

NO. 868.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895.

# VOLUME XVII.

# A May Sonnet.

(From the Antigonish Casket.) The never failing help on Mary's part Is fuel to a soul that in her love Confides its cares, and like a raptured dove Flies straightway to the furnace of her heart. Oh ! let us all to Mary fair impart Our troubles and our woes: she will approve And in our direst need will be above To guide us to her Son, to be our chart Upon this sea where tempests never end. May she at last, our earthly voyage ofer. Be at the port of Heaven, our truest friend To greet us on that everlasting shore! Till then, sweet Mother Mary, bless us all Who only wait to hear thy loved Son's call. DAVID S. O'KLEFF. (From the Antigonish Casket.

St. Joseph, N. B.

#### Official.

To the Reverend Clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto :

Reverend and Dear Fathers - We by these presents call your attention to an authorized translation of a 'Brief' recently issued be our Holy Father, on the subject of devotion to the Holy Ghost. We request of you to read this Brief to your people on the Feast of Pentecost, and to carry out its pro-visions as far as the time will permit.

regret sincerely that we received this document only on Saturlast. Had it reached us at an day earlier date we should have had it issued in time to fulfil the conditions of the novena which it prescribes. beg leave to remain, Reverend

and Dear Fathers. Yours devotedly,

JOHN WALSH. Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 30th May, 1895.

# SPECIAL PRAYERS

Recommended to Catholics for the Solemnity of the Feast of Pentecost -Unity of the Christian World.

Leo XIII., Pope :- To all the faith ful of Christ who shall be made cogniz ant of the contents of this letter, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

With a desire worthy of the tender solicitude of a mother, the Church has never ceased to implore the Almighty that the universal Christian people might be united together in the bonds of religious faith and practical devotion. We, likewise, who represent on earth the person of the Divine Pastor of souls, have endeavored to follow that example. We have been unremitting in our efforts to foster a like purpose amongst Catholic nations and we now recommend a similar resolution to these Christian nations whom the Church so long and ardently calls to the true centre of Christian unity. The source from which we have attained so many happy auguries and from which we still await renewed assistance is not hard to discern, for it is from Him who is justly invoked under the title of "Father of Mercies" and whose especial prerogative it is to illuminate our minds and graciously lend our wills unto salvation. Nor can even Catholics be blind to the grandeur and dignity of our undertakings, for on their success depends the greater glory of God, the honor of the Christian name and the eternal salvation of many souls. And if they sincerely and religiously consider the accrue from our efforts they will experience an increased revival of divine love in their hearts which, with God's grace, will prompt them to shrink from no obstacle and strain every nerve on behalf of their Christian brethren. And then it will come to pass-a thing devoutly to be wishedthat they will readily unite with us, not only in the firm and unwavering hope of a satisfactory issue but also in that means which devout and humble supplication obtains from the throne For the exercise of this duty of Christian piety there is no time more appropriate than that in which the Apostles of old after the Ascension of our Lord into Heaven "remained together and were persevering with one mind at prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus" (Acts iv., 14,) await ing the promised help from on High and the treasures of all the gifts of the Holy Spirit. From that august cenacle of the Paraclete the Church conceived by Christ and brought forth in His saving blood, wafted as it were by the breath of God, went forward on her glorious mission of leading the nations of the earth to the unity of faith and the newness of Christian life. Within a short period the most admirable and bountiful results followed where we behold that inimitable union of hearts that can never be too strongly recommended for our imita-"And the multition and example. "And the multi-tude of believers had but one hear and soul." (Acts iv., 32.) For that reason we have deemed it well both by exhortation and request to excite the devotion of the Catholic people, that, following the example of the Virgin Mother and the holy Apostles, they may also, during the nine days preceding the feast of Pentecost, pray God with unanimity of purpose and fervent devotion, repeating the self-same prayer; "Send forth thy spirit and they shall be created and thou shalt renew the face of the earth.

who has revealed the hidden mysteries of the God head in the sacred Scriptures ; who strengthens the Church by His ever abiding Presence, and from whom as from the living fountain of holiness the souls that are regenerated unto the adoption of the sons of God are wonderfully multiplied and perfected in the supernatural gifts of

eternal life. For it is from the manifold graces of the Holy Spirit and from His per-petual bounty that divine light and love, health and strength, solace and rest, all good Christian purpose and proficiency in Christian operation are derived. In fine the Holy Spirit so derived. acts by his power in the Church that as Christ is the head of that mystic body so the Holy Ghost may be ap-propriately called its heart : for "the heart has a certain secret influence in the body; and therefore the Holy Ghost is compared to the heart because He animates and unites the Church in Thomas. an enviable manner." (St. Thomas.) And since above all the Holy Ghost is that divine charity to whom all the works of love are attributed, it is greatly to be hoped that through Him the spirit of error shall be expelled, spirit of wickedness restrained. the and there shall be affected a closer union and more lasting harmony that will be worthy of the children of the Catholic Church, who, in accordance with the admonition of the Apostle, "should do nothing through strife," but "being of one mind, having the

same charity, and being of one accord," will thus fill up the measure of our joy and become not merely in name but in very deed a strong and flourishing community. From such a manifestation of Christian harmony amongst Catholics ; from the earnest devotion of prayer to the Holy Ghost, devotion of prayer to the holy othest, we are confident that the reconcil-iation which we have endeav-ored to effect with our sep-arated brethren may be realized, so that "the mind may be in them which was in Cheist Jesns" (Phil. ii. which was in Christ Jesus " (Phil. ii., which was in Christ Jesus "(Phil. ii., 5), and being at last partakers with us of Faith and Hope they may in time be joined with us in the much desired bonds of perfect charity. Besides the blessings which the faithful who re-sond the our agreet exhertations shall spond to our earnest exhortations shall receive from God in return for their active piety and fraternal charity it further pleases us to bestow the reward of Holy Indulgences from the treasure

of the Church. Therefore, to all those who for nine consecutive days before the Feast of Pentecost shall devoutly recite either publicly or privately some special prayers to the Holy Ghost, we grant, on each of these days, an Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines; also a Plenary Indulgence on any one of these days, or on the Feast of Pentecost, or on any day within the follow ing octave, provided that having duly confessed and communicated they pray to God, according to the intentions above specified. We further grant to those who wish to repeat the same conditions of prayer, during the octave following Pentecost, the same In following Pentecest, the same In dulgences. Those Indulgences may be applied to the suffering souls in Purgatory ; and by our authority we hereby ordain and decree that they shall be available each year for the it results that must inevitably future, those conditions being observed Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's seal, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, on the fifth day of May, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate. C. CARDINAL DE RUGGIERO.

for thereby we have brought before our eyes the very fountain of life and grace, and can draw directly from it, increasing in ourselves all virtues, by adoring this divine Heart, meditating on its holy affections, and endeavoring to imitate them.

The devotion most pleasing to God, for thus we adore God, as Christ requires, in spirit and in truth, serving Him inwardly in our hearts, and

endeavoring to please Him finally 7. The most necessary devotion, since it is the whole object of it to unite us most intimately with Christ as members of Him, her head, to make us live by and according to His spirit, to have our heart and soul with Him, and through grace finally to become one with Him, which is and must be the object of all devotions.

# THE ONLY HOPE OF UNITY.

The question of unity is certainly a burning question at the present time. Our Protestant friends are wide awake on the subject and are anxiously dis-cussing the question. What can be done?

One of the most discouraging indications in regard to the union even of various Protestant denominations, is the fact that it seems impossible not only for the separate denominations to unite but even for the different divisions of the same denomination to come together in a compact organization. Every denomination has in the progress of time split into separate tions on the principle of private judgment, yet calling themselves by the old name with the addition of a distinctive appellation: for instance, Pedo Baptists ; Seventh Day Baptists ; Hard Shell Baptists, etc., Methodist Episco-pal; Wesleyan Methodists, Protestant Methodists, etc., with much longer lists of both, and so with the rest. Now, it would seem that the points of differ-Now, it ence between these various sections of the same denomination could not be very essential, and there is a feeling among the most sensible and conservative portion of them that the differences are really not essential and they ought not to cause division among them-they ought to unite in a common organization. Yet, it seems im-possible for them to agree. Spite of all their efforts they cannot be be persuaded to forego their minor preferences of opinion and doctrinal teaching for the sake of a common and more

intimate brotherhood. We are afraid they will not be inclined to accept advice from us even though offered with the greatest sin-cerity and deepest sympathy for their distracted condition. But the fact is they know and feel the desirability, and even the necessity, of unity in the Church of Christ. They know, or ought to know, that external unity is a note of the true Church, according to the prayer of our Lord : "That they all may be one as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us, that the world may know that Thou hast sent Me." But the idea of their ever being able to unite among themselves is hopeless. Even if they could what would they gain? Protestantism is not the only form of Chris-tianity. There are three hundred millions of Catholics to be taken into account. Under these circumstances we do not see that there is any other practical way than for them to abandon their thousand and one contendings and constantly divergent setts and join the Catholic Church. This is the best the most sensible advice we can give them. Some, perhaps, will laugh and others will sneer at the proposition. But if they would but take the matter into serious consideration-nct take for granted that they are infallibly right-lay aside their unreasonable and unfounded preju dicesand examine the claims of the Catholic Church with candor and impartial ity, our word for it, they would soon be convinced that that Church alone contains the means and the guarantee of true Christian unity, that is, unity of faith and unity of organization with a supreme central tribunal of final appeal to interpret the law and settle Why cannot our separated brethren the possibilities. Everything think-see that unity in spirituals is just as able must be referred to the class of impossible without such an authorita tive tribunal as unity in temporals would be without a supreme civil tribunal to define the law and end disputes? The absolute necessity of such a head and centre of unity is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the supremacy of the See of Peter. That necessity ought to have influence in interpreting those passages of Scrip-tures which are appealed to as giving supreme authority to Peter. Our Lord with divine prescience knew the importance and necesity of such a head endowed with the prerogative of inerrably interpreting the divine law and guiding the faithful in the way of truth and peace. Hence He said to I have prayed for thee that Peter : thy faith fail not and when thou art converted confirm thy brethren. ... Feed My sheep and feed My lamba. kingdom of heaven." "Thou art its creator, and it, now in existence, is Peter (petra, a rock,) and upon this rock I will build My Church and the gates of hell (the powers of darkness— the propagators of error, heresy and the for granted. We have kept the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the set of the propagators of error, heresy and the propagators of error prop

The most profitable devotion, schism) shall never prevail against it. All the world sees and knows that that prophecy has been most strik-ingly fulfilled. In all the ages past Papacy has been the bulwark of nodoxy. Amid all the confusion, the orthodoxy. the irregularities and scandels which the ambition of wicked princes and the prevarications of worldly ecclesiastics have from time to brought upon the Church it was the impregnable barrier of the Papacy that stemmed the tide

of error and corruption and caused the Church to triumph in the end. And what a magnificent illustration have we in our own time of the far-

reaching, all powerful and beneficent action of the Papacy. The voice of the Holy Father is listened to with respect by the nations of the world and no istence through the force of natural voice is more potent in the cause of truth, justice and peace than his. True the personal characteristics of created that force. Leo XIII. add special interest to all ence of God, but the possibility of his utterances. But, after all, the chief

proving it as we would a proposition in Euclid." secret of his power lies in the fact that he is the representative of the spiritual order on earth, and when he speaks he is simply the mouthpiece of that grand old Church whose system of teaching in the embodied wisdom of the ages, and which has a noble body of ruled cases and authoritatives decisions on all suboutological and a geometrical reasonjects pertaining to the well-being and happiness of man, whether in this world or that which is to come. Oh, that the nations would listen to his gentle, loving it must be sought in the nature of the data and not in the logical process. So far then as the process is concerned there is no difference between that ing, all-powerful voice and return to which demonstrates the existence of God and that which demonstrates any their allegiance in that true home of the soul, the Holy Catholic Church, proposition in Euclid's elements. where alone true rest and peace can be Is there any difference in data? There is a difference in subject matter, found .- Catholic Review.

### POSSIBILITY OF PROOF OF GOD'S EXISTENCE.

ceeds to build upon them step by step his magnificent structure. The outo-logist or metaphysician in like manner Editor N. Y. Freeman's Journal : In the argument for the existence of God as stated on page 33 of "Notes on Ingersoll" it is assumed that a equally true and luminous, and, restreal being must be either created or Is not that assuming too much? Is there a contradiction or absurdity involved in saying that a eternal. thing which exists at one time and did exist at some preceding time was not created by some other being ? Prob. ably we should fall into contradictions and absurdities in trying to account for its existence, but that would only prove that there is a limit to human knowledge. What I question is not the existence of God, but the possibility of proving it as we would a propo-C. S. D. sition in Euclid.

1. That a thing must be created or be eternal is as clear and immediately evident to the mind as any funda-mental axiom in Euclid. Like geometrical axioms it cannot be proved because there is nothing more immedi-ate and evident to the mind that could intervene to make it clearer or more evident. To demonstrate or bring home to the mind the truth of a thesis it is necessary to begin with a truth or truths already known to the mind, and using these as the marksman uses the sights on a gun barrel, show that they point directly at the thesis. In other words, we must show that the truth of the thesis is necessarily involved in the truths already known and ad-

close to first principles that are too TO BREAK UP THE HOME RULE intimate and immediate to the mind to PARTY. need proof, because there is nothing more immediate that could be used to

"What I question is not the exist-

but no difference of degree as to truth.

more maxims or truths that are so

luminous as to be self-evident and pro-

or truth, for even that implies some-

thing more remote still; just as a

before we can believe in the ex-

is why the outologist or metaphysician

in demonstrating the existence of the

Supreme and Perfect Being makes no

Thus far, then, the method of the

cases are equally self-evident. This being the case, why should not a

demonstration of the existence of the

cause of all existences from self-evident

principles be as valid as a demonstra-

tion in geometry ? If Euclid, starting

from a self-evident truth, proves that the relation between the three angles

of a triangle and two right angles is a

necessary relation ; the outologist in

the same way starts from a self-

being necessary, must be, and there fore is. Here there is no differ-

And the first principles in both

outologist and the geometrician is the

reference to Scripture revelation.

istence of the revelation.

same.

The subjoined interview with Wilprove them. Therefore, a real being that began must have been created. As to a real being that is, yet did not begin to be, we need spend no ranks of the McCarthylie party. His time to prove that it is eternal, for the statements, when they reach England very definition of eternal is "that which is and did not begin to be." Paidate the average of the statements when they reach England from the *World*, certainly will provoke a hot controversy.

very definition of eternal is "that which is and did not begin to be." Besides the eternal and the non-eternal there is nothing. Therefore, aid "A being must be created or eternal," and there is a contradiction in saying that a being, that was once non-existent and now is. Here there is no question of direct or indirect istence through the force of natural Mr. O'Brien is about to be forced into bankruptcy at the suit of Patrick Chance, who until recently was a member of the Nationalist party. The suit is for non-payment of £400 (82,-000), a balance of law costs incurred by Chance as O'Brien's solicitor in an action for libel against Lord Salisbury, four years ago.

Mr. O'Brien said to the World cor physical laws are created by Him who respondent :

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

"I received the final bankruptcy notice to-day from Chance and shall be disqualified from voting in the House

essentially the same, whether it be in theology, outology or geometry; just as the logical process is always the same whatever be its subject matter. If there be any difference between con-nuclear of the same should be added as the should be added as cause Chance undertook the suit for the party, not for me, and he should await his turn to be paid out of the Paris funds allocated to discharging party debts incurred prior to the Par-nell split; secondly, because the insti-tution of bankruptcy proceedings against me is part of a conspiracy to drive me out of Parliament, conceived. drive me out of Parliament, conceived, I regret to say, by some of my colleagues who have differed from me and the majority of the McCarthyites on questions of party discipline; and, thirdly, because if this claim were paid, proceedings would be immedi-Euclid begins by laying down one or ately started against me for some other party debt for which I could be made responsible on the same grounds as this one. To pay this claim would be equivalent to throwing a cake to appease a tiger. Chance has already begins with fundamental maxims, been paid a larger sum by the party on account of the costs of the Salisbury ing firmly on them, goes, step by step, suit than the whole of the costs of Salis to the eternal and the cause of things. bury, who had the leaders of the Eng-We do not refer there to revealed data

lish bar employed for him." why is this conspiracy " But directed against you ?" the World revelation implies a revealer, and we must establish by the light of reason the existence of the revealer

of correspondent asked. "It is not sorely against me," Mr. "I am only the O'Brien answered. first marked down for removal. Chance has begun suit against all the members of the committee of our party for another debt. He proceeds in the English courts because no Irish jury would give him a verdict.

TO OUST ALL BUT HEALY.

"It is a deep-laid scheme to disqualify for Parliament all the leaders of the Nationalist party except one, Mr. T. M. Healy, who is and always has been an intimate personal friend and politan intimate personal friend and polit-ical ally of Chance. When I am out the scheme is to start against Justin McCarthy, Sexton, Dillon, Blake, T. P. O'Connor—in fact all the prominent men of the party who have taken monetary responsibility on their shoulders to support evicted tenants and maintain the next when the the party when the evident truth, proves that the Being and maintain

whose existence alone explains funds were exhausted things is the necessary being ; and "I have, therefore, determined to make a stand at the outset, to resign my seat when Chance disqualifies me Now when we come to a truth than which no other is better known the process of demonstration, as above intervented must reconstration. That the other principles. Here we see and to appeal to the Irish people data or first principles. Here we see no difficulty in the way except it be of the personal ambition of certain

Truly great and salutary are the blessings which we hope to obtain from Him, who is the Spirit of Truth :

# DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.

During the month of June the Church, in an especial manner, celebrates this devotion, and it is to be noped that every one who has not yet joined the League of the Sacred Hear will do so at once, for the Blessed P Simon Gourdan writes that it is :

The most holy devotion, for therein men venerate in Christ those affections and motives of his heart by which he sanctified the Church, glori fied his Heavenly Father, and showed himself to men as a perfect example of the most sublime holiness.

The oldest division of the Catho 2. lic Church, which, instructed by St Paul, the great Apostle, has at all times acknowledged the great bene ficence of the divine and Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The most approved devotion, for the Holy Scriptures everywhere ad-monish us to renew the heart, by changing our lives ; to penetrate it with true sorrow, to inflame it with divine love, and to adorn it by the practice of all virtues. When, therefore, a new heart is promised us, by which to direct our lives, that can no other than the heart of Jesus, which is to us the pattern of all excellence. and which we must follow if we would be saved.

4. The most perfect devotion, as being the origin of all other devotions, for the heart of Jesus is the inhaust ible treasury, from which the blessed Mother of God, and all other saints have derived their graces, their vir tues, their life, their spiritual good Filled first with treasures from this source different servants of God have instituted and established other devo-

lustrated, must necessarily fail. is the reason why every demonstration must go back farther and farther until it comes ultimately to a truth that is undemonstrable by reason of its very immediateness to the mind. All the sciences rest on truths of this kind. They are called the axioms of the science. No attempt is ever made to prove them : the most that is done is to explain what they mean. Euclid lays down a few of these axioms, and , wisely, without any attempt to prove them, builds upon them every proposition of his immortal work.

Let us now come back to our propo sition : "Every real thing must be be created or eternal," and explain what it means as best we can. Everything that is must have a beginning or no There is here no medium, no middle ground. The alternative of having or not having a beginning exhausts all having or to the class of not having a beginning. What cannot be referred to one or the other of these two classes is absolute nothing, and nothing is

unthinkable. Now that which has a beginning must once have been non-existent, otherwise it could not have begun to be. But if it began to be there must have been, prior that beginning, a reason or cause to turn the scales and determine its coming into being rather than its continuance in non-being. That cause or reason could not be in the thing itself, for, according to the the thing itself, for, according to the hypothesis, the thing is not yet in being, it is nothing; and nothing can do nothing, determine nothing. Then the cause of the thing's being rather than not being must be something outside of and independent of the yet non-existent thing. This outside and independent cause that determines the thing to be rather than to not be is

no difficult the persuasion some unthinking people members of the party. I am confident that Ireland will respond in such a are under that metaphysical truth manner that it will be impossible for not as true as geometric truth. Such Chance and his friends to drive the people need education more than arguleaders of the majority of the National-

ment. They ignore the fact that geom-etry belongs strictly to the domain of metaphysics; that its subject matter is absolutely independent of the physical universe; that the laws of form and motion are amenable to it; that it is eternal and immutable, and being eternal and immutable is and must be of the essence of the eternal and immutable Being. This conclusion may strike you as strange, but a little reflection will show the necessity of it

The truth of geometry is eternal and immutable. This will be granted without argument. Then it is of the essence of God, for if not there would be something eternal and immutable outside of and independent of God something that could defy His omni potence to change, something that ould exist without and do without To suppose the existence of Him. any such thing implies the destruction of God's omnipotence, and to say He is not omnipotent is to say that He is not. To avoid this conclusion we must say

that geometric truth is not something outside of and independent of God. But as it is, and is eternal and immut able, there is no alternative but to say it is of God, of His infinite being, and that its existence depends on His existence, and without Him it would not, could not, be either eternal, immutable or true. We can deal very little in any of the sciences without drawing near to the awful Divine presence. How profound are the words of Scrip-ture : "In Him we live and move and We are like the have our being." eyeless man who stands under the luminous noonday sun unconscious of the ocean of light about him.-Freeman's Journal.

ist party out of public life. "Personally I have no regret at leaving Parliament, as it will set me free to work in Ireland with a view tothe next general election.

