he Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIEI NOMEN EST, CATHOLIGUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIG MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

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of his revealed will and laws. Now, in consulting the Holy Scriptures, which are authentic records of God's dealings with mankind, we find that in every age, in both the old and new dispensations, God always provided man with duly authorized 'eachers, and not with dead books, for instructing him in the sublime and often mysterious truths of religion. Men have been, at all times in the history of the race, required to learn their He will found a church micompiete. No, He will found a Church which will be the oracle of His truth, and the treasure house of His graces for ever; a Church in which He himself will always dwell to teach and sanctify the world. Hence, before His accession, and standing as it were on the confines of eternity, He commissioned His Apoetlees to teach all nations the great and saving truths He had communicated to them, and to teach them to observe all whatsoever He had commanded them. And lest the gigantic megnitude of the teak should appai them, lest they should shrink from an undertaking transcending all humar. capacity, He clothes them with His own divine authority, in-vests them with His power, and promises to be with them in a special manner, siding and strengthen-ing them all days, even unto the conof the race, required to learn their religion, its truths, its ordinances, and obligations, from authorized persons and institutions, and not from the perusel of books, however eacrd. God was Humself the first teacher of mankind. Herevealed and taught to our first parents the great and taught to our first parents the great and taught to our first parents the revealed primitive truths of religion. As we des-cend on the current of history we shall find that God raised up men; and commis sioned them to be the teaching authority for the time being. Thus the Patriarchs were the teaching authority in the first ages of man's existence. No Scripture had been written during the 2 500 years before Moses wrote the first books of the Old Testament. How were men taught in those days what they should believe and do in order to be saved? Not, cer-tainly, by the perusal of Scripture, since special manner, aiding and strengthen-ing them all days, even unto the con-summation of the world. Then was organized the great official teaching body to day called the Church, whose mission it is to teach the doctrines of Christ with a divine authority and infallable accuracy, and to point out to mankind what they must believe and do in order to be aswed. "All nower is given to ma what they must believe and do in order to be saved. "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth, going therefore teach ye all nations; bapteng them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have com-manded you, and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." These solemn words contain the Church's charter and the tille desits of her and to in other to be avect 1 iot, cer-tainly, by the perusal of Scripture, since none existed, but by having recourse to the persons divinely authorized to teach at the persons divinery authorized to teach at the time. But perhaps when Moses wrote the five first books of the Old testament men were then to interpret the Scriptures for themselves and to believe as Scriptures for themselves and to believe as they thought best, without the necessity of submitting to teaching authority ? Not at all. At no period in the history of God's chosen people do we find it obliga. Church's charter and the tille deeds of her divine anthonity as teacher of the human race. Her commission is as wide as the tive. Her commission is as wide as the race. Her commission is as man, as lasting as time; her mission is to all men in all ages and in every clime; and her authority to teach the doctines of Revelation is the teach the doctines of Revelation is the Gouse cosen people do we not it obliga-tory on the people general.y to tead the Scriptures. It was the duty of the pricats to read them because they were the auth-orized exponents of Gou's word, and be authority of God himself. For all coming orized exponents of God's word, and be cause at their mouth the people were to seek the law, (Mat. ii, 7, 10) It wai the duty of the Levites, (2 Paralipomb on xvii, 9) and of the Scribes and doctrol of the law. But the body of the people were provided with teachers, viz., Priess, Scribes, and Levites, from whom the scribes and section. autority of God finneel. For all coming i time she is to be the mouth fiece of Christ, teaching the saving truths of Christianity, and the channel through which in life-giving streams the merits and graces of nis sufferings and death will ever flow and be poured abroad like the covering waters

<page-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text> LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887. because the substance and reality typi-fied by the Cnurch of the less perfect dispensation. In the Chris-tian scheme, there will be a Caurch or teaching authority commis-sioned and clothed with competent per-sons to teach mankind the great truths and awful mysteries of Christ's revela-tion; and as the Christian dispensation is to last for ever, this institution must be endowed with a life that will endure to the day of docm. Such an institution sincer, whose end is destruction. So great, so divine, is the authority of the Church in her office of teacher that they who refuse to listen to and obey her voice have forfeited their eternal salva-tion. It is Jesus Christ himself who tells us this, and His words are true, and will stand in power and encacy, though the heavens and the earth were to pass away. In order elicacy, though the heavens and the earth were to pass away. In order to qualify the Apostles to fulfil their subto the day of docm. Such an institution must necessarily exist in the new law if as is certain, it is the completion and fulfilment of the old-if the Jewish lime mission, our Divine Redeemer pro-mises that he will send them the Paraclete, fulfilment of the old—II the Jewish Church was but the shadow, it must in that case foreshadow a grand and perfect teaching institution that would fill the world for all time with the beauty and the Spirit of Truth, to abide with them for ever, to teach them all truth, and to bring all things to their minds whatsoever he had told them-(John xiv, 16, 26, and xvi, 3)—so that the Holy Ghest, the Spirit of Truth, was to descend into the Church to become its animating soul and ind welling life, and through it as His organ to teach the world the whole revelation of Christ for ever. Herein the Divine Archi-test sketches in bold outline that can-not be mistaken the designs and plans of the Spirit of Truth, to abide with them msjesty of its presence, just as the many turreted cathedral with all its beauties and glories is but the completion and reality of the grand inspired design reality of the grand inspired design sketched by the artist on his parchment. Our Blessed Lord during His earthly career was the great liv-ing teacher of mankind, and the ing teacher of mankind, and the light that enlighteneth every man who cometh into the world. He came to teach and to establish a teaching office. Waves of error would dash in vain, who turrets were to rise in grandeur s not be mistaken the designs and plans of His own mighty and imperishable build-ing-theCaurch-which was to be founded on an unshaken rock against which the teach and to establish a teaching office. He, as it were, reat the heavens apart and revealed to man's astonished gaze the secrets of the eternal world—the mighty truths and mysteries that lay hidden in events of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets of the eternal world and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets and the tempest of hostility and per-secrets and the tempest of hostility and persecrets of the eternal world—ins mighty truths and mysteries that lay hidden in the bosom of God from all eternity, and which have ever since shone on earth with a bright transfiguring radiance. He when transfigured before His beloved apos-tles on Mount Thabor, when His face shone as the sun and His garments became as white as snow, when the light of predestined of every age should come to adore the Father in spirit and in truth, that have and of the Holy Ghost, teaching the name of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even unto the consumas white as snow, when the light of His divinity shone through the veil of His divinity shone through the veil of His human nature, from the luminous cloud that wrapped the mountain in a blaze of glory, the Eternal Father spoke in tones of thunder saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye Him," (Math. xvii, 5.) He was the divine teacher to whom all should listen. Our blessed Lord came on earth not only to redeem a guilty rese and in with you all days, even unto the concum-mation of the world." Matt, xxviii. 18, Our blessed Lord came on earth not only to redeem a guilty race and to reconcile earth to heaven, but He also came to reveal the great circle of saving truths that constitute the Christian religion—He came to make that revela tion of divine truths that were to illu-mine the earth until His second coming, mortal, "Beholu I am with you all days,"

original. Now it was in this series the Apostles understood the commission to teach. For it is recorded of them in Mark xvi, 20: "They going forth preached everywhere, the Lord working withal and confirming the work with signs that followed." The Apostles under-stood that they had a divine commission to teach not by writing a back but by to teach, not by writing a book, but by oral instruction and authoritative preach oral instruction and authoritative preach-ing, for it is recorded of them in Mark xvi., 20: "They going forth preached everywhere the Lord working withal, and confirming the word with signs that fol-lowed." The Acts of the Apostles show how they fulfilled their commission. They did not sit down and write the New Testament and then bid all to read and judge for themselves, but they preached and taught in virtue of their divine commission, and with authority: in a word, they acted as the Catholic Church of to day acts in the conversion of the heathen and the instruction of her own children. They authoritatively expounded the true measing of Christ's evelation, demanded the assent of their hearers to their doctrines, and com-manded them not to listen even to an angel from heaven if he were to come and preach different doctrines, "But though we or an angel from heaven preach a gospel to you besides that which we have eached to you let him be anathema." preached to you let him be anathema," (Galatians 1. c. Sv.) And because the truths of Christ were to be delivered by the Church and not learned from the perusal of the scriptures, St. Paul declares that faith cometh by hearing. Rom, x, 17. Now faith would come not by hearing but by reading, if the Protestby hearing but by reading, if the Protestant theory were true. In his Epistle to the Ephesians the Apostle of the Gentiles dec'ar s 'God gave some Apostles, some prophets, some evangelists and others, some pastors and doctors, for the work of the ministry, for the building up work of the ministry, for the building up of the body of Cbrist, until we all meet in the unity of faith and the knowledge of the Son of God. That henceforth we be no more children tossed to we be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about by every wind of doctrine" Eph iv, 14. Herein the Apostle declares that God appointed a teaching Church for the work of the mi istry, in order to preserve the unity of

Not be the consummation of the world, The teaching Church, Christian the in control of the construction of the teaching the to the teaching the teacher of the distribution of the world of the commission was given them in the sense of the distribution of the world of the commission and the sense of the distribution of the world of the commission and the sense of the distribution of the world of the teaching the teacher of the distribution of the world of the teaching the teacher of the distribution of the wind the sense of the distribution of the world wind the sense of the distribution of the wor blasted it with her anathemas. In various ages she held councils under the authority of her infallible popes to smite heresy, to define revealed articles of faith, to correct abuses and establish salutary discipline, and to re-form and reclaim her members. Her councile, whether general or provincial, form a track of light athwart the history of the Christian word. She has indeed been "the light of the world," the "salt of the earth," the pillar of truth that has stood erect in the middt of blattor the earth," the pillar of truth that has stood erect in the midt of history, point-ing out to mankind the path of salvation and happiness. She permeated the great Roman world with ber saving truths, and when that world fell to pieces, beneath the weight of its own corruption and the hand, the proud barbarians that swarmed locust like over the plains of Europe, converted them to the faith of Christ, and taught them the faith of Christ, and taught them the arts of peace. Whilst spreading the glad tidings of the Gospel in every clime, she guarded Christendom and Christian civilization against the fierce attacks of Moslem, and Turk. Veronica-like, she wiped the sweat and blood from the face of suffer-ing humanity; for there were no human ing humanity; for there were no human miseries which she sought not to allevi-ate----no profound sfliction to which she ate-no profound silliction to which she did not apply a balm. Her charitable institutions have sprung up in every centre of population, hke blessed proba-ticas, for the healing and comfort of the licas, for the heating and comfort of the sick and suffering; whilst her monasteries and convents have risen as landmarks over every flood of devastation, over every waste of ignorance, and of barbar-ism, nourishing the sacred fire of Chris-tian learning and of profane knowledge. Her slave are exceed in every land Her altars are erected in every land, her priests are found in every clime. Before her altars the sighs of pen-Before her altars the sighs of pen-itent sinners have risen as incease in the presence of Christ in the sacrament of His love, and from those altars as His mercy seat, He blesses the Christian generations as one after another they flow by in succeeding waves towards the eternal shores. The marble floors of her old cathedrals have been worn by the knees and watered by the tears of repentent millions. She has the tears of repentent millions. She has received the last sighs of the great and CONTINUED ON EIGHTH FAGE.

when that world fell to pieces, beneath the weight of its own corruption and the shattering blow of its enemies, she went abroad amid the ruins, breathed the breath of life into the chaotic mass that lay before ber, and up sprang her own beautiful creation known in history as Christendom. She met, with cross in hand, the proud barbarians that swarmed locust like over the plains of Europe.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE SANCTUARY LAMP.

2

Sentinel-true to thy loving task, Why dost thou burn ? my heart would ask Ward oth thy light With such love, invite My love in thy peaceful glow to bask ?

Why doth thy tranquil and softened ray Steadily shine through the livelong day? True to thy post, Near the skared Host, Why art thou gleaming, sweet star, ob, say

"may we with I knew you ;

"It is very strange," said Ben-Hur.

Methinks I hear thee, in whispers low, Say Ly my heart—as I come and go: Here is the shrine Of the Lord Divine ! For him do I daily and nightly glow.

While my ray round the altar its pale

flings, Spirits abgelic, with snowy wings, Are hovering there, In adoring prayer, Bending in awe near the King of kings.

Kindly star, as thou shinest all day, Wilt thou from me, a fond homage pay, Bince I, foo, would fain Near my God remain, Did duty not summon me away.

Tell him the worries and pains I meet Shall for His sate and His love, seem a Oh! brightly burn, Till return, To rest again at my Master's feet.

Faithful star ! when the night-shades fail Over the earth, like a sable pail, Then doth thy gleam More radiant seem And the love of that burning heart recall.

With redoubled light, shed thy tender glow, Round the Hidden Lord, in His home below, Through the sight hours dim, Keep thy watch near Him, When all beside from His shrine must go. —MOIM EME.

BEN HUR; THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK FIFTH.

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

"A man with six hundred talents is indeed rich, and may do what he pleases; but, rarer than the money, more pricelees than the property, is the mind which amassed the wealth, and the heart it could amassed the weath, and the heart it could not corrupt when amassed. O Simonides —and thou, fair Esther—fear not. Sheik Ilderim here shall be witness that in the same moment ye were declared my ser-vants, that moment I declared ye free; and what I declare that I will put in writ.

and what I declare that I will put in whit-ing. Is it not enough ? Can I do more ?? "Son of Hur," said Simonides, "verily thou dost make servitude lightsome. I thou dost make servitude lightsome. I was wrong; there are some things thou canst not do; thou canst not make us free in law. I am thy servant for ever, be-cause I went to the door with thy father one day, and in my ear the awl marks ye abide."

"Did my father that ?"

"Judge him not," cried Simonide tickly. "He accepted me a servant o "Judge him to be a servant of quickly. "He accepted me a servant of that class because I prayed him to do so. I never repented the step. It was the price I paid for Rachel, the mother of my child here; for Rachel, who would not be my wife unless I became what she was."

"Even so

Ben-Hur walked the floor in pain of

Ben-Hur walked the floor in pain of impotent wish. "I was rich before," he said, stopping suddenly. "I was rich with the gifts of the generous Arrius; now comes this greater fortune, and the mind which achieved it. Is there not a purpose of God in it all? Counsel me, O Simonides! Help me to see the right and do it. Help me to be worthy my name and what then est

me to see the right and do it. Help me to be worthy my name, and what thou art in law to me, that will I be to thee in fact and deed. I will be thy servant for ever." Simonides' face actually glowed. "O son of my dead master! I will do better than help; I will serve these with all my might of mind and heart. Body, I have not; it perished in thy cause; but with mind and heart I will serve thee. I swear it, by the sltar of our God, and the gifts upon the altar! Only make me formally what I have assumed to be." "Name it," said Ben-Hur eagerly. "As steward the care of the property will be mine."

"Count thyself steward now; or wilt

Ben Hur looked at the Arab. "This is he, good liderim, this is he who told you of me." Ilderim's eyes twinkled as he nodded his "How, O my master," said Simonides, "may we without trial tell what a man is? knew you; I saw your father in you; but the kind of man you were I did not but the kind of man you were I did not know. There are people to whom fortune is a curve in disguise. Were you of them? I sent Malluch to find out for me, and in the service he was my eyes and ears. Do not blame bim. He brought me report of you which was all good." "I do not," said Ben-Hur heartily. "There was wisdom in your goodness." "There was wisdom in your goodness." "There was wisdom in your goodness." "There was wisdom in the feeling, "very pleasant. My fear of misunderstanding is laid. Let the rivers run on now as God may give them direction."

isid. Let the rivers run on now as God may give them direction." After an interval he continued : "I am compelled now by truth. The weaver sits weaving, and as the shattle files, the cloth increases, and the figures grow, and he dreams dreams mean while ; so to my hands the fortune grew, and I wondered at the increase, and akied my-self about it many timer. I could see a care not my own went with the enter-prises I set going. The simooms which smote others on the desert jumped over the things which were mine. The storms which heaped the seashore with wrecks did but blow my ships the sooner into port. Strangest of all, I, so dependent upon others, fixed to a place like a dead thing, had never a loss by an agent-never. The elements stooped to serve me, and all my servants, in fact, were faith ful." "Dost thou believe the prophets, mas-ter ?" he asked after drinking. "I know thou dost, for of such was the faith of all thy kindred.-Give me, Esther, the book which hath in it the visions of Isalah."

Which hath in it the visions of Isalah." He took one of the rolls which she had unwrapped for him, and read, "The peo-ple that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.... For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given : and the government shall be upon His shoulder.... Of the increase of His gov-erment and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon His kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever.'-Believest thou the prophets, O my master ?--Now, Esther, the word of the Lord that came to Micah."

"It is very strange," said Ben-Hur. "So I said, and kept saying. Finally, O my master, finally I came to be of your opinion-God was in it-and, like you, I asked, What can His purpose be? Intell-igence is never wasted; intelligence like God's never stire except with design. I have held the question in heart, lo? I these many years, watching for an answer. I felt sure, if God were in it, some day, in His own good time, in His own way, He would show me His purpose, making it clear as a whited house upon a hill. And I believe He has done so." Micah." She gave him the roll be asked. "But thou," he began reading— "but thou, Bethlehem Ephrath, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thes shall He come forth unto me that is to be Ruler in Israel." —This was He, the very Child Balthasar saw and worshipped in the cave. Bellev-est thou the prophets, O my master ?— Give me, Esther, the words of Jeremiah." Benefing that soll he med as here Ben-Hur listened with every faculty Ben-Hur listened with every faculty intent. "Many years ago, with my people-thy mother was with me, Esther, beautiful as morning over old Olivet-I sat by the wayside out north of Jerusalem, near the passed by riding great white camels, such as had never been seen in the Holy City. The men were strangers, and from far countries. The first one stopped and asked me a question. "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" As if to allay my moder, he went on to easy, "We have seen His star in the east, and have come to worship Him." I could not understand, but followed them to the Damascus Gate; and of every person they met on the way -of the guard at the Gate, even—they asked the question. All who heard it wers mazzed like me. In time I forgot the drit as a presege of the Messiah. Alas alas! What children we are, even the wisest! When God walks the earth, His aters are often centuries apart. You have seen Bithasar ?" "And heard him tell his story," said Ben-Hur. "And heard him tell his story," said Simonides. "As he told it to me, good my "the King come poor, will not my master?" att is enough. I believe," cried Ben-Hur. "What then ?" asked Simonides. "If the King come poor, will not my master?"

seen Baltnasar, "And heard him tell his story," said Ben-Hur. "Mand heard him tell his story," said Ben-Hur. "What then?" asked Simonides. "If "Simonides. "As he told it ome, good my of his abundance, give Him help?" "Help Him? To the last shekel and the last breath. But why speak of His coming poor?" "In "Give me, Esther, the word of the Lord he is it came to Zechariah," said Simonides. "Hear how the King will enter Jerusa-"Hear how the sea, sead, "Rejoice greatly, "Hear how the seas, and upon a colt, the foal of an ass."" Ben-Hur looked away. "What see you, O my master?"

