as Inevitable – But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

### From the Owen Sound Times.

upon him. wanting you.

From the Owen Sound Times. From the Owen Sound Times. Last fall when the Times, gave an account of the ownederful cure of Mr. Wm. Belrose, through the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills of Pale People, we had little idea that we is wound be called upon to write up a case which is oven more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose ours has been effected by these marvellous little more remarkable. The Ti nes' reporter was met at the door by Mrs. Monnell, whose here and undergone, moved about very soft and who had been saved out of the deep staffliction, Mr. Monnell gave the following abeen in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toonto unction for some time. In August last year, after conetinement, my wile took a chill, and when I came home from my work I was in formed of the fact, and naxt morning called in the family physicians were called in, but all the staffaction they could give me was that the doctors in attendance were doing ling the family physicians were doing been informed home from my would used to reduce the afflicted limb and ice water allowed to trick down through the piping to relieve the famile which formed. For twee long any toon months I watched the case with despair, while the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi that time she was placed in a the doi the the onplications gangreenesses in alfor weeks there was a fight for life.

ecclesiastic was ordained deacon. At the expiration of his term here he went to St. Mary's College, Montreal, which is under the care and guidance of the Jesuit Order. Here he remained one year, filling the position of master of studies.

In 1881 Rev. L. P. A. Langevin, as deacon, entered the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, commencing his novitiate at Lachine, near Montreal 1882 he having completed his

novitiate, took perpetual vows and was ordained a priest in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, Montreal. The first three years of his sacerdotal career were spent as a missionary Father in connection with the Oblate Church of St. Peter's, Montreal. He then was moved to the Cathelic University of

Ottawa, where he assumed the chair of professor of theology. During the next eight years he continued in this pursuit, acting also as director of the Grand Seminary and sub-dean of the faculty of theology. In 1892 the de-gree of doctor of divinity was conferred

Archbishop Tache first met Father Langevin in 1883, and seemed at once to take a great liking for the then young priest. In fact, it is told now when Father Langevin did at last come to Manitoba, Archbishop Tache said : "It is ten years that I have been

On the 1st of July, 1893, Father Langevin's labors were changed from those of a professor and director to that of an untiring and active missionary On that date he arrived in Manitoba. whither he was sent by the superior general to fill the position of superinendent of all the Oblate missions of the North-West. This was at the special request of the late Archbishop Tache. Early in 1894 Father Langevin was appointed to the pastorate of St. Mary's, Winnipeg, where he remained until his recent appointment.

Everything Father Langevin does or attempts is done well. There is no half doing with him. He never ceases at that which he has begun until he brings it to a successful issue.

Humility is one of the very promi-nent traits of Father Langevin. Learned as he is, possessed of elocu-

London. Feb. 21. - Wheat, 57 to 60c per bushel; oats. 29 to 30/6c per bushel; peas. 54 to 57c. per bushel; barley, 36 to 43c. per bushel; rye, 59 ± 5 to 53c. per bushel; geod beef sold tor so to 86 per cwt; iamb s8 to 9c. a pound by the carcass and 84 to 10 by the quarter; dressed bogs \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.; dressed calves 5 to 9c. geose 6 to 7c. a 1b; chickens, from 59 to 75c a pair. Butter-Beet roll sold at 17 to 18c al b by the basket, and 15 to 15c for large roll; fresh bag; calbages, 59 to 75c ad 2; hay \$8.50 to 39 aba; calbages, 59 to 75c ad 2; hay \$8.50 to 39 aton.

MARKET REPORTS.

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the Capital Prize.

Toronto Mail and Empire, Feb. 9.

F. H. Martelock, Ottawa, Ont., 117 Creighton Street Creighton Street, Orag Street, Montreal 190 00 J. Falardeau, 513 Craig Street, Montreal 190 00 J. Calladine, 118 Hepbourne Street, Toronto, Ont. 190 00

Toronto, Ont C. Wight, 136St. Lawrence St., Montreal D. J. Peace, 104 King Street, Hamilton,

. Rubridge, Peterborough, Ont. Benoit, 95 Park Avenue, St.

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for their stock, and were firm at the prices asked. Hogs-The market was slow and fully 10c lower for all kinds. Yorkers, choice. corn fed. 54.2: good mediums, \$4.30 to \$4.53; food heavy. 8:35 to \$4.40; rough. \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags. \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep and Lambs-The market was very slow and lower for all kinds. Sheep, choice export whethers, \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good mixed sheep, \$3.55 to \$4.25; common to fair, \$3 to \$5.50; culls, \$2 to \$2.75; fancy lambs, \$5.80 to \$5.50;

The Forbidden Societies.

them organizations to which Catholics

religion. -Catholic Review.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadet-ships in the Royal Military College will ake place at the Head Quarters of the averal Military Districts in which candidates reside. In June each year. The addition to the facilities the College affords for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thor-oughly practical, scientific and sound training and general modern education. The Civil Engineering Course is complete form a separate subject. The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering. Meicorological Service, and other departments of applied science. The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes was to islaid down as necessary for the profes-sion of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Volum-tary Course comprises the hister subjects re-quired for the degree of Dominion Copographi-cal Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught. Length of Course four years.

cal Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught. Length of Course four years. Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually. Board and instruction \$200, for each term. consisting of ten months' residence. For further information apply to the Adjut-ant General of Militia, Ottawa, before isth May. The reason why the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Tem-

perance have been condemned by the Lay. Department of Militia and Defence, 1895. Church is that their indeterminate oath and their religious ritual make

859.3

### GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.

ought not to belong. With the good they do there is no quarrel. A successful general store business of twenty five years standing, is now offered for sale, the proprietor wishing to retire. Situ-ated on Gravel road, seventeen miles from Belleville, having a commodious store. Post office with daily mail, a fine Catholic church and school in the pixee. It is a most desirable opening for an active Catholic gentleman with-some meaus. For particulars address Post-MASTER, Read P. O., Ont. 847-15 But a Christian is not free to swear away his freedom without limit, nor to take part in rites not provided by his

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When so many people are taking and de-riving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly re-commended.