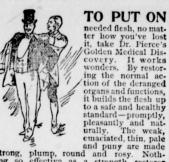
If the Irish people, at the next gen eral election do not relegate to oblivion, Mr. Chance, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Harrington and others, they will deserve the contempt of the world. The Pigotts are not yet all extinct.

## Food For Thought,

A most effective temperance sermon was preached in a New York police court a week or two ago. A woman leading her son entered the court, and, approaching the sergeant, said : want to have my boy committed for a month. He has been drinking steadily for some time now; and if he is sent away for a while, he will regain his manhood and return to work." sergeant prepared the charge, and the mother rose to confirm it on oath, say ing, "O Johnny, Johnny ! why did you drink ?" As she ceased speaking, she clutched at her heart, staggered and fell into the arms of a court attendent. The unfortunate son bent over her prostrate form, clasping her hand with real tenderness, and cried : "Mother ! mother ! don't you know me?"--" It's no use," said the physic-ian, gently; " your mother is dead."

There are men, and women to per haps, who could not shed a tear, if i were to quench the fiercest of purgatorial flames ; but such an incident as this told to children could not fail to move them, or to inspire them with a lifelong horror for the sin which is breaking mother hearts everywhere, - Ave Maria.

### CATHOLIC RECORD THE



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dialty in the weak, cuaciated, thin, pale and puny are made and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Noth-ing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical sci-ence; this puts on *healthy flesh* not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to ac-tivity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pirce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invig-orates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require. the muscles, stomach an rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of 33 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass., writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with uny for at say that y,) the sum h 13.50 for l derived no M. J. COLEMAN, Eso. t more relief in one hour from your far as my stomach was concerned,

as I have done, he will never regret it."

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cloth. A whole itbrary in itself. The regular sell ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here tofore been §12.00. N. B.-Dictionarics will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders mus be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-pease.

pense. "I am well pleased with Webster's Un abridged Dictionary. I find it a most valu-able work. John A. PAYNE, "I am highly pleased with the Diction-ary," wittes Mr. W. Scott, of Laneaster, Ont Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD

LONDON, ONT. EDUCATIONAL pleasant. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

ARMINE. CHRISTIAN REID

CHAPTER XLIII.

When Mrs. Bertram went out of the oom, leaving her daughter and Mr. Talford alone together, it is not to be supposed that she was insensible to the possibility of that declaration which Sibyl on her part feared. But it did not strike Mrs. Bertram as a thing to be feared, but rather as a thing to be

desired, on one ground, if not on another. Though she had no reason to believe that her daughter would accept Mr. Talford, neither had she any reason to believe that she would reject him, and under the circum. stances it was surely well that the matter should be brought to an issue. And there was at least no precipita tion in it. Any other woman than Sibyl would have been disappointed Any other woman than that the offer had not been made long before this; and although it migh readily be Sibyl's own fault that it had not been made her mother was never theless anxious that she should not be deprived of the triumph of having Mr.

Talford's difficult taste and large for tune laid at her feet. "If she would only accept him!" Mrs. Bertram sighed, with some faint hope that she might do so-for that consideration of manner toward him which struck Egerton so forcibly had not escaped per observation-but, if this were no o be, it was none the less desirable that he should not resign his sui without having come to a decisive point; for Mrs. Bertram knew her vorld, and knew what would be said in that case, since it was well under-stood that Mr. Talford had more than roused hopes in fair bosoms

which he finally walked away without ratifying. If retribution overtook him there would be heartfelt pleasure n many quarters: but unless there vas certainty of this retribution there would unquestionably also be strong ncredulity. Aware of this, Mrs. Bertram, like a

ise woman of the world, said to her elf that it would be no fault of hers if Mr. Talford did not leave the house either an accepted or a rejected suitor. Nothing would have induced her to efface herself in an obvious manner ;

but she was not sorry for the summon which called her from the salon, and, having despatched the business which demanded her attention — the simple payment of a bill-she saw no necessity for returning to the room, where a steady murmur of conversation in dicated that her daughter and Mr. Talford were agreeably, and she hoped profitably, occupied. She therefore retired to her chamber and awaited the issue with mingled hope and fear, meditating the while upon the superior excellence of the French marriage system, which leaves so little to the

vagaries of individual choice. Mr. Talford's departure was pres-ently audible, but there was no sound or sign of Sibyl. Mrs. Bertram waited for what seemed to her a considerable length of time, and then entered the alon, where she found that young lady seated in the chair where she had left her, gazing absently out of the window at the sun-gilded tree tops of the Pare Monceaux. She did not turn

her head as her mother entered, and after a moment's pause Mrs. Bertram walked up and laid a hand on her shoulder Are you dreaming ?" she said. 'I hope the subject of the dream is

smile

I wish I had been made able to marry

Sibyl looked around at her with a "Poor mamma !" she said. "The

wish you to marry without love. But go to the same place? Mamma and I you have seemed to like Mr. Talfordfor you.

"And you thought such liking might be a substitute for love - for me?" said Sibyl. "Certainly no one is accurately known even by those who should know one best.' "But you cannot deny," said Mrs. Bertram, a little obstinately, " that you have treated him better than you

treat other people. ' If I have it was because I was too indifferent to him to treat him otherwise. One does not quarrel with an absolute stranger — and Mr. Talford was an absolute stranger to all save the surface of my life. And then -1suppose you will hardly understand but I was interested in him a little, as a study. I wanted to test the value of his philosophy of life."

Mrs. Bertram ejaculated, "Good heavens!" under her breath.

"And so," Sibyl went on, her gaze returning again meditatively to the tree-tops, "I may unintentionally tree-tops, "I may unintentionally have misled him a little. But I do not think it could have been very much. I have been considering the matter ever since he went away, and I am sorry if in the least degree I have brought on him a disappointment which is, however, no deeper than his vanity.

"You cannot possibly tell that, said Mrs. Bertram. "Why should he have asked you to marry him, if he were not attached to you ?" "There are different forms of

attachment," said Sibyl quietly Some are flattering ; others again are-not. I do not think I could make you comprehend what I felt when Mr. Talford offered me what he called love.

"I am not very stupid, yet I doubt if you could," said Mrs. Bertram dryly. Your ideas are altogether too exalted for my comprehension."

Sibyl gave a short sigh. "It is a pity when people do not understand each other," she said, " but at least ] do not obtrude my ideas, save in affairs that concern myself alone.

But how can you think that the affair of your settlement in life concerns yourself alone?" said Mrs. Ber tram pathetically. "What can con tram pathetically. "What can con-cern me more? I would give any thing to see you happily and brilliantly married, for the end will be that I shall die and you will be left alone - an old maid with a very moderate fortune.'

"What an appalling picture !" said Sibyl, with a smile. "But I hope you do not mean to die soon ; and as for the old-maidenhood — I could not only support that, but I should consider it happiness compared to marrying a man who was uncongenial to me. I must be a struggle to marry even a man whom one loves and admires-for one can never be free again. But to think of marrying one whose character one despises, whose aims in life one scorns — ' that way madness lies.' Nothing could induce me to do it nothing !"

She rose as she spoke, looking so beautiful and stately in her energy that Mrs. Bertram involuntarily clasped her hands.

"O Sibyl !" she exclaimed, " you will throw away all your attractionsand you have so many !-- if you do not look at things more - more practically.

Sibyl laughed. "That was Mr. Tal ford's words," she said. "He, too, advised me to look at things ' prac " He, too. But unfortunately I am in tically. capable of following such advice. is a pity for you, mamma. I wish you had a different daughter - one who

would make a brilliant marriage and do vou credit. "If you imagine that I am thinking

Laura's visit and its object she begged her mother not to think of joining the

have been talking of it, and I thought I would inquire what your plans are." "I cannot say that we have formed any plans," Mrs. Bertram answered. "When Paris becomes too warm we generally go to the sea-shore or to Switzerland ; but there is nothing to take us to any special place, and I should be delighted if our plans could be made to agree with yours.

"To a certain extent ours are fixed by the doctors," said Laura. "They say that mamma must go to the Ger " They man baths. Do you think you would mer with the Dorrances, but-' "Do you think it might be pleas-

care to go there?" Mrs. Bertram replied that for herself she liked the German baths very much ant ?" asked Sibyl a little dryly confess that I do not. I am glad of an - "though Sibyl does not fancy them," she added. "But there is time enough excuse to avoid it." "O my dear! I am not so exigeante in which to discuss the matter. You as you are," said Mrs. Bertram, unable are certainly not thinking of leaving Paris yet ?" to resist sending this small arrow. "Mrs. Dorrance and I have been

stances.

prise.

that forest.

Bertram.

could compensate.'

he likely-to die ?"

tainly

strength.

Paris all summer ?"

"I am sorry if I am at all to blame

for the circumstances," said Sibyl. "How could you be to blame?" re-plied her mother. "I did not mean

that. If men fall in love no one could

expect you to prevent it. But we must

be thinking of our plans for the sum-

"Why should we go anywhere?

to spend a summer wandering through

"I think that I should prefer some

usually speak of longing for the moun-

tains or the sea when summer comes.

for example. And if one might lose

that for ever by going away-I mean if one should find it gone for ever when

one returned-nothing that one gained

"fsuppose you are speaking of M. d'Antignac," said Mrs. Bertram. "Is

"He is likely to die at any time," as the reply. "When one thinks of

was the reply. "When one thinks of his suffering it is impossible not to feel

that it must end soon. I was there to

day, but I could not see him-it is one

of his bad days. I saw Mlle. d'Antig-

nac for a few minutes only, and she

spoke of him with tears. I believe that

she thinks the end is drawing near-

" It is very sad," said Mrs. Bertram

"but since his recovery is impossible

-and his suffering so great - one

"It seems so, no doubt, to those who do not know him," said Sibyl, with the

slight bitterness that is excited by such

easy consolations. "But the world

could better spare a thousand men who

walk these streets to-day in health and

should be resigned to his release."

not immediately, perhaps, but cer-

"I do not want to leave it," Laura answered, "but Cousin Duke is trying to persuade mamma to go. He seems suddenly to have conceived a great de sire to get away ; and he is bound to see after us, you know. Papa has laid that on him as a duty he cannot escape. He must take us and settle us wherever we decide to go ; so he wants us to go at once, which is most dis-agreeable of him !"

" Paris will certainly be very pleas mer," the speaker went on quickly anxious to change the subject. ant for another month," said Mrs. Ber-tram, " and I should think that your always like to know where I am going mother would like to remain as long as well in advance.' possible under the immediate care of the doctors." said Sibyl half-absently. "For once I should like to stay here."

"So she would," said Laura, " and

she should simply decline to go; but she has an idea that she ought not to detain and inconvenience Cousin Dake -though Heaven knows he has nothing to do, and no reason why he should be in one place more than another ! It is abominably selfish of him; but he always was selfish ! Then the young lady paused and turned her sharp eyes on Mrs. Bertram

with a very penetrating look. "His desire to leave Paris is so suddenly developed that I think Sibyl must have something to do with it," she said. Mrs. Bertram smiled slightly-

Mrs. Bertram smiled slightly—a lady-like and gently regretful smile. "I am sorry," she said, "and Sibyl, I know, will be very sorry, if any dis-appointment which she was obliged to inflict upon Mr. Talford has even remotely inconvenienced your mother and yourself."

"So she has rejected him!" ex-claimed Miss Dorrance. "Well, I sus-pected as much, and I am sure I hope t will do him good ! I told him she would not marry him, but he was so sure that no woman would refuse him. Now he sees who was right ! Of course it was foolish of Sibyl-you must ac cnowledge that, Mrs. Bertram, for he is very rich and a good fellow on the whole-but still it is not a bad thing for him to realize that there is one woman who would not marry him !" It is needless to say that nothing would have induced Mrs. Bertram to

acknowledge that she had herself thought it foolish of Sibyl. Your cousin was indeed very much deceived if he imagined that Sibyl would marry him," she said, with quiet dignity. "A man has, of course, a right to try his chance, but he has no right to count on a favorable answer

when he has only been treated with or dinary courtesy. "He is very much spoiled," ob-rved Laura. "That goes without served Laura. "That goes without saying. But Sibyl did treat him with good deal of consideration for a time. We all observed that."

"She was interested in his philoshim. ophy of life," said Mrs. Bertram, stand-

THE END OF AN UNSETTLED QUARREL.

Dorrance party anywhere or under any circumstances. "It would be impos "Leph won't be here to supper, I sible for me to entertain such an idea, reckon," said Jason Martin, setting a she said ; "for Mr. Talford must be bucket of foaming milk on the table and standing a moment with his hand on the door after he had closed it. with them and look after them, in a degree at least, and the position would be very disagreeable to both of us. There was a fragrance of steaming Indeed, on my part it would look as if coffee in the room, and the noisy I desired him to repeat his offer. "Yes, it would not do," said Mrs Bertram, with a slight sigh. "It might be pleasant to spend the sum-

breath of frying ham came from the glowing stove over which the woman he addressed was bending. She turned a flushed face toward him, and lifted her apron to wipe the moisture from it before she asked : "Where's Leph ?"

"I low Leph'll git his own meals over to the medder house like he us't to," said Jason, slowly, hanging up his hat behind the door and making deliberate preparations for his ablutions at the little sink.

friends for a long time, and I like her "What you an' him been troublin" society very well, but of course it is about, Jason ?" not to be thought of under the circum-

He did not look at his wife. Long years had never quite accustomed him to her direct questions. He was al-ways glad when Mary "knowed about a thing." He splashed the cool water well up over his crisp black hair, and sent a shower of drops flying as he blew a great gust from his strong chest. Then he spoke from the folds of a long to wel that hung over a roller fastened to the door, while his words were broken into a spasmodic meter by the vigorous friction of the towel on his features : "Well, you know that new Disk harrer. It's the blam'dest thing I ever see work. Them knives jus' cut Mrs. Bertram looked at her in sur-prise. "Here?" she said. "Stay in that fur field, that was baked as hard as brick bats, owin' to plowin' the corn in that wet spell las' Summer. Well,

"Well, not in Paris, perhaps, but in that harrer grinds it up like sassage. some place near Paris. How would you like Fontainebleau, for instance? "Y'u ain't ground Leph up, have you ? I have always felt that I should be glad

Jason took time to laugh. "Nop ; but it u'd 'a' made bologna out ov him if he'd 'a' got under it, too. Leph was a drivin' an' somehow or other he got more lively amusement," said Mrs. Bertram. "And so, I fancy, would the lines down, and that harrer cut 'em into mince-meat." "The lines! Snakes, Jason! Them

you before long. Why have you taken an idea to stay near Paris? You ain't the firs' thing that's got used up 'round the place.' " No ; certain. But Leph, he lowed

"Yes," said Sibyl; "but there are some things better than even the them was his lines. An' I bought them lines over to John Millett's sales mountains or the sea-the companionlas' Fall," said Jason, firmly. ship and the influence of a noble soul,

"I don't see as it makes any difference whose they be now, seein' they's done for.

Mary had been deftly taking the meal from the stove to the table, and now stepped outside the door to call, in a voice echoing cheerily out over the dusky fields, that supper was ready. "If them's my lines, I guess Leph had oughter stand good fur 'em," said Jason, doggedly, as she came into the

room. She carried the bucket of milk through a door, and Jason heard the sound of the warm fluid as it struck the empty crocks, and the rounder, softer tones as the white tide rose to the rims.

Then she came back. "Well, Leph ain't any o'my kin ; but I didn't 'spose, Jason, that you'd grudge your own brother the cuttin up ov an ol' pair o' lines. Seein' he's so run down sence 'Lizy's death, an' it was such a job to get him to come from the old house an' stay here where he can be comfortable an' tend his land just as well." "I wa'n't jus' grudgin' him the

cuttin' up o' the lines. You talk like Leph was agoin' to get some good out o' destroyin' ov 'em." There was a sly There was a sly satisfaction in Jason's eyes as he looked toward her ; but it was short-lived .

That may be; but if he suffers so much, existence can be only a pain to "You know mighty well what I mean, Jason," she said, sternly; " the " It is natural to think so, but I am best of speakin can't do no more than Miss Dorrance lifted her eyebrows.
"That sounds like Sibyl," she said.
"I wonder if Cousin Duke has a phil"I wonder if Cou There was a sound of the children at the door; a scraping of strong feet that might have proclaimed their relation to this energetic mother before the door burst open and their merry, honest faces revealed it.

JUNE 8, 1895

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"Then you have refused him !" said Mrs. Bertram in a low tone. She thought that she had not indulged in much hope, but she learned by her disappointment that it was greater than she imagined.

made differently.

"Did you think it possible that I would accept him?" Sibyl answered. 'If so, I am sorry for your disappointment; but there has never b moment in which it was possible to me.

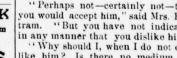
"And yet - " said Mrs. Bertram, then paused.

"And yet - what?" asked her "You cannot mean to daughter. imply that I gave you any reason to believe it possible?"

"No," was the reply. "I cannot say that you gave me any reason." "If not you, who then? Certainly not him.

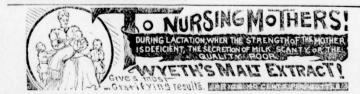
"Perhaps not-certainly notyou would accept him," said Mrs. Ber-tram. "But you have not indicated in any manner that you dislike him.' "Why should I, when I do not dislike him? Is there no medium be tween disliking a man and being will-

feeling one requires for the last. JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,



ing to marry him? It seems to me that it is not a passive but an active

"That is not what I mean - you know that is not what I mean," said Mrs. Bertram. "Of course it is an active feeling that one equires for such an important step, and I am not as worldly as you think-I should not



dream is not what you would like it to said Mrs. Bertram, a little wounded of myself you make a great mistake. be. It is sad, is it not, to have a daughter who is so impracticable? I for her worldliness was of a mild order. "I am thinking of you, of your life, wish for your sake that I had been and of the position you ought to occupy Though I cannot in the world. say," she added, as if to herself, "that

" I am sure that you think of me." said her daughter gently. "I did not mean to imply otherwise." rupted :

And, indeed, she said to herself what was the good of farther words There are characters so essentially different that, like parallel lines, they may run side by side during the intercourse of a lifetime without ever approaching near enough for comprehension. It had not been a mere form of speech when Sibyl said that for her mother's sake she wished she had been made differently-"for it must be hard when an only child disappoints one !" she had often thought, feeling the de-fective sympathy between them more

on her mother's account than her own. But wishes on such a subject being quite vain, the defective sympathy renained, though veiled by mutual affec tion, and only coming to the surface on a few occasions.

The present was such an occasion but when her first disappointment was over Mrs. Bertram said to herself that. after all, things might have been worse. It was quite possible-so she acknowledged-that Mr. Talford might not have made a perfect husband for one so highly strung as Sibyl, and at any rate it was something to have reected that difficult and fastidious personage. No one would now be able to say that he had trifled with Miss Bertram, for Mrs. Bertram determined that in a quiet way the truth should be known

The opportunity for disclosure was not difficult to find ; in fact, it soon presented itself in the person of Miss Dorrance, who a day or two later made her appearance, and, finding Sibyl out, opened her purpose to Mrs. Bertram "I should like to know what you

and Sibyl propose to do with yourselves and Sibyl propose to do with yourselves this summer," she said. "Don't you think it would be pleasant if we could Meanwhile when Sibyl heard of

osophy of life! I think I must ask It would be very instructive. And he would be pleased to know that he was regarded as a study.

"I hope you will not think of imply ing anything unkind-" Mrs. Bertram began, when the young lady inter-

him

"Oh! dear, no. I shall not mention the subject to him unless he speaks One cannot take liberties with with him beyond a certain point. And this disappointment has really struck deep : he is not like himself at all. It is a pity, for it may interfere with our summer plans. It would not be pleas ant, under the circumstances, for him and Sibyl to be thrown into contact, unless you think there is a chance that she might change her mind. Women do sometimes, you know." Mrs. Bertram shook her head.

'Sibyl will not change hers," she said gravely.

"It is a pity !" repeated Miss Dor-ance. "She might do a great deal rance. And there is really no telling vorse what she will do in the end ! Clever people are so - peculiar sometimes, and Sibyl is capable of going any lengths for an enthusiasm.

"I do not think that you under-stand Sibyl," said Mrs. Bertram, with an air that expressed more than the "She is enthusiastic, but not words. at all likely to be carried away in a foolish manner. And, although she might certainly do worse than accept Mr. Talford, she might also do better. But you have not yet mentioned to what one of the German baths your mother thinks of going."

In this way Sibyl's champion

gallantly refused to confess the givings which she felt, and Miss Dorrance was effectually silenced. But not deceived. "Mrs. Bertram will not own that she is uneasy about what Sibyl may do,",that young lady averred afterwards, "but I am sure she must feel that it is perfectly possible she may

either marry a Communist or become a nun any day !"

of what I shall always remember as the greatest blessing of my life." Mrs. Bertram looked at her curiously

for a minute; then she said, " He seems to have a great influence over vou.

"Has he?" said Sibyl. "I do not know. I only know that he is able to medder house, an' Woodbury says it's supply every need of my nature-or, at least, to point out how they may be supplied. I have heard of a physician

for the soul. He is one." "But why should your soul need a physician?" said Mrs. Bertram, who had never felt the need of one for her own soul, and who thought that the words had a suspicious sound. "0 Sibyl! I am afraid that the end of all this will be something very foolish and visionary !'

Sibyl smiled a little.

"Dear mamma," she said, "your fears would be set at rest if you could know what an absolute antidote to visionary folly M. d'Antignac's influ-ence is. He leads one into a region where it can have no place-a region of truth as exact as logic and as clear as light. And if he shows one visions, it is only after he has taken care to

set one's feet firmly upon a rock. TO BE CONTINUED.