Ben-Hur looked away. "What see you, O my master ?"

of free. So also the singre of the Paims — Behold, O Lord, and raise up to Israel, their King, the son of David, at the time their King, the son of David, at the time their King, the son of David, at the time their King, the son of David, at the time the Lord dwelling in tents along the de-the Lord dwelling in tents along the de-product the beathen under His yoke to be Capina, and up in the old lands of the son the search by the word of the son the search by the word of His mouth for ever.' And last, though not least, hear Ezra, the second Mosea, in his visions of the night, and ask though not least, hear Ezra, the second Mosea, in the son the son of the second Mosea, in the son the son of the second Mosea, in the they may be counted also. And when you have done counting, lo ! uy wait you; lo ! a kingdom ready fashioned for him who is to do 'judgment and jur-the basit the second Mosea, in the industri _____ and rezed their walls, her juncted to Exther, who hid her face upon hat they may be counted also. And when you have done counting, lo ! uy wait you; lo ! a kingdom ready fashioned for him who is to do 'judgment and jur-the industri _____ and rezed their walls, her juncted to Exther, who hid her face upon hat is well enough. Simonides, " said Ben-Hur. "A man bears a hard doom better, was a invitation to devote his like the blow, more. Surely, O my master, the tert mony of these should be enough ! But, the you that to cone.— Some wins, Esther, and then the Torsh." "Dost thou believe the prophets, mar-ter "' ha ached size dringting ' in the induces a with the denout of a great the subter stead in the Torsh." "Dost thou believe the prophets, mar-ter "' ha ached size dring time ' in the subter a struct in the subter of the struct of a great provide a much the contre of a great the provide the the dimine ' in the subter of the dimine ' in the subter of the dimine ' in the subter of the subter the subter the prophets, mar-teret'' ha ached first drin the ' in the

than in Z'on. Have then the answer. What Israel can do, that can the King." The picture was fervently given. Upon Ilderim it operated like the blow-ing of a trumpet. "Oh that I had back my youth !" he cried, starting to his feet. Ben Hur sat still. The speech, he saw, was an invitation to devote his life and fortune to the mysterious Being who was palpably as much the centre of a great hope with Simonides as with the devout Egyptian. The idea, as we have seen, was not a new one, but had come to him re-peatedly; once while listening to Malluch in the Grove of Daphne; afterwards more distinctly while Balthasar was giving his conception of what the kingdom was to be; still later, in the walk through the old orchard, it had risen almost, if not quite into a resolve. At such times it had come and gone only an idea, attended with feelings more or less acute. Not so now. A master had it in charge, a master was working it up; already he had exalted it into a cause brilliant with possibilities and infinitely holy. The effect was as if a door theretofore u neeen had auddenly opened, flooding Ban Hur with light, and admitting him to a service which had been his one perfect dream—a service reaching far into the future, and rich with the rewards of duty done, and prizes to sweeten and socth his ambition. One touch more was needed. "Let us concede all you say, O Simon-ides," said Ben Hur_"that the King will come, and His kingdom be as Solomon's; say also I am ready to give myself and all

ides," said Ben Hur-"that the King will come, and His kingdom be as Solomon's; say also I am ready to give myself and all I have to Him and His cause; yet more, say that I should do as was God's purpose in the ordering of my life and in your quick amassment of astonishing fortune; then what ? Shall we proceed itke blind men building ? Shall we wait till the King comes ? Or until He sends for me ? You have age and experience on your side. Answer."

ide. Answer

side. Answer." Simonides answered at once. "We have no choice; none. This letter" —he produced Messala's despatch as he spoke—"this letter is the signal for action. The alliance proposed between Messala and Gratus we are not strong enough to resist; we have not the influence at Rome not the force here. They will kill you if we wait. How merciful they are, look at me and judge."

temples, and crowded with people; she is to me a monster which has possession of one of the beautiful lands, and lies there luring men to ruin and death—a monster which it is not possible to resist—a raven-ous beast gorging with blood. Why—" She faitered, tooked down, stopped. "Go on," said Ben-Hur reassuringly. She drew closer to him, looked up gain, and said, "Why must you make her your enemy? Why not rather make peace with her, and be at rest ? You have had many ills, and borne them; you by foes. Sorrow has consumed your youth; it is wall to circle it the remit your youth;

days ?" The girlish face under his eyes seemed to come nearer and get whiter as the pleading went on ; he stooped towards it, and asked softly. "What would you have me do, Esther?" She hesitated a moment, then asked in

Simonides, moved by his name of out-ness. "I rest upon your word," said Ben-Hur, "And I," Ilderim answered. Thus simply was effected the treaty which was to alter Ben-Hur's life. And almost immediately the latter added : "It is done, then." "May the God of Abraham help us !" Simonides exclaimed. "One word now, my friends." Ben-Hur "Yes," "And pretty ?" "It is beautiful-s palace in the midst of gardens and shell-strewn walks; foun-tains without and within; statuary in the shady nooke; hills around covered with vines, and so high that Néapolis and Vesuvius are in sight, and the sea an expanse of purpling blue dotted with restless sails. Cosar has a country seat near by, but in Rome they say the old Arrian villa is the pretilest," "And the life there, is it quiet ?" "There was never a summer day, never a moonlight night, more quiet, save when

"May the God of Abraham help us !" Simonides exclaimed. "One word now, my friends," Ben-Hur said more cheerfully. "By your leave, I will be my own until after the games. It is not probable Messala will set peril on foot for me until he has given the procur-ator time to answer Lim; and that cannot be in less than seven days from the de-eptth of his letter. The meeting him in the Circus is a pleasure I would buy at whatever risk." Ilderim, well pleased, assented readily, and Simonides, intent on business, added, "It is well; for look you, my master, the delay will give me time to do you a good part. I understood you to speak of an inheritance derived from Arrius. Is it in property !"

"There was never a summer day, never a moonlight night, more quiet, save when visitors come. Now that the old owner is gone, and I am here, there is nothing to break its silence—nothing, unless it be the whispering of servants, or the whistling of happy birds, or the noise of fountains at play; it is changeless except as day by day old flowers fade and fall, and new ones bud and bloom, and the sunlight gives place to the shadow of a passing cloud. The life, Esther, was all too quiet for me. It made me restless by keeping property ?" "A villa near Misenum, and houses in Rome."

Rome." "I suggest, then, the sale of the pro-perty, and safe deposit of the proceeds. Give me an account of it, and I will have authorities drawn, and despatch an agent on the mission forthwith. We will fore-stall the imperial robbers at least this once." cloud. Ine life, Litner, was all too quiet for me. It made me restless by keeping always present a feeling that I, who have so much to do, was dropping into idle habits, and tying myself with silken chains, and after a while-and not a long while either-would end with nothing done.

"'" "You shall have the account to-mor row." "Then, if there be nothing more, the

work of the night is done," said Simon-

ides. Ilderim combed his beard complacently,

saying, "And well done." "The bread and wine again, Esther. Sheik Iderim will make us happy by staying with us till to morrow, or at his

Simonides answered at conce.
"We have no choice; none. This letter:
"be produced Messals's despatch as he spoke—"With letter is the signal for ather segment of the segment of

duumvir. When the lines of the vessel are cast off, and she is put about, and her voyage begun, Ben-Hur will be commit-ted irrevocably to the work undertaken the night before. If he is disposed to repent the agreement with liderim, a little time is allowed him to give notice and break it off. He is master, and has

MARCH 19, 1887.

what cared he? Next morning the pag would be far on the road to the de and going with it would be every mor thing of value belonging to the Orcha everything rave such as were essent the success of his four. He was, in started home; his tents were all folded dowar was no more; in twelve hour would be out of reach, pursue who m A man is never safer than when I under the laugh; and the shrewd old . knew it. Neither he nor Ben-Hur over estim

the influence of Messala, it was opinion, however, that he would not h opinion, however, that he would not t active measures sgainst them until the meeting in the Circus; if defe there, especially if defeated by Ben-they might instantly look for the wor could do; he might not even wait advices from Gratus. With this y they chard their course and wave they shaped their course, and were pared to betake themselves out of he way. They rode together now in spirite, calmly confident of success of

spirits, calmly confident of success or morrow. On the way, they came upon Mallu waiting for them. The faithful for gave no sign by which it was possible infer any knowledge on his part of relationship so recently admitted bet. Ben-Hur and Simonides, or of the tr between them and Ilderim. He excha salutations as usual and produced a pu-saying to the sheik, "I have here the m of the editor of the gemes, just issue which you will find your horses publ for the race. You will find in it also order of exercises. Without waiting, sheik, I congratulate you upon victory."

He gave the paper over, and, les the worthy to master it turned to

Hur. "To you also, son of Arrius, my col

"To you also, son of Arrius, my co-tulations. There is nothing now to vent your meeting Messala. It condition preliminary to the race is plied with. I have the assurance the editor himself." "I thank you, Malluch," said Ben-Malluch proceeded: "Your color is white, and Mess mixed scarlet and gold. The good e of the choice are visible already. Boy now hawking white ribbon along streets; to morrow every Araband J the city will wear them. In the C the city will wear them. In the C you will see the white fairly divid galleries with the red."

you will see the white fairly divid galleries with the red." "The galleries—but not the tril over the Porta Pompæ." "No; the scarlet and gold will there. But if we win"—Malluch chu with the pleasure of the thought—" win, how the dignitaries will trem They will bet, of course, according to scorn of everything not Roman— three, five to one on Messala, becau is Roman." Dropping his voice lower, he added, "It ill becomes a Je good standing in the Temple to pu money atsuch a hazard; yet, in con fid I will have a friend next behind the sul's scat to accept offers of three to or five, or ten—the madness may such height. I have put to his ord thousand shekels for the purpose." "Nay, Malluch," said Ben Hur Roman will wager only in his Ro coin. Suppose you find your frien night, and place to his order serter such amount as you choose. Aud you, Malluch—the him he instructe

such amount as you choose. And you, Malluch-let him be instructe seek wagers with Messala and his porters ; Ilderim's four against Messal

Malluch reflected a moment. "The effect will be to centre int upon your contest." "The very thing I seek, Malluch."

"I see. I see."

"I see, I see." "Ay, Malluch; would you serve me fectly, help me to fix the public eye to our race-Messala's and mine." Malluch spoke quickly-"It can done.'

"Then let it be done," said Ban-Ha "Enormous wagers offered will and if the offers are accepted, all the bet Malluch turned his eyes watchfully

Ben-Hur. "Shall I not have back the equiv of his robbery?" said Ben-Hur part himself. "Another opportunity may come. And if I could break him in for as well as in pride! Our father Jacob take no offence." A look of determined will kni handsome face, giving emphasis to further speech. "Yes, it shall be. Hark, Malluch! not in thy offer of sestertii. Adv them to talents, if any there be who so high. Five, ten, twenty talents fifty, s. the wager be with Messala self."

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foes. Sorrow has consumed your youth; it is well to give it the remainder of your

return, "Is the property near Rome a residence?" "Yes."

She looked off over the river. "Why did you ask ?" he said.

rother." He could not see the flush of pleasure

thou have it in writing ?" "Thy word simly is enough ; it was so with the father, and I will not more from the son. And now, if the understanding be perfect

perfect"-Simonides paused. "It is with me," said Ben-Hur.

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"And thou, daughter of Rachel, speak!" said Simonides, lifting her arm from his shoulder. Esther, left thus alone, stood a moment

abashed, her color coming and going; then she went to Ben Hur, and said with a womanliness singularly sweet, "I am not better than my mother was; and, as she is gone, I pray you, O my master, let me re for my father." Ben Hur took her hand, and led her

back to the chair, saying, "Thou art a good child. Have thy will." Simonides replaced her arm upon his

neck, and there was silence for a time in the room.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PROMISED KINGDOM.

Simonides looked up, none the less master. "Esther," he said quietly, "the night is

going fast; and, lest we become too weary for that which is before us, let the refreshments be brought." She rang a bell. A servant answered

with wine and bread, which she bore round. "The understanding, good my master,"

continued Simonides, when all were served, "Is not perfect in my sight. Hence-forth our lives will run on together like rivers which have met and joined their waters. I think their flowing will be better if every cloud is blown from the sky above them. You left my door the other day with what seemed a denial of the claims which I have just allowed in

appeal. "But the kingdom, the kingdom!" Ben-Hur answered escerly. "Balthasar Ben-Hur answered engeriy. "Baitnasar says it is to be of souls." The pride of the Jew was strong in Sim-onides, and therefore the slightly con-temptuous curl of the lip with which he began his reply : "Balthasar has been a witness of won-

"Balthasar has been a witness of won-derful things—of miracles, O my master; and when he speaks of them, I bow with belief, for they are of sight and sound personal to him. But he is a son of Mizraim, and not even a proselyte. Hardly may he be supposed to have special knowledge by virtue of which we must bow to him in a matter of God's dealing with our Israel. The prophets had their light from Heaven directly aron as he

light from Heaven directly, even as he had his-many to one, and Jehovah the same for ever. I must believe the proph-ets.—Bring me the Torah, Esther."

He proceeded without waiting for her. "May the testimony of a whole people be slighted, my master? Though you be sugned, my master (Though you travel from Tyre, which is by the sea in the north, to the capital of Edom, which is in the desert south, you will not find a lisper of the Shema, an alms giver in the Temple, or any one who has ever eaten of the lamb of the Passover, to tell you the kincdom the King is coming to build for the lamb of the Passover, to tell you the kingdom the King is coming to build for us, the children of the covenant, is other than of this world, like our father David's. Now where got they the faith, ack you? We will see presently." Esther here returned, bringing a num-her of rolls constitute or networks.

Esther here returned, bringing a num-ber of rolls carefully enveloped in dark-brown linen lettered quaintly in gold. "Keep them, daughter, to give me as I call for them," the father said in the ten der voice he always used in speaking to her, and continued his argument:

"It were long, good my master-too long, indeed-for me to repeat to you the names

"Rome, in her legions. I have dwelt with them in their camps. I know

them." "Thou shalt "Thou shalt "Ah !" said Simonides. "Thou shalt be a master of legions for the King, with millions to choose from." "Millions !" cried Ben-Hur.

"The design of power should not trouble you," he next said. Ben Hur looked at him inquiringly. "You were seeing the lowly King in the act of coming to His own," Simonides auswered-"seeing Him on the right hand, as it were, and on the left the brassy

legions of Cæsar, and you were asking, What can He do ?" "It was my very thought."

"O my master !" Simonides continued. "You do not know how strong our Israel is. You think of him as a sorrow ful old man weeping by the rivers of Babylon. But go up to Jerusalem next Bassover, and stand on the Xystus or in the Street of Barter, and see him as he is. The promise of the Lord to father Jacob coming out of Padan Aram was a law coming out of Fadan. Aram was a law under which our people have not ccased multiplying —not even in captivity; they grew under foot of the Ezyptian; the clench of the Roman has been but whole-some nurture to them; now they are indeed to pations and a commany of rations? 'a nation, and a company of nations.' Nor that only, my master; in fact, to mea-sure the strength of lerael—which is, in fact, measuring what the King can do -you shall not bide solely by the rule of natural in-crease but add thereto the other-I mean the spread of the faith, which will carry you to the far and near of the mile carry you to the far and near of the whole known earth. Further, the babit is, I know, to bit crist if every cloud is blown from the sky above them. You left my door the other day with what seemed a denial of the balom me who, in the providence of God, succeeded the prophets, only a indeed it was not. Eather is witness that is eacher in book of of the transmission in the is states, indeed it was not. Eather is witness that is eacher in the is states, indeed it was not. Eather is witness that is eacher in the is states, indeed it was not. Eather is witness that is eacher is states, indeed is was not. is observed that i did not aban is on the board the is line, and whose is on of the batof them. And, someting is on of the batof them. 'sometimes' Encoments' is hing as are and the the benefit of the benefit of is eacher in the batof them. 'sometimes' Encoments' is hing as are baken for the is state, is on of the batof them. 'sometimes' Encoments' is hing as are baken for the is state, the could and the transmission is state, the could is the context is and in the other kings are shaken from the is of whom we are speaking? A throne is the other kings are shaken from their is or forgot y on.''

hand of peace, without cunning in war. Of the millions, there is not one trained band, not a captain. The mercenaries of the Herods I do not count, for they are Roman would have it; his policy has fruited well for his tyranny; but the time of change is at hand, when the shepherd shell but on arming word when the shepherd

shall put on armour, and take to speak and sword, and the feeding flocks be and sword, and the feeding mode in turned to fighting lions. Some one, my son, must have place next the King at His right hand. Who shall it be if not he who does this work well ?"

Ben-Hur's face flushed at the prospec though he said, "I see; but speak plainly. A deed to be done is one thing; how to do t is another."

Simonides sipped the wine Esther brought him, and replied :

"The sheik, and thou, my master, shall "The snerk, and thou, my master, snan be principals, each with a part. I will re-main here, carrying on as now, and watch-ful that the spring go not dry. Thou shalt betake these to Jerusalem, and thence to the wilderness, and begin numbering the fighting men of Israel, and telling them Igniting men of israel, and telling them into tens and hundreds, and choosing cap-tains and training them, and in secret places hoarding arms, for which I shall keep the supplied. Commencing over in Peres then stapping to be a start of the start will be at thy back, and liderim in desert will be at thy back, and Ilderim in reach of thy hand. He will keep the roads, so that nothing shall pass without thy knowledge. He will help thee in many ways. Until the ripening time no one shall know what is here contracted. Mine is but a servant's part. I have spoken to Ilderim. What sayest thou ?? Ben Hur looked at the shik

Iderim. What sayest thou?" Iderim. What sayest thou?" Ben Hur looked at the shelk. "It is as he says, son of Hur," the Arab responded. "I have given my word, and he is content with it; but thou shalt have

only to say the word. Such may have been the thought at the moment in his mind. He was standing with folded arms, looking upon the scanding in the manner of a man debating with himself. Young, handsome, rich, but recently from the patrican circles of Roman society, it is easy to think of the world besetting him with appeals not to give more to onorous duty or ambition attended with outlawry and danger. We

can even imagine the arguments with which he was pressed; the hopelessness of contention with Casar; the uncertainty veiling everything connected with the King and His coming; the ease, honours, state, purchases his courds in maket A lig and His coming ; the ease, honours, state, purchaseable like goods in market ; and, strongest of all, the sense newly acquired of home, with friends to make it delightful. Only those who have been wanderers long desolate can know the power there was in the latter appeal. Let us add now, the world—always cunning enough of itself; always whisper-ing to the weak, Stay, take thine ease; always presenting the sunny side of life always presenting the sunny side of life-Ben-Hur's companion. "Were you ever at Rome ?" he asked.

"No," Esther replied. "Would you like to go ?" "I think not." "Why

"Why ?" "I am afraid of Rome," she answered with a perceptible tremor of the voice. He looked at her then—or rather down upon her, for at his side she appeared little more than a child. In the dim light he could not see her fore distingther more

by violence, shall the murderers escape? Oh, I could not eleep for dreams! Nor could the holiest love, by any stratagem, lull me to a rest which conscience would

not strangle." "Is it so bad then ?" she asked, her

"Is it so bad then ?" she asked, her voice tremulous with feeling. "Can nothing, nothing, be done ?" Ben. Hur took her hand, "Do you care so much for me ?" "Yes," she answered simply. The hand was warm, and in the palm of his it was lost. He felt it tremble. Then the Egyptian came, so the opposite of this little one; so tail, so audacious, with a flattery so cunning, a wit so ready, a beauty so wonderful, a manner so

a beauty so wonderful, a manner so bewitching. He carried the hand to his

bewiching. He carried the hand to his lips, and gave it back. "You shall be another Tirzah to me, Esther." "Who is Tirzah ?"

"The little sister the Roman stole from me, and whom I must find before I can

me, and whom 1 must hnd before 1 tau rest or be happy." Just then a gleam of light flashed athwart the terrace and fell upon the two; and, looking round, they saw a servant roll Simonides in his chair out of the

roll Simonides in his chair out of the door. They went to the merchant, and in the after talk he was principal. Immediately the lines of the galley ware cast off, and she swung round, and, midst the flashing of torches and the shouting of j>yous sailors, huried off to the sea, leaving Ben-Hur committed to the cause of the KING WHO WAS TO COME.

CHAPTER X

THE PROGRAMME.

The day before the games, in the afternoon, all liderim's racing property was taken to the city, and put in quarters adthe could not see her face distinctly; even the form was stalowy. But again he was reminded of Tirzah, and a sudden tender-ness fell upon him-just so the lost sitter stood with him on the house-top the calamitous morning of the accident to Gratus. Poor Tozah! Where was she now? Eather had the benefit of the feel-ing evoked. If not his sister, he could never look upon her as his servant ; and gerle towards her. 'I cannot think of Rome," she con-thus, recovering her voice, and speaking n her quiet womanly way—"I cannot think oi Rome as a city of palaces and TO BE CONTINUED.

TELEPHONE PATENTS.—The Bell phone Company's Officials say that a deal of unnecessary importance has attached (through misleading reports from Ottawa,) to the last decision o from Ottawa,) to the last decision o Minister of Agriculture, voiding the l transmitter patent. This was not an ginal patent for a transmitter, but for an improvement on its method of struction and is only one of the num patents heid by the Company on this of instruments : and the setting asi this does not by asy means allow public to manufacture or use Blake ever to the Compony. The decision given on evidence put in two years and was anticipated by the Com which did not context the case at all. which did not contest the case at all. In the case of the Edison patents, aft the evidence for the petitioners had heard, the Bell Company's Counsel m to have the petition dismissed witho necessity of bringing forward eviden the defence on the ground of abset proof. The Minister stated that he consider this and announce his durit proof. The Minister stated that he w consider this and announce his decisi

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the cells to healthy action, and prom vigorous growth. It contains all th supplied to make the natural beautiful and abundant ; keeps the free from dandruff, and makes the fl xible and glossy.

this point in a few days.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my and enlarged tonsils. I was very we doctored four years, and had advice three doctors; they said I would h undergo an operation. I tried B, instead. One bottle cured me. I Soundeb Radam Oct. Squeich, Raglan, Oat.

MARCH 19, 1887.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE LATE DR. J. O'SULLIVAN.

Peterborough Review, March 5th. We have to chronicle, with extreme regret the lamented death of Dr. John O'Sullivan, who died on Friday a little

tion which was proffered to him at the next general election. An earnest and

devout member of his church, Dr. O'Sul.

poral interests of the congregation. Though born in Canada he never forgot that his ancestors came from Ireland, and

he had the warmest feeling of sympathy for everything that concerned the welfare of the Iriah people. He was President of the Peterborough Branch of the Land

League from its formation to the time of

his death. Dr. O'Sallivan in 1870 married Mar-garet Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Micbael Flanagan, City Clerk of King-ston. He leaves her a widow with an only daughter to lament their grievous

loss, in which they have heartfelt sym-pathy. Dr. O'Sullivan will be sadly missed in

with this world's goods will remember with gratitude his open hand and unos-

tentatious charity. Numerous letters and messages of con-

The Funeral.