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plus, assist digestion, cure headache. Sleepleasmess is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleans the stomach from all impurities with a tew doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are gnaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. Hard and soft corns commet sitheteed U.d.

"Oh, ma," exclaimed the younger of the two lads, "there's a light in the tramps.

"Much Woodbury knows about it," said the mother, with good natured indulgence in her tone. "Your Unc" Leph's gone back down home to stay a while. Now get decent an' to the table 'fore things spoil."

She had removed the fifth plate before they came in, and soon the whole family were paying that rapt court to the food which is the tribute of the rustic appetite.

in the "medder house" Leph Down had kindled a roaring fire in the cracked stove that had stood unused for so many weeks in the low kitchen, and with his hands on his wide-spread knees, sat looking musingly into the ashes. The firelight shone out on his mild, almost weak, features and over his stooping shoulders.

"When two folks live t'gether long as me an' Lizy done, one ov' em ain't no business to die 'thout t'other." He thought half bitterly of the tired woman who had borne so much, and but so lately laid her burden down. 'Mary's a wonderful spry woman, he went on, after a moment: she has a most amazin' way o'giving a man real appetizin' eatin'." He looked toward the bare table as if roused by he memories. "I'll go down to the store in the mornin'," he said, rising, "an' get some coffee an' things; eggs'll be all I'll want to-night, I guess.'

He took some as he spoke, from his hat where he had set it on the table when he came in, and dropped them into the kettle beginning to hum on the stove. He took a bowl from the cupboard and a tin spoon, then, after looking around a little among the shelves, went up to the barn for some "I 'spose they're glad to be salt.

#### CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

JUNE 8, 1895,

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shot o' me," he said, childishly, with a glance toward the light streaming across the fields from his brother's across the fields from his brother's across the fields from his brother's a little scraping on the floor, and then a little scraping on the floor, and then a muttered "By Jerry !" from her buschand. This was the mild form to al'ays glad to be a doin' somethin'. Jason he was pretty much surprised when I spunk ed up an' come away he's mighty high-handed, Jason is. I may be sort o' furgitful, as he says. but I guess I know them lines. I took 'em up thrashin' time, an' I never had no call to use 'em sence. If I had I'd 'a' got 'em. They wa'n wo'th much; but his jus' a claimin' em riled

In the morning Leph started for the village as soon as his early chores were He waited some time for the done. horses to finish their breakfast after he had dispatched his own. As he drove along the road which led past his brother's house, he saw the kitchen door open, and down the worn walk with its borders of well-trimmed cur-rant bushes, came Mary Martin. The wind wrapped her skirts about her limbs, and fluttered the blue supple gingham apron on which she was wiping her strong hands as she came along. Leph would gladly have avoid ed her had such a thing suggested itself as possible. His sister-in law was a person whom he regarded with awe ; her quick energy always made him appear more dull and shy. He did not look toward her as he drew near, and made no effort to stop the team until she was almost under the horses' heads as she stepped into the road.

"I think you'd be ashamed o' your self, Leph," she called, not knowing just how to address him in his present humor, and stumbling, as the best-intentioned people so often do, on the wrong way.

I ain't no more call to be 'ashamed than some others I might tell on," said Laph, sullenly, and not looking toward her, even when she went on : You know Jason has always been good to you, Leph." This was not at all what she had

meant to say. How few of us ever do say the things we meant to !

"I ain't beholden to him for any-thing as I know on," returned Leph. slowly, and with an increasing sense of injury and wrong.

An' you don't mean to say he's ever wronged you, Leph Martin !" said Mary, with a hot flush coming over her smooth face. She had never expected to feel for Leph anything stronger than a dutiful compassion ; now she was almost angry.

"Twan't me as stopped you to say nothin'," Leph went on, miserably, in his emotionless tones; " all I ask o' anybody is jus' to be let alone." There was no mistaking now the

" An flash in Mary's clear eyes. you'll be let alone fur all o'me, from this on, I can tell you that;" and not waiting for him in his slow way to comprehend her words she marched rapidly back to the house.

Leph looked after her with something like fear in his pale eyes as he realized the wrath he had dared invoke. He did not drive on for a moment after she had closed the kitchen door. The memory of the savory meals he had taken from her hands smote him ; he felt a lump in his throat. He waited, hoping she would come back, and yet realizing in a vague way that nothing would tempt him to call her. With a wild look around the hori-

zon, as if vainly for help, he sighed, shook the lines over the horses, and the wagon moved uncomplainingly on. Mary, watching from the window, turned to her work with a shamed face. "I believe the poor feller's feelface. "I believe the pool in' right bad," she said ;

which Jason's exclamations had been brought with great care on her part and his. He came into the house trail ing something from his hand. "A new pair o' lines, as I live," she xclaimed. "Jason, that poor soul's

exclaimed. sorry, an' we ain't any business to treat him like we did ; I want you to go right down an' tell him so.

"It ain't fitten to go any place to night, Mary." Jason answered ; "an by time the storm's over he'll be asleep ; an' you know yourself, when Leph's asleep, nothin' ord'nary's goin' to stir him. Ain't the rain a gittin' there, tho ! Jus' listen."

The rain came in torrents over the windows and low roof. Great floods of light poured into the room and made the lamp-light pale. The thunder followed fast and shook the house. Mary drew the curtains low, and opened the door into the room where the two boys slept on ; then she walked up and down the room from sheer nervousness. A flash shimmered through the curtains. and almost with it crashed the thunder. Mary screamed and covered her eyes. Jason looked up from the lines, which he had been soberly contemplating in his slow way.

"Gittin' toler'bly handy, ain't it ? he said, then added, reassuredly : think that was about the center ov it it'll get quieter now." And the next flash and report proved that the storm was rolling on. Then there was a step on the porch, and a voice called "Jason !" in a tone that brought both husband and wife to the door.

"That medder house of yourn's struck," said a neighbor's. I wus caught out coming from town, an' I see it. Is'pose there's nothin in it you can save: you ain't been usin' it lately, I knowed."

The door was open wide now, and a shawl flashed by from while bow, and a shawl flashed by from which Mary Martin's white face looked. Jason paused only to say: "Leph's a livin' down there ag'in. Come on:" and collemed her followed her.

The sky was quivering light above their heads, the air shaken with the thunder, and washed by the rain.

But up from the sodden earth into the drenched air, rose the white and rosy smoke from the "medder horse." The water spread treacherous pools for their feet, and the landscape glowing in daytime colors one moment then blotted out to reappear again in the next was confusing. Mary's wet skirts clung about her feet, and she next fell; as she scrambled up again, the men passed her. In a moment more they were pounding at the door of the "medder house." Smoke was curling through the broken transom ; around the old chimney it had reddened, and a flame leaped up. They should, but only the roar of the fire answered them. Then they threw open the door, and were lost in the smoke. They staggered back just as Mary came up she drew the wet shawl closer about her head, and went on into the fire. Jason caught at her arm as she passed, and the two men followed her when she disappeared. The rain was drop ping softly now, and across the dim fields dark forms hurried to the fire. Silently they came as if conjured out of the earth itself. This, like other opportunities for dissipation in the country, was not to be treated lightly. Some came up in time to learn of the attempted rescue. There was wild excitement, and unheard and absurd commands were shouted into the gen-

cool globes of water as in mischief. As is or the barn 'u'd go too, for all it's so fur 'way," said a hushed voice, in the outskirts of the crowd. Some turned to glance toward the long barn at quite a distance from the crowd. The light shone full on the warped boards and curled shingles, along the shed roof with its whitened poles holding Just then down the bleached straw. from out the barn door came a form that caused a mighty shout to rise from the crowd when it came into full view; for it was no other than Leph himself. dazed, and stupidly rubbing his eyes with the sleeve of his denim blouse.

The fire smoldered down unpoticed as every one crowded about Leph. Jason shook hands with him, and said : "By Jerry, Leph !" in eloquent, chok-ing tones. Mary put her hand on his ing tones. Mary put her hand on his arm and, laying her face on it, began to cry, while Leph looked toward the fire as if he thought to be burned up might not be the hardest thing in the world, after all.

"Shoo!" he said, nervously : "if I'd a knowed how bad it 'u'd made y'u feel to 'a' seen me, I wouldn't 'a' come out." Then every one laughed and began to enjoy the fire again.

"How happened y'u wa'n't in it?" asked Jason as they all turned at last toward his home, and Mary hurried on, remorsefully remembering the sleep

ing boys. "Well," said Leph, slowly, "I see it wus pickin' up for a considerable ov a rain, an' I hurried along, so when I got in the team was pretty well warmed up. I jus'let 'em cool off, with some hay to pick at while I went in the house and put up the things an' lit a lamp." Leph stopped to wipe his feet with a carefulness that Mary noticed, as she stirred the fire and set chairs for the neighbors who were waiting to hear again Leph's story. The lines still lay on the floor : Jason rolled them up awkwardly, and thrust them through a door into the darkness, while all were too interested in Leph to notice it. "Well," resumed Leph,

"when I wus up feedin' the horses little later it began to rain pretty lively, and after I'd give 'em a good feed I jus' set down in the hay to wait a little for the shower to sort o' let up. It's al'ways a quietin' kind o' sound to hear, horses a nosin' round in a good feed, you know, an' I guess I dozed

off "I guess you did," said Jason, with his loud laugh. "You slept middlin' sound not to hear all that racket at the

fire." "Yes," said Leph, laughing too, but mildly ; "I'm a tol'ble good sleeper; but you did wake me, or I wouldn't 'a came out till mornin'."

After the neighbors had all gone Leph turned to Mary ; "I'll have to tay with you an' Jason after this, Mary. I ain't no place else.'

"An' you don't need no place else," she said heartily, and they understood each other.

Jason went through the door and brought in the tangled length of the "I can't take these, Leph," he lines. said, looking at them very soberly, and scratching his head; "I can't and scratching his head ; take 'em, Leph.

"You must, Jason," answered Leph. beseechingly; "I can't stay here 'thout y'u do. I ain't any hand to make speeches ; but I'm much obliged for your tryin' to git me out o' the fire, even if I wa'n't in it. I'm muca obliged, Jason, to you an' Mary both." "That wa'n't nothin'," insisted Jason, with tears in his honest eyes-

'that wa'nt nothin'; but I'm free to say it's goin' to be a pretty hard job if I really take these here lines

And then they all shook hands .--Laura Updegraff in the Independent.

# A VICARIATE FOR WALES.

THE AGGREGATE CATHOLIC POPULA. in the See. But the King, Henry IL., TION,

however, has been deemed large enough by Rome for the appointment of a Vicar-Apostolic, who will, of course, rank as a Bishop, and who; in all probability, will, before many years, be named the incumbent of a Welsh See.

tion

another

Christianity was probably introduced into Wales about the beginning of the fifth century, and one of the earliest preachers of the faith in the principality would seem to have been St. Dubricius, of whom it is recorded that he found two great schools of sacred literature in South Wales, on the banks of the Wye river, which waters the counties of Brecknockshire

and Radnorshire. To these schools flocked students from all parts of the adjoining country, who were trained in virtue and learning by St. Dubricius, and some of whom were sub sequently elevated by them to Welsh Sees. St. Dubricius himself was consecrated the first prelate of Llandaff about 444 by St. Germanus, the Bishop of Auxerre, who was then in the country, and who also ordained at the same time for another Welsh See, St. Iltutus. afterwards Bishop Dubricius was afterwards transferred to the Archbishopric of

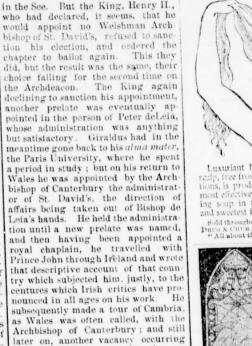
Caerleon, and he held that for up wards of fifty years, when he resigned it to St. David and retired to a solitary island, where he died. After his death to secure the place, albeit he made several journeys to Rome to plead his his remains were brought to the cathe dral at Llandaff, and at least one Welsh church of the present day, that at Treforest, in Glamorganshine, per petuates his memory. The great saint of Wales, though,

and the patron of the country still, as he has been even during the time when Catholicity was proscribed in the principality by British tyranny, was St David, himself a Welshman of noble birth and a disciple of St. Germanua of Auxerre. Ordained to the priesthood, he became

A FAMOUS PREACHER

after the suppression of the monaster ies and educational institutions by the "Reformation." was at Holywell, in in Wales, and was especially success tul in retuting the arguments of here Flintshire, where is located St. Winni When Pelagianism, early in siarchs. fred's Well, through the waters the sixth century, began to appear for the second time in Great Britain, the which a miraculous cure was quite recently effected of such striking char Bishops of that country convoked a acter that the press of Great Britain council at a place called Brevy, in Cardiganshire; and so great was St. David's reputation for eloquence and scholarship at the time, they invited him to appear at the council and preach a vindication of the true faith. The erudite Welshman complied with the request, and made such a profound impression upon his hearers that then and there St. Dabricius, then the Arch bishop of Caerleon, resigned his See in his favor. St. David sought in every possible way to escape the burden of the episcopate ; but the prelates of the council, believing with St. Dubricius that so learned and pious a preacher could do better work were he invested with episcopal authority, commanded him to accept, and Rome's com-mand was subsequently added to theirs. When he found that there was no escape for him from that office, whose burdens he dreaded, St. David begged and obtained the favor of having his See transferred from Caerleon to St. David's, a retired place, so that he might live in solitude when not engaged in the active dis-charge of his duties. St. David, according to one account of his life, continued in his See many years; and having founded several monasteries and been the spiritual Father of many saints, both British and Irish, died about the year 544, at a very advanced He was buried in his Church of age. St. Andrew, which afterwards took his name, as did the town and the whole

taught the people, illustrating its truth and divinity by the witness of their own beautiful lives.—Boston Republic. Near St. David's church stood several chapels in former times, which were resorted to with great devotion.



in St. David's, he sought the ap

pointment, secured it again from the

chapter, but failed for the second time

cause, because of the objections of the

Canterbury prelate. For the third

time St. David's became vacant, and

then it was offered to him under cer-

tain conditions. He declined to accept

it, though, and died at St. David's at

the age of 74, in 1220. His works are

not without some merits ; but because

of their historical inaccuracies have

PILLORIED BY THE CRITICS

One of the earliest places in Wales

commented thereupon. There is a church at this place dedicated to St.

Winnifred, whose erection dates back

to 1833, according to the directory

though the intention may be to signify

that in that year Catholic priests were

permitted to return to the ancient chapel. The church is a richly in

dulgenced one, and is served by the

Jesuits, who have a famous college near

by at St. Asaph. Banger in Carnarvon-

shire, St. David's in Glamorganshire and Pembroke Dock in Pembrokeshire,

are other places whereCatholicity erect

ed places of worship fully half a century

ago, after having been suppressed for so many years. It is noticeable that

not a few of the Welsh churches are dedicated to St. Patrick, the reason

Caerleon, which means the City of the

Legions, reference being made to the

encampment there of the Roman

army. The appointment of a Vicar-Apostolic for Wales should, and prob-

ably will, lead to a new Catholic

growth in the principality, where so

many things speak of the faith that SS.

Dubricius, David, Asaph and a host of

other saintly men and women formerly

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There

or the Catholic faith to re-assert itself.

been savagely

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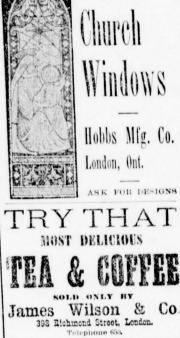
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therefor probably being that the Welsh claim that the great apostle of Ireland was born in their country, in that part of it called in olden times

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" maybe it's jus' his way to be sort o' aggravatin'. I'm al'ays snappin' folks heads off f'r nothin';" and she carried the dish pan from the stove, where she had placed it before she went out that the water might not cool, to the table with a meek, almost an apologetic, manner.

Leph spent the day in the village. There was nothing to call him home, and the sunny porches of the low stores are dear to the rural heart. It was late in the afternoon when he sat in the wagon while the social storekeeper finished stowing his purchases under the seat and then leaned against one of the two by six supports of the store porch to watch his departure.

"Looks like it might rain to night," he said, as Leph adjusted his lines : rather help you fellers in seedin' if it did, wouldn't it ?" "'Yes," said Leph, turning to look

toward the line of cloud in the west, ' if we don't git too much; jus' 'nough to meller up the ground. I'm 'most through seedin' tho." And with a half-nod toward the storekeeper,' he shook the lines over his team.

The rain did come that night. The lightning was darting through the west when Leph was yet several miles Jason noticed that the from home. "medder house" was still dark when he and his family were safe within their warm shelter. He went several times out into the porch to listen for the wagon. The thunder must have drowned its noise when it did pass, for at last when he went again to listen, he saw a light shining from Leph's low

home. "Well, he got in at last," called Jason to Mary, within ; and then, with the reaction that always follows relief from anxiety, he added : "Is pose he was loafin' at the store 'stead o' gettin' home.

Mary was relieved, too, and her mind turned to other things. " Go shet that cave door while you're out, Jason ; I plumb forgot it. I had it open this afternoon when the boys were sortin' them 'taters."

Jason went around the house, the flame. storm pelting him with some large,

fire, and poured them harmlessly about. One youth, belated at his "chores," brought with him a bucket of milk which chanced to be at hand when the alarm had reached him. This he bravely poured on the step over which had passed Mary and Jason and the neighbor, and then moved back in the crowd to await results

ater, as the natural antidote of

eral uproar. Some had brought buck-

As the flames rolled up they lighted faces, lighted also by an interest that a few hours ago had seemed impossible

to them. The shed kitchen at the back was the last of the little house that the flames claimed, and through this forms were seen making their way out. But was only Jason and the neighbor, dragging Mary between them. Every one grew silent and the crackling and falling of the old frame seemed to cast a tangible weight on the hearts of the Some one spread a coat on spectators. the ground, on which Mary sank down obediently, and looked dumbly toward the hissing fire.

Jason took off his hat and wiped the grime and sweat from his face. Little singed pieces of his whiskers came off, and he passed his hand over his cheek curiously. Tiny pools of water in the uneven yard blinked and flashed in the glowing light.

' Leph must 'a' gone up into the loft room, "said Jason, slowly ; "the light-nin' come straight through there. It It was all burned out when we got in. Leph never knowed what hurt him. He choked as he finished.

"We had ought 'a' gone up there, Jason," said Mary, firmly.

"Y'u see you'self the steps was It burned out as well as the floor. wouldn't helped nothin' for us to 'a' been burned along o' Leph's bones. There was a murmur of sympathetic assent. The watchers walked awe-stricken about the burning pile. From an exciting scene it had become a ghastly spectacle. A vague expectance hung about that something blood. curdling must occur ; as if the spirit of

"It's a good thing the wind is as it Catholics are obtainable.

First Step Toward Restoring the Land its Former Hierarchy.

When the complete history of the present pontificate shall be written-and all Christendom trusts that the time for doing that may be delayed as long as possible—it will be found that among the most notable achievements of Leo XIII. were the number of hierarchies which he restored to countries wherein such orders did not exist at the time of his ascension of the Papal throne. In the very first year of his illustrious reign, it will be readily remembered, he gave back to Scotland the Bishop: whom its Catholic people had long desired ; among the other lands that he had similarly enriched may be mentioned Sweden, Norway and Japan, and now it is announced that he will, as soon as the Bishops submit the names of candidates to him, appoint a Vicar-Apostolic for Wales, in which principality he has already erected a Vicariate, a Bull to that effect having lately been promulgated from

the Vatican. At the present time, and since the suppression of the Welsh bishoprics by so called Reformation, the Catholics of the newly-erected Vicariate, wherein all the Welsh counties, one alone excepted, are included, have formed portions of the English episcopates that adjoin Wales, South Wales, for instance, including the counties of Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthen shire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire, had been subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese of Newport and Menevia while to that of the ordinary of Shrewsbury appertained the administration of the Churches in North Wales, or in the counties of Anglesea, Carnarvenshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merioneth-shire and Montgomeryshire. Owing to the fact that no separate statistics appear in the accounts given in our directories of the English Church rethe poor victim would walk in the garding these Welsh counties, no figures of the standing of the Welsh THE PRINCIPAL ONE

was that of St. Nun, mother of St. David, near which was a beautiful frequented by pilgrims. well, still Another chapel was sacred to St. Lily surnamed Gwas Dewy, that is, St David's man, for he was his beloved disciple and companion in retirement. St. David was honored there on March 3, and St. Nun on the preceding day. The three first days of March were formerly holidays in South Wales in honor of St. David ; but at present only March 1 is kept in his memory. In addition to the two Bishoprics already mentioned, Llandaff and Caerthe two Bishoprics leon, the latter subsequently becoming St. David's, Wales, in the earlier year of her Christianity, had other Sees. For instance, there was the See of St. Asaph, in Flintshire, founded by the saint whose name it bore, who was consecrated therefor by St. Kentigern, the Bishop of Glasgow, during the time when, driven from his Scottish ee, he resided in North Wales. Another See was erected at a very early date at Bangor, in Caernarvon ; and

the number of monasteries, convents and colleges established by the early Welsh monks, largely Benedictines and Cistercians, was very great. Of all the Welsh Sees that founded

by St. David, or rather the one which was established when he secured the transfer of its seat from Caerleon to St. David's, naturally ranked as the lead ing bishopric. It was for this See that Gerald de Barri, or, as he is best known, Giraldus Cambrensis, showed himself in the twelfth century so persistent a seeker. Born about 1146, in South Wales, Gerald's education was supervised by his uncle, who was then the Archbishop of St. David's, and in his twentieth year he entered the University of Paris, whence, after a bril liant career, he returned to Wales, was ordained and kept by his uncle at the cathedral, of which he soon

BECAME THE ARCHDEACON. Zealous in the discharge of his duties, he was, on the death of his uncle, chosen by the chapter to succeed him



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Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Southace, and the Bishops of Huaniton at Peterboro, and the ciergy throughout th Dominion.

people will not be in vain.

and the pride which now suggests per-

sistence in rebellion should be laid

It cannot be supposed that the write

in the Church of To-Day overlooked

the fact that the Holy Father does not

propose any modifications of the doc-

trines of the Church in order to bring

about a union. The London Times, in

order to magnify the difficulty of re

union, takes care to point out that this

"The Papal letter is marked by two

to any abatement of her claims.

pared to accept all the doctrines of the

"No peace with Rome," there is also

been extended to them. We may hope

the true Church should be of one fold,

The second point to which the Times

calls attention is that the "Apostolic

letter does not say one word in refer

ence to the possibility of any change

even within the sphere of discipline."

though "the Pope has the amplest

powers of modifying discipline.

and under one shepherd.

is the case. It said recently :

aside.

fraud.'