A large number of citizens followed the emains of the late Dr. O'Sullivan, from

the family residence, George street, to St. Peter's Cathedral to day. At half past ten o'clock the Cathedral was filed to the

Peterborough Review, March 7.

from Archbishop Lynch.

his death.

what cared he? Next morning the pageant would be far on the road to the desert, and going with it would be every movable thing of value belonging to the Orchard-everything save such as were essential to the success of his four. He was, in fact, started home; his tents were all folded; the dowar was no more; in twelve hours all would be out of reach, pursue who might. A man is never safer than when he is under the laugh; and the shrewd old Arab knew it.

knew it. Neither he nor Ben-Hur over estimated the influence of Messals, it was their opinion, however, that he would not begin active measures egainst them until after the meeting in the Circus; if defeated there, especially if defeated by Ben-Hur, they might instantly look for the worst he could do; he might not even wait for advices from Gratus. With this view, they shaped their course. and were prethey shaped their course, and were pre-pared to betake themselves out of harm's way. They roke together now in good spirite, calmly confident of success on the

morrow. On the way, they came upon Malluch in waiting for them. The faithful fellow gave no sign by which it was possible to infer any knowledge on his part of the relationship so recently admitted between Ben-Hur and Simonides, or of the treaty between them and liderim. He exchanged between them and liderim. He exchanged salutations as usual and produced a paper, saying to the sheik, "I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued, in which you will find your horses published for the race. You will find in it also the order of exercises. Without waiting, good sheik, I congratulate you upon your wietore "

victory." He gave the paper over, and, leaving the worthy to master it turned to Ben-

Hur. "To you also, son of Arrius, my congravent your meeting Messala. Every condition preliminary to the race is com-plied with. I have the assurance from the editor himself."

"I thank you, Malluch," said Ben Hur.

House Surgeon for the General Hospital. He then came to Peterborough where his practice rapidly grew, his many patients having well founded confidence in his skill and unwearied attention, his professional reputation being far more than local. From 1874 to 1879 Dr. O'Sullivan, who was always a consistent Conservative, though ever expressing his political views with much moderation, represented the East Riding of Peterborough in the Provincial Legis lature, where he won the esteem of the members on both sides of the House. His professional demands upon his time and energies lead him to decline the nomina-tion which was proffered to him at the "I thank you, Manuch," said ben 11th, Malluch proceeded: "Your color is white, and Messala's mixed scarlet and gold. The good effects of the choice are visible already, Boys are now hawking white ribbon along the streets; to morrow every Araband Jew in the city will wear them. In the Circus you will see the white fairly divide the subscience with the and 2 devoit memoer of his church, Dr. O'Sul-livan was always foremost among the lay-men attending St. Peter's to support by purse and personal exertions to the tem-poral interests of the congregation. alleries with the red."

galleries with the red." "The galleries—but not the tribunal over the Porta Pompæ." "No; the scarlet and gold will rule there. But if we win"—Malluch chuckled with the pleasure of the thought—"If we with the pleasure of the thought—"If we win, how the dignitaries will tremble They will bet, of course, according to their scorn of everything not Roman—two, three, five to one on Messala, because he is Roman," Dropping his voice yet lower, he added, "It ill becomes a Jew of good standing in the Temple to put his money atsuch a hazard; yet, in confidence, I will have a friend next behind the con-sul's seat to accept offers of three to one, or five, or ten—the madness may go to such height. I have put to his order six thousand shekels for the purpose." "Nay, Malluch," said Ben Hur, "a Roman will wager only in his Roman coin. Suppose you find your friend to night, and place to his order serterit in such amount as yon choose. And look

Dr. O Suilvan will be sadly nised in Peterborough both professionally and as a member of our community generally. His numerous friends will mourn him sincerely, and many who were less blossed such amount as you choose. And look you, Malluch-let him be instructed to seek wagers with Messala and his sup-porters; Ilderim's four against Messala's." Malluch reflected a moment. "The effect will be to centre interest

upon your contest." "The very thing I seek, Malluch."

"I see. I see."

"I see, I see," "Ay, Malluch; would you serve me per-fectly, help me to fix the public eye upon our race-Messala's and mine." Malluch spoke quickly-"It can be

of offence to any one. Let them answer to the Almighty for themselves and he would answer for himself. Yet he thought it better to clear up any misunderstanding that might ex-ist. He then paid a tribute to the de-O'Sullivan, who died on Friday a little after eleven o'clock at night, after a very brief illness. As we have already stated, he was taken ill on Wednesday evening, while paying a professional visit to Mr. Crough in Ennismore. He had gone into the yard to see to bis horse and was there stricken down. Being found almost un-conscious he was taken into the house, where Mrs. O'Sullivan was, as she had accompanied him in his visit. In spite of all the resources of science and the most unremitting attention, professional and otherwise, he succumbed to the attack. He partially recovered consciousness ist. He then paid a tribute to the de-parted recounting his generous acts, his whole hearted conduct, his Christian life, and especially his ever charitable disposi-tion. Not only the bereaved family had suffered a great loss, but the church here and the whole community had sustained one too. The loss in the church was sec-ond only to that of their late lamented Bishon Dr. Of Sullison did not allow Bishop, Dr. O'Sullivan did not allow narrow minded bigotry to step in and mar his good works. To all alike he was the Bishop. Dr. O'Sullivan did not allow narrow minded bigotry to step in and mar his good works. To all alike he was the same. To the rich and to the poor he was alike ready to render his services. In life he remembered the poor, and so he did in death. About the last words he spoke was to remind his poor disconsolate wife of a promise he gave the Bishop to give a certain sum of money to build a home for the poor and sick of Peterborough and to instruct her to see that the promise was fulfilled. He closed by saying that the deceased had left a legacy, and that was his wife and child. He knew it would not be necessary to ask the people to do all in their power to smooth their path by extension of the sympathy which the bereaved now needed. The service being over the funeral proceeded to the Catho-lic cemetery. The pall-bearers were: Dr. Halliday, Dr. Burgham, Thos. Kelly, N. T. Lepante, Dr. Ku cuid, Dr. Burnham, B. Morrow, John Hackett, Thos. Cahill and John Moloney. He partially recovered consciousness and the use of his faculties at times. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, being an old pro-fessor and warm personal friend of Dr. O'Sullivan, hastened to him and remsined till nearly the end. Dr. O'Sullivan was hown in 15(2) in the till nearly the end. Dr. O'Sullivan was born in 1842 in the township of Saymour, County Northum berland, Ontario, being the son of Michael O'Sullivan and Mary Hennessy. He studied at Victoria College, Cobourg. Determining to adopt the profession of medicine he went to Queen's College, Kingston, where he studied with such assiduity that, with the aid of his great abilities he greated with the bill abilities, he graduated with the highest credit in 1868, being the best student of the year, and was subsequently appointed House Surgeon for the General Hospital.

"THE GATES OF HELL." To the Editor of the Catholic Record

SIS,—All the good Protestants of this country, as well as elsewhere, should for a moment leave prejudices aside, and reflect on a fact which of itself should cause the most sceptical to open their eyes: Who on a fact which of itself should cause the most sceptical to open their eyes: Who are the enemies of the Holy Catholic Church? It is certainly not the virtuous Protestants, for while preferring to adhere to the religion they were brought up in, they acknowledge indeed that the Catholic Church worketh no evile, believe in its abundant good works of charity and civil-ization, never manifesting an ill-feel-ing towards us. Where are then to Ization, never manifesting an ill-reei-ing towards us. Where are then to be found the real foes of the persecuted spouse of Christ? Among the corrupt and the slums, who, like Herodius, could not bear John the Baptist's verdict, "Is it un-lawful for thee to keep thy brother's wife," cannot bear the judgment of a true and inflexible authority when it tells them in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ: You the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ: You must redeem stolen property, and repair all injuries done to your neighbors; you must give up licentious communications, drunkenness, hatred and malice, and lives virtuous life. To operate this difficult reform, you have to confess your slus to a priest of God, who will, if you are truly repentant, forgive them in the name of Christ, from whom he has received this undenlable authouity. and you will become undeniable authority, and you will become a better man. That is the reason, the only reason, why such a multitude of sinuers, some blinded with passions, others with ignorance, hate this severe church, yet so sweet to the faithful.

Not among the corrupt Protestants alone dwells that bitter feeling. It is found like-wise, I regret to say, among Catholios themselves; in fact, the moment one ceases to lead a pure life, he soon ranks himself dolence have been received, among others within that power which Christ has called the "Gates of Hell," which, nevertheless, shall never prevail against His holy Church. If the Pope of Rome was to antagonistic to virtue and purity, why in the name of common sense does he not receive protection rather from the hand Peter that the inster." He who gave Peter the keys of Heaven warned him of the trials he and his successors would have to suffer. "They have done those things to me, so will they to you." Again: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hatb desired to have thee, that he may sift thee as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy breihren." To-day still Peter confirms His brethren, in the person of His successor, the Sovereign Pontiff, in the midst of acute persecutions for Jesus Christ's sake, from the hand of workers of about.nation. "The Gates of workers of abom ination : "The Gates of there must be something pure and holy about that Church, for sinners do not fight against sin, on the contrary their constant efforts are made towards undermining the power that is egainst their vices and sensuality. Like Satan, modesty vices and sensuality. Like Satas, modesty and chastity irritates them, "reserved as they are unto the day of judgment to be punished," "who talk after the flesh in the lust of unclear ness, and despise government" Presumptuous are they, self-willed, they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities; natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not; and shall perish in their own corruption. LUDGER BLANCHET.

A CALLER DE LEVEL

When the Papal Ablegate to Canada, the late Dr. Couroy, visited Windsor in 1877, the spiritual needs of the negro appealed very strongly to his sense of Contistian righteousness. He at that time expressed a wish, which conveyed a mild command, that in the near future an effort should be made for the propagation of the faith among this neglected and despised face so numerous in our midst. This race so numerous in our midst. This vague expediency of establishing a school to give Catholic education to the colored children of the town has in the present form. It is not exactly of our choosing; it is time to teach, to fulfil the Pontiff's command given to us directly by his re-presentative, and we feel we can be no longer deaf to the voice or indifferent to the responsibility of fellow-creatures willing to learn something of the Catholic church, her services and ceremonials, her prayers and her sacraments.

Day or and her sacraments. On January the 11th the school was opened in St. Alphonsus Hall, with a young white lady as teacher and seven pupils in attendance. With one exception, none of these children could make the none of these children could make the sign of the cross, or recite any form of prayer. In February one of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary assumed charge of the little school, which now numbers twenty-five attending. With a few exceptions of the smaller ones, all can bless themselves, repeat the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Oredo, and the Confiteor, besides answering readily any question asked of the first four lessons of the catechism. This religious intellectual

dvancement is very gratifying, for to many persons who are not familiar with the mental characteristics of the colored way he is by compare the second data the mental characteristics of the colored man, he is by common consent rated as a semi-savage, and that to strivo to educate him is a vain, unprofitable task, a dreary prospective of in-numerable failures, with no solid success to encourage the teacher. Before we prejudge, let us consider the parents of the present generation were refugees from elavery, or manumitted alays and the the present generation were returges from alavery, or manumitted slaves, and the gelling iron link of bondage was too short and bitter to reasonably expect to unite barbarism with brilliancy, yet we find enbarbarism with brilliancy, yet we find en-couraging reports of the successful struggle for recognition of these people. In the United States over eighty journals are published edited by colored men, 20,000 students of the colored race attend normal echools and colleges. The same race are assessed for upwards of \$91,000,000 worth of taxable property. This showing, for less than a quarter of a century since emanci-pation was granted, will bear a favorable comparison of ambition and progress with any race placed under similiar disadvant-ages. It is clear even to the most obtuse Any race placed under similar disadvant-ages. It is clear even to the most obtuse intellect, that the political forces, the in-tellectual forces, and the silent forces of time are working steadily to improve and to enlighten this race. The Catholic Church, which is seldom absent from any community of soule, is initiating a religi-ous force which will prove a provide community of sours, is initiating a religi-ous force which will prove a powerfall factor to civilize and to elevate the moral tone of these people, for "God hath made of one blood all men." The colored people of Baltimore, Washington and other places in the South have Catholic churches exclusively for the use of colored people, besides convents, charitable institutions and parochial schools. In the archdio-cese of Baltimore there is a convent of Oblate Sisters of Providence with about Oblate Sisters of Frovilence with about seven pupils attending; it they elso have charge of an orphan ssylum. Under the care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis for colored missions, there is a

Correspondence of the Record. IT IS TIME TO TEACH THE COL-ORED MAN. When the Papal Ablegate to Canada, the late Dr. Conroy, visited Windsor in 1877, the spiritual needs of the negro

boan keep the Catholic school for colored children in existence, and that the time is not far distant when a generation shall arise, who in morality, truthfulness and honesty will reflect with imperishable bonor the early training received from the self sacrificing devotion of the zealous Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Mary. Windsor, March 9:h, 1887.

THE SCOTLAND OF MARY STUART. From Blackwood's Magazine.

"The greatest glory of a building is not in its stones nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age, and in that deep sense of voice-fulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy, nay, even of approval or con-demnation, which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity. It is in their anist conwitness sgainst men, in their quiet con trast with the transitional character of all things, in the strength which, through the lapse of seasons and times, and the decline and birth of dynasties, and the changing of the face of the earth, and of the limits of the face of the earth, and of the billies of the sea, maintains its sculptured shape-liness for a time insuperable, connects for-gotten and following ages with each other, and half constitutes the identity, as it concentrates the sympathy of nations; it is in that golden strain of time that we are to look for the real light and color and preciousness of architecture; and it is not until a building has assumed this charac-ter, till it has been intrusted with the fame and hallowed by the deeds of men till its walls have been witnesses of suffer-ing and its pillars rise out of the shadows of death, that its existence, more lasting as it is than that of the natural objects of the world around it, can be gifted with even as much as these possess of language and of life."

and of life." So far Mr. Rankin. Scotland was singularly rich in early masterpieces of Christian art. Thirteen Cathedrals, as well as a vast number of churches attached to the monastic estabchurches attached to the monastic estab-lishments, had been erected between Kirkwall and Whithorn, between Iona and St. Andrews. Scotland might be the poorest and rudest country in Europe, but its churches were as spacious, as massive, as splendidly decorated as the temples of Italy or France; and the nation was justly proud of these noble buildings. The mediæval minster was not built in a day; the solid walls had been slowly raised while generation after generation of pions while generation after generation of pious worshippers passed away like the leaves; architect had succeeded architect—each architect had succeeded architect—each impressing his own personality, the genu-ine artistic feeling of his own time, upon tower and column, upon arch and but-trees. The variety, the intricacy, the subtle contrasts of the majestic pile, upon which, after so many years, the last which, after so many years, the last carven stone had been laid, could not but stir such feelings as are experienced in the presence of great natural marvels; for here too the hand of man had ceased to be felt. The Cathedral of Elgin was "noble and beautiful, the mirror of the land and the fair glory of the realm;" but the Cathedrals of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, of Glasgow and Dunblane, were just as famous. In the Abbey of Danfermine "three sovereign princes with all their retinue" could be lodged; with all their retinue" could be lodged; yet Melrose, Paisley, and Aberbrothick were, we are told, second to none. The sound of the great bells of Kirkwall could be heard across the stormy firth by the dwellers on the mainland. Chanonry was the northern Wells--an architectural gem of extraordinary purity and "Then let it be done," said Ban-Hur. "Enormous wagers offered will answer; Malluch turned bis eyes watchfully upon Ben-Hur. "Shall I not have back the equivalent of his robber?" said Ben-Hur extra to the section of the Holy Seef The answer bimself. "Another opportunity may not come. And if I could break him in fortune a well as in pride! Our father Jacob could take no offence." public libraries, where the most venerable relics-the historical records and title-deeds of the nation-had been deposited. Many of them, besides, had been intimately associated with the most memorable events in the national history. The Scottish kings had been crowned at Scone; they had been buried at Melrose and Iona. Before the high altar of Cambuskenneth the Scottish nobles had sworn fealty to Bruce. There, too, the first Scottish Par-liament had been held. The Charterhouse of Perth had been founded by the accom-plished author of "The Kirg's Quair"; Dunfermline was the shrine of the sainted Margaret. On their internal decoration moreover, the wealth of priest and noble had been freely spent. The sacramental vestments were marvels of rich embroid-ery; the most delicate art of the workers in silver and gold had been lavished upon the sacred vessels. Articles of priceless value-reliquaries, albs, chasubles, copes, value—reliquities, alos, charuoles, copes, ciboriums, crosses, chandelitz, lamps, censers, organs, pictures, statues—had been ungrudgingly devoted to the service of God with much that was meretricious and much that was puerile, it might yet be said with confidence that in august sanctuaries of the mediæval Catholicism the deepest and most imaginative expression of the national life was to be found. Knox landed at Leith on the 21 of May, 1559; and within a month of his coming, many of the noblest churches in Scotland had been utterly wrecked. His progress was marked by ruin and devastation; it was like the track of an averging angel The zigzag of the lightning is not more destructive. From Perth to Capar: from Cupar to Crail, St Andrews, and Linordes; than by Scone, Sterling, and Linittgow to Edinburg—the "fiery bosom" which had been seen in the sky, and which had presaged ruin and disaster, swept across the land. The slighter and more delicate fabrics were cast down ; when the timestained, weather beaten mass of lichened stone-rising like a natural lock above the surrounding hovele-successfully defied pick and axe, crowbar and hammer, the windows were smashed, the statues

defaced, the interior gutted. It cannot be said, perhaps, that much was taken away -vandalism rejoices rather in havoc than in spoil; and on the fires which they kinin spoil; and on the fires which they kin-dled with the precious wood whereon the pains of hell and the glories of paradise had been carved with untiring devotion and illimitable industry, manuacripts of unknown antiquity, mlesals illuminated by Flemish and German artists, the regis-ters of the Church, the records of the State, the sacred vestments, the holy ves-sels ware indiscriminately beaued. A State, the sacred vestments, the holy ves-sels were indiscriminately heaped. A blind rage and fury had taken possession of the destroying army; and a handful of fanatics—on the march from Perth to Edinburgh, Spottiswoode says, "they passed not 300 men in all"—destroyed in a month the most presions beindows of month the most precious heirlooms of a

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a month the most precious heirlooms of a people. Among the churches that were wrecked or defaced while the iconoclastic fever lasted were those of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Durb'ane, Dunkeld.Dunferm-line, Aberbrothick, Kelso, Kilwinning, Lesmahagow, Lindoree, Perth, Baimerino, Cupar, Crossraguel, Paisley, Stirling, Cam-buskenneth, St. Ninians and Scone. It was pitiful wastefulness—never to be jus-tified by the plea that it was only a repri-sal, or by that other plea urged by the Reformers—"We, perceiving how Satan in his members, the antichrist of our time, cruelly doth rage," and resolute that no deceitful truce be patched up with "dumb dogges and hormed bishops," here —once and for all—make any terms of -once and for all-make any terms of accord, which "politic heads" might devise, now and in all time coming impos-

sible. LET PARENTS READ AND REFLECT.

Church Progress. The growth of our Church in America depends on the practical religion of par-ents. We do not hesitate to assert that thousands of children have failen off and become apostates through the fault of pa-rents, who never set them a good example by leading a religious life themselves. Where the parents become indifferent to religion, remain at home from Mass on religion, remain at home from Mass on Sundays and holy days, absent themselves from the sacraments, the children join the vast army of strayed sheep, seek compan-ionship with others who disregard all re-ligions, blaspheme the sacred name of God and grow into maturity as ignorant of their responsibilities to God and the salvation of their souls, as the Indian in his prime-val days, before the missionary revealed the name of God In his wigwam palace. The loss of children to the faith of their fathers is by no means confined to Catho-lic parents. The children born of parents in the various denominations fall away

in the various denominations fall away from the teachings of their respective tenets; but the Catholic parent we hold more responsible for the fate of his chil-dren, than the parent of the denomina-tions. In the Catholic Church alone are tions. In the Catholic Church alone are the aspirations of the soul and longings of the heart fully satisfied. The cold and cheerless functions of Protestantism may appeal to man's emotions and temporarily gratify his religious desires; but nothing short of the infallible truths, expounded by an infallible teacher, can fully take possession of educated minds and gratify every wish as to our temporal and emist. every wish as to our temporal and spirit-ual welfare. It is inexplicable to us, how so many Catholics, educated in their religion and realizing the responsibility of Christian parents, allow themselves to be and joopardize their own salvation and insure the ruin of their children by their slothful and inactive religious lives. When, in the early days of religion lives. When, in the early days of religion in this country, Catholics had to remain a long time without the sacraments, how joyfully they hailed the visit of a priest and how gladly they performed all their religious duties, even though they traveled many miles and underwent many hard-ships in the effort. But now, when churches are numerous and wisch means

take no offence." A look of determined will knit his

handsome face, giving emphasis to his further speech. "Yes, it shall be. Hark, Malluch! Stop

not in thy offer of sestertii. Advance them to talents, if any there be who dare so high. Five, ten, twenty talents; ay, fifty, so the wager be with Messala him-self."

TO BE CONTINUED.

TELEPHONE PATENTS.—The Bell Tele phone Company's Officials say that a great deal of unnecessary importance has been attached (through misleading reports sent from Ottawa,) to the last decision of the Minister of Agriculture, voiding the Blake transmitter patent. This was not an original patent for a transmitter, but only for an improvement on its method of construction and is only one of the numerous patents held by the Company on this class of instruments : and the setting aside of this does not by asy means allow the public to manufacture or use Blake transmitters, and will make no difference what. ever to the Company. The decision was given on evidence put in two years ago, and was anticipated by the Company, which did not contest the case at all.

In the case of the Edison patents, after all the evidence for the petitioners had been heard, the Bell Company's Counsel moved to have the petition dismissed without the necessity of bringing forward evidence for the defence on th The Minister stated that he would consider this and announce his decision on this point in a few days.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant ; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, and makes the hair fl. xible and glossy .

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very wesk; I doctored four years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me. M. A. Squeich, Raglan, Oat.

Kielty, of Eonismore, and Father Casey, of Campbellford, assisted at the sanctuary. Father Fayol, French Pricet, Peterborough, sang the solos in the Dies Irae and the Libera.

At the close the Rev. Father Conway said that it was not customary in their church to preach funeral sermons, death itself speaking louder than lips of mortal could. It was a sclemn warning to all Neither age nor strength was a guarantee against the hand of death. In their church they believed in the utility of It was a sclemn warning to all.

prayer in procuring repose for the soul of the departed, and the sacri-fice of the mass was particularly effacacious, in the doctrine which the church called the Communion of Saints. He thought it due to the Christian people who filled the cathedral to day that he should tell why the people of the Church of Rome believed in a middle state, and that the prayers of the faithful were of benefit to the souls of the departed, for there was no doctrine of their church more misrepresented than that pertaining to purgatory. The church simply told them that such a place existed, and that the souls going there would be benefitted by prayer, but as to duration of time of the souls stay, and the suffer-ing while there, that was left to theolog ical speculative opinion. They wer taught of the existence of guilt, of tem poral punishment and eternal punish ment. The guilt and eternal publish might be forgiven, but the temporal punishment had to be stoned for. He cited the case of David to prove this. He went on to argue that prayers for the repose of the souls had been a practice from the earliest times, that it was at the time of the apostles and that Christ did not condemu it. It was no innovation, then, in their church, and in praving for

the soul of him who lay before them they were but doing what was done since the earliest times. He did not wish to offend those of other denominations here to day. Far be it from bim to say one word

Horsford's Acid Poosphate IN NERVOUS HEADACHE, FEVER AND IM-

POTENCE. Dr. A. S. KIRKPATRICK, Van Wert, O. says: "I have used it with the most bril-liant success in chronic nervous headaches, hectic faver with profiles night sweats, impotence, nervoueness, etc."

Ottawa, March 9th, 1887.

Brain Work

requires for its successful and pleasurable pursuit a foll, uniform and continuous supply of pure, rich blood to the brain. If, through the torpidity of the liver, the blood becomes foul with bile, the brain is poisoned and over-stimulated with the excess of blood which the irritated heart sends to it with frantic impulses. Dizziness, heaviness, loss of memory, impossi-bility of application to any kind of work, reveal the truth. To relieve this, and preserve not only the brain but the whole system in the best working order, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will be found invaluable.

DR Lows WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in leugeb. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove ail varieties of Worms.

with one hundred and fifty pupils, an asy-lam for girls, a home for old women, industrial schools, and parochial schools where five hundred children are taught the Catholic faith. In the diocese of Savannah, Georgia, besides a convent for the education of colored girls, there is a Benediction Mission on Skidaway Island near Savannah for the education of colored boys, fifty boys attending, besides novices and brothers; also parochial schools with three bundred and thirty pupils taught by

Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of St. Joseph. In Natchez, Mississippi, over two hundred colored children receive a Catholic education from teachers religious and lay. In Louisville, Kentucky, four hundred colored children attend parochial echools taught by Dominican siz-ters, eisters of Loretto, sisters of Charity and lay-teachers. In Richmond, Virginia, the Franciscon Sisters, and Sisters of Holy Cross have two hundred colored childre as pupils. In St. Louis, Mo., there is a convent of colored nuns having a board ing and select school and an orphan asy. um, besides having charge of a parochial school with two hundred pupils. In Lea-venworth, Kansas, about one hundred col ored children attend the Catholic schools. In Florida they have colored Catholic schools at Jacksonville, St. Agustine, Mandarin, Fernanderia, Patatka and Key West taught by Sisters. This incomplete reference to the great work of Catholic

education among the colored people will show there is a small, very small amount of religious leaven of our faith among the vast multitude of nearly 7,000 000 souls. Having made it plain that there is an organized and determined effort on the part of the Church to instruct these chil dren of a race so long neglected, and who receive the faith in all simplicity, it must also be told that it will require Catholic influence to make them persevere in the Indefice to make them persevere in the faith, for they are often more assailable through their physical necessities than their power of endurance can withstand. In Windsor we shall exert ourselves to meet and control this difficulty and fostering care guard the youthful neo

phytes for some years after their reception into the Church. We are encouraged in the work not slone by local help but by cheering words and practical aid from Catholic friends in various places. I may

A Profitable Investment

phytes for some years after their reception into the Church. We are encouraged in the work not alone by local help but by cheering words and practical aid from Catholic friends in various places. I may quote from a Toledo, Ohio, gentleman's letter, whose generosity is proverbial: "God

ven hereafter, will have a trying ordeal if they ever reach the gates of heaven. The souls that God entrusted to their care will cry aloud to God for vengeance on their parental guides, and will justly accuse them of their irreparable loss, and the loss of their descendants for sges.

Napoleon's Career.

In August, 1702, the Senate proclaimed Napoleon First Consul for life, and in Napoleon First Consul for fife, and in May, 1804, it gave him the title of Em-peror. In May, 1805, he was crowned King of Italy, at Milan. Although the Eaglish under Lord Nelson destroyed his fleet, Napoleon carried all before him on the land. In 1809, after the Peace of Vienna, having divorced Josephine, he married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria. In 1812 he began his disastrous campaign against Russia, and what all the armies of Europe has been unable to do was affected by the elements. By the burning of Moscow, and by starvation and cold, his magnificent army of 500,000 men was annihilated. He could not recover from this blow before the allies were upon him with overwhelming force. He was obliged to abdicate April 4, 1814. Louis XVIII, was crowned. Ten mouths later Napoleon landed in France, having escaped from Elbs, quickly assem bled an army and fought the battle of Waterloo, June 15, 1815. He died May 5, 1821, at St. Helena, where he had been imprisoned by England.

A Fine Fellow

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Put-nam's Painless Corn extractor distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. See signature on each bottle of Polson & Co. Get "Putnam's."

Corns cause intolerable pain. Hollo-way's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is

Satisfied Coufidence:

J. B. H. Giratd, of St. Edwidge, Clif-ton, P. Q, says, "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has the use of Burdock Block afraid to guarantee every bottle used."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD shall b SOO BIOHMOND

THOS. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITO. THOS. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

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GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King.

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I insertion. proved by the Bishop of London, and inserted by the Archbiahop of SL. ithes, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, when, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-green, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-Chergymeen throughout the Dominico. I correspondence addressed to the Pab-ser will receive prompt attention. receive must be paid in Aul before the present actopped. rooms writing for a change of address in invariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record. LANDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887 ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The Home Rule sentiment is steadily. surely and rapidly growing in Britain. The heart of the English masses is with Ireland. The recent bye election in Burnley is proof positive of the unmistakeable appreach of the English people to Mr. Giadstone's Home Rule platform. Burnley, a manufacturing town in Lancashire, a population of little more than 20,000. It was represented in the last and present Parliaments by Mr. Peter Rylands, a Liberal Unionist, who repaid his Irish constituents, to whom he owed his first success in politics, by voting egainst Irish self-government. Mr. Ry-lands died some time ago, and a writ was, of course, at once issued to fill the vacancy thus made in the Commons. Both parties entered the fight with great spirit, the hances in favor of the Tories and their Whig allies yclept Liberal Unionists. Mr. Ryland's majority at the last general election was 43, but the Liberals entered the contest with hope and vigor. Their choice of a candidate fell upon Mr. John Slagg, whom Mr. Gladstone warmly d in a letter to the Barnley Lib. aral "Three Hundred."

"Hawarden Castle, February 11th. "Hawarden Castle, February 11th. "DEAR SIR—I saw with great pleasure that Mr. Slagg was to be your candidate, as I am aware of his ability and know-ledge of business, and I do not doubt that the cause of Liberalism, with the Irish policy at the head and front of it, is with him is good hands. For the past twelve months we have been telling the English, Scotch, and the Welsh that their Parlia-ment would continue paralwed and their Sortch, and the Welsh that their Parlia-ment would continue paralyzed and their business neglected until it settles the Irish question. The Scotch and the Welsh believe us, but the southern Eng-lish did not, and they stopped the way. They will have to learn through experience. They will have to learn through experience. They will pay heavily for the delay they have thought it wise to interpose before we resch a conclusion certain to be arrived at, and we shall all have to pay with them, and after the thing has been done the Tories will begin to say and to believe they were all parliament. believe they were all Home Rulers, as they now say they were all parliament-ary reformers, and as until quite lately they said they were all free-traders, Costly playing with national interests seems to be the main purpose for which they exist. With all the great questions of the last 50 or 60 years, they have played for a certain time and when they leave off playing with one they soon find another with which to play again. I hope that Burnley will give them a lesson in the that Burnley will give them a lesson in the election which now approaches, and I re-main, dear friends, your faithful servant, "W. E. GLADSTORE. "W. Armstead, Esq." Burnley did just as Mr. Gladston desired, and gave the Tories a lesson that will not be forgotten. The poll, at the general election, stood : Rylands, 4,209 ; Greenwood, 4,166. At the bye election the figures were Slagg, 5,026 ; Taursby, 4,481 -giving Mr. Slagg, the Home Rule candidate, a handsome majority of 545 ; and increasing the total Home Rule vote by 860. We look upon this election as an the sufferings of the Irish farmers and a purpose on the part of the English masses to give Ireland just government. The late inhuman evictions and the scandalous jury packing in the recent state trials. have opened the eyes of Englishmen to the monstrosities of Castle rule. The Burnley election is a sure indication that the Home Rule cause has made substantial progress in England, and that the end must soon come for landlord domination and alien mierule.

shall become the absolute property of the temple as well as a great number of faith. Pope," It must be painful to the woeful ful assisted. On Thursday, the 10th, the working

prophets of evil who in 1870 predicted that the downfall of the temporal power men's Association of artists celebrated a was irremediable and everlasting to read solemn funeral service for the deceased Pope in the church of St. John de la Vigua. any such statement as the above. We have as little doubt that the Roman question is On the same day, at the church of St. approaching a satisfactory solution, and that the Pope will once again be a tem-Laurence without the walls, the Catholic associations and a great number of the faithful assisted at the Solemn Mass celeporal sovereign, as we have that the Church itself will endure till the end of brated for the decensed venerated Pontiff.

THE NO.TAX MANIFESTO.

We are in this is us enabled to lay before our readers a copy of Archbishop Croke's famous "No Tax" manifesto. I a couched in the following moderate and uarded, but fearless language :

indeed, admirable in a statesmen, but presistence in wrong is the surest indication of small-minded pride, certain to bring on its own punishment. When the Mother Coun try more than a century ago provoked

to the preservation of the empire. There Our line of action, as a people, appear to me to be in this respect both suicida and inconsistent. We pay taxes to a Government that uses them, not for the public acced and in secondary with was great tenacity of purpose manifested, but altogether in the wrong direction. Saratoga and Yorktown threw new light on the situation-and the tenacity of purpose policy was speedily dropped. Will history repeat itself ?

Government that uses them, not for the public good and in accordance with the declared wishes of the tax payers, but in direct and deliberate opposition to them. We put a whip into the hands of men who use it to lash and lacerate us. This is suicidal. In presence of the actual state of things in Ireland just now, it is inconsistent besides. We run the "Plan of Campaign" against had landlords, and stop what they call their rent; and we make no move whatever against the Government that call their rent; and we make no move whatever against the Government that pays "hores, foot, and dragoons" for pro-tecting them, and enforcing their out-rageous exactions. Our money goes to see and feed agang of needy and voracious lawyers; to purchase bladgeons for police-men to be used in smashing the skulls of our people; and generally, for the support of a foreign garrison, or native slaves, who hate and despise everything Irish, and every genuine Irishman. The policeman is pampered and paid, the patriot is persecuted. Our enforced taxes go to sustain the one-we must

the pairiot is persecuted. Our enforced taxes go to sustain the one-we must further freely tax ourselves to defend the other. How long, I ask, is this to be tolerated ?-I remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant, † T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. This manifesto has filed the English

Tories with alarm and excited the hatred of English "Cawtholics" of the Edwin de Lisle stamp. We freely admit that the measure recommended by the Archbishop is an extreme one, but extreme cases justify extreme measures. Ireland is by the present Tory Government treated as a country in a state of war with England. Lord Salisbury goes even as far as to threaten the suspension of trial by jury, because he cannot find jurors, even among Protestant Irishmen, to convict the Nationalist leaders. Ireland wants no war with England. She wants peace, but peace based

tried, is apparent to every careful obser ver of the times and secon. In view of what I believe is coming, I rejvice at a growing and pow-erful independent press, which advocates measures and not men. I believe with all my heart in the platform of the Tor-onto Mail :- Loyalty to Britain and yet loyalty to Canada; seelesiastical privileges for none, religious equality for all; pro-hibition of the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion : manhood suffrage for all who can read and write; Senate reform. These are principles worth contending for, and the party that adopts that plat-torm will yet sweep the Dominion."

The Marquis of Salisbury not long ago declared that England was engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of the em-pire, in which tenacity of purpose would finally succeed. Tenacity of purpose when Canada, Indications are not wanting that the crisis is at hand. Our trust is that there will be in Canada a patriotism the object sought to be attained is right is, strong enough to prevent a bloody conflict, or the disruption of the confedera.

THE JESUITS.

a quarrel with its American colonies, there Anti-Catholic writers are invariably were not wanting statesmen who advised tenacity of purpose. The conquest of America was represented to be essential then lands. Hence springs the inten

Jesuits by pretended lovers of civil and THE GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO

The 28th annual session of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East took pla at Brockville on the 1st of March. Grand Master William Johnson presided and leading Orange notabilities from all parts of the Province east of Toronto assisted Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, favored the Grand Lodge with his presence on the 2nd, and the Leed's County Lodge on the same day enter. tained the visiting brethren at dinner. The Grand Master's address was, says the Mail, listened to with earnest attention and rapturously applauded Amongst other things alluded to was the visit of the loyalist delegates Kane and Smith. He said:

TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

"Friends by their encomiums and enemies by their abuse have both ad-mitted that when the Ulster Loyalist anti-Repeal Union sent these gentlemen anti-Repear Onton sent tasse gentiemen to this continent to represent Irish loyalty and patriotism they sent men worthy of a great cause, and who more than sustained Ireland's claim to still having sons as eloquent as those whose powers of oratory has been sung by bards and immortalized by historians."

Tais statement requires no answer On the question of Home Rule Mr. John son complains that the position of the Orange order has been so persistently misrepresented that he must put himself and his brethren right. "I feel." he declares, "we must again state that we believe in Home Rule, that is, that Eng land, Ireland, Scotland and Wales-if it be necessary for one it is for all-should each have one or more local parliaments or councils for the management of local affairs, such as each of our provinces have, in which all legislation of a municipal character would be transacted, and the Imperial Parliament legislate on all

many. Let us consider impartially the circumstances which gave rise to the war

cle on the Jesuits.

party in a war arising out of such circum-

tances, and it is not just to single them

out as if they were alone responsible for the horrors of a civil war. All the Jesuits,

however, were not on one side. Some

The sentence we italicize deserves close ttention. We believe with Mr. Johnson that there are trying times shead for

possessed by a diabolical spirit of hatred sgainst the Jesuits. This religious order was instituted for the purposes of imparting a Christian education, convert-ing infidels, and defending Catholic truth against the assaults of heresy : and immediately after its establishment it formed an important factor in the propagation of religion, whether in Christian or in heabatred which is entertained sgainst the

religious liberty, who simply desire for themselves the liberty to propagate their

own opinions, while persecuting all who differ from them. Of this class are the Christian Guardian, the Toronto Mail, and the Week These periodicals, ever ready to persecute Catholics, have opened an anholy crusade lately against the Jesuits, aking occasion from the possibility that the Province of Q tebec may restore to the order the large property which, formerly wned by them, was conficated and laimed by the crown. An article from the Week, of which this is the burden, is approvingly copied in the Mail of the th inst., and the complaint is sung in nelancholy tones: "The Jesuits are lemanding the restoration of their property in Quebec, and the Province is apparently about to pay them a large

um, which will probably, by some ndirect process, be ultimately drawn out of the treasury of the Dominion." The "probably" and "ultimately" clauses show how hard up these journals are for a grievance when they can only botch one up by drawing on their imagination for what may possibly happen sometime within the next thousand years or thereabouts. However, as the Dominon Government succeeds to the territorial ights of the British Crown, it is only fair that it should bear also the burdens and bligations of the Crown, and that it hould rectify the glaring injustice inlicted by the Crown upon an order which

Jesuits. Come the reparation whence it nay, it ought undoubtedly to be made. Besides, the robbery was perpetrated. not so much on the members of the Soci-

as done so much for the country as the

ipon Cal

the honesty to tell us that his book is a mere fiction. If Mr. Smith were honest to effect this were the lawful means of teaching and preaching. Within a short time they established numerous colleges, e would have done the same in his artiand they were everywhere the bulwark of He accuses the Jesuits of criminality the church. Their learning produced works in causing the civil war of the League in on theology, philosophy and philology, of France, and the thirty years' war in Ger-great merit, besides mathematics, astronomy, natural history, geography and political economy. The theological works of the league. It is true that after Henry of Suarez, Toletus, Bellarmine, Ripalda of the league. It is true that after Henry of Suarez, Toletus, Dentrities, Toletus, Dentrite, Toletus, Dentrite, Toletus, Dentrities, Toletus, Dentrities, T has the right to change the succession, and the majority of the French people mathematical and astronomical works of Clavius, Scheiner, Schall and others are alieved that they were justified in rejectall well known as able contributions to ing Henry the Fourth, until he made prothese sciences, and the order has always sanion of the Catholic faith. France was upheld and exemplified in its members a a Catholic country, and the mejority of high standard of morality. St. Ignatius the people desired that the crown should himself labored with success to improve the not pass to a Protestant. On the other morals of the people in Italy. Through hand the Huguenots were in arms to put the indefatigable exertions of Father Pardown the Catholic religion, and the King sons, colleges for the education of English himself refused to guarantee liberty of himself refused to guarantee liberty of worship to Catholics. It is not surprising lid, Seville, Eu and St. Omer, when it was that the Catholic party believed they not allowed to give to the Eaglish Catholic were justified in taking up arms for a youths an education at home. In Canada Catholic claimant to the throne. It ill their zeal in Christianizing the Indians is secomes an English Protestant to say that | well known, and the numerous colleges in their course was upjustifiable, for the Engtheir course was unjustifiable, for the Eng-luch throne is subject to the provision Boniface and other centres impart an eduthat the succession must pass to a cation which cannot be excelled. Mr. Protestant, and Catholics are excluded Smith himself acknowledges that "Jesuit from it. If the English people are justified in excluding a Catholic claimeducation has been praised, and from a certain point of views, with justice, inasmuch as the fathers cultivated very sucaut, a Catholic people should have the same right to exclude a Protestant. At cessfully the art of teaching." But he least it is not very surprising that this adds, "Jesuit seminaries have not produced view should be held. The Jesuits would any lights of literature or science except naturally sympathize with the Catholic by repulsion as they produced Voltaire.