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

London Saturday, June 8, 1895.

CLERICAL CELIBACY AND CHRISTIAN RE-UNION.

The London, England, Daily Chron. icle has recently had a number of letters on clerical celibacy, said to have been written by priests, to the effect that a relaxation of the discipline of the Catholic Church on this point is

contemplated with a view to promote re union with the Church of England : and these letters, if authentic, would lead to the belief that there is a widespread desire among the priests that such a relaxation is much desired. It is scarcely necessary for us to tell

our readers that no such desire exists. A representative of the Chronicle waited upon Mgr. Johnson, secretary to Cardinal Vaughan, the Archbishop, to ascertain his views on the matter, and was informed that there is certain ly no such desire among Catholic priests, or any section of them, and that it is difficult to believe that the letters signed "A Catholic Priest," emanated from the Catholic clergy at all.

The Monsignore said :

"Nothing is easier than to write pressly that a reunion may be desirletter to a newspaper, and sign it : A able, even on the terms proposed by Catholic Priest, or Sacerdos, or any thing else. Such letters carry no proof that there is a considerable section in of their genuineness. the Church of England who are pre

Such rumors as regard the intention of the Holy See to relax the discipline Catholic Church just as they stand. It of the Church on this matter are enfollows from this that even though tirely without foundation, and have there is a party in the Anglican fold been contradicted on the highest auwhich has for its watchword the motto thority from Rome ; but they continue, nevertheless, to be circulated, as they have been published and circulated from time to time by the press during the last thirty years, but Mgr. Johnson says that within a short time this party the step would not create the satisfacwill show itself, and that though there tion suggested by the writers of those letters. It would, on the contrary, be may be no corporate union with the Church of England, there may be a regarded with deep and general regret. large accession to the Catholic Church

Mgr. Johnson explained that the matter is purely one of ecclesiastical law which the head of the Church can abrogate, but there is no thought or intention of abrogating it, and that the purpose of its institution is so important that it is not likely that it will be abrogated, even for the sake of coaxing into the Church a certain number of Anglican married clergymen who might desire to become priests of the Catholic Church if they returned to the fold.

modifying the discipline of the Church The law of the Church prescr exists : but it is unnecessary, and

into a reality as far as they are con-This language stands in favorable cerned. contrast with the angry comments of

other journals upon the Pope's appeal, A WHIPPING POST NEEDED. and as it represents the sentiments of It is to be regretted that the whipcertainly a large section in the Church ping post is not in honor amongst us. of England, it holds out a strong hope There are certain crimes that should that the Holy Father's appeal to the be punished by the lash and scourge. Christian sentiment of the English We know that every law-abiding citizen will endorse our opinion, for We are told : "We may not like there are misdemeanors so shocking in such a consummation." But why brutality and repulsiveness that a few should it not be liked, unless that pride months imprisonment is an inadequate revolts at the implied acknowledgment and pitiful punishment. Criminals of that rebellion against lawful authority a certain kind should be scourged so in religion is wrong. But this is imseverely as to carry with them to the plied equally in the acknowledgment graves the marks that should serve as which the same paper makes, that a reminder of their punishment and an " unity is the first necessity of the argument to convince them that it Church." How can unity be preserved could not be repeated with impunity. unless there exists a supreme author-The ultra-refinement of the century ity to which obedience in due? And shrinks back from such a barbaric if such an authority there be, it was mode of procedure, but the commonwrong to resist it in the first instance,

sense of the people will welcome its institution as a boon and a blessing. We have often longed to hear the whip hissing and see it cutting deep into the miserable body of that unmentionable scoundral, the brutal husband. He should be scourged like a hound. Incarceration, even in the most loathsome dungeon, is too good for such a man. He deliberately brings sorrow upon the woman that he is bound to protect and cherish as he would his very life. Years pass, and he is permitted to run roughshod over all that is sacred and

significant features. Nobody who is at all acquainted with the teaching of dear to humankind. He may be the Roman Church can have antici prominent in church circles, veiling pated that in any circumstances the by a hypocritical piety the perfidy Pope could assent to the slightest modand rottenness of a paltry soul. The ification of her distinctive doctrines, or wife, goaded to desperation, may have him arrested, and then, we say. give the do so would be to stultify that Church in the eyes of her own members, and to rascal a dose of the whip. Lash him proclaim her cardinal tenets to be

for the anxiety and anguish, the shame and sorrow, for the brutalities As the Church of to-Day says ex

that have marked his life since his wedding-day. Aye-lash him for his cowardice and for his imposition upon Rome, it must be taken for granted society. These words sound harsh, but if all could look behind the veil that conceals the villiany that makes some households but living hells, we should wish for stronger language to express our indignation.

Not only do we speak of the husband who is an habitual drunkard, but of him who is always in a semi-intoxia strong contingent which is ready to cated state, and whose mode of exaccept the olive branch which has pression never rises superior to that of brutal censure. Such a one is perchance more in need of the whippingpost than the habitual drunkard. Many a poor wife has walked hand in hand with sorrow for years-sorrow that crushes the soul and makes existfrom the ranks of those who admit that ence an intolerable burden. Pitiful tragedies are acted daily at our doors. Children lose all respect for the father,

and are happy only when he is away. John Ruskin once said, in speaking of children who were employed in the mines - "Hell pits, where little boys and girls not only worked like brutes, but were beaten with horrible cruelty as they

It is quite true that the power of

inaries. Paul is entitled to a hear- among these many to turn this dream Not alone were they against the maintain that they have a right to ex- In spite of these evidences of the Church of thousands of their country- ercise Apostolic ministerial functions, men, but against the character of men to deny this right to the legitimate and women who have consecrated their energies to the regeneration and up- has been recognized by the Christian lifting of humanity. Day after day have they heard blandly utterances as foul as they are false. They knew

they were countenancing an ignoble crusade repugnant to every man who entertain concerning the nature of an retained a vestige of honor, and unworthy of those who were ministers of Him of the meek and humble heart who went about doing good.

Not a protest, however, did we hear There was not one amongst them all who had the manly courage to cry 'Anathema." And now when Father Phelan has used some homely Anglo-Saxon they are calling upon the powers of heaven and earth to destroy him. Is not this unreasonable? Cannot they take a little dose of their own medicine? Why mention "charity" when they know it not. Why talk of tolerance when they have forsworn it?

We are speaking only to those who have been the leading spirits of the propaganda against Catholicism, and not to the myriads who are content to worever.

ship God according to their conscience and to permit others to do the same. Some of the ministerial critics who are lecturing Father Phelan for his onslaught against the Christian Endeavorers remind us of that passage in Sir Walter Scott where King James says of Dalgarus : "I left Baby Charles and Steenie laying his duty before him. O Geordie, jingling Geordie, it was grand to hear Baby Charles laying down the guilt of dissimulation and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence."

### THE POPE'S APPEAL TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

The Apostolic letter of Pope Leo XIII. to the English people, issued with a view to lead them to a consideration of the advisability of returning to the one fold, is still attracting much attention from the clergy and press of all de nominations, and the secular press as well, and this fact alone that against

their will the anti Catholic element is so thoroughly alarmed at a pronounce ment of the Holy See, proves the immense influence of the Pope's author ity, even amid a Protestant commun ity, where so many pretend to despise

It is not surprising to us to find that has been erected. hostile writer in one of the papers should say concerning the Encyclical : There is a mingled feeling of amuse been put upon the tower, steeple, belment, suspicion, and contempt " at the Holy Father's recommendation. The little sectaries of fifty or a hundred years' existence, and with a local following of two or three hundred within a generation." thousand followers or even two or three million, may affect to despise the religion which, built upon a rock (against which the gates of hell shall not prevail) has existed for nearly nineteen centuries, and will continue to exist to crawled on their hands and knees har- the end of time ; but, in spite of their nessed to coal carts." Horrible ! And pretensions, they cannot prevent their when they were carrying out their soown self-sufficiency from being the called thorough godly reformation of object of contempt for the whole religion. The Presbyterian Larger world. Their pretended contempt for Catechism was also so worded, in accordfather, who hears nought but the the Head of the Catholic Church is ance with Knox's views, as to include simply the contemptible artifice of an among the sins forbidden, by the room and brothel, are objects of deeper insignificance which is beneath consecond commandment, the use of the tempt. cross or any other emblem of Christian Here is what is said to be the source worship, all of which are included of the amused and contemptuous attiunder the term "monuments of idol tude of the "English religious press"--that is to say, of the rabid anti-Catholic allowed even to tolerate,, but must re-Low Church and pseudo-Evangelical move or destroy if it be in their power. editors-toward the Pope's Encyclical. The Encyclical offers 300 days Indulgbeen termed a monster, and many and the prayer for reunion appended to the rigid Presbyterians made against the Anglican book of Common Prayer, a month, on the observance of the usual which they denounced as a rag of conditions, to those who have recited it Popery, though, outside of this use of the sign of the cross, Anglicans gener-Of course it is an easy matter for ally regarded the cross with no les those who have no ecclesiastical authoraversion than Presbyterians. ity whatsoever to pretend to belittle The cross has been used as the recog the authority which is really derived nized emblem of Christianity from the means of mutual charity. We are from Christ through the Apostles ; but earliest times. For ages it has been there is no getting over the fact that placed in the most conspicuous position the Pope is the legitimate successor of on Catholic churches. It was used in St Peter, the Chief of the Apostles, to the Palace of Constantine the Great, whom authority was given by Christ to and there is still to be seen over the bind and loose, with the assurance that principal stairway of the ruins of that His and their judgment on earth would palace in Rome, the picture of the be confirmed in heaven. It is in the crucifixion erected by that first Chriswithout just cause give utterance to a exercise of this authority that the Holy tian Emperor. Crosses and represyllable that may pain our brethren. Father grants the Indulgence attached sentations of the crucifixion are to the prayer in question on the usual found in the catacombs of conditions. Rome over the tombs of the martyr

successor of St. Peter, whose ministry world for nineteen centuries. Perhaps, however, this pretended

contempt for the authority of the Pope arises out of the erroneous idea they Indulgence. Nearly every Protestant controversialist since the time of Martin Luther has pretended to believe that it is a license to commit sin. Every Catholic is aware that it is nothing of the kind. It is a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, and in this sense there is scarcely a Protestant minister in the world who loes not pretend to exercise authority

to grant Indulgences, inasmuch as for the most part they reject entirely the need of penitential works as an atonement for sin. It is easy to see that the pretended

contempt for the Pope's exercise of authority is merely a mask put on to onceal the fact that they have themselves no ministerial authority whatso-

It is not to be supposed, however, that all the Protestant clergy and press have taken the Holy Father's kind words in the surly manner of those of whom we have spoken. Some of the Anglican papers have received responsively the Pope's appeal to their Christian sentiment, and express themselves as being favorable to wide concessions to Rome. The London Church of To - Day thinks that if England were to return to the Church she might exert a reformatory influence therein. It says:

"We may not like such a consummation ; but is it not conceivable that God might will that the Church should be re-united on the terms proposed by Rome and then slowly struggle back to a better and truer life, rather than that it should continue riven asunder : Unity is the first necessity of the Church. Rome has not exaggerated its importance.

## AN EVIDENCE OF RETURNING FAITH

A recent issue of the New York Sun ecords with considerable surprise the

fact that on the high tower of the new Presbyterian Church, which has been erected at Scarborough, Westchester county, N. Y., in memory of the late As the Sun says, " Not very many years ago, the cross could not have

fry, or any other part of the Presby terian church. It was regarded as a sign of Popery," but "the change in this respect has been very marked

John Knox was peculiarly hostile to the use of the cross in any form in religious worship, and to carry out his views, the Scotch Presbyterians under his guidance took especial delight in tearing down the crosses from the who had left the Eternal City at the grand old cathedrals they demolished same time with him, and during the

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earliest Christian use of this emblem, it was a characteristic of Protestantism to regard the use of the cross as an idolatry, and this was especially the case with Presbyterians, who regarded the sacred emblem with intense horror. The Sun remarks that Protestant Episcopalians especially had so changed within a recent period that the cross has been long placed over their churches. and that now it is found on the towers of most Christian denominations. But the Presbyterians have resisted its use most stoutly, and though we have seen. in rare instances, crosses on Presbyterian churches, there was usually a strong protest raised by a large section of the congregations against their introduction on those occasions.

The erection of a cross on Mr. Shepard's memorial church, being in the midst of a long-established and very representative Presbyterian congregation, is indicative of a great change of sentiment among Presbyterians generally. Surely in the face of such facts, which are now becoming frequent, Presbyterian controversialists will be obliged to lay aside their old favorite thesis that the use of the cross in Cath-

olic churches is an act of idolatry. The cross is the emblem of our faith. as it represents to us vividly the fact of our redemption on Mount Calvary through Christ's death on the cross. It has been in the past peculiarly the emblem of Catholics ; but though other denominations are now beginning to use it, and are thus endeavoring to take from Catholics its distinctive use, we are glad to see this evidence of a gradual return of the Protestant denominations to the ancient Christian faith which they have denounced so bitterly for three centuries. We hope that the final result of this gradual revival of Christianity will be the return

of all the sects to the faith which was 'once delivered to the saints," and which has been preserved intact only in the Catholic Church.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON THE 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month the great University of Notre Dame, Indiana, will celebrate its golden jubilee. It will be a brilliant and notable event, some of the most eminent churchmen in the country having promised to take Elliot F. Shepard, a handsome cross part in the proceedings. The Very Rev. E. B. Kilroy of Stratford, in this diocese, who is the oldest living graduate of the University, will deliver an address.

> THE Right Rev. John Sweeney, D. D., Bishop of St. John, N. B., was in Paris on May 21, and intended leavthat city for London with the other prelates the following day. His Lordship had been a week in Paris, waiting the arrival of Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, N. S., and Bishop Mac-Donald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., nterval visited other places of interest



the celibacy of the clergy arises chiefly from the answer of our Lord to the saving of the Apostle : If so-it is not expedient to marry." The reply was : "All men take not this word but they to whom it is given. . . He that can take, let him take it." (St. Matt. discussed. xix. 10-12.)

Equally clear are St. Paul's words

"He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided. (1 Cor. vii., 32, 33.)

The married state is holy, and i blessed by God ; but the state of celibacy, embraced for God's sake, is more perfect ; and the Church requires this perfection in her priests, and is not likely to abrogate it for a doubtful expediency which in a few years time may prove to be an injury instead of a blessing.

We remark that even the Presbyter ians are beginning of late to discover that the Catholic belief on this subject is a reasonable one, and that they have been in error in supposing, or in pretending to believe, that there was a command of God from the beginning for all men to marry. The following quaint talk from a recent issue of the Chicago Interior proves this :

"To demand that a minister shall be married is carrying anti-Popery principles too far. Our theological students as a rule are sound on the celibate question. No class of young men in the country quite equal them in fidelity to the teaching of Scripture on this subject. But there are two sides to the question. Paul was a shining example of the minority, and we have always thought that there was a defect at this point in the instructions, with Rome is at present a mere dream,"

would be absurd, that the Pope should offer to make such modifications, at least before those who propose to re unite state what modifications of this kind they wish for : and then the desirability of the changes proposed may be

Further objection is made by the Times against the Encyclical because 'Leo XIII. insists on some of those

teachings which are most emphatically repudiated by Anglicans and most alien to British feeling." Among these teachings, it meutions "Invocation of saints and of the Virgin Mary, which English Churchman regard as 'a fond thing vainly invented,' " " In-

dulgences," and the authority of the Roman See "as this centre of Christian unity, divinely constituted in the Roman Bishops.

The Times has itself given a good reason why the Pope should make it perfectly well understood how far con-

cession, may be made for the sake of bringing about unity, and by his references to Catholic doctrine he has done this. He has shown that the sacred deposit of faith cannot on any consideration be tampered with. It was the Holy Father's duty to disabuse of their error any who might imagine that the authorities of the Catholic Church can sit down in conference, as the sectaries have frequently done, to consider what

truths of religion may be set aside. Truth cannot consent to such comprom ises : and it is clear from the comments of some at least of the Anglican papers that there are many among the clergy of Anglicanism who will not demand that such a compromise be made ; and though the Times says : " Reunion

such things are done in a Christian land. But the little children who have ever before their eyes a besotted curse and the language of the barcommiseration.

### MUTUAL CHARITY

The Western Watchman's denunciation of the Christian Endeavorers has been a veritable God-send to the divines who are wont to indulge in sensational preaching. Its editor has ence to all those who "piously recite graphic have been the delineations of letter, and a Plenary Indulgence once the baseness and enormity of his crime. We confess indeed that his words must have grated harshly on the ears daily." of some of our separated brethren.

We deplore their utterance, for we believe that unity and concord can be fostered and developed only by strongly opposed to Catholics attacking Protestants or Protestant doctrine. Father Elliot says that nothing in the way of controversy can equal the direct statement of the truth by a man esteemed by his hearers for his virtues. This we believe, and never shall we Let us banish for all time the loathsome demon of religious discord.

Yet we must say that some of the cri-

We could readily understand an who were put to death for their faith tics have been somewhat illogical and objection raised by Protestant clergy during the first three centuries when unreasonable in their attempts to secure against the exercise of Apostolic persecution raged against all Chris the scalp of the rev. editor of the authority on the part of the Pope, if tians, and the cross is mentioned by Watchman. Have they not been the it could be shown that he lacks eccles- the Apostle St. Paul as the wellupholders of the ex-priests and nuns? iastical authority ; but it comes with known and universally recognized Have they not applauded the foul and very bad grace from a body of men emblem of the Christian faith, when mendacious statements that have been who certainly have no Apostolic suc- that Apostle declares : "God forbid made by these wretched indiv- cession, and who almost universally that I should glory sive in the cross of in pastoral theology of most of our sem- there may be earnestness enough [iduals against the Catholic Church? admit this to be the case, and yet our Lord Jesus Christ." (Gal. vi., 14.) passed with this expression left cut.

in Italy. In a letter to the Right Rev. Administrator of the diocese, Monsignor Connolly, V. G., Dr. Sweeney stated that he would leave England for home on June 4th. Contrary to previous reports, His Lordship is in good health. During their stay in Rome the weather was unpleasant.

atry" which good Christians are not THE Baptist Union at its recent meeting in London, England, passed a resolution calling upon the officers of In the Anglican rite of baptism, the the association to prepare and submit to the autumnal Assembly of the Union, sign of the cross was retained, and a letter to the Pope, in reply to his this was one of the objections which invitation to English Christians to return to the "Church of Rome." A very few years ago the Pope's invitation would be treated with scorn and contumely ; but it is indicative of a great change for the better even among Baptists, that such a resolution should be

> carried, as it was passed, not for the purpose of expressing indignation, but apparently in a courteous spirit. The Rev. Dr. Glover, the mover, remarked. when offering his resolution, that a courteous letter, such as that of the Pope is, should be courteously answered. We may see from this that, even outside of Anglicanism, the invitation of the Holy Father is treated with respect ; and we can scarcely reconcile this fact with the assertion which has been widely published that the Encyclical "has been generally received with unmistakable manifestations of amusement and contempt." The only opposition which was offered to Dr. Glover's resolution was made to the expression which occurred in it that the reply should be seat to "his Holiness the Pope." One member vigorous'y opposed this application of the term "his Holiness," and the resolution was

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have been a few years ago.

SYRIA, which, like Armenia, is under Tarkish rule, is threatened with the perpetration of outrages resembling those which occurred recently in the latter country. There is this difference, however, that the Turkish Government will scarcely dare to order the outrages, and to send soldiers to commit them, as was done in the case of Armenia. The Sultan is not out of trouble yet on account of the past atrocities, and he will scarcely be so blind to the danger he is not yet delivered from, as to repeat them by positive complicity in the face of the strong indignation which has been excited through Christendom by his conduct. Yet the Christian powers appear so dilatory in taking action to prevent the commission of such outrages that the Sultan may be induced to connive at the threats which are now being uttered by the Syrian Mahometans. In the district of Skukif an attack has been made upon the Christians, who were compelled to take refuge in the Christian villages, and the Mahometans say openly that they will do with the Christians there what was done to the Armenians. From all over Syria there are similar reports. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and this point has been passed by Turkish misgovernment. Christian nations cannot much longer forbear from interfering to prevent a recurrence of those horrors which take place periodically under it.