> sufficiently refute the falsehood. IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

The illustrious names we have mentioned

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has resigned were favorable to Henry IV. the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. The circumstances of the .30 years' war gave fair promise of outrivalling the late Germany were very similar to the war of the League in France. The Jesuits unlamented Buckshot Forster as a total and disastrous failure. Lord Salisbury, were more or less involved in its viscissiaddressing the National Conservative tudes, though it is not true that they were club, on March 5th, said that no greater the cause of it, nor is it true that they disaster could befall the government and stirred up civil discord in Poland, the the country than the resignation of Sir Netherlands and other countries. Mr. Michael Hicks Beach, but Mr. Sheehy, Smith says that Jesuits were in the back. M. P., expresses the Irish feeling on the ground in the Gunpowder plot, and in all the plots which were aimed against Pro- subject, when speaking at Mullough testant princes. The history of the Gun-County Clare, on Sanday, the 5:h. He powder plot has been so frequently venstated that he wished Sir Michael Hicks tilated that is not necessary to enter upon Beach had remained in office until he had it here at length. James the First had experienced the gnawing remorse that his promised to grant liberty of conscience to predecessor, Mr. Forster, had felt. He added that Ireland had special cause for is Catholic subjects, but instead of doing so he enacted new and severe penal laws unity in the face of the "coercion, cold against them. The great majority of the seel, and rottenness of the government." Catholics, though very much disappointed. The Ottawa Citizen says of the retiresubmitted with resignation to the severe ment of the late Cnief Secretary : "The laws passed against them, but a few, madresignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. dened by the hing's bad faith, and by the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, on sufferings inflicted on their co-religionists account of ill health, is announced. plann id the Gunpowder plot to destroy the successor is to be the Right Hon. J. B. king and Parliament which persecuted Balfour, M. P. for Clackmannan and Kinthem. We do not intend to justify losshires, Scotland, and Secretary of State Catesby, Percy, Winter, Guy Fawkes for Scotland. Mr. Balfour is a Scotchman and the others who entertained the design born and bred. Why should not an of blowing up the king and parliament Irishman be selected for the office? Surely but when men are by persecution driven from among the members elected to supto desperation, we know that they will port the Government from the green isle frequently do desperate deeds, and it is there could be found one man sufficiently ety, as on the youth of Canada, for the unjust, at all events, to charge the design free from prejudices to fill the office of ics as a body, or to throw the Secretary of State for Ireland. It seems responsibility upon the Jesuits, who to us to be a policy of stupidity to persist really had no hand in the matter. It in placing either an Englishman or a appears that Catesby did reveal it in con- Scotchman in that position." fession to Father Tesimond, with permis-We are pleased to see admitted by the sion to consult Father Garnett respecting Citizen a correct principle, however inap. the lawfulness of the intended act of venplicable under existing circumstances geance, but Father Garnett and Father An Irish Orangeman is a more deadly Teeimond did their best to prevent it. It enemy of Ireland than any Eoglish or is well known that what is told to a priest Scotch Tory. The Marquis of Salisbury in confession he is not allowed to reveal evidently holds the representatives of the without the penitent's permission, and "loyal minority" at a just estimate, when this permission was not given by Catesby, he coldly passes them by in the choice of so that Father Garnett could do no more a successor to Sir Michael Hicks Beach. than he did to prevent the plot being car. They have not, however, either public ried into execution. The Attorney-Genspirit or individual manliness enough to eral, at Father Garnett's trial, made resent the slight. The Oitizen is, however, sweeping accusations against the Jesuits, right in claiming the government of Irecharging them with being at the bottom of land for Irishmen. The country will every plot which had been brought never be well-governed till this principle

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the case and its surroundings, to give her the benefit of executive elemency. The elergyman who attended her on the day of execution thought fit to address a prayer to heaven which is simply a justition of crime and a glorification of murder. He speaks of the law officers as "mistaken souls," and of the law itself as a "subterhuman" law, and promises his client an immediate entrance into "lairer scenes." Whereupon the Montreal Herald marks:

scenes." Whereupon the Montreal Herald remarks: "Can there be two opinions about such an out-pouring? Here was a woman condemned by the laws of her country to die in explation of a cold blooded murder; she had given out contradictory and lying accounts of the details of the murder almost up to the bour of her death; and yet the clergy man who attended her in jail takes the occasion to impugn the justice of her sentence and the pro-visions of the law. He assumes, as if there could be no dout of it, that she is going direct to heaven, and generally speaks of her and her daughter, who is conflued for twenty years tor participa-tion in the murder, in terms that could hardly be surpassed were they two martyrs who were dying by the orders of a monster for the good deeds they had done to their fellow creatures. We believe this kind of nonsense has been stopped in England, and we should imagine that the hanging of Mrs. Druse would awaken the propie of New York imagine that the hanging of Mrs. Druse would awaken the people of New York to the absurdity of allowing hysterical elergymen to undo, as much as they can, the effect the law desires to produce in the case of death for murder."

SURE ST. PATRICK WAS A PRO. TESTANT.

We clip the following extract from the eport of a discourse delivered by Bishop llivan, of Algoma, before the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Tor nto, and reported in the Toronto Mail of the 14th inst. This curious extract ninds the writer of an anecdote told him by the late Father Tom Burke, with is inimitable drollery, and that peculiar facial expression that gave an added angency to his irresistible wit. As ather Tom was travelling by train on e occasion from Kingstown to Dublin. he found himself in conversation with a rotestant gentleman who sat beside im. The conversation happening to turn the celebration of Patrick's Day then hand, the Protestant said, "Of course, sther Burke, you know that St. Patrick as a Protestant." "To be sure I do." plied Father Tom, "and, of course, ce he was a Protestant bishop, he was aarried, and Mrs. St. Patrick was by all counts a wonderfully good woman, d dearly loved the ould sod, God be od to her." "You are joking," said Protestant, "Of course I am," said ther Burke, "and so are you." Indeed is is the proper way in which to treat ridiculous story of St. Patrick's Protantism. It would, however, seem t Bishop Sullivan was really in earn and was not poking fun at his audi . It may be well to tell our read. that Dr. Sullivan is Protestant op of Algoma, and that he evange. his vast diocese by dwelling in snug pleasant quarters in Toronto during winter months, and by sailing in mer on a beautiful steam yacht amid fairy scenes of Lakes Huron and perior. Said the Bishop They were told that Irish—and they understood it in its proper and original tense—means something very different. Irish, they were told, is Roman, or, as it popularly, though mistakenly, termed man Catholic. Romanism, they were d, was the rightful and original owner the soil, and Protestantism an im-tent, modern intruder. Protestant be admissable in this connection at it is so, they were told, simply as a be admissable in this connection at it is so, they were told, simply as a ign importation, forced on the Irish ple at a recent day by their Saxon querors, fostered, they were told, by hods entirely antagonistic to the pest, holiest instincts, whether na-nal or religious. For the answer the question his Lordship asked his rers to turn with him to that most llible of tribunals, the stubborn, un-nging tacts of history. He confined self to two periods of Irish history. first period was the twelfth century, first period was the twelfth century, time of Henry II, of England. His tells us that this era was made memtime of Henry II, of England. His-tells us that this era was made mem-ble by the promulgation of a bull by inn, the then reigning Pope, the pur-ot which was to authorize the Eng-monarch in compliance with his own test, to make a descent upon Ireland the purpose of its subugation. of that bull ran thus:—"You have red us most dear son in Christ, of purpose of making a descent on Ire-for the purpose of subugating it to er law and so rooting out vice which flourished too long. You will be ul to pay us a tribute of one penny every house. And so, in fulfiment a promise and giving a ready ear to request, we hereby authorize you to te a descent on Ireland for the purpose marging the bounds of the Church." clearly, his Lordship said, the very ling of that Papal bull makes it evi-that nutil the time it was issued Ire-had never yet submitted itself to had never yet submitted itself to Vatican, and, so far as Rome was erned, had retained its national and ones independence, in other words, Ireland was Protestant till the year His Lordship then asked his ers to go back to the era of Ireland's m sant—St. Patrick—the fifth any after Christ. There is much trainity in regard to the events of artigr patt of St. Patrick's life, her arlier part of St. Patrick's life, but is one thing about which there is particle of doubt, that St. Patrick's biography has come down to had is in our possession to day, hat in this he himself, with his own Pr

NO BULLSE MARCH 19 1887.

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THE ROMAN QUESTION

The American says that the strength of Bismarck in the late memorable electoral contest has manifested itself in two directions. (1) He was able to appeal with great effect to the patriotic sentiment of the country, and (2) he represented the policy of protecting German industries. The American furthermore declares that it was "the Pope and Bismarck" who won the elections. Oar contemporary then points out "that Bismarck must now do something in return for the Pope's good offices is the general suggestion, and it is already intimated from Rome that Germany has consented to act a mediator between the Italian Government and the Vatican. The Vatican's proposal is that part of Rome, including the "Loonine City," and a zone extending from the

hat they did wrong ? The fury aroused among the Tories is proof enough of the correctness of Archbishop Croke's position. other questions, as our Federal Parlia-

THE HOLY SEE AND JAPAN.

Recent Roman advices inform us of the expected arrival in the Eternal City of an axtraordinary embassy from the empire of Japan, charged by the Mikado to convey to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. an autograph letter from His Imperial Majesty in reply to the letter of the Sovereign Pontiff sent His Majesty through one emphatic declaration of sympathy with of the Vicars Apostolic in favor of the fluence, and place the loyalists of that Christian churches of the empire. The country in the power of those who are in Mikado renews in his letter the assurance our opinion her greatest enemies." that Catholicism will continue to enjoy in We must confess ourselves not displeased his empire the fallest liberty of expanat Mr. Johnson's explanations. To find Orangemen supporting and endorsing Home Rule in any form is to us such an sion. What a difference between the Mikado and some so-called Christian rulers ?

> FUNERAL SERVICES FOR POPE Mr. Johnson now has no fear for the Pro-PIUS IX.

ment. That minority would under a The memory of Pope Pius IX. is dearly domestic legislature enjoy a prosperity and deeply cherished in the Eternal City. and happiness to which it has since On Monday, Feb. 7th, the anniversary 1801 been a stranger. No longer service of the deceased Pontiff took place distracted, decimated and depleted, it at the Vatican. The ceremony was held in the Sixtine Chapel. His Eminence strength and not her weakness. Mr. Cardinal Sacconi, Bishop of Ostia and Johnson then proceeded to say that the Velletri, and Dean of the Sacred College, celebrated the solemn Mass of requiem. ada had to learn from the recent politi-His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. pronounced the absolution. The Cardinals present in when great questions arise in which vital curia assisted in rochet and violet copes,

adorned with ermine. There were also present the ambassadors and ministers of the various diplomatic corps accredited to party nowhere. He concluded as folthe Holy See, many members of the lows : Roman aristocracy, a great number of "The examples of the Hartingtons, "The examples of the Hartingtons, Brights, Goschens and Chamberlains are worthy the highest praise and closest imitation, and to us should be a stimulus to a more rigid adherence to our prinecclesiastical personages, and the greater part of the strangers of distinction at the

moment in Rome, On Tuesday, the 8th of February, the ciples and to be less influenced by the

anniversary service for the repose of the soul of His Holiness Pope Pius IX was celebrated in the Basilica of St. John City," and a zone extending from the Vatican to the sea, by Civ'ta Verchie, Lateran. The chapter of this illustricus us as the politicians of England have been

ducation of youth.

Bat the Week says : "There is one thing ment does. With our brethren in Ireland only to which the Society of Jesus has a we opposed Mr. Parnell's scheme, right at the hands of every moral and free fathered by Mr. Gladstone, because it community-exclusion from the national gave Ireland no representation in the erritory as a sworn enemy alike of mor-Imperial Parliament, made no provision ality and freedom." Here it is charged for protecting the Protestant minority. gainst the Jesuits that their teachings and placed the questions of education. have been immoral, and that they have the control of the police, etc., under the been ranged on the side of oppression. jurisdiction of an Irish Parliament in These accusations are old, but they are Dublin. The tendency and effect of such calumnies, and Goldwin Smith ought to legislation would damage the material now this. interests of Ireland, weaken British in.

Such an assertion ought not to be made without conclusive proof that the accusation is true. Professor S nith pretends to give such proof. He says the Society is not only immoral in action but in principle . . . since by its fundamental statute it requires the absolute submission of against the late queen, as well as against onscience to the bidding of the Superior, James the First, but he could not prove agreeable surprise that we gladly give in whose hands the liegeman of Loyola is place to the above expression of opinion. to be as a living corpse. On that ground excellent defence of the Society and of alone the association would deserve to be his own conduct. He was, however, contestant minority under an Irish Parliaprohibited wherever respect for conscience demned to death, and was executed on

and for moral responsibility prevails." Mr. Smith, therefore, means to say that by the rule of implicit obedience the Jesuits biad themselves to commit sin if commanded so to do by their superiors. would be, with Home Rule, Ireland's If he makes this assertion in good faith. he must be grossly ignorant. The Jesuits do bind themselves to obey their superiors. great lesson which Orangemen in Can- but this obedience is in things which are not sinful. Even if it were not expressly cal upheaval in Great Britain is, that stated by the founder of the Society, common sense would tell that this condition principles are at stake-the good of should be understood, but it is expressly country and the maintenance of their said by St. Ignatius in the Constitutions religion must be first and their political of the Society : "In all things that are not sin obedience to superiors should be prompt, docile, j you, and persevering,

dictated by love rather than by servile fear, and dignified by the knowledge that God himself commands in the person of Superiors."

Professor Smith's statement of the case is therefore a gross misrepresentation, a palpable falsehood. He bas, apparently, borrowed his views from Eugene Sue's and with success to arrest the progress of

such statements, and the father made an PRAYERS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

is admitted and acted upon.

Prayers by fluent and foolish preachers the 3rd of May, 1606. On the scaffold are looked upon by our American neighhe exherted the Catholics present to bors as indispensable on all public occaabstain from all conspiracies against the sions, from the opening of a convention king, and to bear patiently the sufferings or a legislature to the inauguration to which they were subjected. He also of a horse fair. The preacher frames his declared his innocence of the treason own prayer and often uses it as a cover imputed to him. Father Oldcorne was for attacks on neighbors, parties and likewise executed, though there was no institutions. There are, we know, hun. evidence against him whateoever, and the dreds of non-Catholic clergymen who lay brother, Nicholas Owen, was subjected look on the preacher with the loathing to such cruel torture that he died under and detestation that every degradation it, though there was not a particle of of religion should inspire, but they seem evidence to connect him with the plot. powerless to check the evil. The latest Yet Mr. Smith, with the bias of a partisan, illustration of the mockery of religion is makes the Jesuits the cause of every plot had in the scene that occurred at the and war into which Europe has been hanging of a Mrs. Druise, a red-handed plunged, including the war declared by murderess, in Herkimer County, N. Y. the Emperor Napoleon against Germany. This woman, duly tried and convicted There is not a particle of evidence that of a horrible crime, had, previous such is the case, and Mr. Smith stands to that culmination of her wicked convicted of bearing false witness against career, been known to the comhis neighbor. The Jesuits have undoubt. munity in which she lived as a most edly rendered great services to the Cathovicious person, Gov. Hill, whose intervenlic Church, and have labored strenuously tion had been sought to arrest the exe-"Wandering Jew." Bat E 1gene Sue has Protestantiem, but the means they adopted her, refused, after careful examination of

MARCH 19, 1887.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Can there be two opinions about such an out-pouring? Here was a woman condemned by the laws of her country to die in explation of a cold blooded murder; she had given out contradictory murder; she had given out contradiciory and lying accounts of the details of the murder almost up to the hour of her death; and yet the clergy man who attended her in jail takes the occasion to impugn the justice of her sentence and the pro-visions of the law. He assumes, as if there could be no doutt of it, that she is there could be no doutt of it, that she is going direct to heaven, and generally speaks of her and her daughter, who is conflued for twenty years for participa-tion in the murder, in terms that could hardly be surpassed were they two martyrs who were dying by the orders of a monster for the good deeds they had done to their fellow creatures. We believe this kind of nonsense has been stopped in England, and we should stopped in England, and we should imagine that the hanging of Mrs. Druse magine that the hanging of arts. Druke would awaken the people of New York to the absurdity of allowing hysterical elergymen to undo, as much as they can, the effect the law desires to produce in the case of death for murder."

SURE ST. PATRICK WAS A PRO. TESTANT.

We clip the following extract from the eport of a discourse delivered by Bishop allivan, of Algoma, before the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Tor onto, and reported in the Toronto Mail of the 14th inst. This curious extract minds the writer of an anecdote told him by the late Father Tom Burke, with ais inimitable drollery, and that peculiar facial expression that gave an added angency to his irresistible wit. As Father Tom was travelling by train on e occasion from Kingstown to Dublin. e found himself in conversation with a otestant gentleman who sat beside im, The conversation happening to turn n the celebration of Patrick's Day then hand, the Protestant said, "Of course, ather Burke, you know that St. Patrick as a Protestant." "To be sure I do," replied Father Tom, "and, of course. ce he was a Protestant bishop, he was narried, and Mrs. St. Patrick was by all counts a wonderfully good woman, d dearly loved the ould sod, God be od to her." "You are joking," said e Protestant. "Of course I am," said ther Burke, "and so are you." Indeed is is the proper way in which to treat ridiculous story of St. Patrick's Protantism. It would, however, seem at Bishop Sullivan was really in earn and was not poking fun at his audi . It may be well to tell our read. that Dr. Sullivan is Protestant op of Algoma, and that he evange. his vast diocese by dwelling in snug pleasant quarters in Toronto during winter months, and by sailing in mer on a beautiful steam yacht amid of Ireland were true or false, but whefairy scenes of Lakes Huron and ther those doctrines were in perior. Said the Bishon They were told that Irish—and they understood it in its proper and original measurements something very different. Irish, they were told, is Roman, or, as it popularly, though mistakenly, termed man Catholic. Romanism, they were d, was the rightful and original owner the soil, and Protestantism an im ent, modern intruder. Protestant be admissable in this connection at be admissable in this connection at it is so, they were told, simply as a sign importation, forced on the Irish ple at a recent day by their Saxon querors, fostered, they were told, by hods entirely antagonistic to the pest, holiest instincts, whether na-hal or religious. For the answer the question his Lordship asked his rers to turn with him to that most llible of tribunals, the stubborn, un-nging facts of history. He confined self to two periods of Irish history. first period was the twelith century, first period was the twelfth cent clearly, his Lordship said, the very ing of that Papal buil makes it evi-that until the time it was issued Irehad never yet submitted itself to Vatican, and, so far as Rome was erned, had retained its national and us independence, in other words, reland was Protestant till the year His Lordship then asked his s to go back to the era of Ireland' sant-St. Patrick-the fifth after Christ. There is much inity in regard to the events of arlier part of St. Patrick's life, but is one thing about which there is particle of doubt, that St. Patrick's biography has come down to and is in our possession to day, hat in this he himself, with his own

the case and its surroundings, to give her the benefit of executive elemency. The elergyman who attended her on the day of execution thought fit to address a prayer to heaven which is simply a justi-fication of crime and a glorification of murder. He speaks of the law officers as "mistaken souls," and of the law itself as a "subterhuman" law, and promises his client an immediate entrance into "tairer scence." Whereupon the Montreal Herald remarks: olic Obristendom, and which to day form the creed of Roman Catholicism the wide world over. More than that, We have not only this confession of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, but we have also a beautiful hymn and prayer composed by him, written under circum. olic Christen

some of the second seco it :--"I believe in the power of the Trinity.

"I believe in the trinity and the unity of the God of the elements."

Again-"The power of God preserve me. "The wisdom of God instruct me. "The eye of God view me. "The ear of God hear me."

Again--'Carist with me; Carist over me. "Christ behind me; Christ before me. "Christ by my right hand; Christ by

my left. Carist on this side ; Christ on that,

"Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me this day. "Christ in my mouth to whomsoever I

speak. "Carist in the mouth of whomsoever

speaks to me. All through Christ the Son of God All through Christ the Son of God everywhere, and everything, but not one word of appeal to saint, angel, martyr or confessor; not one word bearing the faintest trace of resemblance to any one of those distinctive and peculiar dogmas which to day constitute the only author-ized creed of Roman Catholicism the world world over. Coupling together these two historical facts, the bull of Adrian, in the twelfth century, authorizing, for the first time, the subjugation of Ireland the first time, the subjugation of Ireland to the power of the Papacy; and, in the second place, the creed and prayer and protession of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, they were, his Lordship thought, authorized to ask— though that was but a small portion of the evidence—Where is the logical ab-urdity as self contradiction in the term surdity or self contradiction in the term "Irish Protestant?" or "Who is the intruder?