APAISM scored recently a grand success in St. Louis, Missouri. They secured control over the Street Railway Company, and the company, in recognition of their patriotism and honesty, appointed members of the association as conductors on the railway broadcast through the city. This kind of thing is just what the Apaists want. They are looking for the spoils of office, and in this case got them : but the Street Railway Company has suddenly discovered a hornet's nest. Twenty of the new appointees were dismissed within the last few days for appropriating the money of their employers. We can easily see why it is that the P. P. A. of Ontario are so anxious to confine the appointments to office to their own set, under pretence of protecting the interests of Protestantism. There is evidence to show that, for patriotism and honesty, the Ontario P. P. A. is about equal, on the average, to his St. Louis confreres.

THE International Protestant League which the American A. P. A. and the Canadian P. P. A., assembled in convention recently at Milwaukee, decided upon establishing, is not looked 'Rabboni,' and would have thrown herself at His feet, but He told, her, upon with much favor by the press of the United States. The A. P. A. has

We may reasonably infer that the re- appalling." Father Young strives, by ply of the Union will be respectful at the means of Protestant testimonies least, which it certainly would not and official statistics, to point out how the popular charges are but calumnies, offspring of perverted minds and un-Christianized hearts.

# ARCHBISHOP RYAN

#### Preaches on the Coming of the Holy Ghost.

The sermon of His Grace Archbishop Ryan at the Solemn High Mass at the Philadelphia Cathedral Sunday week was based on the seventeenth verse of the fifteenth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, as fol-lows : "If Christ be not risen again, your faith is vain, for you are yet in your sins. This is an abstract of the sermon :

"During the time, my dear breth-ren, from Easter Sunday to Pentecost Sunday the Church keeps before the minds of her children at once the thought of commemoration and of pre paration-commemoration of the great event of the resurrection of Christ preparation for the coming of the Holy During the Paschal season this time is consecrated to this commemoration and also to preparation for the coming of the Holy Ghost, to perfect the great work of which our Lord laid the foundation, and all through this preparation and commemoration there are two great thoughts constantly brought forward, the thought of faith and the thought of the remission of If Christ had not risen, our sins. faith would be in vain and we would still be in our sins, says the apostle Let us consider, brethren, this com memoration and this preparation with a view to these two great thoughts which the Church desires shall be deeply impressed in our hearts at this time

#### ONE GREAT PROOF.

"You know our great Lord referred to His resurrection as a proof of His divinity. There were many other proofs, but He singled this out so that all should rest on it. So the proof of Christianity, so the divinity of Christianity, rests on this fact. Therefore it is easy of proof. No fact in the history of the human race is so clearly proven; and connected with this fact s the proof of the remission of sins, it behooved Christ to die and rise again, that the remission of sins should be preached to all nations. In the various appearances of our Saviour, in the various evidences of the resurred tion, constantly come thoughts of the confirmation of all He preached, together with the thought of the remis-

sion of sins. "Thus when He rose from the dead He appeared first to Magdalen, though it is the pious belief of many of the fathers that He appeared first of all to His Holy Mother, but this is not men-iioned in the Scriptures. What is lioned in the Scriptures. What is mentioned is for a special purpose. He appeared first to the sinner of the city she was the first evangelist of the resurrection. He came to forgive His mission was to forgive. She was in the garden weeping with-out the tomb of Christ and saw a figure and thought it was the gardner. He asked, 'Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?' She did not know the voice, but the moment, as St. John in his beautiful, tender simple way tells the history, Jesus said to her, 'Mary,' those tones of tender assurance which forgave her because she had loved much, the moment He spoke she rushed to Him, crying out,

them, and when He would leave them they said : 'No, stay with us.' Thev felt remorse that they had not believed blessed and break it. They knew Him

in the breaking of the bread. OTHER MANIFESTATIONS.

"Five times on that day He revealed Himself because He was no only to rise, but to rise on the third Therefore so many manifesta day. tions that our faith may not be vain, that we may not still remain in our sins. And He appeared again to the eleven and appropriately addressed eleven and appropriate Peace is the them, 'Peace be to you.' Peace is the spoken. Peace by the sword, peace procured by death, peace between humanity and the Deity, peace between man and man, peac between the upper and the lower ap petite, peace to the world. He is the Prince of Peace. 'Peace be to you, 'As the Father hath sent me, so also I send you,' and He breathed upon them and He said : 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.

"The last power given before His death to His assembled apostles was the power of sacrifice-the power to conse the sacrifice of His body and crate blood-and the first after His resurrection was the power to forgive sin-through the Holy Ghost that He

breathed upon them. As Christ is risen, therefore our faith is not vain, and therefore the power of the remission of sins by virtue of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

"When in the same spirit of the confirmation of faith and the remission of sins He appeared eight days after, and Thomas doubted even before Christ unless He had proof-unless he could see the print of the nails, the testimony of the eyesight, and put his fingers into the place of the nails, and put his hands into His side, the testimony of the touch-and the Lord condescended to these extraordinary conditions not only for Thomas' sake, but for the skeptics of that age, for those of the nineteenth century, and until the end of time. Though he had heard the Catholic religion.

His voice though he had eaten with Him, though He had showed him His hands and feet, though he had the testimony of these men who had seen His form, had heard His voice ; yet he desired more, and our Lord in His mercy 'Put in thy finger hither, said : and see my hands, and bring hither thy hand and put it into my side, and be not incredulous but faithful.' And Thomas, being then overcome with the evidence of the divinity of Christ and of His sacred presence, cried out, 'My Lord, ' and not only 'My Lord, ' but 'My Then Christ said to him : God.' 'Thomas, thou has believed because thou hast seen ; blessed are they who have believed and have not seen. And so, brethren, in the other apearances of our Lord, at one time to more than five hundred people, to which St. Paul alludes, most of whom were still alive in his day, and in His appearance in Galilee and at the ascension, there

when He met the two disciples slow of f wisdom let us know what sin is. faith, who must have sinned by not believing not only what was told them by the holy women, but by the proph-esty. In the gift of understanding, ecy of Christ, these two, journeying sad of heart, meet Him whom they from falling; in that beautiful, tender, think a stranger, and He asks why abiding sorrow, which was the sorrow they are sad, and they ask Him if He of the saints, the memory of their past had not heard concerning the death of past offences, the feeling that God Christ, who was all their hope. They forgives me when I cannot forgive were sad and Hereproved them for being myself. Such was the sorrow of the slow of belief and He unfolded the Holy prodigal son during the feast. Every Every Scriptures for them. After He spoke additional favor was an additional they found their hearts burning within reason for sorrow for his disloyalty So with the same spirit the true Chris tian finds that every remembrance of the past, every evidence of Divine sooner. They knew Him not, but at love, every favor but intensifies his table with them, taking bread He sorrow for sin."

# SPREADING THE TRUTH.

Efforts Made by the English Catholic Truth Society. The recent annual meeting of the

English Catholic Truth Society and the reports of its officers give an insight into the work of that splendid organization-an organization whose work in spreading Catholic truth offers an example well worthy of imitation by American Catholics. For eight years this society has been at work and since its establishment has issued 6,000,000 publications. The Catholic News summarizes the results of the meeting and the plans proposed for the future as follows :

DISTRIBUTING CATHOLIC LITERATURE. The Society is about to issue a Church history - a work which has been carefully revised by competent authorities, and for which the Bishop of Clifton has written a preface. It is to appear in three shilling parts, for the convenience of schools and others who might wish to obtain it in that form and in a three shilling and six penny bound volume of some five hundred pages. This volume is to be sold as cheaply as possible in order that the cost might be no obstacle to its general adoption. Another enterprise of the society is the production of a magazine with Lady Amabell Keir as editor, and to which the leading Catholic writers will be contributors. The society carries on a special work among Cath olic seamen. Bags and boxes of good books are distributed among them, and these works are thus carried all over the world. It was reported at the meeting that the practice of placing penny tracts at the church doors is spreading throughout the country. The Bishop of Clifton declared that the workmen in his diocese were making good use of these tracts by lending or

workmen who made objections against HOW THEY SPREAD THE TRUTH.

giving them to their Protestant fellow-

"The Bishop of Portsmouth," says

the report of the meeting, "was of opinion that the society was not only doing a great deal of good, but much more. It was a very necessary society. At the door of his own cathedral the publications of the society were sold. The sale was presided over by a convert lady, who took great interest in the work. He hoped that the members of the committee would not lose heart in this direction, but would try to increase the sale at the church doors Cardinal Vaughan had something

very practical to say to the members of the Catholic Truth Society. The gist of the address is reported as follows in one of the London papers :

All were perfectly well aware how the people were being taught to be-lieve curious fables by inscriptions written in some of the Protestant

# countrymen by means of popular lectures.

### A SOCIETY FOR CONVERTS. London Catholic News.

As already announced, a scheme has been set on foot for the establishment of a Society of Converts in London, which only awaits the approbation of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan in order to become an accomplished fact. Judging from the facts disclosed at the recent meeting at Soho, there appears to be two important reasons for the formation of such a society - first, the persecution and temporal losses undergone by converts in consequence of their submission to the Church; secondly, the isolated condition in which they find themselves when they been cast off by their old

Protestant acquaintances, and have not succeeded in making fresh ones amongst their new brethren in the Faith With regard to the first point, it is chiefly the convert clergymen who are

the sufferers. The average layman who becomes a Catholic nowadays pursues the same avocation after, as before, his conversion ; and it is only in comparatively rare cases that he has to endure loss of friendship or other exhibitions of intolerance. Often, too, it is undoubtedly the con vert's own fault that he loses his Pro testant friends. They are often re-pelled by his argumentative and uncharitable spirit; and in some cases the convert cares not for the time whether he retains their friendship or not, identifying heresies in the persons of heretics, and consequently disgusted with his non-Catholic friends. Still of course, there are instances of cruel bigotry being displayed where the convert has done absolutely nothing to to call for it. In such cases a martyrdom, unrecorded, but none the less real, is endured a true witnessing of the Catholic Faith.

But with regard to the converts from amongst the Anglican clergy, what hard and bitter suffering is often theirs! Born and bred gentlemen, with a university education, they find themselves compelled by the voice of conscience to give up their only mean of livelihood and are cast on the world. often with wives and children depending on them, to starve or beg. The accounts of such cases read by Mr. The Vance Packman at the meeting are sickening and saddening enough to move the hardest heart ; and if the proposed society can cope in any way with this distressful state of things, it will do enough to justify its existence. Assuredly, it is a bad thing to bribe a man to embrace a religion ; but it it very hard that starvation should be the price that a man has to pay for submitting to the True Church -and not merely starvation for himself, but for those dearest to him. There is no true Catholic who would not be ready to help in any possible way in such cases, and there could be no more charitable work.

In the second place complaints are made of the want of sociability on the part of Catholics, and the consequent isolation of converts in our midst. There is, undoubtedly, some truth in this. A born Catholic is apt to look more or less askance at one who has but just embraced the Faith. This This attitude is certainly justified in the case of some converts. Some take so long to settle down as it were ; Catholic modes of expression come strange to them ; they seem as if they were forascended to my Father, but go tell my sions of sins. Therefore our faith is privilege of being born in the Faith, because, from the very nature of the case, they have not gone through the same course of reading on Catholic subjects as they themselves. It is easily understood that all this cannot fail to be very offensive to the average Catholic. But, making all due allowances here is a tendency among born Cath olics to look upon a convert of any kind as not quite the same as them selves. This spirit, which would be natural in a racial, is altogether out of The place in a universal religion. Church welcomes all to her fold, and it would be well for Catholics generally to imitate the Church. The "Society of Converts" may do much to bring converts into touch with other Cath olics, as it does not exclude born Cath olics. If it excluded them, it would only serve to accentuate the distinc tion between the convert and the born Catholic, and thus defeat one of its own ends. What is wanted is true charity and consideration on the part The convert must try of all. accomodate himself to Catholic habits of thought and action, and the born Catholic must try to bear with him until he does. In time, doubtless, the absurd distinction will be done away with, and the convert will find a ready welcome from the members of Church of his adoption. If only con verts can get the chance of mixing freely with other Catholics, their some times inevitable eccentricities will soon disappear, and then there can be no reason why they should not take their full share in Church social life. We heartily wish the "Society of Con-verts" every success in the attain-The ment of this desirable end.

# DR. FULTON NO. 2.

B

No Protestant preacher can now-adays make an intemperate attack on the Catholic Church without having ome other Protestant preacher rebuke him for his impertinence. For in-stance, at the Southern Baptist Convention, which was held last week in Washington, D. C., a wild Don Quixote from Texas named the Reverend Mr. Cranfill made Rome howl. A reporter for the Baltimore Sun tells us : "Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Virginia, made an address, in which he said that in the frequent contact with Roman Catholicism by the Protestant denominations people are too apt to confound the Catholic system with the people who compose it. The sweeping charges against the Catholic Church were too often made by men who are more zealous than well informed. Concilatory methods should be adopted instead of wholesale denunciation. Even in the matter of schools he was sorry to see so many take the position that the Catholics are all wrong and the Protestants all right. These temperate remarks all right. aroused the Rev. Mr. Cranfill, of Texas, who proceeded to make a vigorous attack upon the Catholic Church characterized it as a monstrous institution that had crushed out life and liberty in all ages. He concluded with an attack upon Mgr. Satolli, who, he said, was an Italian who could not speak enough English when he came to this country to sell a banana. Con-tinuing, he said: 'An American Pope, with his headquarters at the heart of the nation was not wanted in this country. If there is paganism in any country to-day, Roman Catholicism is paganism, and I for one shall rejoice when it is dead, and would be glad to officiate at its funeral. I shall never be satisfied till the day comes when by statute law the door of every Catholic convent in this land is opened o the inspection of every reputable American citizen, and when every imprisoned nun shall have a sympath etic ear into which to pour her tale of woe and wrong if she have one to tell. Popery and Roman Catholicism love darkness rather than light for very practical reasons. The day that Roman Catholicism is killed in this country we will have killed twins, for the day it dies the rum traffic dies with it." The intemperance of these re marks was reproved by Reverend W L. Pickard, of Kentucky, who said it was to be regretted that Mr. Cranfill had given expression to such senti-ments. He felt it the duty of the Church to combat the principle of infallibility set up in the Catholic Church, but there was no justification for the bitter attacks that had been made upon that Church. Its strength would not crumble at the Fourth of July oration of any man, he said. And possibly Mr. Cranfill thinks that he is a Christian! If he only knew how little he knows of the Catholic Church !---Catholic Review.

# The Ontario Lite.

In another column will be found a report of the annual meeting of the directors and share-holders of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Waterloo, Ont. The patrons of the Ontario Mutual will be pleased to note its continued prosperity and success; and indeed it could not be otherwise than successful and prosperous, having such a trustworthy, capable and energetic board of management. We should ad-vise those of our readers who intend to in-sure to write W. H. Riddell, Esq., Waterloo, Ont., the courteous secretary of the Com-pany, who, we are sure, will gladly give them all necessary assurance information.

"Lovalty to Church and State."

"Loyalty to Church and State." A book which is likely to have a very large sale has just been issued by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. It is entitled "Loyalty to Church and State." by His Excellency Francis, Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Dele-gate. At the present time especially, will it be found a most useful, as well as interesting work, and we strongly advise our readers to order a copy from the publishers.

hitherto made loud professions that its main purpose is the protection and preservation of American institutions, and the enquiry is made, what protection will Canadian Orangemen afford to American institutions? And why should Canadian Orangemen be asked to assist in preserving the institutions of the Republic? Genuinely patriotic Americans have not much confidence in the protection which Canadian Orangemen will give them. But on this side of the boundary line we have also a view of the matter which is worth considering. If the Canadian Orangemen and P. P. Aists are co-operating with the American Association, for the protection of American interetst, is it one of their secret plans to effect the annexation of Canada to the United States? Are they engaged in secret treasonable work? The matter cer-

tainly has a suspicious look.

THE work "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared, in Civilization, Popular Happiness, General Intelligence and Morality," by Rev. Alfred Young, is one of inestimable value to than ever before, because by one He all who have no time or means to collect the statistics wherewith to rebut and refute the old charges against the Catholic Church. The book is a very mine of statistical riches, and will well repay the labor of delving. There is much ignorance concerning the practices and doctrines of the Catholic Church, even in myriad honest souls whose vision is blurred and obscured by the cloud of the garnered bigotry of years. Dr. Gladden said in the Century Magazine for March, 1894, speaking of the columnies against sinner. So as He revealed Himself to speaking of the calumnies against Catholics, "That the depth and density of popular ignorance which permit the use of such documents is certainly

ascended to my Father, but go tell my not in vain, therefore we remain not brethren, and say to them I ascend to in our sins My Father, and your Father, to My God and your God.' Thus His first "Therefore, the commemoration on these Sundays reminds us of the great

manifestation after His resurrection was to a sinner. "But this is not all. To the holy

the beginning, not only of commemor ation, but also of preparation for the accomplishment of the great work of women at the sepulchre an angel appeared and said : 'Go tell the dis ciples and Peter that He goeth before our Lord, for the coming of the Holy you into Galilee." Well, imagine these holy women going to Peter and Spirit, to teach all truth-a mission to the human memory, to the human in delivering the message from the angel, tellect and to the human will ; to all the affections that that which had been from the Lord of the angel, 'Tell the disciples and Peter;' and Peter, broken done by Christ might be confirmed and perpetuated by God the Holy Ghost hearted, might have said, 'Go and tell Therefore, do we prepare for these Sun the disciples I am not one ; I was, but days. He shall bring to your minds I am not, for I heard Him say, 'He who denies Me before men I will deny your sins and the favors you have re-ceived. To your intellects He will before My Father who is in heaven. and thrice have I denied Him, for teach all truth. His mission to the human heart will be to thrice have I sworn I did not know Him. Tell His disciples, His followers, crease the spirit of piety and forti tude. Before His coming the apostles were torpid : they but half believed. He was to perfect their faith, His lovers, but not the outcast who de-nied Him and whom He has denied before His Father.' But to the holy women did He not say, 'Tell the dis-ciples and Peter?' Did He not say to continue the remission of sins. 'Re-ceive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven 'and Peter,' singling him out in a special manner, as head of them all? them ; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.' The double mis

The denier must have said, 'After all, sion of faith and the remission of sins how like Him. He who forgives with is continued and perfected by God the such facility; He who, wounded in heart, Holy Ghost. "Christianity would seem to have forgave His enemies, wounded deeper been a failure, we should have heard nothing of these great things, if the greatly favored, by the one He placed at the head of His Church, even me He forgives.' So the mission was to spirit of God had not descended, if the One would have thought the spirit of God had not come upon the Peter. Apostles. Prepare at this time to refirst manifestation would not be to ceive the spirit of God and ask of that Peter, but this is confirmed, for afterspirit increase of faith, increased diswards our Lord Himself appears to Peter. O what a meeting ! the first the first meeting after the hall of Caiphas, the first meeting after the denial! Surely faith. He would have revealed Himself first to John, the only brave man among hem, he who stood by the gibbet when the others fled : who had not betrayed Him like Judas or denied Him like falls. So as He revealed Himself to

the sinner among the apostles, because He died for the remission of sins. direct line with the pastors of the people who worshipped in those

churches at the present day which was comparatively an unpersuasive method in his view. truth that this is a season, as I said in

USING STEREOPTICAN VIEWS.

But there was another effort whereby the whole simple-minded people were becoming very much influenced in a similar direction. There were lecturers employed by some of the non Catholic societies — one lecturer, he believes, was employed at £600 per year - to travel through the country with a magic lantern and lecture upon Church history in England. lectures were very largely attended, and, he supposed, were still being largely attended.

in-

In this connection his Eminence wished to suggust whether it would not be possible for the society to make use of similar lectures upon the history of England and take them through the different parishes in the dioceses of England settling for one, or two winters in London, Liverpool, or smaller centres; and to give, on the very cheapest possible terms, lectures on continuity and the Church of England, illustrated by the magic lantern, while tracts might, at the same time, be distributed amongst the audience. This

would be meeting one of the WANTS OF THE PRESENT DAY, because although he had no doubt in

his mind that the mass of the English people might just now be persuaded that the Church of England at the present day was the same as that of Anselm and St. Thomas a Becket, still osition for the continuance of that the perfect conviction of such false-Ask God, the Father, Son and hoods would necessarily be exploded Holy Ghost in order to have that abidduring the course of a few years, as ing sorrow for sin, that tenderness of history was carefully studied. heart, that spirit of the fear of the Lord, and by that tender sorrow, by that abiding sorrow prevent future would be a certain reaction in their

minds which would send them forward "Did Peter forget when pardoned? to the Church. But this was no reason No, he wept all his life. When the sin why at the present day Catholics should the first sinner of the city, so did He to was forgiven, it but intensified his not, as far as they could, counteract sorrow, and that preserved him from the efforts made by their Protestant future falls. So let us have sorrow for brethren and carry on the work of either sex, without any unpleasant "And so on the evening of that day our past transgressions. In the spirit propaganda amongst their fellow-

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may secured by the use of Aver's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of effects.

"The American Pope."

Speaking of Mgr. Satolli, a writer in the Christian Advocate (Methodist) says : "' He took his place among us in a meek and humble way, and up to the present time he has never been obtrusive. Silently and quietly he has performed his mission, and, without nowing why, without being able to explain to themselves, the people of the United States have grown to admire and esteem the 'American Pope.





ATBR'S PILLS Regulate the Boweis.

#### RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

# DR. FORAN'S POEMS.

6

It is now sixteen years since the writer of this review and Dr. J. K. Foran, author of "Poems and Lyrics, and editor of the Montreal True Wit ness, became acquainted. The occa-sion was the Moore Centenary celebra. tion, in May, 1879. Dr. Foran was then a student in the law department of a student in the law department of Laval University, Quebec, and the present writer was a resident of Belle-ville, Ontario. An exchange of poems prepared for the Centenary celebration of Ireland's great lyric poet in Quebec and Belleville led up to a personal meeting and greeting shortly after-wards. I remember well how the strong Celtic note in Dr. Foran's poetry touched my heart as I read his fine "Moore Centenary Ode" and "Meagh

er of the Sword," and I said, here indeed is an inspired voice and patriot heart. I am indebted to the ublishers, Messrs. D. and J. Sadlier o Montreal, for a copy of "Poems and Lyrics," by J. K. Foran, LL. B., L. A. D., a volume of two hundred and forty four pages creditably and sub-Let m stantially bound and printed. first say at the outset that Dr. Foran is essentially an Irish Canadian poet ; as such he must be judged and weighed He has drank deeply of Irish poetry, particularly of the bards of the Na-tion, and when he seeks inspiration in the glorious and patriotic deeds of the men of the '48 movement, I think he is at his best. Three distinct ele ments dominate his poetry—the faith of Holy Church, love of Ireland and a trustful hope in the future greatness of this our own beloved land of the Maple Leaf. You need not look in the work of Dr. Foran for artistic excellence, nor measure the fire and melody of his swift galloping lines by the wearisome exactness of Tennysonian imitators or weakly inspired young Brownings. His muse is Irish, with all its faults and its virtues, and when the " fit is on him" he sings like an Irish linnet keyed to the joys and sorrows of that dear old harp of Erin. It seems to me that there is nothing that the poetry of our day is more sorely in need of than something of the wild breath and im agination, the kindling fire and melody the directness and simplicity and the aura of true faith and hope and love. which are marked characteristics of Celtic poetry. To day the songsters in our groves have no wild notes of their own-they are simply catching up the echo of the dead and gone. Nice little bizarre stanzas full of crazy-quilt pic turesqueness is the fashion of the day whoever dares to launch a fresh and strong and individual volume of poem such as Dr. Foran's" Poems and Lyrics, must needs provoke these delettant idlers. When will writers learn that tech inque is not poetry-that truth through its flowering of beauty is the basis of all true poetry and that its voice be comes heavenly only in the temple of faith

All the Pre-Raphae'ite poets and painters followed this canon of truth, dipping their pens and brushes in the sunlight of God. There is another class of poets in our day-so called subjective poets who go rambling around searching after the unattainable. You can read their poems backwards and the sense re mains about the same. In thought they are much more obscure than Browning and in technique much more barbarous than the author of " Leaves The truth is poetry re of Grass." duced to its last form is soul powerhumanizing, subtle, radiant of heaven. voicing the kingdom of God in the heart of man, full of tempests and shadows and gloom-joy and sorrow, sun

security that they will never attempt Dr. Foran's volume of poems is a worthy contribution to the literature of Canada and is of special interest to the Irish Catholic element in Canada which has had its share in the fashioning and unbuilding of this our coun-But Dr. Foran's poetry is of interest to more than the constituency of The his Irish Catholic fellow citizens. common note of brotherhood which he trikes in his opening lyric is a key to the general character of his patriotic poems, and makes the fervor of his love or Ireland stronger because of his lesire for a union of all hearts and hands in loyalty to our own beloved

vanced in years the public rest in the

Canada. Here are the words of the 'Canadian Song," which are set to the music of "The Shamrock" and out a glass
And let it pass,
We'll drink to one another;
Each soul we meet
We'll kindly greet.
As our Canadian brother;
We all are one.
The day is done.
When discord swept around us,
A noly band.
Upon our land.
Fast each to each has bound us."

Chorus. Oh ! our fair land ! Our dear Canadian rare land ! No foreign host will ever boast Our dear Canadian rare land ! Both Scot and Frank, In equal rank, With Saxon, Celt and Stranger, United stand, United stand, A nation grand, When looms the coming danger In love and peace. Our hopes increase— Our bonds grow fast and faster ; E'en to our name. Our lot st he same— Nor have we slave or master.

Then let us prize Canadian skies. Canadian hills and mountains, Canadian lakes, Canadian brakes, Canadian brakes, Canadian ills and fountains ;-From East to West, Be ever blest Our land yet young in story ; May maples shine And round her twine The wealth of brightest glory."

In his memorial poems Dr. Foran pays graceful tributes to great and good men of every country. Within the circle of the departed whose memory is cherished and embalmed are the great Dominican preacher, FatherTom Burke, James Clarence Mangan, Thomas Davis, Henry W. Longfellow, Hon. Thomas White, Sir John A. Macdonald, John Boyle O'Reilly, Thomas Francis Meagher. "Laclede" (John Talon-Lesperance) John Keats, Fanny Parnell and Sir John Thompson. The Irish heart mourns easily — shall I say gracefully? It is tender and affectionate, weeping and praying with every succession of sky above. Looking o zer Dr. Foran's volume of poems care fully and sympathetically I am forced to adjudge his memorial and pathetic poems the best. They betray the d sepest and fullest inspiration, and as a consequence the technique or mechanism of the verse being contained in the divine energy is also most perfect in those poems. We all remember well the great and gifted and patriotic Fanny Parnell, who died in the morning of her life. Dr. Foran's tribute to her memory is very beautiful. As you read it you feel you are treading the in

holy soil of Ireland consecrated by the sucred dust of patriot, priest and I will take the liberty of martyr. quoting it in full :

The grave of Fanny Parnell My spirit walk d one evening In Avoca s hollow d vale ; The sun had set in crimson, The moon was gastly pale. And the Banahee's lonely waiting Came floating on the gale.

My spirit walk'd where waters In peaceful flowings meet In peaseful flowings meet : And the Irish sky was o'er ma, And the shaurocks at my feet— And holy spirits hovered Around the calm retreat. Who is he that now receives them With a shower of fron hall? Who is he upon the rampart— Where a hundred canons roar 'd 'T is the champion of a nation— Giorlous Meagher of the sword ''

In the group of patriotic poems one of the finest to my mind is Ireland's greeting to Queen Victoria in her jubilee year, 1887. It breathes a loyalty to our beloved Queen, reminding her Majesty, however, of her oppressed subjects in Ireland and calling upon her to extend to our kindred beyond the sea the grace of her jubilee year-the glorious freedom of Irish Home Rule. I said at the beginning of this brief study of Dr. Foran's poems that he had the merits and imperfections of the Irish poets, from whom he has largely drawn his inspiration and according to whose poetic image he

has in a measure fashioned the precious ore of his own mind. Now what are the characteristics of

the Irish lyric and ballad singer? Fire, melody, fervor, swing and a command of language, not always exact, but rich in suggestiveness and color, copious, but not always clear. Take up Dr. Foran's volume and open it at any page and I warrant you will find some one of these character istics standing out strongly. He has also the imperfections of the Irish balladist, for he sometimes flings down a line which is defective in metre, or a rhyme which to say the least isstrained. This is the result of carelessness rather than any defect in his ear, for the Irish ear on the whole is very correct. I think, too, there is a great unevenness in the character of the more than one hundred poems which make up the I would advise Dr. Foran. volume. should he contemplate bringing out a econd edition, to exclude a number that are not up to the standard. The publishers have done their work wellsave the proof-reading, which perhaps should be laid at the door of the

author. These are slight blemishes, however, when you come to consider the excel ence of the volume as an artistic whole, which is, indeed, a credit to both author and publisher. There are some who are so fond of sticking their criti

cal pen through the most artistic work that it will be a sad day for the future and lasting fame of Michael Angelo if these hungry and envious critics ever rest their eye on his masterpieces in the Vatican.

Some writer has said that the critical faculty is always strong where the creative faculty has gone out or where t never did exist.

Dr. Foran, through this volume of "Poems and Lyrics," has made a gen-uine and valuable contribution to the literature of Canada and I hope the book will meet with such a financial re:eption as will give encouragement both author and publisher. We talk a great deal about Canadian -it is getting fashionable to do o-but how many purchase volumes of when issued and thus Canadian verse practically recognized the efforts which our young and gifted writers are mak ing in the face of great odds to build up a native literature. If one Catholic in every ten who read this review in the CATHOLIC RECORD will but purchase a copy of the volume what I have received it will bring satisfactory cheer and encouragement alike to author and pub

isher, both of whom must have n sarily assumed a risk in the publication of such a book. What is the use of Catholic literary societies assuming to foster the study

of Catholic authors if they fail to prac tically encourage the Catholic authors of our own time and place?

A SCHOLARLY CONVERT'S LUCK. A Residence and the Income of \$100, 000 Given to Henry A. Adams.

This interesting story appeared in the New York Times, and we repro-

duce it for what it is worth : The endowing of churches and in stitutions is not such an uncommon occurrence as to cause surprise or comment, unless the sum be a large one But it is out of the ordinary to have a large sum of money settled upon a man for the purpose of enabling him to devote his life to study unembar rassed by the necessity of supporting his family.

The good fortune that some time ago befell Henry Austin Adams, formerly a priest in the Protestant Epis copal Church, is as peculiar as it undoubtedly was unexpected to Mr. Adams. While a priest Mr. Adams was recognized as an erudite and eloquent preacher, with what was believed to be a great future before him. He rose rapidly in the Church, and was recognized for his talents and religious zeal. He made many friends of wealth and standing in the Church. and by his ability and their friendship early in his career became con nected with Trinity Church, in this city. From there he went to Buffalo, and then came back to the Church of the Redeemer, at Park avenue and Eighty-second street, this city, his last charge as an Episcopal priest

Mr. Adams' paper on the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has appeared in the current number of a Catholic review, has been the first article from his pen to attract general and wide attention since he RESIGNED FROM THE PROTESTANT

EPISCOPAL CHURCH two years ago. As a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, his writ ings and sermons always disclosed great ability, and attracted much attention and some criticism. His writings to-day as a layman in the Roman Catholic Church are fully as incisive, and disclose as much thought as did those while in the Church of his first allegiance.

While Mr. Adams was connected as a priest with Trivity Church he made many steadfast and wealthy friends

who watched his career with a feeling of personal interest. As Mr. Adam's nature has always been an impression able one from his earliest boyhood when he fitted up altars in his father's house and played priest in a most de rout manner, until his installation in the priesthood of the Protestant Epis copal Church, he always had a strong liking for and belief in a splendid and mpressive ritual. No surprise was therefore, felt by those who knew him most intimately when he eventually foreswore his allegiance to the Episco pal Church and embraced the tenets of the Roman Church, although, because of his marriage relations, he could not

officiate as a priest in that Church. It was due directly to his ritualistic tendencies during the last few years of his connection with the Episcopa Church that he to-day occupies the happy position of being able to devote all of his time to study and scholastic research. Mr. Adams has received a house to live in and the income from \$100,000.

THE INCOME IS TO BE HIS. long as he shall live, and at his death the principal is to go to the members of his family. The appropriation of this money for his use was as unexpected to Mr. Adams and as great a surprise to him as a knowledge of his good fortune will be to his many friends and well-wishers.

While Mr. Adams was an Episcopal priest, and when he had carried his

Ritualistic tendencies to such an ex

end of the luncheon the friend again presented Mr. Adams with the titledeeds to his house and the other pro-perty that he had formerly possessed. He said that he had admired the manly and conscientious course Mr. Adams had taken, and that he wanted him to again the cream of Cod liver Oil, with accept the money and enjoy the income of it during his life, so that he might devote himself to study and the new calling which he had adopted without having to worry about providing for his family.

The giver is still a member of the Episcopal Church. He presented the money a second time, he said, because having once set it aside as a memorial he did not care to have its use again. Although Mr. Adams could not say Masses in future, he knew of no better use to put the money than to enable a man to pursue a life of study and the dissemination of knowledge that might result in great good to his fellow-men.

A SISTER'S BRAVERY.

Held on to her Charge in the Face of Revolver.

A sensational attempt to take a child from St. Xavier's Academy, Chicago, ten days ago, was foiled only through the coolness and bravery of Sister Agatha. The child is the daughter of E. D. Stiles, of that city, who had recently been divorced, and she was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy

out a short time ago. Mrs. Stiles had all along been desir ous of gaining possession of the child, and on Friday went to the convent, accompanied by Detective Feeney, de

termined to carry her off forcibly Having gained admission to the building by a ruse, Mrs. Stiles, as soon as she saw her daughter, seized her and attempted to carry her off. Sister Agatha resisted, and at this juncture Detective Feeney rushed in, took the girl by the arm with one hand and with the other flourished his revolver. "I am an officer," he said, addressing the Sister,"and you must let us

have the child.' "You cannot have her as long as I am in this house, even though you are an officer," replied Sister Agatha

"It you don't do as we say, I'll shoot, and I'll shoot to kill, too," exclaimed Feeney. 'Shoot, if you will," said the nun

calmly, "but I say you cannot take this girl from this building." At the uproar the other nuns left their pupils and ran to protect Sister

Agatha. "You do not know what arrangements we have made," explained Feeney, "and there will be no use in your refusing to do as we wish. I have six armed men outside the house and they are waiting for a signal from me to come to my assistance. Shall I give it, or will you submit quietly?"

"Give your signal if you will," was the reply of the nun. Sister Agatha's coolness completely unnerved Feeney, and he finally gave

up the attempt. "I wasn't frightened at all," said "When Sister Agatha, afterwards. Feeney told me he would shoot me un less I gave up the girl. I was resolved to confront him, revolver or no revolver. If he had shot and had not killed me. should have fought with my last strength for the child. She was in my

custody, and I could not violate my trust. To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One of the most instructive and useful pamph-lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen, They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, namely : "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any ad-dress on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

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JUNE 8. 1995

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New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply, at the ported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: It. It is situated in the heart of the whole salefined of the metropolis, and has completed turers and importers as enable it to purchase in my quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, these petitic its profits or commissions from the im-porters or manufacturers, and hence— The Ao extra commissions are charged its factors on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experiments and reliable to a strange on the second fill this agency will insure the prompt and cor-test flux of a strange of only one letter with not strange on the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and cor-test flux of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and cor-test flux of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express of fright charge. Th. Clerkymen and Roligues Institutions and the trade buying from dischere or are and the trade buying from dischere or are and the trade buying from dischere. The Orekymen and Roligues Institutions and the trade buying from dischere or are and the trade buying the dischere or are and the dischere or are and the trade buying the dischere or are and the trade buying t

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shine and tears-a promontory lit up with divine rays from the ark of God's love and stretching far into the infinite.

native poetry, strong and indigenous

It may take any form it wishes-

whether epic, lyric or ballad-but to

win for its author a sure and enduring

place in the great temple of Canadian

literature, it must be in theme essenti

ally Canadian. Who among us

has yet touched with pen of inspiration and heart of love the

story of the Canadian pioneers, the

thrilling adventures of the first ex

plorers, the romantic stories which

cluster around the beginnings of all

trials and triumphs of the Catholic

missionary in the twilight days of the

Cross? Here are truly mines un-touched. Parkman built a monument

in his luminous pages to the daring

and patriotic achievements of New

and Canadian voice and Canadian love

of country will sing the glorious deeds

of our fathers in epic measure with lyric heart or dramatic fire ?

We have a Royal Society of one hun

dred good choice, souls who have been

meeting annually for about fifteen

years, praising the wealth of Canadian

achievement in letters, congratulating

each other on being one out of a hun

dred and socially enjoying a good time

but what has this society done to en-

courage practically Canadian poetry

Where is the struggling writer of merit such as the "Khan," of Toronto,

whom they have aided in the publica

tionof his work? What fine poem

has the occasion of their meetings even

called out? Some of the one hundred

choice souls have never written a book

in their life, and as they are now ad-

Who with Canadian heart

France.

our great Canadian cities and

And I heard the waters flowing And the mean of every wave; I thought of thousands sleeping, The faithful, fond and brave, When I felt my footsteps falter-I was standing by a grave; It was an unfortunate day for the And a harp o'er the grave was hanging, And shawnocks twined it round. And the Buyy from the distant hilside Raised anew the *keening* sound, And I felt my spirit thriling– I was treading holy ground. life and growth of genuine American and Canadian poetry when so many altars were erected to the greates poets of the nineteenth century, the late Lord Tennyson and Robert Brown

of

And my spirit asked the spirit That chanted from the bill, To tell of the grave before me For a moment all was still; Then came the song of the mourn Like the gush of an Irish rill. ing. Browning imitators become philosophical fools, while disciples of Tennyson live in the hope of some day producing another "Idylls of the King." What we want in Canada is a

" The eyes were bright that slumber Under this holy sod ; The feet of the fair that sleepeth Tne way of duty trod ; The heart of the maid that resteth, Was a golden gift of God.

"Her songs for her mother Erin. Were pure as yon silver stream ; Each song was a gem resplendent— Each line was a goiden beam— Har lite was a loving hope-star— Her lite was a beauteous dream.

Her heart, with the love of Erin, Beat warm in every stroke-l'was filled with that love till brimful-It could hold no more : it broke, And she fell asleep in her loving, In eternal glory woke."

My spirit left that valley. To wander again with men : But it must return to that valley.-Yet it cannot tell me when : Twill return when Erin's fetters Are snapp'd-but not till then.

Till then let her slumber calmly— Let the harp hang o'er her grave— Let the Banshee wait at evening.— Let the mocking tempest rave— Let her sleep till Ireland's freedom Is won by the fair and brave !

I am sorry that space prevents me from quoting in full another form in the memorial group "Glorious Meagher of the Sword "which I think exempli of the Sword fies excellently Dr. Foran's spirit and method of workmanship. This poem, too, is set to the author's favorite metrea metre-form by the way which is very suitable for the picturesque activity o which the following stanza from the poem referred to is a good illustra-

"Crimson red the sun is rising On a gorgeous summer day, As a hundred thousand soldiers Girt their harness for the fray; Near and nearer roll the legions. Like a sea of red and gold, Wave on wave above them gleaming, Hundred banners they untild. Booms the canon-clish the sabres,-Roll the volumes o'er the vale,

Sing on Dr. Foran! Sing on ! You themes of faith fatherland and native land are noble ones! May God bless your efforts and may the sloping rays daily and adopted the confessional as a part of the Church ritual, one of the in the eventide of your life bring you that increase of wealth and fame which wealthy friends that he had made while connected with Trinity parish you so richly deserve ! THOMAS O'HAGAN.

wished to appropriate a large sum of money as a memorial for his mother To Those Who Attend the Dying, and to have Masses said for her soul

The priest, if he has not done

agony.

ceased.

moved for burial.

during life.

ity is being decided.

daily. The subject was mentioned to Mr. Adams. He approved of it. As soon as the sick person enters into his agony, and if the priest, who The man who wished thus to com should have been previously warned, has not yet arrived, it is necessary to nemorate his mother's memory built a chantry, or chapel, on the outskirts of Babylon, L. I., wherein Masses were recite at once the prayers of the dying and the recommendation for the de to be said daily. Adjoining it he built a handsome residence for Mr. parting soul. An excellent work of charity it is to Adams, so the priest might live there assist the dying and to help them resist and daily celebrate the Mass. That at their last the assaults of the demon Mr. Adams might always be in a posi-Holy water should be sprinkled from tion to carry out his wishes and also devote his life to study, the donor time to time in the form of a cross of the sick man's bed, to put to flight the settled upon Mr. Adams a sum suffic malicious spirit who at this fiual mo-ment lays all his snares to entrap the ient to enable him to live at ease and maintain the memorial. poor soul on the brink of eternity

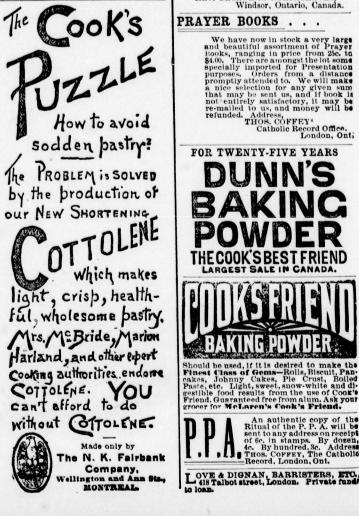
THE GIFT RENEWED.

before, should now hasten to give the Adams was a priest and could celebrate Plenary Indulgence for the hour of leath and assist the dying man in his the Masses, but when he resigned from the priesthood he felt that the money When the dying person has exthat had been given him should be returned to the donor, as he could no pired, instead of giving away to use-less tears, ask of God to give you grace longer carry out the object for which it had been appropriated, He therefore had been appropriated, and resignation; kneel down beside re-conveyed the real estate and re the departed and pray tervently for the turned the other property from which soul just appearing before the tribunal of its Creator, and whose fate for eternan income had been derived to his friend, who had so generously provid Great respect and consideration should be shown in the presence of the ed for him. He was without means o support, and he then determined to devote himself to study and writing i dead. A table covered with a white the faith that he had adopted. His cloth, on which is placed a crucifix, two actions were commented upon, and lighted candles, a vase of holy water many solicitous inquiries were made should be placed near the bed of death. All who enter the room should sprinkle the corpse with holy water, as to his future. received him gladly, and many proporeciting at the same time some indulgsitions from editors of the magazines ence or prayer for the soul of the deand reviews were made to him. was satisfied with his change and the One or more persons should sacrifice that he made. Before he had remain in the death chamber to pray fairly settled down to his newly-chosen night and day till the corpse is rework, and while casting about as to the Many place on the breast of the departed a blessed crucifix, and in his hands the rosary which he has used to New York to take luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Adams came. At the

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y. writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciat-ing pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box en-tirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." tent that he said Mass at intervals These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be usen when a cathartic is required THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sar-saparilla. It is unequalled for all Blood Diseases.

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t. Address : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.



The plan worked well while Mr. The Roman Church He

best manner in which to pursue it, his friend requested him to bring his wife

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### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Trinity Sunday

THE PRECEPTS OF THE CHURCH. If any man has not made his Easter duty this morning, or before to-day, he ought to think seriously on the fright-ful state of his soul. The decree of the Lateran Council which prescribed the Easter duty says of him who refuses to obey its law, "Let him while living, be driven from the Church, and dying, let him be deprived of Chris-tian burial." If this punishment meant simply a temporal exclusion from the society of the faithful, which at present it does not mean : or if it meant no more than a refusal of Chris-tian burial, though that would be hard enough for the sinner, and especially so for his friends; if it meant only what it says, it might be tolerable, to a sinner at least.

But really it implies more terrible things than it expresses. For the authority which put forth that decree is the same as that to which Christ said, "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth it shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth it shall be loosed in heaven."

Thus is he excluded from the Church in heaven who is justly excluded from the Church on earth. This grievous sin of not hearing the

Church does not take away the obliga-tion of performing the Easter duty until Easter comes round again, as too "What did you say, youngster?" he asked on gaining his self possession many think. The obligation hangs over the man who refuses to fulfil it until what it requires is done. A Moses said to the people of Israel in giving them the law of God, so might did I'll break this 'ere whip across your it be said to the sinner who scorns this most important obligation : "If thou wilt not hear the voice of the Lord our God, to keep and do all His commandments and ceremonies, all these things shall come upon thee and overtake thee. Cursed shalt thou be in the city and cursed in the field. Cursed shalt thou be coming in and cursed going out. The Lord shall send upon thee famine and hunger, and a rebuke upon all the works which thou shalt do until He consume and destroy thee quickly, for the most wicked inventions, by which thou hast forsaken Be assured, dear brethren, that if

these temporal curses do not come upon him who has neglected his Easter duty, he has already brought upon himself the worst of spiritual curses, the death of his soul by his mortal sin. And as has been said, the obligation is even present to multiply evils upon the head of him who scorns it, just as every blessing becomes a curse to him who For every time the sinner abuses it. resolves to fulfil the ever-present obli-gation, and then breaks that resolution, by putting off without reason the fulfilment of it, he commits a new mortal And thus the curse increases and sin. multiplies. Would that all might be impressed

with the importance of this duty, and the gravity of the sin of neglecting it ! Even if we did not have the explicit decree of the Church to bind us, we could not help inferring the obligation, from the strong words of Christ, "Unless you eat of the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you." Nothing could impress upon us more

forcibly the obligation of Holy Com-munion than these words of our Blessed Saviour. For, which of us desires the everlasting death of his soul? And if we cannot live, except by Christ, who will not rejoice, with his whole heart, that such a sweet Fountain of Perpetual Youth is provided for our souls? "Drink ye all of this."

How marvellous is God's goodness

and mercy to us, poor sinners! And how base is the ingratitude of that

man who requires a law to force him

to partake of God's infinite mercies

God grant that such ingratitude may

keep none of us from the bounty of our

eth My blood hath everlasting life and I will raise him up at the last day.

Methodist Society.

The Epworth League has come into

Ste. Marie and Mackinac, in 1673 Father Marquette, accompanied by Joliet and five others, set out to dis-

cover the Mississippi river which the Indians had told them of. They found

the river, explored it to the mouth of the Arkansas, and then returned to Green Bay, making a trip of two thousand five hundred miles in open

The following year Marquette re-turned to the vicinity of Chicago to

plant a mission among the Miamis,

and the next spring started for Mack

inac to visit his mission at that place. Coasting along the eastern shore of

Lake Michigan, Marquette entered the

mouth of the river, which has ever since borne his name, erected an altar

in the woods, said Mass and then re-

tired into the forest for rest and medi-

tation. When found a few hours later

by his companions he was dead, hav

ing breathed his last in the solemn silence of the wilderness. He was buried near the lake shore, and a year

later his remains were removed to

is still pointed out, and it is within

Mackinaw,

the resort grounds.

and then to St. Ignace.

canoes in about four months.

He that eateth My flesh and drink

all-merciful Benefactor !

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

often kept impulsive Milly from saying things which she would be heartily sorry for five minutes after.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

He Got the Place.

In one of our exchanges we find an interesting account of a small boy who,

to help his poor mother, tried to secure a position in a banker's office. He was

small of his age and feared he might

There was an excitement on the

street, loud talking mingled with pro-

fanity, and the boys, hearing the noise, went out to join the spectators.

It was such a scene as one sees oc-

casionally in the streets. A heavily laden truck. A tired beast of burden refusing to go further from sheer ex-

haustion and overwork. A great brutal fellow with arms uplifted, ready

to bring the lash down upon the quiv-

for the refractory animal to move on, the drivers not in the best of humor,

as some of them urged their companion "to give it to him!" as they termed it. Once more the lash was uplifted to

come down with brutal force, when

suddenly from out the throng a small

boy with a pale, resolute face stepped forth, and going to the side of the

truck said, loud enough to be heard by

" Stop beating your horse !" The driver looked amazed. Such a

"Did you tell me to stop lickin' this 'ere horse?" He added : "'Cause if you

His temper was rising. The great veins swelled out on his temple, as stooping down he fairly yelled :

"Let go, I tell you." The boy did not flinch although the

whip was uplifted, while the horse, who already recognized in him a friend, rubbed his nose gently against the sleeve of his faded blue jacket.

The big brutal driver, inwardly ad-

miring the little boy's pluck, and be

ginning to realize that he was not to

be frightened by threats, changed his

manner and said : "I don't want to get in trouble youngster, see! I'll try and coax the

He got down from his elevated posi-

tion. A few kind words and the horse moved on with a low whinny, as if to

say to his little rescuer, "Thank you for your kindness, my

As the crowd dispersed, one seedy-

looking individual remarked to his

companion : "I say, Billy, the kid's made of the

right kind of stuff." Another of the spectators, a middle-aged man, with a

thoughful serious face, richly dressed,

held the same opinion. "A wonderful boy," he inwardly commented. "Brave and self-reliant;

his office interviewing the applicants. One after another he dismissed, but

He found him a good penman, neat

in personal appearance and well re-commended ; and Harold Dean entered

the banker's office at \$4 a week instead

of the usual price, \$3, and is now not

only helping his good mother, but on

he recognized the little defender.

critter along."

boy

little fellow to utter the command.

A number of trucks were waiting

here we begin :-

ering flesh.

all :

face !

Milly found Jane at her grandmother's spinning wheel, winding up yarn and playing with her pet kitten. She really looked, as she sat there, like an old fashioned girl of her grandnot get the place. Some fifty boys were waiting to see the banker and

mother's day. That day, and for many succeeding ones, the party was the chief topic of talk in school and at home; but as "time waits for no man," the day of the party came at last, bright, clear and not too warm.

The girls, dressed in white, with wreaths of flowers upon their heads, marched in a body to the picnic grounds, which were situated in a wood, about a mile from town. On the outskirts of it was a grove especially adapted for the spreading of lunch at parties.

The morning was spent in racing through the woods, and playing game by the young people, the old folk staying at the grove unpacking the hampers.

At length the bell sounded, and the boys and girls came rushing to the grove, and, seating themselves at the tables, did justice to the ample supply of good things before them.

At last they arose from the table, and agreed amongst themselves that it was too warm for racing and games, and each one would be allowed to roam at will till half past 2 o'clock, when games would begin again.

Jane Bolter inquired in vain for Milly, and at last determined to go in search for her. She walked along humming lightly

to herself, her head upraised as she gazed at the patches of blue sky here and there, between the trees. Sud denly she stopped instinctively, and glanced about her for a moment, then recoiled with a look of terror on her now pallid features.

Right before her was Laura - a beautiful picture she made as she sat there on the trunk of a fallen tree, her raven black hair falling in waves and ripples to her waist, her thin mull dress in graceful folds about her slender form. Her eyes shone brightly and a contemptuous smile played about her lips, as she read the yellow paper covered novel in her hands.

All this passed before Jane like a flash, but her eyes rested in horror on a glittering object lying in the grass, with its horrid head uplifted, ready to dart at the unconscious girl so calmly reading a book, almost as poisonous as the fangs the snake was about to fasten in her round, white arm.

For a moment a conflict went on in Jape's soul. Why should she try to save a girl who despised her?

Her better nature triumphed, however, and in less time than it takes to tell, Jane picked up a large stick, and rushed forward striking the snake a tremendous blow on the head, but it only served to enrage him, and before she could strike a second blow, the angry reptile had fixed his poisonous fangs twice in her left arm ; but once more she struck a blow which ended his existence. She then fell exhausted to the ground.

commented. "Brave and self-relant; I like his face, too — an open, manly countenance. Just such a lad as I should like to have abcut me. By the way, "glancing at his timepiece, "that reminds me I have advertised for an office boy and should be at my desk." Five minutes later he was seated in the office lutenving the applicants. Laura's cries brought Milly, who had been somewhere in the neighbor-hood, to the spot. At a glance she took in the situation, and running over to Jane applied her lips to her when another applicant entered, the banker's face beamed with pleasure as blue and swollen arm. Soon others of the party came hurry

ing to the scene, and Jane was carried to the doctor, who, when he heard the facts, declared that while Jane had saved Laura's life, Milly had saved

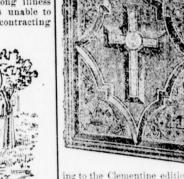
Jane's life. The following day, Laura, confused and penitent, went to Jane's house to beg her forgiveness. Jane greeted There is no disease due to poor or her cheerfully, and soon they were chatting pleasantly together. From that day forth they were the best of friends, and Jane exercised over Laura the same influence she had so long exercised over Milly. Two years later, when her parents returned, they noticed a change for the better in Laura. When questioned as to the improvement, she said : "I owe it all to Jane Bolter, the girl I despised." And she lovingly pointed to her friend Jane. -J Donahue.

A CARLETON CO. SENSATION. Back to Health After Years of Ex-treme Suffering.-Vielded to the Ad-vice of a Friend and Obtained Re-

sults Three Doctors Had Failed to Secure

From the Ottawa Journal. Mr. George Argue is one of the best-

known farmers in the vicinity of North Gower. He has passed through an ex perience as painful as it is remark able, and his story as told a reporter will perhaps be of value to others. "I was born in the county of Carleton,' said Mr. Argue, and have lived all my life within twenty miles of the city of Ottawa. Ten years of that time have been years of pain and misery almost beyond endurance. Eleven years ago I contracted a cold which resulted in pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. Other complications then fol-lowed and I was confined to my room for five years. The doctor who at-the doctor who at-bether the second seco tended me through that long illness



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## THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF GLADSTONE.

We cannot help thinking that some nen, like Mr. Gladstone, are left geo-occasion : "To me there is only one men, like Mr. Gladstone, are left graphically outside the Church by a pecial dispensation of Providence. Mr. Gladstone's influence on the religious life of Protestant youth-of which many instances have come to public knowledge-would be impossible under other circumstances. We recognize a very special message to the rising generation outside of the Church in these recent words of the Grand Old Man :

As many men recover faith in Christianity as they near the close of life, Mr. Gladstone's faith would seem to be question in the world, and that is how to bring the divine revelation to the heart of the human race." Mr. Gladstone added : "I believe that the brain of the world is on the side of Christianity—I mean the convictions of thinking men. During my many years of public life I have been associated with sixty of the most prominent men of our times: fifty five of them were professors of the Christian religion, and consistent professors ; the other five were respecters of religion. The great physicians of England are for the most part Christian men." These words require no comment : but a mental comparison between Mr Gladstone and those apostles of naturalism and astheticism who complacently relegate the Christian faith to "the limbo of dead mythologies" is inevitable. - Ave Maria

said that the reason I was unable to move about was due to the contracting

I could hobble around on crutches. of the muscles and nerves of my hands

and feet through long confinement to bed. I could hobble around a little on

crutches, but was well nigh helpless

At this stage a second doctor was called

in, who declared my trouble was spinal

complaint. Notwithstanding medical advice and treatment I was sinking

lower and lower, and was regarded as incurable. I was now in such a state

that I was unable to leave my bed, but

determined to find a cure if possible,

and sent for one of the most able physicians in Ottawa. I was under his care and treatment for three years.

He blistered my back every three or

four weeks and exerted all his skill,

but it. vain. I was growing weaker and weaker, and began to think the end could not be far off. At this junc-

ture a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I yielded to his solicitations, and by the time six

boxes of pills were used I found myself

boxes, and they have accomplished what ten years of treatment under

physicians failed to do. Thanks to this wonderful medicine, I am able to

attend to my duties and am as free

from disease as any man in ordinary

health is expected to be. I still use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they are the medicine for me, and so long as I live I shall use no other. If I had got

these pills ten years ago I am satisfied

I would not have suffered as I did, and would have saved some hundreds of dollars doctor bills. It is only those who have passed through such a ter-

rible siege as I have done who can

fully realize the wonderful merit of

Mr. Argue's experience should con

vince even the most skeptical that Dr

Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr.



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the way to a fortune and happy life. The Girl She Despised.

" Coming events cast their shadows before," cried Milly Gardner, as she waltzed around the breakfast room, waving aloft an invitation she had just received. "But this seems to be a shiny shadow ! a stream of sunshine.

"I daresay you will have a good time," said Milly's cousin, Laura, ris-ing from the table ; " but I have been simply ignored."

"O Laura," exclaimed Milly, in a reproaching tone, "you have lived here two months, and in that time you have repelled the friendly advance of every girl in town, and you have treated my best friend, Jane Bolter, shamefully, and the result is that they are either ashamed or afraid to go near

you now. Then fearing least her naturally ho temper master her, Milly said in a dif-

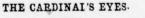
ferent tone: "I guess I'll go over and see if

Jane's ready for school." "Humph!" exclaimed Laura, "al-most inaudibly, as Milly closed the front door, and ran down the gravel walk, "Jane Bolter, indeed! A farmer's daughter, like the rest! Why, Uncle James is the richest man in town. He lives in the best house! not counting Bolter's, which is the same. Jane Bolter, indeed ! I don't see what Milly can see lovable in her."

Laura Gardner was born and bred in New York City, of rich, indulgent parents. Her mother, however, being in very poor health, was advised by her physician to take a trip across the ocean. It was then that Laura was sent to her Uncle James' - Milly's father.

Laura treated all the girls in Cold Spring with cool contempt, and had a peculiar way of reminding people that she "had moved in the best New York society.

Jane Bolter, Milly's friend, was not a beautiful girl. She had short, curly The spot where Marquette was buried golden hair, reaching to her shoulders, is still pointed out, and it is within and wore old style clothes, but her cheerful countenance and frank grey eyes inspired one with a feeling of



They Taunted Mr. Adams Until He Became a Catholic.

Invitations were issued by the mem-bers of the reading circle, " Papils of bers of the reading circle, "Fapils of the Holy See," for a lecture by Mr. Henry Austin Adams last week at No. 456 West Fifty-first street. His sub-ject was "Cardinal Newman," and Father Mooney introduced him with a few congratulatory remarks to the reading circle upon the "rare literary treat " they were about to enjoy.

Mr. Adams began by saying that "The consideration of the life and character of Cardinal Newman has been for all English people and will be throughout all time one of the sweetest. deepest and most eventful of things.

"After having deserted the Church of England and bringing down upon his head the vituperation of the British he died fifty years later, and not a voice could be raised against him."

Mr. Adams spoke also of a youthful picture of the Cardinal which he posesses, the eves of which, he claims, have influenced his life, and until he became a Catholic looked tauntingly at him, "but now the taunt is gone from tions always outweigh consideration the eyes," he said." "The Church of England," he said,

further, "is rapidly approaching Cath-olicism. Nothing can stop it, nothing olicism. Nothing can stop it, nothing can retard it now. The English nation is being brought back into the Catholic Church. They should accept it and act on it, no matter who tells it and act on it, no matter who tells wide expansion." PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by hand or a look from her bright eyes our King upon His throne once more."

watery blood or shattered nerves which will not speedily yield to this treat ment, and in innumerable cases pati ents have been restored to health and strength after physicians had pro nounced the dreaded word "incurable." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by address ing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co

Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse imitations and do not be persuaded to try something else.



The need of moral training for the formation of good citizens, is every day standing out in bolder light, illus trated by the misdeeds of educated but immoral men. The Rev. Doctor Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, writes on the subject in the current number of the *Century* : "Educate a man," he says, "without training his conscience, and you may educate only a forger : teach him chemistry without developing in him humanity, and you may make only a dynamiter." For its own sake, he thinks, the State ought to persist in exacting that all children should be instructed in morality. "For," says he, "the men who are to determine what are the rights and duties of the State in dealing with other States, what are the rights and duties of the individual citizens in dealing with one another, what is the nature, penalty and cure of crime, and what is the moral quality of the corporate and co operative acts of the community, are to determine moral questions, and mus be educated to perceive moral distinc of mere expediency or apparent self-interest." The Catholic Church has been saying this time out of mind, and the majority have closed their ears to

'The religion of Christ is for mankind the greatest of all phenomena, the greatest of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. If we estimate the population of the globe at ,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 millions of these, or one third of the whole, are professing Christians ; and at every point of the circuit the ques tion is not one of losing ground, but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity ; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any that reaches one-half of it. The second of the par-ticulars now under view is, perhaps, even more important. Christianity is the religion in the command of whose professors is lodged a proportion of power far exceeding its superiority of numbers, and this power is both moral and material. In the area of controversy it can hardly be said to have a serious antagonist. Force, secular or physical, is accumulated in the hands of Christians in a proportion absolutely overwhelming ; and the accumulation of influence is not less remarkable than that of force. This is not surprising. or all the elements of influence have their home within the Christian pre cinct. The art, the literature, the systematized industry, invention and com-

merce-in one word, the power of the world-are almost wholly Christian. In Christendom alone there seems to

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterm-inator will convince you that it has no equal as a medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

does not please you. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your threat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive stgrave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. The Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and un-surpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

colds, bronchitis, etc., etc. *Tell the Deaf.*-Mr. J. F. Kellock, Drug-gist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, wrote to Irreland telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence 1 received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

#### HISTORY OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF QUEBEC

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH TO THE DEATH OF REV. P. M'MAHON.

By James M. O'Leary.

once. For sale at the stores of Quebec News Co. and Messra, Hollwell, Walsh, Wright and Moore, Quebec. Price 15 cents.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

pany.

acter.

# C. M B. A.

Their Siver Wedding.

8

Carron called Mr. Butler to his feet and read a finely engrossed address from the members. Mr. Butler was completely overcome, but he managed to tell the boys how sorry he was to leave. He was tollowed by Mr. J. E. Law-rence, senior member of the Branch, who extolled Mr. Butler, voicing the regret of the members at his departure from the city. The address read as follows :-J. M. Butler. Easo, late Financial Secretary. Their Silver Wedding. The Silver Wedding. The Silver Wedding. The Silver Wedding. The Silver Wedding of the second se M. Butler, Esq., late Financial Secretary, and Representative to the Council of Can-ada of Branch 10, C. M. B. A.:

Mr. Lawrence is one of the pioneers of the C. M. B. A. in Canada and one of its most active and enthusiastic members. We are sure his fellow-members thoughout the country will wish that many, many years may pass ere his name may appear on the assess-

ment notice.-ED. RECORD. Branch No. 38, Cornwall.

From Cornwall Standard.