The Bishop, it will be seen, claims that St. Patrick was a good Protestant, and that the Irish Church was Protestant until the English invasion in the 12th century. He begins with the fabled Ball of Adrian the 4th. Now, nearly all critical historians hold at the present day that this Ball is spurious, and only a clever forgery. It is at best but a disputed document, and as such has no authority or force in argu-ment. But even admitting its genuineness, it has no more connection with the alleged Protestantism of St. Patrick and of the early Irish Church than the South pole has to do with the North. Dr. Sullivan appeals to history in defence of his contention as to the Protestantism of St, Patrick and of the early Irish Church, and we accept the voice of history as decisive in the matter. Indeed, the whole con-troversy resolves itself into a question of fact. The question is not whether the doctrines held by the early church of Ireland were true or false, but whe-ther those doctrines were identical with contention as to the Protestantism of St. those which the Roman Catholic Church holds to day, or whether they were those which form the distinctive features of Protestantism. This is a question which can be decided by history, and to its testimony we fearlessly appeal for irre-tragible proof of the absurdity of the assertion that the faith possessed by the early Irish church was that which is now called Protestantism. It would be quite impossible for us to marshal, with the space at our com-mand, even half the proof that could be given of the Roman Catholicism of which form the distinctive features of given of the Roman Catholicism given of the Roman Catholicism of the early Irish Church, but we shall bring forward a sufficient num-ber to convince any impartial reader, and with this we are content. We have no hope that any words of ours will pierce the thick cloud of darkness in which the bigoted and the prejudiced are infolded.

ticus. Protestants do not received it, and quotes it in his confession, which Protestants themselves admit to be genuine. They must, therefore, admit that uine. They must, therefore, admit that book, which they do not, or confess that on a point so essential as the Canon of Scripture, they do not hold the faith of St Patrick. Communities of men and women, bound by vows of chastity, pun-ishing their bodies by rigorous fasts, or flying from the haunts of men and living to God in solitude, are surely un Protes-tant institutions! Now, in the early Irish Church, yea, even in the days of St. tant institutions! Now, in the early Irish Church, yea, even in the days of St. Patrick, many ladies of the highest rank, virgins and widows, did often against the wishes of their friends, prefer the honor of being virgins Christi (virgins of Christ) to any alliance their position could command. The Confession of St. Patrick says that the sons and daughters of the irish nobles were many of them monks and nuns. But this testimony is hardly necessary, as no man denies that immediately after the establishment of Christianity in Ireland, convents for men and women r_{P} ing up almost in Christianity in Ireland, convents for men and women r_{P} (ring up almost in every islet, of the taxes and rivers, in bogs and lonely mountain fastnesses, and every place that promised a retreat from the tunuit of the busy world. We find, in the Penitentiaries of the early Irish Church, severe penances prescribed for the monks or the nuns who had the misfortune of violating their yow.

misfortune of violating their vows. misfortune of violating their vows. Speaking of Penitentiaries, or scales of penances, how the word must grate on the ears of Protest-ants. We have several of them from the sixth and seventh conturies, those of St. Columbanus and Commian. They are admitted, on all hands, to be authentic monuments of the penitential usages of the Irish Church. They prove, to any one who inspects them, that con-fession—confession not only of public but of private sin—even sins of thought, must be been penitential.

must have been practiced in the Irish Caurch of those early days. Even Pro-testant Usher himself admitted this. When, therefore, it is proved that con-ventual and monsstic life and confession of sins are not part of the Roman Catho-lic religion, Protestants can say that the primitive Irish Church was not Catholic.

b) Ite religion, Protestants can say that the primitive Irish Church was not Catholic. If there be one pretended error more than another with which Protestants most upbraid us, it is that we invoke the prayers of the saints, and that instead of having immediate recourse in all our difficulties and necessities, to our great and merciful Redeemer, we pray to the Saints, who, they say, do not hear us, and who, plunged in an occean of eternal delights, are indifferent to the wants and necessities of their brethren on earth. He, therefore, who practiced the invocation of Saints, was no Protestant. Now, we find in his confessions, which are admitted by Protestants themselves to be authentic, that St. Patrick, in order to repel a temptation, had recourse to this anti-Protestant practice. Our Apostle writes that, fatigued with his labors, he felt in sleep as if his strength was gone, and that I should invoke Elias. And I saw the sun rise in the heavens, and whilt I exclaimed Etiast Etiast and I saw the sun rise in the heavens,

a Gospel, or, suppose, one of the Pro-pheta, is an article of faith. One of the most grievous charges made against us by Protestants is that we have added to the Word of God by placing on our Canon of Scripture what are called the deutero-canonical books, amongst which is to be found the book of E zelesias-ticus. Protestants do, not received who wrote _____Gospel in twelve days space of time. "Rogo beatitudinem tuam

soe Presbyter Patricii, ut quicumque hunc librum manu tenuerit memniverit Col-umbie Scriptoris qui hoc Scripsi mete evangelium per xiii. dierum spatium. Here Columba prays that when he is no more, when the tomb infolds him in its cold en brace, that they who profited by his labors would pray for his soul, the word "Menvinerit" "remember," being the ecclesization target cold en brace, this they who profited by his labors would pray for his soul, the word "Meavinerit" "remember," being the ecclesiastical term for prayers for the dead in all our Missals and Rituals. Again in chap. xii. of one of St. Patrick's synods-under the heading "De oblatione, pro de-functia," we read: "give car to the Apostie saying, there is a sin unto death: for that 1 say not that, any man may ask, and the Lord says, "Last not holy things to dogs. For of what avail will sacrifice be to him after death, who whifst living was not worthy to receive what was offered in sacrifice."" There is stated an exception to the

There is stated an exception to the general rule of the profitableness of sac-rifice for the souls of the faithful departed. rifice for the souls of the faithful departed. But the exception proves the rule. We have it, consequently, established on undeniable, trustworthy authorities that the early Irish received the doc-trine of praying for the dead. The supporters of the absurd theory in question, are either ignorant of these proofs or they are not. In the former supposition they are very incompetent theologians; in the latter they are very dishonest ones. III. Where are the altars and conse-crated churches? where is the secifica

crated churches ? where is the saurice and communion of Christ's body, not by faith only but in very deed ? where are these I ask to be found in that religion which is now called Protestantism ? E sho answers where i and yet we had them in the ancient Church of Ireland. We quote from the Synod of St. Patrick "S from the Synon of St. Patrick "Si quid supra manserit, ponalur supra al tare Ponti ficis," should anything remain over and above, it must be placed on the altar of the Bishop. "Si quis presbyterorum ecclesiam edificav

erit, non offerat antequam adducat suum Pon tificem ut eum consecret." "Should any Priest build a Church, let

him not offer sacrifice until he bring his

him not oner sacrince until ne bring his Bishop to consecrate it." Again Chap. XIII. "de savrificie!" what else is meant by the saying that in one house the lamb is partaken of, than that under the one roof of faith Carist is believed in, and received in the holy communion; in which passage there is a distinction drawn between faith in Christ and the actual receiving of Him in

And yet after all this, we are told that the religion of our faithful ancestors was that which is now called Protestantism ! IV. If we believe Protestant writers, 1V. It we believe Protestant writers, the grand schievement of the so called Reformation has been to liberate the human mind from the spirit ual bondage of Rome, and to restore it to its native dignity and independ. ence. By them the Pope is stig-matised as a tyrant over the conscience, and is branded as a anti Christ and man of Sin ! From him therefore, no Angli-can would receive either order or mis-sion: to his authority no sound Protes. sion; to his authority no sound Protes-tant would appeal for the settlement of a religious dispute; to him Protestants would scorn to yield obedience. To acts of Parliament they would respectfully submit, but never to a Bull issued from the Vatican. Let us examine the Pro-testantism of our forefathers by this text. text. lst. It is an indisputable fact that Saint

lowly Columba, send health in Christ." (Inter opera, S. Columbani, apud Gallandii) Do you think if St. Columba were a Protestant, would he have addressed "the Man of Sin" in such flattering terms as

the Churches of Europe; to the very sweet Pope; to the very high Prelat; to the Pastor of Pastors; to Boniface dareth to write Columbanus," In the course of this letter, St. Columbanus has the of this letter, St. Columbatus has the following remarkable passage :- "We are the scholars of S. S. Peter and Paul and all disciples subscribing to the Holy Ghost, the divine Canon. We are the Irish inhabitants of the furthermost parts of the world receiving nothing but Irish inhabitants of the furthermost parts of the world, receiving nothing but the Evangelic and apostolic doctrine. None of us has been a herdic, mone a Jew, none a schimatic ; but the faith just as it was at first delivered by you, the successors of the Apostles, is held unshaken." This is pretty plain speak-ing. There was in Ireland at that period no heretic or schismatic, but the Roman Catholic faith, just as it was delivered by the successors of the Apostles was held unshaken. unshaken.

St. Columbanus continues :--"We are, as I said before, bound to the Chair of St. Peter. (Observe.) - For although Rome is great and thoroughly well known, it is only through the chair that she is great and bright among us. Though the name of that eity, founded so long, and the pride of Italy, as if it were something most august and widely differing from what-ever else is under Heaven, was by the overweening partiality of every nation, noised abroad far and wide throughout the world, even into those places in the West touching the transmudial border, athwart the triple-waved whirlpools of St. Columbanus continues :- "We are hoised abroad far and wide throughout the world, even into those places in the West touching the transmundial border, athwart the triple-waved whirlpools of the ocean, although hyperbolically up-heaving themselves altogether and on every side, still, wonderful to asy, unable to afford any hindrance; yet from that time when God vouchsafed to become the Son of God, and won those two most fiery steeds of the Spirit of God, Peter and Paul, riding through the sea of the Gentiles, he troubled many waters and multiplied chariots to thousands of countless people; the supreme driver of that chariot, who is Christ, the true Father, the Charioteer of Israel, over the tides of the straits of the sea, over the mountain tops, over the rough waster, came even unto us. From that date for-ward are you great and renowned, and ward are you great and renowned, and Rome herself is become more noble and renowned, and Rome is the head of all the

Churches in the world." An English author, after quoting this passage, remarks :-- "One is quite daz zled, astounded, dumbstruck by this, as we make truly call it, storm of elo-quence bursting forth from the mouth of this Irish saint, in which his whole soul ing words fail on the ear with the mightiness of thunder-peals; as if it had been given him by Heaven to look with the secret eye through the dimness of far-off ages and behold the times when men should arise and have the hardihood men should arise and have the hardihood to say that he, and with him the early Irish Church, did not acknowledge the Papal supremacy and held no commun-ion with Rome. St. Columbanus seems to speak on purpose to refute these un-grounded calumnies, and to put his testi-mony on record in such a way that those who came after him might be able to tell the orthodoxy of ancient Ireland. Of the ortholoxy of ancient Ireland. Of the Fathers of the Church, whether of the West or East, none of them all declares the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff in stronger or more unequivocal language than the Irish St. Colum-

After stating that shortly afterwards a certain person by his influence annulled After stating that shortly afterwards a certain person by his influence annulled what had been sgreed upon, Cummian proceeds: "then it was decreed by our Seniors according to the precept that if there occurred 'Cause Mojores,' they should, according to the Synodical degree, be referred to the Head of Ottics." "We accordingly sent persons of known wisdom and humility as sons to their mothers, who after a prosperous j juraey

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mothers, who after a prospero us journey by the favor of heaven arrived at Roms, by the favor of heaven arrived at Roms, where once seeing all things such as they had heard, but now much more certain from being seen than from being heard, they returned to us after a lapse of three years." He concludes "Oar deputies to Rome lodged in thesame hotel with Greeks, Expytiane, Soy thians, and Hebrews, and were present at the Unurch of St. Poter celebrating the Pasch on the same day, and in this they declared to us in the presence of the Holy Eucharist (Sancta). presence of the Holy Eucharist (Sancta). To our certain knowledge the whole world celebrates the Pason in this way. They brought with them relies of Mar-tyrs and Scriptures in which there was the power of God, as we have had good

the power of God, as we have had good proof. With my own eyes I saw a young girl who was stone blind, recovering her sight by these relics, and many devils cast out, and a paralytic walking." What strange Protestants were our Irish ancestors ! how marvellously like to the Papists of the present day and how dissimilar to our gool Protestants who stigmatize the Pope as "the man of sin," brand the adoration of the Blessed Eucharist as rank idolatry and denounce the veneration of relics as gross autoer. Edements as raine noticely and the about the veneration of relics as gross super-stitions. Away then with the abourd notion of the early Irish Caurch having hotion of the early Irish Caurch having been Protestant. No, never did Protest-antism dim the lastre of the Irish Caurch; it never prompted our magnan-imous ancestors to cultivate the sublime virtues that won for their Island-home the proud title of the "Isle of Saints," It is only that during cut management. only that divine faith which enabled the martyrs to look unmoved on the terrors of death and which gave to the world an Ambrose and Augustine, an X svier and a Borromeo, it is only it that could have inspired an Irish Drigade of martyrs, confessors, and doctors with the noble purpose of quitting for ever their native shores, to preach the gospel and plant the cross in every clime in Europe. This is the faith that was preached by St. Patrick in Ireland, and which has there remained, despite of a farce paraceution only that divine faith which enabled the remained, despite of a fierce persecution, pure and unsullied as the bright waters of her Holy Wells,—impossible of extr-pation as the shamrocks of her valles, imperishable as her grand old towers. against which the waves of unnumbered centuries have dashed in vain.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. GLADSTONE has informed his party that he himself will lead the opposition to the Coercion Bill in Parliament. The Liberals will continue their efforts against the Bill until Easter, maintaining in the meantime an active agitation throughout the country.

SERIOUS differences on the Irish question have arisen among the Conservatives. Pressure has been put upon the Government not to introduce a new Land Bill, but to legislate in the direction of land purchase only. The Daily News says the only basis for the reports of dissension in the Cabinet is that Mr. Goschen favors a sweeping land purchase scheme, while his colleagues support a less heroic agrarian reform. This difference, says the News, is in a fair way of being compromised.

are infolded,

We now proceed to our proofs. In the whole Protestant system In the whole Protestant system of religion there is no dogma more essen-tial than that of the right of every Chris-tian to read the Scriptures in his native tongue, and the corelative duty of pastors to provide vernacular versions for their flocks, under pain of eternal damnation; and accordingly we find the Protestants of our day acting very consistently with this fundamental dogma of their faith. They have Bible Societies established to translate the Word of God into every language, and to send it to every land. And we have heard them denounce our Church for not allowing its members, as they say, the free use of the Scriptures, and for not allowing the Word of God to the wild interpretation of every individual. The preachers, at the meeting of Bible Societies, raise their eyes in holy horror, and groan in spirit over the darkness of Romish countries, in which the Word of God is, according to them sheeting Romish countries, in which the Word o God is, according to them, shackled. What opinion are we, therefore, to form What opinion are we, therefore, to form of the early Irish Church, if not a single fragment of a vernacular version of the Scriptures can be found as dating from Scriptures can be found as dating from those days? Of Latin Scriptures, there were plenty, and adorned with the most costly art, and preserved with such care that some of them are still extant, whilst not a fragment of Scrip-tures in the old Irish remains, nor is there found in the annels of the time there found in the annals of the time record or hint that any such ever existed Here, then, is a strong argument to prove that the Church of those days was not Protestant.

The canonicity of a book of Scripture.

early iniah Church. In a very ancient Irish hymn to St. Bridget, written by Brogan of Ossory, in the 6th, or early in the 7th century, we read. "I will pray to holy Bride, (Bridget) with the saints of Cill dara, (Kildare) that she may stand between me and judgment—that my soul may not perish :—the nun that roamed the Currach is my shield against shern may not perish :---the nun that roamed the Curragh is my shield against sharp arrows: --except Mary who can compare --(in my opinion,)--with my Bride--two holy virgins are above; my guardians may they be, Holy Mary and my Bride; on whose power all may depend." Again, St. Columba, who was born in 521, thus prays to the same saint : "May the Holy Virgin Bridget bring us to the

eternal Kingdom-may she suppress in us the evil desires of the flesh."

eternal Kingdom-may ane suppress in us the evil desires of the flesh." Again in the life of St. Columba by Adamnan, L. iii c. xvii, Columba, which when dying, promises to pray in heaven for the good of his disciples. My dear children, I commend to your attention these, my last words, viz, that you should preserve a mutual and unfeigned charity amongst you. And if you shall observe it according to the example of the saints, God the strength of the body will help you, and I abiding with him will intercede (interpellabo) for you, that not only the necessaries of the present life may be given yop, but also the rewards of eternal honors which are prepared for those who keep the divine command-ments." Innumerable other testimonies could be addaced (if it were necessary) to show that the doctrine of the invocation show that the doctrine of the invocation of saints was received in the early Irish Church; either, therefore, admit the invo-cation of saints to be a Protestant doctrine, or scout the absurd notion of the early Irish Church having been Protestant, anterior to the invasion of Henry II. It is well known what is the opinion of Protesting recarding the doctrine of prayshow that the doctrine of the invoc

Protestants regarding the doctrine of pray-ing for the dead. We are aware that they look upon it as a cunning device by which the priests endeavor to wring money from the ignorant and credule Our splendid service for the dead, during

"The marble floor is swept by many a long dark scole, As the kneeling priests round him that sleeps sing mass for the parted soul."

lst. It is an indisputable fact that Saint Patrick received his orders and mission from Pope Celestine. Usher himself bears testimony to this in his Brit. Eccles. Antiquatates, c. rvii. p. 841. "Besides," he says, "Malmesbury already quoted, Joce-lin, the writer of the office of Patrick sfirm that Patrick was ordained Bishop by Pone Celestine. by Pope Celestine. In examining the precious documents of Irish church history which time has spared, the first thing that strikes you is

he crowd of witnesses that testify that the Irish Church has always acknowledged the Papal supremacy, and has, from its very beginning, been closely united with Rome, through all ages, down to the present time. St. Patrick taught the Irish to believe in the Roman the essentially Papal character of the Church, and he laid down the doctrine of Church, and he rate down the doctrine of the headship and spiritual supremacy of the Roman See as the foundation on which was to rest Catholicism, unshaken by the rude shocks and angry storms of by the rude shocks and angry storms of centuries. Hence we find in the canons framed in one of those Synods, called together and presided over by St. Pat-rick, in Ireland, it is enacted "that if any questions about faith arise in Ireland, they are to be referred to the Apostolic See." (Vide Canonea, St. P. apud Wilkins.) Again it was a motto of St. Patrick, "Ut Ohristiani ita et Romani sitis." As you are children of Christ so be you children of Rome." Ex. dictes Ste. you children of Rome." Ex. dictes Ste Patritii-Book of Armagh, As we descend Ex. dictes Ste the current of history we shall find this canon to have been always acted on. canon to have been siways acted on. The primitive Irish Church begot for the Catholic Church some of her holiest and most illustrious sons. Amongst them, one of the foremost in sanctity and learn-ing is the great St. Columbanus, who flourished in the latter half of the sixth century. This saint was in his day a representative of the Irish branch of the Catholic Church, just as St. Augustine was of the Afrigan, or St. Ambrose or St. Chrysostom of their local churches. The language and belief of St. Columbanus may therefore be taken as a fair sample of the speech and belief common to his countrymen of that period. Of the Popes to whom Saint Columbanus wrote, the first was St. Gregory the Great, whom he

2nd, About the commencement of 210. About the commencement of the seventh century, a great dispute took place in the Irish Church, regard-ing the proper time for the celebration of Easter. The fact is that it differed in this point of discipline from the Uni-versal Church. Controversy ran high. Foreign prelates wrote to the Irish Clergy using them to confere in the Clergy, urging them to conform in this matter of discipline to the practice of the Universal Church. But nothing was effected until Pope Honorius I, sent a letter to the Irish Clergy A. D. 630, commanding them by virtue of his supreme authority to celebrate the festival of Easter at the time adopted by

Church. Here, then Irish clergy to vindicate the freedom of their church, and to proclaim to the world its independence of any foreign Bishop. In our own days we have seen with what a storm of foul abuse and vituperation the members of the Estab lished Church assailed Pius IX. for making disciplinary arrangements which regarded only those subject to his jurisdiction in England. Surely the jurisdiction in England. Surely the Irish Clergy, were they Protestant, would have acted in a similar manner in 639. But did they do so' Let us see. On the banks of

"The goodly Barrow which doth hoard Great neaps of Salmon in his deep boson a Synod is assembled, of the doings of which we have an account from Cum-mian, an eye witness, an illustrious Doc. tor of the Irish Church; Bishop Ailbe Queran of Cionmacnoise, Brendan, Nes-san, were asked says Cummian, what they thought of the excommunication threa-tened by the Apostolic See. But they assembling together, some in person, others by their legates in Campo Lene, decreed and said: "our predecessors have ordered us by trustworthy wit-nesses, some of whom are alive and others who now sleep in peace, that we should humbly and without scruple, adopt the better and more salu-tary things sent to us with the approval of the foundation of our baptism, and wisdom, and the successors of the Apostles of the Lord." They then arose together and promulged to us (in which we have an account from Cumbaptism, and wisdom, and the successors of the Apostles of the Lord." They then arose together and promulged to us (in the usual mode) that next year they should celebrate the Pasch with the Uni-As the knewling priests round him that sleeps sing mass for the parted soul." The solemn requiem mass—the "Dies Irae," that lifts the soul above things of earth—the smoke of incense floating heavenwards from silver censers—all these are regarded as the glita t=ring appendages of an erroneous doctrine, introduced sometime dur-ing the night of the middle ages We shall now see what share the early

CARDINAL GIBBONS, a dispatch from Rome informs us, shows a marked tendency toward choosing Santa Maria in Trastevere as his titular church. This is the oldest and most interesting of Roman basilicas. The cardinal will take possession probably on the 20th. The Pope is writing an encyclical on the subject of socialism. He will treat concisely of social problems, distinguishing good and lawful from dangerous and unchristian combinations

THE London Times, in concluding an article a few days since on "Parnellism and Crime," says : "The closest confederacy has been established between the Parnellite chiefs and the Phoenix Park murders. Is it decent, in view of this, that the Gladstone Liberals should cooperate with such men ?" If a close confederacy were established between the Parnellites and the Phoenix Park murderers, Gladstone and the Liberals would not have co-operated with the Home Rulers. The fact is that no such confederacy, close or otherwise, did exist, and no one is more fully convinced of the fact than that coarse, untruthful editor who performs the dirty work of tyrants.

LORD CALEDON, in a speech at an Orange demonstration at Bulbur, County fyrone, said the Orangemen also had their plan of campaign. Without counting the "Loyalists" of the South there were many resolute and firm men in the North who would never own alle. giance to any flag but the Union Jack. It seems always to fail to the lot of some titled person to give vent to the real or imaginary feelings and powers of the Orangemen. But what a pity these deluded people do not open their eyes to the fact that the "lords" and "earls" and such like are using them as tools whereby they may be able to perpetuate a system that is a disgrace to civiliza. tion. It is to be hoped the Orangeman will some day realize how miserable a thing it is to have no country to claim as his own.

6

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wexford.

Wenferd. In secondance with a resolution passed is a National League Convention, caling on all the officers of the New Rose Union Feb. 16-Mrs. Alicia O'Reilly, matron ; Means, Nicholas Bedmond, James Doyle, Means, Aloemaker ; Thomas Meansy, failor ; Patrick Gavan, esrpenter, and John Fowler, schoolmaster. Michael in position when the vice guardians took the obsirman of the vice guardians took took and the vice guardians t

Cork.

Cork. Seven men and two women have been summoned in connection with the resist-ance on the occasion of the eviction of Johanna Halloran, one of the five orphans, on February 10th, at Templegiatine, on Lord Devon's etate. The complainants' names are James O'Halloran, Wm. Sex-ton, Daniel O'Connor, Thomas Sexton Mich'l Muleshy, Cornelius Cusen, Wm. O'Connell, Honora Halloran and Julia O'Connell. The prosecution is brought forward at the suit of the Queen at the instance of District Impector Tweedy, Newcastle West.

instance of District Inspector Tweedy, Newcastle West. A great demonstration was announced to be held at Youghal, on Sunday, Feb-ruary 23rd, for important matters con-cerning some properties around. The meeting however was proclaimed, a large force of police arrived by train from several stations along the line. Dr. Tanner was announced to address the meeting, but he left the train at Killes station, getting out after the train started. Large crowds awaited his arrival with a bad, which followed the police marching into twom. A number of the National Leeguers left in wagonnettes and cars, evidently look-ing for Dr. Tanner. They proceeded to the evisted farm of John Fleming, and stopped a few minutes, and then crossed into the County Waterford, and after-wards drove over the Blackwater to Ferry Point, followed by numbers of care. About four o'clock, Dr. Tanner, who came by road to Killea, suddenly appeared in a boat from one of the docks, and the crowd soon gathered along the quays, and Dr. Tanner adress from the shore. A large force of police arrived quickly at Market:quare, under DistrictInspector Ke-vin, and the boat immediately put off carcoss the harbor to the County Waterford side, where Dr. Tanner delivered a speech de-vinging landlordism to a crowd of about the narbor to the County Waterford side, where Dr. Tanner delivered a speech de-nonncing landlordism to a crowd of about two hundred who had crossed in botts. A copy of the proclamation of the "Plan of Campaign" was burned amidst great cheer-ing. About six o'clock, Dr. Tanner crossed owner and landed mean the Mell over, and landed near the Mall, and was followed by a large crowd to the Imperial Hotel, where an attempt was made to address the crowd, but a large force of police dispersed the crowd, some stones having been thrown at the police, who have temporary barracks nearly opposite the Imperial Hotel. Detachments of police are stationed in various parts of the town, and are hooted by the crowds stand. ing in the street corners. Great indigna-tion is felt at the meeting being pro-

This is what has happened to the tenantry, on the saiat of Mr. John Creach Scott, in the pasish of Quin, county Clare. The gent, Mr. Francis Morris, summoned them to meet and pay him in Eanls. A few years ago, when the times were compara-ively favorable, the rents were compara-tively favorable, the rents were compara-tively favorable, the rents were compara-tively favorable, the rents of court on the basis of a reduction equal to a rise passage of the Land Act. Since the depression became more severe, the usual has been advanced by the agent. Never-theles, the tenants, who feel the goad of natement, and they accordingly invited the Rev. M. B. Corry, C. C., to accom-pany them to the agent. There, gentle-ment communicated to Mr. Morris his in-tention of doing so, and pointed out that on neighboring estates reductions had been given on judicial rents to tenants initary situated. However, this does not appear to have suited the sgent's pur-pers, and he very curity declined to have father Corry. He maintained the same fits attitude when the tenants, with their prives at their head, presented themsives at he office, and the result was that not a pury of the rents was paid.

Waterford,

Waterford. Waterford. Mr. Richard Power has been prevailed upon by Mr. Paraell to abandon his inten-tion of retiring from Parliament. It is greatly to be regretted that the state of his health will not permit Mr. Power to con-tinue to give that close and constant attention to Parliament which he has done for the last twelve years, and he has, there-fore, retained his seat on the understand-ing that his presence will only be required at Westminater on the occasion of im-portant divisions. It would justly be a matter of profound regret, not only to his colleagues but to the Irish people, if Mr. Richard Power, who has taken a promi-nent and highly honorable share in all the struggles of the Irish Party, were per-mitted to retire when the victory of the cause for which he has so nobly fought is at hand. When it is said that no man in the house is personally more widely popu-lar, it is unnecessary to add that it is ain-cerely hoped that his loss of health will be only temporary. Down.

Down.

On Feb. 13th, a large and enthusiastic public meeting, in furtherance of the National cause, was held at Killen, a vil-lage five miles to the south of Newry. lage five miles to the south of Newry. The meeting, although convened at a very short notice, was very largely attended, and it was pleasing to see the men of South Armagh coming in their thousands to renew once more their allegiance to the National cause. A Government notetaker took up a position outside the platform in the midst of the crowd, and was sur-rounded by a half dozen constables. The Grattan flute band, from Newry was in attendance.

to the various petitions forwarded to him, from his tenantry, requesting an abate-ment off their present rents. He refuses any reduction whatever or consideration for those unable to present Earl Annesley has replied from India, any reduction whatever or consideration for those unable to presently meet the rent-office requirements, and the batiffis now busily engaged in giving verbal notices to this effect, in the different districts. Proceedings have been stayed against a number of house-owners and occupiers in Castlewellan, who were reagainst a number of house-owners and occupiers in Castlewellan, who were re-cently served with "notices to quit," pending further instructions from the landlord, while two have succeeded in effecting a settlement by paying an in-creased rent and signing the "permissive occupancy" agreement, which binds the tenant to leave on receiving three month's notice. A third—Mr. John Nixon—who

let by the week, as the terms of agreement, including the rent charge, rendered his holding possession a ruinous proceeding. Derry.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

billiantly illuminated. Father Lynakey addressed a few words to the people from the stope of the Presbytery door. A proclamation was posted in Loughres on Saturday moning, Feb. 12th, sup-pressing the meeting in which Mr. Michael Davits and Mr. William O'Brien had promised to participate. That night all the shops were closed by order of the National Leggae. At a subsequent meet-ing held in Woodford, several atrong speeches were delivered. One of the speakerf said the action of the Govern-ment courted Fenianism, and that if they were not allowed to hold their proposed meeting they would resort to other means. The meeting farther resolved to boycott any trader who afforded accommodation to the 200 policemen who had been drafted into the town. Ou Sunday, Feb. 13th, while Me. William O'Brien was paying a visit to the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, a large crowd, accompanied by a band, cheered and played outsidehis residence. A body of police went to disperse the crowd and drew their swords and batons. Stones were thrown at the police, and more than twenty persons were injared in the affray. A tvarious pointe, on the line from Wood-ford to Longbres, stone fences were emen passed in the morning; the telegraph wires going out from Woodford also were erected across the roads after the police-men passed in the morning; the telegraph wires going out from Woodford also were cut, so that the local police would not be able to have the telegraph at their dis-posal to summon a force of police and soldiers from Loughrea to suppress the meeting at Woodford. Close to the spot at which the telegraph wires were cut, a battered police helmet was to be seen suspended from the telegraph pole. Mare.

Detered police heimet was to be sen suspended from the telegraph pole. <u>Maye.</u> At the usual weekly meeting of the Westport Board of Guardians, held on Feb. 17, three relieving officers of the Union produced a large number of evic-tion notices, which had been served on them during the week. One guardian calculated the number of families men-tioned in the eviction notices, and found them to be 121, coming principally from the estates of Colonel Clive, Ballycroy, and the Marquie of Sligo. Mr. P. J. Kelly, vice-chairman, remarked that the 121 families represented nearly a thousand human beings. He thought if the outside ratepayers had to support such a large number of paupers they would soon be no better themselves. After some dis-cuesion it was agreed to send the follow-ing telegram to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, at the Irish Office, London : "The West-port Board of Guardians have to day and last week received notices for the eviction of 121 families, numbering about a thousand persons, the landlords being in most cases Lord Slico and Colonel eviction of 121 families, numbering about a thousand persons, the landlords being in most cases Lord Sligo and Colonel Clive. The Guardians consider this at-tempt at a general extermination of the people as inhuman and barbarous, and they implore the Government to use their influence to stay the hands of the exterminators." exterminators.

Roscommon. On the 15th of February, Mr. J. C. On the J5th of February, Mr. J. C. Murphy, nominally of Osberstown, but, actually, of some "Club," in London, or anywhere else save Ireland - thought it would be "the proper thing—you know" —to j oin the Kildare Hunt. He had "come over" to that locality—not that be liked it—but that there were then present, there, the two "aristocratic" attractions of the presence of Lord Lieutenant Castlerea the Little—and the funeral of the Duke of Leinster. All went well with the huntthe links and the thread of the blac of Leinster. All went well with the hunt-ing party until they came to the "bounds" of Mr. Laurence O'Brien's farm. Mr. O'Brien was there before them, and, when Mr. J. C. Murphy rode up, ordered him back. Mr. Murphy was about to remon-strate and reason paying the indignity to back. Air, hurphy was about to relate the strate and reason against the indignity to the "hunt;" but Mr. Malone studily re-fund to listen to his protestations. He by the way is a strong Conservative, and administers an extensive property, adju-the Cork Herald announces that a pri-vate circular has been issued to the County Rescommon, than to be hunting in Kil-dare; and cautioned him not to attempt to enter upon his (Mr. Malone's land). Mr. Murphy returned discomfitted. Our readers will remember the vivid descrip-tion given some time ago of the miserles suffered by Mr. Murphy's tenants, at Frenchpark, county Roscommon, who have been forced to alopt the "Plan of Compaigu," by his refusal to grant a re-duction of the "impossible rents" that have heretofore enabled this renegade descendant of an old Irish family to "hunt with the Lord Lieutenant," at the per-sonal expense of his unbappy land serfs, readers will remember the vivid descrip sonal expense of his unhappy land serfs, from whom the revenue that nabled him to indulge in such luxuries has been wrung for years.

Remember the Carpenters Son.

Archblahop Byan in a letter to the Catholic Club of Philadelphis said . When the first Sponiards would eppress the natives on this continent, fearless ecclesias tics like Las Casas and his Dominican brethren, stood between the Spaniards and these natives, and protected the latter from tyranny and suffered for this defence. In England, when the Normans would oppress the Saxons against their own country whilst they taught them also their allegiance to the State. So shall it be now, when the great conflict seems at hand between capital and labor. Now she will be found true to her mission. She speaks to both. Her Founder saw at His feet at the rame time the kings of the east and Joseph the Carpenter and the His feet at the same time the sing of the east and Joseph the Carpenter and the shepherds of Judes, riches and poverty, capital and labor. He was himself the union of both. He was the King of kings and Lord of lords. He was the being to them "the earth was given as his inheritwhom "the earth was given as his inherit-ance," and He was the carpenter's son and worked at the cirpenter's bench. He was capital and labor united in His sacred person. The Church continues His mis-sion to the poor and rich. That mission is to bring them nearer to each other, and

said: "In the name of the God of peace I command you to desist." The gladiators, as if paralyzed, looked at the monk. Round and round the amphitheatre rang cries of indignation, calling for the death of that monk. They rushed upon him, they tore him to pieces, and the thirsty eand drank in the blood of another Chrishey tore in the blood of another Chris-tian martyr. But the gladiatorial contest ended. The act of the monk thrilled the hearts of the people outside the arena, and by his death he achieved the fulfil-ment of his command, that in the name of the God of perce they should desist. Now the amphitheatre of the world is crowded from the lowest to the highest tier; men are assembled, and they look at the two gladiators, Labor and Capital. They have met in the arena, and the monk, the Catholic ecclesiastical, comes in again and asys to them, "You are brothers in God, you are children of the same father. In the name of the God of peace, I com-mand you to desist." To Labor he says, "Remember Him who said, 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the sit their nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay lis head.' Remember Him who said, 'Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the King of Man way are sone

to isy his head. Kenember him who said, Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.' Improve your con-dition, but by no dishonest means, by no fierce means. Remember that there is an eternity in which you may be rewarded for patient toils. Remember the Carpen ter's Son !"

> Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named a positive remedy for the above hamed disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

such happy results.'

What Is It ?

A Good Motive.

Constipation

MARCH 19, 1887.

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Hunting-ton, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richworld. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuraigia." W. L. Page, Rich-mond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Publ. They have activate measured the cartiva hold, and have available This. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vasily improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes; "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved

sico tine poor and the loc. That interior is to bring them nearer to each other, and market them understand one another in that incarnate Deity, that dear Lord, the Gid of the poor and the Lord of the rith This mission I can better describe by an illustration which occurred to me some time ago, when speaking on this subject. You know that long after the establish-ment of Christianity those terrible gladia-torial combats continued. You know that in the Roman amphithestres brother had to fight with brother and butcher each other "to make a Roman holiday." On one occasion, when two gladiators met and fought in motal combat, when the amphithestre was crowded from the lowest to the highest tier, when the poole looked with savage joy upon the bloody combat below, a Catholic monk bounded from the andience into the midst of the arens, stood between the combatants and said : "In the name of the God of peace I command you to desids." The gladiators, as if paralyzed, looked at the monk.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to

W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT. HEALTH FOR ALL!!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIV.E.R, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, Invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the They

in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. **THE FOOL IN TOME 150 NT** Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcors. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS, Colds, Giandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON, and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. ## Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

MARCH 19, 1887.

The Church of the Gesu.

(Montreal Herald.) I pause on my way through a city's streets 'Mid the busiest marts of tolling men; 'Mid he rats that beat with fover-heat, And hark to the tramp of hurrying feet, And think of the cares of each I meet, In their struggle for gold 'til the very end.

And there in the midst of that human storm, Stands a grand pavilion of massive stone, Lifting on high its stately jorm, With builtness, tower and lofty dome: And quickly I scan each turret and arch, 'Til the summit is reached by my enger sye, Where the grand old sign of redemption the preuming of Gody.

Where the grant out sign of recemption standard The promise of God's great love for man-Boldy forth gainst the winter's sky; 'Tis a meek rebuke to that drifting stream, Yet how many heedless oue's rush by, Without a thought of the God within, Or even a glance to His cross on high, Standing limned against the caim grey sky? Be stood the cross on Calvary's hill-While thousards should with mocking ory At Him, who had shed His blood to redeem That heedless throng that goes sweeping by.

Heart-sick, I turn from the noise of the

Heart-sice, i turn from the noise of the town, And enter the always open door, Theu humbly kneed by the font within, And God's sweet mercy to men impiore. After o'er the sanctnary the lamp is burning, That tells that a God of love is there, With heads bowed down in suppliant prayer Sublime and pure are aren and pillar, Each altared noise and freeco grand, Like the church God built on the rock of Peter. Peter. Sweet church of Jesus, long may you stand.

And then I turn from that peaceful quiet, To face once more the hustling throng, But above the strife and sin and riot, I hear i hy voice like some grand oid song

Though years may pass, thy memory ever, Like a beacon light to me shull be A guiding star from sin and error, An hayen of rest for eternity. P. N. O'BRIEN.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth strest and Ninth avenue, New York City.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

"God hatn not called us unto uncleanness at unto sanctification."-Epistle of th

day. The epistle of this Sunday, my dea Drethren, is principally occupied with warning against the terrible vice of im purity, which in the times of our Lord and His Apostles was so featully preva-lent in the heathen world that the con-version of the Christians of those time from it is of itself a sufficient indeed from it is of itself a sufficient, indeed from it is of itself a sumeterly, indexed superabundant, proof of the divine powe of their and our religion. They had been partakers, not a few of them, in th almost universal corruption in the mids of which they lived. St. Paul, in anothe place, after speaking of those addicte to various shameful vices, says plainly t those to whom he is writing, "Such som of you were; but you are washed, but yo are sanctified, but you are justified, i the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, an the Spirit of our God." "Such some of you were; but now you are washed"; the s, you practise these abominable vice and clean in soul and in body by th saving waters of baptism which have been

ured upon you. Thank God, we have not lost all claim That God, we have not lost all clain to this honorable mark of purity, of which the Christians of that day could well i proud. But still there is not the broe line which then was plainly drawn in th matter as in many others between ul faithful and the unbeliever. We mix is the world which surrounds us, still, r doubt, preserved to a great extent fro the rotteaness of pagan times by the easy of Christianity which it has kept, but ver-ing more and more to its former corru-tion every day. And that worl by its strength, by its splendc by its control of the arts and resources life wins our admiration and sets the fas ion for us. It calls itself Christian for t most part, and we do not see how far fro most part, and we do not see how far fro Christ it has gone. It even succeeds being our teacher of morals. We thin that what it recognizes as right and pr per cannot be much out of the way, an what it regards as at the most an unavoi able weakness of human nature cann really and truly be a mortal sin. And if we yield to its fatal influence and mo sure our actions by its false standard, drags us down to the depths which it i already reached, and to the lower ones which it is surely going. We must then free ourselves from t We must then free ourselves from t yoke which it would puton us and und stand that it is our duty, especially in t matter of holy purity, to teach the wor not to be taught by it. If it will not list to us, we must at least give it the exam which the first Christians gave to imore wicked one in the midst of wh they lived. We must make it understa that we have our own laws and our o ideas with regard to this virtue, and the when the world's cu-toms and maximus plainly contrary to these laws and the ideas, we will despise them and tram them under our feet. We know that it is not only ach evidently contrary to the letter of evidently contrary to the letter of t Sixth Commandment that are forbidd Sixth Commandment that are forbidd by it, but also indecent words a immodest thoughts; we know that wh soever is intended to suggest such thoug is culpable in the same way as a dir temptation to sin would be. Whenev therefore, this corrupt influence of world comes to us, be it in the shape of impure story such as those who do know or do not submit to the strictness God's judgment in these matters en-telling, or in that of indecent fashions by those even in the highest social p tiop, such as unfortunately have gain tion, such as unfortunately have gain ground in these last few years, or in a other form whatever; then is the time other form whatever; then is the time show that we have our own creed and own code of morals, which we are going to surrender, whether the we believes in them or not. The current other way is strong, I know; it always been so, and always will be; but wha our faith good for if it does not hold our faith good for if it does not hold up against it ? You are the salt of the earth," said Divine Saviour to His disciples. And added : "if the salt lose its savor it is g for nothing any more but to be cest of Let us take care that these words not apply to ourselves.

Inspector of Kerry, directing him to take no more recruits for the Constabulary from among the peasantry there. Within the last twelve months not a dozen recruits have been called from Kerry, when in preceding years they could be counted by sixty and seventy on an average. The circular is not in existence more than a month.

age. The circular is not in existence more than a month. Mathew Horgan, who was evicted at Killarney, on Feb. 12th, was immediately put back again into possession by a party of armed men, numbering forty. About half an hour after the eviction, Horgan and his family (bis wife and three sons and four daughters) were close to the house in consultation as to where they would put up for the night, and they were somewhat astonished to see approaching the house a number of men. About a dozen of the party came to the house, the remainder keeping some distance away. They broke the door, which was firmly nailed up, with spades, and bid Horgan and his family to go in. Those evicted at first were reluctant to obey their behests, but on seeing that the armed party were determined to carry it out by force, Hor-gan acquiesced, and went into the house. The party then cautioned Horgan under no circumstances to leave ustil put out by force be the addud. Ine party then callided forgan under no circumstances to leave ustil put out by force by the landloid. The family are in the place still, and it is thought the landlord will come to an anicable settle-ment with the evicted tenants,

Limerick.

- Far

The tenan's of The O'Grady property, at Herbertstown, have been served with writs, and a sale of the farms of six of the tenants was fixed for Feb. 19th. At the meeting of the Herbertstown branch of the National League a communication was read from The O'Grady, stating he would allow the tenants the abatement he at first allow the tenants the abatement he at first offered, and would forego all costs. The Rev. M. Ryan, C.C., who presided, stated that they would not abate one iota from their demand, and that, even if their demand was conceded to, they would not now pay these terms without the uncon-ditional release of Mr. Moroney. The tenants would not care one whit about the size than the core as and the more law

Usually in Derry the more violent par-tisans make use of the cathedral bells to celebrate party triumphs. It was given out that the return of Mr. Lewis would be celebrated by the pealing of the old Cathe-dral over the old city. The bells did not ring. The dean refused their use for the occasion. The localists displayed occasion. The loyalists discharged can-non from Memorial Hall, and sent up aon from crockets. The firing continued for two nours. Although the city is pro-claimed, the police did not interfere. Donegal.

Donegal. Prof. Swift McNeill, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association, on Feb. 14th, said the election of himself, a Protestant, the son of a Pro-testaut clergyman—had shown the Eng lish public that Irish Protestants, if they were only true to their country, had everything to hope for from their Catholic priests of Donegal and he (Mr. McNeill) had gone about the county working for every vote, for he wanted to go to the English constituencies—into the very hearts of the Liberal Unionists—and nail the lite they had told about the county, the lie they had told about the county, that Protestants and Catholics would fly t each other's throats but for their bene ficient interposition.

Galway.

The town of Loughrea continues to present the appearance of being in a state of siege. The houses of those who have been served with writs are closed, and the police are kept to barracks. Notices have police are kept to barracks. Notices have been posted, calling upon the people to boycott a trader, who had supplied goods to the police. All the extra police drafted into town have been sent back to their stations on foot, the local car owners refusing to convey them. Mounted police have been drafted into the town.

their demand, and that, even if their demand was conceded to, they would not now pay these terms without the uncon-ditional release of Mr. Moroney. The tenants would not care one whit about the ejectiment process, and the more law costs they were put to the worse for O'Grady binself, as a penny of them would never be paid by the tenants, and the relection to the vorse for O'Grady binself, as a penny of them moreover, they would be supported out of the rent, as Moroney was at present. **Clarce** Few land sgents are disposed, at present. **Clarce** Few land sgents are disposed, at present. entitions made by tenants, or on their behalf, in regard to the payment of rents.

A Model Landford.