Branch No. 38, Cornwall. From Cornwall Standard. The concert given in the Music Hall on Monday evening, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Cornwall Branch, No. 38, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, was a great success. There was a large attendance, and the members of the order are to be congratulated on the excellence of the entertainment provided. The opening overture, "Turco in Italia," Rossini, by Fleck's Orchestra, was a very creditable per-formance. Mr. B. Davey sang "The Old Tarnkey" very acceptably, and responded to an encore. A recitation entitled, "Mr. Brown has His Hair Cut," by Miss B. Murphy, followed, and was heartily applauded. Mr. H. Brown sang a comic song, "Ma-honey's 4th of July," and responded to an en-core. The next number was the musical event of the evening. Miss Hollinshead, of Montreal, sang "The Holy City," Adams, with splendid effect. Miss Hollinshead pos-periling the dual the quality. In response to an encore of remarkable power, and her brilliant rendition of his magnificent hymn afforded good evidence of its wide range and forded dood evidence of its wide range and the bell kike quality. In response to an enthusiastic encore she sang a very pretty intesented with a handsome bouquet of roses, and was warnely applauded. A metley of sorten airs by the orchestra closed the first. "Mon the cutatin rose for the second part

Mr. J. E. MacPhee sang "The Ship 1 Love," and was warmly applauded. A medley of Scotch airs by the orchestra closed the first part of the programme. When the curtain rose for the second part the officers of Cornwall Branch, C. M. B. A., were seated on the platform with the presi-dent, Mr. John Lally, in the chair, and the Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor General of the Dominion, occupying a seat on his right. In a few well-chosen words the chairman intro-duced the Hon. Mr. Curran, who was re-ceived with a hearty round of applause. Mox. J. J. CURRAN'S ADDRESS. The hon. gentleman expressed his pleasure at being honored with an invitation to be present, and his warm appreciation of the cordial welcome that had been extended to him. After having in eloquent terms spoken of the beneficial effects of the society, the hon. gentleman devoted his attention to Canadian affairs, but in so skilful a manner as not to wound the susceptibilities of the keenest political opponent. He spoke of the ideas some people have of public men and their motives, and said he would give them a quotation from a speech of Sir Richand Cart-wright, delivered on a very memorable occasion. Sir Richard was not an optimist (great laughter), yet his words were : "Sir, I believe that henceforth it will not be found so easy to array citizen against citizen, race against race, as it has been heretofore. I believe that henceforth it will not be found so casy to array citizen against citizen, race against race, as it has been heretofore. I believe that henceforth it will not be found so casy to array citizen against citizen, race against race, as it has been heretofore. I believe that henceforth it will not be found so casy to array citizen against citizen, race against race, as it has been heretofore. I believe that neereforth it will not be found so casy to array citizen against citizen, race against race, as it has been heretofore. I believe that a corpeople have discovered that men who rise to be the heads of great parties are not of necessity villa

and Representative to the Council of Can-ada of Branch 19, C. M. B. A.: Dear Sir and Brother, —The very sudden news of your determination to remove from our ity has been learned with the deepest regret by your bother members of Branch 19, of our train of your departure was almost upon to be opportunity to pass without at least con-preciation of the many services you have rem-ered to our branch during the years of your membersher. Whether presiding at our meetings or dis-marks of the same services you have rem-density of the same services you have rem-membersher. Whether presiding at our meetings or dis-navas found you corteous, painstaking and have considered it advisable, in the interest of your seucess than the members of Branch 10. To your settimable wife and children, and that hey our success that the members of Branch 10. To your estimable wife and children, and that the your estimable of Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following our american neighbors. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second the May Strangers. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second point of Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second point for Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following your second point for Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second point for Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second point for Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnet and the following the second point for Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnett and the following the second point of Branch 10, C. M. B. A. My President E. Hartnet and the following the second point for Branch 10, S. Multi and M. J. McCarron, Thomas Durnin, J. E. Mathematican May 27, 1885. b. mowshaa, s. F. T. F. B. 10 KBS OF THE REPORT COMMENTED ON.
 The 25th annual meeting of the Ontarlo Mutual Life Assurance Co. was held in the Town Hall. Waterloo, on Thursday, May Srd.
 The attendance was representative, and included a number of the policy-holders, in addition to the directors and the principal agents of the company in the Dominion. The meeting was marked by such a degree of harmony and smoothness as spoke well for the manner in which its business is conducted. The reports were exceedingly satisfactory, and everything went to show that, the prospects of this well-known and well-established company are in every way bright.
 The chair was occupied by the President, I. E. Bowman, M. P., who was assisted by Mr. Wm. Hendry, the company s Manager.
 It was moved by Aitred Hoskin, Q. C. of Toronto, and seconded by Rev. Theo. Spetz, D. D., of Berlin, President of St. Jerome's Of the company, be the Secretary of the meeting. To the Policy holders of The Ontario Mutual

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolution of Condolence. Picton, May 24, 1895. At the last regular meeting of St. Greg-ory's Branch, No. 90, the following resolu-tion was passed : Moved by Brother J. R. Mulligan, and seconded by Brother Wm. Tooher : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this life the beloved wife of our much esteemed brother, Denis Goodwin, therefore be it Resolved that the members of this branch do hereity extend to Brother Goodwin and family their deepest sorrow and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affliction. Be it further

ympanty in this their sad anneuon. Do to arther Resolved that a copy of this resolution be entered on the minutes of the branch, also that one be sent to Brother Goodwin, to our official organs, the CATHOLIC RECORD and the Canadian, for publication. Signed, John B. Davis, Pres.; D. J. Good-win, Rec. Sec.

win, Rec. Sec. At a special meeting of Branch 43. C. M. B. A. of Brockville, held on the evening of May 25, it was moved by Bro. O'Byrne, seconded by Bro. Girardin, and Resolved that the members of Branch 45, C. M. B. A. of Canada, Join with the many whose scrrow is being manifested at the death of cur young brother. Francis H. Corrigan, in ex-tending to his relatives our deepest sympathy in the loss of him whose life promised to be a comfort to them and an honor to himself. Resolved, that the charter of this branch be draped in mourning for one month in respect to the memory of our dead brother, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Brack of the decased. and published in the Brockville papers, the Canadian Freeman and the CATHOLIC RECORD. J. T. NOONAN, Sec.

A. O. H. At a regular meeting of Division No. 1 the

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1 the following resolution of condolence was unani-monsly passed : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His all-wise will, to re-move from our midst our esteemed Brother, John Flynn ; and whereas by his death the Division has lost a good and worthy member, and it being the desire of the Division to ex-press its profound sorrow and to show respect to his memory, therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father we cannot refrain from expressing our heart-felt sorrow at the loss of one whose good character was worthy the highest respect and esteem.

character was worthy the highest respect and esteem. Resolved That we sympathize with his sorrowing wife, his mother and other mem-bers of the family in this their hour of sad affiction, and earnestly unite our prayers with theirs, for the happy respose of his soul. And be it further Resolved. That, out of respect to his mem-ory, our charter be draped for the period of thirly days, and copies of this resolution for-warded to the relatives of our late Brother, John Flynn, recorded on the minutes and published in the "Catholic Register" and CATHOLIC RECORD. WM. RYAN, Rec. Sec.

FILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE.

NEW BOOK.

For 1893 receipts from premiums weres 513,681527.131Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Com Gain. For 1893 the income from interest was For 1894 13,449 182,85 TWENTY-FIFTH GATHERING. 116,109 115,595 Reports of a Most Satisfactory Char-Decrease 512 For 1893 the dividends paid to policy 63,900 For 1894 the dividends paid to policy 70,784 holders were 70,784 ENCOURAGING STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT I E. HOWMAN. M. P.-FEATURES OF THE RE FORT COMMENTED ON. 

8 1.016.591 Increase .....

Increase. A 1.010.591 In commenting on these figures. Mr. Melvin pointed out that they showd a very encourag-ing state of affairs. The ratio of increase in assets was equal to that of any other company doing basis was most satisfactory. especially mercase in the insurance of overs1.090.000. As the amount to be distributed to policy hold-ers. Mr. Melvin explained that they would have been in a position to distribute even a larger amount, but he was of the ophicon that in the profit as if they had, notwithstanding this, in crease the distributed to the policy hold-ers and they had, notwithstanding this, in-creased the divided. By nearly 57.000. Mr. Melvin explained that the would dover silf too to the reserve, which was just as much profit as if they had, notwithstanding this, in-creased the divided. By nearly 57.000. Mr. Melvin the read a statement of the cash which showed that in this respect there had been a stendy improvement. The figures were as follows :-In 1885. ment, which were as follows :-To the Policy-holders of The Ontario Matual Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen-Your directors desire to submit the following statements as their 25th annual report of the affairs of the company as at the list December, 184. During the past year 2.012 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$2,915.250. The Manager also received '9 application for \$10,000 rom persons whose physical condition, family history or occupation did not justify their acceptance, which were therefore de-clined. The net premium income for 1844 is to received

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613,795 11 4 643,795 11 1,474,275 19 370,005 45 49,864 67 12,603 64 77 87 65,000 00249.891 82 1,046 14 \$ 2.866.559 89 2,558,912 15 977.647 74

of B. M. Britton, Q. C., Kingston; Francis C. Bruce, Hamilton; John Marshall, London, and J. Kerr Fisken, Toronto. On motion of Mr. B. M. Britton, Messrs, Henry F. J. Jackson of Brockville and J. M. Schly of Waterloo were re-appointed Auditors of the company for the current year. Mr. E. P. Clement, barrister, Berlin, moved "that the hearty thanks of the directors and of thereby tendered to the Manager. Secretary, officers and agents of this company for the factful and efficient services they have rein-dred the company. In their respective capacit-ity that and efficient services they have rein-dered the company. In their respective capacit-ity that and efficient services they have rein-dered the company. In their respective capacit-ies during the pasity sear." He paid an eloquent in the hichest terms of the energy, honesity and the score and a service bar and other members of the head office staff, and spoke in the hichest terms of the energy, honesity and straightforwardness of the company's agents, on whose labors in the field so much of the suc-counds of applause. "Mr. Hendry, the Manager of the com-pany, replied to the last resolution, thanking the ability for and purpose of reserves in life assurates. The directors met subsequently and explaining some details in reference to the assurates. The directors met subsequently and dr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.

The function of the second sec With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life .\$25.465

Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it. MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 6.- Wheat, 99c to \$1.02 per bushel; oats, 37 2-5 to 35c per bushel; peas 60 to 69c per bush.; barley, 43 to 50% per bushel; peas 502-5 to 55c per bushel. The meat market was well stocked, especially with veal, and this article sold at 5c, a lb by the carcass. Beef was scarce, at 36 to 55.50 per cwt. Spring lambs were pientitul at 35.50 per carcass. Mutton was firm, at 6 to 5c, a lb. Spring chickens were in large supply, at 50 to 75c a pair. A few ducks were offered at 75c apair. A few ducks a to 6c, a lb. Lags advanced to 11 to 13 cents a dozen. There was aclut of potatoes, at to to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 81 abag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 20 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 80c, a bag. Wool had no chainge from 18 to 80 to 8

Tay was in large supply, at \$1.00 to 25 per foh. Toronto, June 6. — Market firm, Wheat—Car lots of winter sold G. T. R. west at \$1.02 out millers not inclined to buy much at that figure; holders ask \$1.66 for No.1 hard Toron to and West. Flour quoted at \$1.75. Toronto freights : Manitoba patenis, are quoted at \$5.25. Toronto and bakers at \$5. Perso-Odd cars to millers are selling west at from 62c to 63c. Oats—Two cars of white oats sold on track at 44c, and er lots sold middle freights west at 44c, and high west at 30c, Barley—Feed or malting barley in demand outside at 55c. Rye—Car lots outside quoted at 67c.

uoted at 6ze. Latest Live Stock Markets.

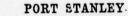
quoted at etc.
Latest Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, June 6-About the top price paids for export cattle was 52c, and the range was 51c, and the range was 51c at the second study.
Butchers' cattle were nominally unchanged, and 42c was an exceptionally good quotation to loads, though a few selected heads of cattle sold for a little over.
The sheep and lambs there was only a moder-rate trade, and we had quite enough here of the solution of the s

T. P. TANSEY

C

It would be worth going through fire and water to acquire the right and to find the op-portunity of saying kind words. — Father Faber.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every ronth, at 5 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block Richmond Street, John Roddy. President; G. Barry, 1st Vice-President; P. F Boylk, Recording Secretary. AYER'S FRASER HOUSE. Hair VIGOR



THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, full operation

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS OUR Rolled - Gold Enamelled C. M. B. A. Pin.

JUNE 8, 1895.

( Anna

Nervous Prostration, Sleepless-

ness and Weakness.

WEST BROUGHTON, QUEREC, Oct. 1, '90, The Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered was for a young lady of my household who was al-most useless to herself and others, owing to ner-yous prostration, sleeplessness, weakness, &c., &c. To-day there is quite a change. The young per-son is much better, stronger and less nervous. She will continue to use your medicine. I thrick it is, very good. P. SARVIE, Catholic Priest.

We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonie for nervousness and found it to have the desired effect in every case. DOMINICAN SISTERS.

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at 61 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for 89.

Month of June Only.

FREEPORT. ILL., Oct. 26, 1990.

FATHER,

MERVE

KOENIG'S

TONIC

This Pin, which is a spocial design and the exact size of cut, will be sold during the month of June

# For 75 Cents.

Pins can be furnished in Blue, White or Red Engmel This Pin is guaranteed to Red Enamel This Pin is gnaranteed to give satisfaction as regards wear, and in ap-pearance is equal to any of the higher-priced pins. Money must accompany order in all cases. We have a complete line of C. M. B. A. goods. Prices and c reulars malled upon application.

SOCIETY SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

14 Drummond Street, Established 1882.] MONTREAL, QUE

Branch No. 4. London.

C. M. B. A. .

better and higher reasons than mere love of jobbery and intrigue for doing so." (Ap-plause.) He had no doubt Sir Richard was perfectly honest when he gave that testimony. The hon, gentleman sketched rapidly the careers of our most prominent Canadians, and spoke of the great resources, material and intellect-ual, et the Dominion. In closing he dwelt examedly and with great effect on the neces-ity of a policy of conciliation. He said burn our out if nobody added fuel to the flame. Good faith was necessary for the honor of the natior. The stigma of bad faith would cling to a nation through centuries, long after the people who had deserved it had passed away. Fides Punica testified to that. The motherland in her dealing with this country had given a noble example of the inviolability of public promises. The Treaty of Paris, gnaranteeing the rights of the achievand deserved it lat we had-thank Godl-only a tew-but still a few-upon their special devotion to the Empire and as cherishing the traditions of her past, and they deemed that a promise written down in the statute not yet twenty five years old could be trampled under foot, and yet the national honor be preserved ! The mother down in the statute not yet twenty five years old could be trampled under foot, and yet the national honor be preserved ! The mother special deventy five years old could be trampled under foot, and yet the national honor be preserved ! The mother her in Candia swas justice to all and preservation of the sacred rights of the whother in Catholic Quebec or in Protestant. Ontario or Manitoba. The hon., gentleman spoke with great elo-FILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE. We are happy to be able to inform our readers that the preparations for the great diversity of the able to inform our readers that the preparations for the great with skillful care and with a view to securing every comfort of modern travel at the lowest possible cost. Father Stanton has succeeded in bringing the excursion within limits which der means to embrace its advantages. The several railways and lines of steamers have met the indetatigable organizer with unex-pected generosity and thus all, even those in yring in distant places, will be afforded every oportunity of securing the advan-tages of a few days' agreeable sojourn in the prayer at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. The C. O. R. from Picton to Trenton and there to C. P. R. Crossing will give cheap excursion rates. A first class coach of the proke, Peterborough, Prescott, Brockville points. The other shrine without change of afs. The excursion rates extend to Per-proke, Peterborough, Prescott, Brockville points. The date of the pilgrinage is the organization of all the details will prove emisend to the travelers. This journey will give accomplished, under ordinary incoming excursion. The tates, as under, will give an idea of the cheapness of the ex-cursion in the state of the cost of the pro-points. The date of the cheapness of the ex-proversion rates. This journey will give a idea of the cheapness of the ex-cursion in the state of the claits will prove the second to the travelers. This journey will give a idea of the cheapness of the ex-cursion idea of the cheapness of the

whether in Catholic Quebec or in Protestant Ontario or Manitoba. The hon. gentleman spoke with great elo-quence, and was enthusiastically applauded on resummg his seat. His Worship Mayor Mulhern moved a vote of thanks, and in doing so expressed the pleasure it had afforded the people of the town to welcome the Hon. Mr. Curran to Cornwall. From Peterborough......\$5 65 Peterborough. Kingston Sharbot Lake. Kemptville Junction... Pembroke. Prescott Brockwille. Kemptville. Green Valley. Dalhousie Mills... Monklands. Idrem-half fare.

Cornwall. Dr. Harrison seconded the motion, and as a member of the C. M. B. A. thanked the hon. gentleman especially, on behalf of the associa-tion for his kind response to their invitation. The motion was carried with applause, and Hon. Mr. Curran acknowledged the compli-ment, saying he would always be glad to do anything in his power to assist the C. M. B. A. or any other of the fraternal societies in Cornwall.

A. or any other of the fraternal societies in The concert was then proceeded with. Mr. B. Davey sang "The Shipwreck," Miss B. Murphy gave a recitation entitled "The Exile of Erin," and the audience insisted on an encore, to which she responded very happily. Mr. H. Brown sang a comic soug, which was loudly applauded. Miss Hollins-head sang "When the lleart is Young," and received an enthuisatic recall, to which she responded by singing "I Don't want to Play in Your Yard," Mr. J. E. MaePhee sang in excellent voice a baritone solo, "Au Revoir," and after a few words of thanks to the audi-ence by the chairman, the programme was brought to a close with "God Save the Qaeen." 

Bro. J. M. Butler Honored.

An interesting volume artistically bound, put up in a neat and handy size, on good paper and print, entitled, "On the Road to Rome, and How Two Brothers got There," has been issued from the publishing house of Messrs. Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York. The substance of this work was delivered by Wm. Richards in an address in the Carroll Institute, Washington, D. C., in response to an appeal to raise 'rods for the Brownson monument. (Price '75c, Bro. J. M. Butley Honored. St. Catharine's Star, May 28. The members of Branch 10, C. M. B. A., assembled in the parlors of the St. Cathar-ines House last night for the purpose of pay-ing their respects to ex.Ald. J. M. Butler, who leaves shortly to take up his residence in Buffalo. Mr. Butler was telephoned for, and he came around in answer to the sum-rorors, not knowing what was the matter. When the moment arrived Mr. M. J. Mc-

Surplus... 

iums, etc...... Cash on hand and in banks.....

Reserve Hm. 4} per cent. and other liabilities.

ASSETS.

degree of financial depression : money had not been so plentitul. Some of the agents of the system changed, and it took some time for the new ment to get well under way.
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Tem & iev.] 5 877 959 (none) 38 316 38 316 The business in force of two of the above Companies largely exceeds that of the Ontario-but the amount of profits earned by them is considerably less than the amount earned by it. In other important respects he showed that the Ontario would be found to compare favorably with other companies. The high character and integrity of the management, the sound finan-cial standing of the company, as well as the principle of mutuality as between the individ-uat policy holder and the membership as a whole should nerve his fellow-workers in the field with redoubled efforts to extend the bene-nits of lite insurance in their respective agen-cies. He was sure he voiced the feelings of every

nts of lite insurance in their respective agen-cles. was sure he voiced the feelings of every arent when he stated they had received the greatest possible benefit from the two days conference with the management, under the able dressidency of the company's superintend-ent M. Hodgins, and on behalf of the agency staff he desired to thank the Manager and offic-ers for the uniform kindness and courtesy was to them on that occasion. Mr. Thos. Dixon. County Crown Attorney, Wakerton, in seconding this resolution, con gratulated the agents of the company the quality of the risks taken. The true way to arrive at the posi-tion of a company was to consider the rela-tion between the amount of death claims and the amount of insurance carried, and, in this ingly satisfactory.

ingly satisfactory. On motion of Mr. J. L. Wideman, Messrs, Geo. Wegensst and John Killer were appointed acrutineers for the election of four directors in place of those retiring. The balloting which followed resulted in the unanimous re-election 35 Gain...... \$ 51,527

Contra-WIE'S color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Ers. H. W. Fenwick, of H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago "A little more than two years ago be g an to turn g r a y and fall out. Af-use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."-Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor

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full operation. It can be reached in an hour from London. A prominent feature of the Hotel is that it is conducted on first-class principles, combined with very moderate terms. There is certainly no place in West-ern Ontario in which may be spent a more enjoyable and healthful vacation. Mr. T. Donnelly, the proprietor, has made ample arrangements to make the hotel both attrac-tive and comfortable during the season.



PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

PENTIENTIARY SUPPLIES. SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED "IN-SPECTOR of Penitentiaries. Ottawa." and endorsed "Tender for Penitentiary Sup-plies," will be received until Saturday. 22nd of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, from barlies desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1855-93, for the following institutions, namely : Kingston Penitentlary. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Dorchester Penitentlary. British Columbia Penitentiary. British Columbia Penitentiary. Regina Jail. Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies : 1. Flour (Caradian Strong Bakers). 2. Beef and Muton (fresh). 3. Forage. 4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous). "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, Faterson, N. J. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR Forage. Coal (anthracite and bituminous). Cordwood. Groceries Coal Oil (Best Canadian, in bbls). Dry Goods. Drugs and Medicines. Leather and Findings. Hardware. GR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S. A Aver's Pills cure Sick Headache. B. Lumber.
 Details of information, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various Peul entiaries. All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT Waiten puts and satisfield must specify, clearly, All condens submitted must specify, clearly, the institution, or institutions, which it's pro-posed to supply, and must hear the endorsation of at least two responsible surveites. DOUGL-s STE WART, Inspector of Penitentiaries. Department of Justice, Ottawa, May 20, 1895. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dressed Hogs, Poul-try, Grain, Hay, and all kinds of Country Produce handled to best advantage. Potatoes in Car Lois & specialty. Agent for Croil & McCul ough's Clover Leaf Brand Creamery Butter. Cousignments of above solicited.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL OF the Roman Catholic Separate school of Chatham, Ontario – to commence duties on or about September 1, 1955. Applicatins must hold a 1st or 2nd class certificate and state splary expected. Applications are to be in not later than Wednesday, July 3rd next. Communica-tions to be addressed to the undersigned Secre-tary of the R. C. S. S. B. of Chatham, Out., P. O., Box 177–D. J. O'KEEFFE. 84-tf

(NO PAY ASKED IN ADVANCE.) Mr. T. Miles, 29 Christopher street, Toronto, says: "Your Inhalation treatment radically cured me of a chronic case of catarrh in eight weeks." We will send a Germicide Inhaler and medicine on trial. We ask no pay in ad-vance. If the remedy proves satisfactory, remit us \$3,00 to pay for same; if not, we charge nothing. Could anything be more fair? The treatment is prompt, pleasant and permanent. Remedy mailed, post paid, on above liberal terms. Address: MEDICAL INHALATION CO., TORONTO, ONT. TEACHERS WANTED, FOR SENIOR and junior rooms. Male, with second class certificate, for senior room, would prefer one who can speak French. Lady, for junior classes: must be able to teach French and English. Dutley to begin ofter midsummer bolidays. Apply atonce to C. A. OULLETTE, Sec. Separate, school, Tilbury, Ont. 866-5. 866.3.

\$ 2,593,424