The Marquis of Bate is one of the four or five richest magnates in the British peerage. Ever since his conversion to Catholicity, which occurred eighteen years ago, he has often proved himself a man of munificence, and now he shows himself to others afflicted. munificence, and how he shows himself to be humane, for he has reduced all his return to the amount of \$35,000 annually. In comparison with the princely total of his revenue that is a very small sum, but the reduction is said to have been neither solicited nor suggested. Moreover, there does not appear to be any distress among the tenantry of the marquis. Finally, this may be no more than his first step towards an adjustment of his rental on a basis of

considerate moderation. Some of Bute's' titled countrymen in the far north and west of Scotland, Argyll and Sutherland for example, on whose estate there is much dearth and frequent misery, ought to be shamed into decency, if not liberaity, by this act of concession this act of concession.

If the Sufferers from Consumption,

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find imme-diate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Morr, Brentwocd, Cal., writes :"I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthists, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases generally. It is very palatable."



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PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is hi recommended for the cure of Ecupi Chafes, Chapped hards, Pimples, Tan MARCH 19, 1887.

The Church of the Gesu.

(Montreal Herald.) (Montreal Heraid.) use on my way through a city's streets the busiest marks of toiling men; in arts that beat with fever-heat, hark to the tramp of hurrying feet, think of the cares of each i meet, heir struggle for gold 'til the very end.

And there in the midst of that human

siorm, ands a grand pavilion of massive stone, fing on bigh its stelly form, ith buttress, tower and lotty dome; ad quickly I scan each turiet and arch, it the summit is reached by my cager eye, here the grand old sign of redemption stands-

The stands-the stands-boldy forth gainst the winter's sky: The spromise of God's great love for man-Boldy forth gainst the winter's sky: The a meek rebute to that drifting stream, Yet how many heedless oue's rush by, Without a thought of the God within, Or even a giance to His cross on high, Standing limned against the caim grey sky? Bo stood the cross on Cairary's hill-While thousards shouted with mocking ory At Him, who has shouted with mocking ory At Him, who has should with goes sweeping by.

Heart-sick, I turn from the noise of the

Heart-sics, I turn from the noise of the town, And enter the always open door, Theu humbly kneel by the font within, And God's sweet mercy to men implore. Afar o'er the sanctuary the lamp is burning, That tells that a God of love is there, Whith each solved down in suppliant prayer, Sublime and pure are aren and pillar, Each altered niche and freeco grand, Like the church God built on the rock of Peter.

Peter, et church of Jesus, long may you stand. And then I turn from that peaceful quiet, To face once more the busting throns, But above the strife and sin and riot, I hear thy voice like some grand old song.

Though years may pass, thy memory ever, Like a beacon light to me shall be A guiding star from sin and error, An hayen of reat for eternity.

P. N. O'BRIEN.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

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SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

"God hatn not called us unto uncleanness, at unto sanctification."-Epistle of the

The epistle of this Sunday, my dean brethren, is principally occupied with a warning against the terrible vice of im-purity, which in the times of our Lord purity, which in the times of our Lord and His Aposles was so fearfully preva-lent in the heathen world that the con-version of the Christians of those times version of the Christians of those times from it is of itself a sufficient, indeed a ter ?" superabundant, proof of the divine power of their and our religion. They had been partakers, not a few of them, in the lmost universal corruption in the midst of which they lived. St. Paul, in another place, after speaking of those addicted to various shameful vices, says plainly to those to whom he is writing, "Such some of you were; but you are washed, but you are sanctified, but you are justified, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Spirit of our God." "Such some of you were; but now you are washed"; that is, you practise these abominable vices

The spirit of our God." "Sich some of you were but now you are washed"; the tags with the set of a partial in the set of th

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Gladstone as a Boy.

There is one class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at five o'clock in the morning, and never go back to bed until ten or eleven o'clock at night. They work without ceasing the whole of that time, and receive no other reward than food, and the plainest cloth-ing. Though harrassed by a hundred re sponsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt; and they cannot organ-Golden Days. John Gladstone, the father of the late premier of Great Britain, trained his chil drea to give a reason for every ophion he offered. It was in this way that Mr. William E. Gladstone was trained early to debate. On one occasion William and his sister Mary disputed as to where a cer-tain picture should be hung. An old Scotch servant came in with a ladder, and Golden Da they never revolt; and they cannot organ, they never revolt; and they cannot organ-izs for their own protection; not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them Scotch servant came in with a ladder, and stood irresolutely while the argument progressed; but, as Mary would not yield, William gallantly ceased from speech, though unconvinced, of course. The ser-vant then hung up the picture where the young lady ordered; but when he had done this, he crossed the room and hammered a nall in the opposite wall. He was asked why he did this. "A weel, Miss, that will do to hang the pic-ture on when ye'll have come around to Master Willie's opinion." The family generally did come around to William's opinion, for the resources of his tongue-fencing were wonderful; and his father, who atmired a clever feint as much as a to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. They die in the harness, and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the house-keeping wives of the laboring men. When the blood is loaded with impurit

when the blood is loaded with impurit-ies, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alternative is needed. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and impart energy to the system. Mus E H Barking Canta fencing were wonderful; and his father, who admired a clever feint as much as a straight thrust, never failed to encourage, by saying, "Here, here!" if the young debater bore himself well in the encour-Mis. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes : She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recome ds it, and wishes to act as sgent among her neighbors. ter.

The "Cunnel's Vally."

Le Couteulx Leader.

This is part of a Wide Awake story of little slave, only seven years old, who had been accustomed to call himself, his master's, the Colonel's "vaily," although the services which his baby hands rendered must have been slight indeed. When his master went from Louisiana to the war Frederick ran away and followed him, and it was nearly a year later that a young officer was walking one morning slowly and listlessly along one of the weed grown streets of a straggling little village in Vir-

streets of a straggling little village in Vir-ginia. His thoughts were hovering gloom-ily over the trampled field some hundred yards away, scarcely relieved yet of the ghastly debris strewn there by the battle of a few days before. He did not feel the timid touch upon his hands, nor notice the piping and plaintive voice which asked : "Please Marsa lim is non-non Marsa

But a more impatient tug at his sleeve roused him from his abstraction and the reiterated question brought him to a stand still: "Please, Marse Jim, is you

seen Marster ?" He looked down at the little bunch of

rags which stood at his knee. "What do you want, you little black ape ?" he asked frowning, while a vague remembrance stirred at his heart.

"Don' you member me, Marse Jim 1 I'se de Cunnel's vally. Sholy you mem-bers me! Marse Jim, please, is you seen Marster 2"



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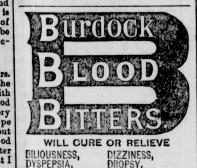
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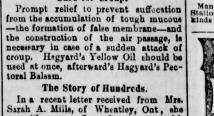
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Sarah A. Mills, of Wheatley, Ont, she eays, "I was a sufferer for six years with dyspepsia and liver complaint. My food did not digest, and I grew weaker every day. I lost appetite and had little hope of recovery. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, till I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle gave reliet; after taking seven bottles, I am thankful that I now er j by good health." BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and HEADACHE,

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Cure for Croup.

Sarah

which it is surely going. We must then free ourselves from this yoke which it would put on us and under-stand that it is our duty, especially in this matter of holy purity, to teach the world, not to be faught by it. If it will not listen to us, we must at least give it the example which the first Christians gave to the more wicked one in the midst of which they lived. We must make it understand that we have our own laws and our own ideas with regard to this virtue, and that when the world's cu-toms and maxims are ly contrary to these laws and these deas, , we will despise them and trample under our feet.

We know that it is not only actions evidently contrary to the letter of the Sixth Commandment that are forbidden by it, but also indecent words and immodest thoughts; we know that what-soever is intended to suggest such thoughts is culpable in the same way as a direct temptation to sin would be. Whenever, therefore, this corrupt influence of the world comes to us, be it in the shape of an impure story such as those who do not know or do not submit to the strictness of God's judgment in these matters enjoy telling, or in that of indecent fashions set by those even in the highest social posi-tion, such as unfortunately have gained ground in these last few years, or in any other form whatever; then is the time to other form whatever; then is the time to show that we have our own creed and our own code of morals, which we are not going to surrender, whether the world believes in them or not. The current the other way is strong, I know; it always has been so, and always will be; but what is our faith good for if it does not hold us up arguing it? up against it ?

You are the salt of the earth," said our Divine Saviour to His disciples. And He added : "if the salt lose its savor it is good for nothing any more but to be cast out." Let us take care that these words do not apply to ourselves.

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Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a pur-gative are mild and thorough. PROF. Low's SULTHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hards, Pimples, Tan, &:.

eyes wandered around in mute inquiry. At last we saw them rest upon uncle Sel-den's portrait with the funeral-wreath twined about it and the torn flag droop-ing on the wall below. A strange look crept slowly over his face; his meagre body trembled from head to feet; his lip quivered quivered.

"Don't tell him! Don't tell him. Sara!" aunt Selden moaned, dropping her head on Sara's faithful breast. "You have no need to tell him! Don't you see that he

"I knows ?" "I knows dat my Marster is done shot dead," said the "Cunnel's vally" with a short dry sob. No one area

short dry sob. No one ever knew what the poor little soul had suffered, or what he had seen during those long months. To all quee-tions ne replied by a curious far away gaze that filled the queetioner with a kind of terror. Once only, when he had been sitting silent for hours, as was his wont before the kitchen fire, with his head dropped upon his breast and his eyes half-closed, he said suddenly, but without turning his head, or lifting his heavy eyelids:

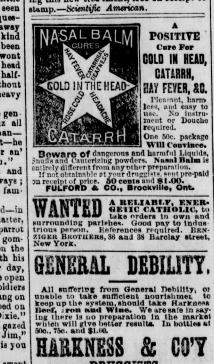
eyelids: "Mammy, dey uz er heap er white gen-termans layin' on de groun.' Dey uz all kivered wid blood. One genterman-whar look lak Marster's li'l Marse Hart-he ax me to fotch him er drink er water an

I did'n had no water fer ter gi'him." He remained a weakly, broken and prematurely old little creature always; prematurely old httle creature always; but always tenderly cared for by the fam-ily of his beloved "Marster." The other day, just before he died—in the old house down in the French quarter,

which is unchanged ; even the old parrot is still there singing and scolding in gomis still there singing and scolding in gom-bo French just as he used to do when the Colonel walked about the court with his little "vally" at his heels—the other day, when Frederick lay dying beside the open window, a company of holiday soldiers passed along the street. Their feet rang on the pavement, the drum beat throbbed on the air—the band was playing "Dixie." At the sound he opened his eyes and gazed anxiously around the room. "Marse Jim," he murmured entreatingly, "please, is you seen Marster ?" The next moment a joyful smile swept

the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrha cure, and sufferers from catarra, catarraid deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messre, A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Can-ada, who have the sole control of this new

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Heetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION-The regular mostings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Matnai Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 's o'clock, he our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEASA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec.



Heat offices, 428 Richmond street. This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property; and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business iu On-tario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion, The business of 185 has exceeded that of any provious year, and still increasing, thus smaking this company the largest, most smocessful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good man-agement, and fair, honest dealing. For in-surance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McBrayne, 714 Dundas street, for East London; Jobn Ferguson Campbell and wm. Netanley, county sgents, or at the office Richmond street, between 9 and 4 daily.

D. C. MACDONALD, MANAGER



MABOH 19, 1887. F. C. FLANNERY'S NEWFOUNDLAND'S OPPORTUNITY. THE FRENCH CLEBGY IN AMER. A. M. D. U. NEW SUITINGS. A. H. D. O. We have long advocated the union of Newfoundland with Canada. When the project of Confederation was first pro-pounded in a tangible form, Newfound-land was included in the scheme. BANKRUPT STOCK STORF TO ORDER L'Alliance Francoise, an association with no clerical sympathies, devoted to the ex-pansion of the French language in the All Wool Tweed Suits \$14 - I WILL SELL -VOLUME 9. All Wool Tweed Suits \$15 LESS THAN COST French colonies and abroad, speaks in its bulletin for September, 1888, in the fol-lowing terms of the American Catholic Representatives from the great island NICHOLAS WILSO For the next two weeks the balance of B. Lloyd & Co's stock. in order to make room or colony sat in the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, and all Canadians clergy of French origin : "The clergy, to whom almost solely belongs the honor of having preserved in Canada the lar guage, 186 Dundas Stre NOTE THE FOLLOWING GOODS AND PRICES: eagerly looked to the early consumma-tion of a union including all the colonies from Newfoundland to Vancouver. Two of the Provinces represented at the con-Tailors and Gents' F All wool. black and colored coshmeres, 25c.; fancy dress goods, 5. 10 12. 15, and 20c., worth touble the money; grey flannels, table linens, asphins, grey and white cottons, tiegg denims, shurts and drawers, towals, towalling, shurtlankets, cottons, tiegg **393 Richmond St.** anners, and religion of France, is in the United States continuing the admirable and patriotic work of its predecessors. No sooner is a church built than every effort 213 TALBOT STREET, WEST. FINE AN erences did not come in in 1867, MEDIUM WOOL ST. THOMAS. vis : Prince Edward Island and Newof these gentlemen is directed to the A SPECIAL' oundland. In 1869 another effort was construction of a French school, and notwithstanding difficulties that to men EVERYTHING THAT IS made to bring in the latter colony, but NEWOL FAREN 2 its people again rejected the terms of INSPECTION IN less sealous might appear insurmount. RARE union. The smaller island joined the Union in 1873, but Terra Nova has still The smaller island joined the able, they nearly always succeed. I P. O'DWYE lately met one of these men, at once full obdurately held aloof. The colony has not INO of zeal and of patriotism, a man who only gained nothing but lost heavily by GIN EDS VINE & SPIRIT ME makes France beloved, and be declared, its persistent adhesion to sugle blessed. 152 Dundas Street, L ness. Late despatches show that gloom When I came to New England, twentyand discontent are prevalent through-out what should be one of the wealthiest five years ago, I was sometimes a who The choicest goods in No. 4S1, whi ich this year we send out in an ill week without hearing a word of French. kept constantly in and happiest Provinces of British North Our Canadians, too few in number, too ed from us: and contains les. 2 beautiful colored prices to suit the scattered to unite, forgot their mother America. The cause of this glocm and of competition. tongue, as they call the French, the this discontent may be at once inferred PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandi St., from the statement made in the Imperial most of them even denied their ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ames, translating them into English, Commons on the 25th ult , by the Secre-In this city took place the observance of St. Patrick's I High Mass was celebrated in at 10 o'clock, Rev. Father celebrant, Fathers Walsh descon and sub-descon. Bishop Walsh, in cope and n the throne, being assisted b Bruyere and Rev. Father spacious and beautiful edifi-every mat by an attentive tary for the Colonies, who then informed and French schools were almost un GRATEFUL-COMFORTING mown. But to-day we are more than his fellow-legislators that "Newfound-EPPS'S COCOA. 500,000 Canadians in New England alone: land is in danger of permanent commercial ruin, owing to the impossibility of maintaining her staple industry of cod aine tenths of this population speak French; all are proud of bearing their BREAKFAST. father's name: our schools arise as if by fishing sgainst the competition of French "By a thorough knowledge of the natural 1 revern the operations of digestion and nutritio marful application of the fine properties of w foccos. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast to blastic the start of the star enchantment, a fourth of our parished fishermen, in consequence of the latter tes with a being well provided in this respect and receiving from the French Government tations anticipated. before the end of the century we will spacious and beautiful edifi-every part by an attentiv-assemblage, all anxious to t-celebration of Ireland's na hefitting manner. The ch-cellent style, while the organist, Dr. Carl Verrinde get to render music at th that touched a tender cord a bounty of over 50 per cent., enabling loctors' bills. It is by the i SEALED (SEPARATE) TENDERS, AD DRESED to the Postmaster General, ADDRESS AND PRÉSENTATION. have as many schools as we have them to take fish on the banks of Newfoundland, and sell them profitably in churches. Useless to say that this worthy The choir of St. Mary's Catholic church, Woodstock, met last Thursday night at the residence of Mr. Jas. J. Landy, the leader, for practice. There was a full attendance, and after some time spent in practice Mr. Landy called Miss Jennie Thompson and presented her on behalf of a few of her friends in the choir and con-resention with the following address address FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887 European markets below the cost of priest has in his parish a magnificent for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on two proposed Contracts for four years, 6 and 12 times per week, respectively, school, rivalling the very best of Ameri-can public schools. He founded it production. The Legislature of New-JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. foundland recently passed a bill restraining the export of bait, which would have himself after enormous sacrifice." ST. JEROME'S Between Belmont and London OLLEGE. every son of Erin present of the day was delivered b McKeon of Bothwell, a secured to the colony the control of the and London and Petersville THE corporation of Dublin, by a vote of from the lat July, next. Printed rolices containing further infor-mation as to conditions of proposed Contrast may be seen, and blank forms of Tendes may be obtained at the Post offices of Bel-moni, London and Petersville. sole natural advantage she possesses a few of her friends in the choir and con-gregation with the following address, ac-companied with a gold watch and guard. To Miss Jennie Thompson: A few of your friends in the congrega-tion and choir beg leave to present you with the accompanying watch and guard, as a slight token of their appreciation of your services as organist and singer for several years past, and hope you will live to wear it for many years to come, and that when you look at the time, you will remember the many times you have assisted in the service of God as organist and singer at St. Mary's church, Wood-stock. 23 to 3, has rejected a proposal to send a McKeon of Boinweil, " "Going forth, teach all m ing them in the name of ti of the Son, and of the H behold I am with you all d communication of the w BERLIN, ONT. and enabled her to carry on her fisheries congratulatory address to the Queen on against unequal competition with the Complete Classical, Philosophical the occasion of her jubilee. The an-French ships." reial Courses The course pursued by the Imperial nouncement of the vote, we are told, For further particulars apply to R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector. was greeted with cheers, which the in-. O. Inspector's office. London, Feb'y 25th, 1887. BEV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., government has given rise to the pro-489-3 troducers of the motion asked the Lord foundest dissatisfaction in Newfound-XXVIII, 19 20) MY DEAR BRETHREN :--**CURE FITS** A BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away 1.000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office and one. The National Co., 33 by st. 3.5. Mayor to suppress. The Lord Mayor land, and the Telegram, which has the MT DEAE BRETHREN :--our Divine Lord were first time 1854 years ago. Cl them up and has been ech since. From the fall of A ites had been promised a g great Liberator--that was great Liberator--that was replied that the demonstration was largest circulation of any paper in the directed not against the Queen, but island, fears not to speak out in these against her erratic advisers. She might DEVOTIONAL terms : "For some time past, owing to the bad treatment received at the hands of the British government, a strong feeling in favor of connection with the United States has manifested itself, and it is soon have different advisers, and an ad-AND; dress would then be more appropriate. great Liberator—that was world and save them from INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS great interaction that from death of sin. Patriarcha i spoke of Him, and the Pr another made clearer the mission and the signs Long, long years before th the gathered children of I ing about the Prophet foretelling the captivity the nation's heart was s ings. Suddenly an imp Prophet. Far away bey lonian slavery, his soul say the shadow over the peo glorious ray of hope in to of a Redeemer. "Be co out the seer, "be comfor God, "now your evil is of The voice of one cryim prepare ye the ways of stock. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto. Church triumphant in heaven, there to adore, praise, and glorify the triune God Signed on behalf of the donors, Jas. J. Landy, John F. O'Neill, Rev. M. J. Brady, M. Fury, P. Farrell, J. H. Har-wood and T. Lyons. "A Gate of Flowers." FOR States has manifested itself, and it is needless to say that since the disallow-ance of the Bait bill that feeling has been greatly intensified. We like the old flag but we tell Lord Salisbury with all the emphasis we can command that we are not disposed to be treated by Britain or by any other power as the Americans were treated prior to their successful fight for independence in 1776." This is the title of a prospective volume of poems from the gifted pen of a prom-ising young Canadian *litterateur*, Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M. A. The work will be sold by subscription. Mr. O'Hagan has been an occasional contributor in prose and verse to the columns of the RECORD, and it is not too much to say that whatever he tonches he adorns. "MISTAKES THE SEASON OF LENT wood and T. Lyons. Father Brady acknowledged the pres-ent on behalf of Miss Thompson. He said he was glad to be present and could testify to Miss Thompson's sacrifices and to her willinguess to help the choir in every way. And he hoped she would continue as long as her voice was spared to her to assist as usual. The rest of the evening was pleasantly spare with some MODERN INFIDELS." New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoil's "Misiakes of Moses" Highly recommend-ed by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Arch-bishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 13 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth Sl.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address REV. GECS. R. NORTHIGRAVES, Ingersoil, Untario, Canada. AND HOLY WEEK. Lenten Monitor... Lenten Manuel. Devout Communicant.... Meditations for the Holy Season of were treated prior to their successful fight for independence in 1776." This, in a country noted for its unswerv-ing allegiance and exuberant loyalty to Britain, is very plain speech indeed. It is, however, scarcely an adequate ex-pression of the feeling prevailing in the colony. All men there are now agreed that any change would be better than a continuance of the present state of Lent..... Elevation of the Soul to God..... Elevation of the Soul to God.... The Soul on Calvary. Joy of the Christian Soul. Spiritual Reflections on the Passion Love of Our Lord. Clock of the Passion. Flowers of Christian Wisdom.... Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, colored. Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, colored, red edges..... Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, French morocco..... Mater Admirabilis, by Archbishop O'Brien.... evening was pleasantly spent with songs by Mr. Berry, Mr. Landy, Miss Kate Landy and others. The watch was a handsome gold one, and was accom-panied with a very beautiful guard and oharm.—Woodstock Sentinel Review. R. DRISCOLL & CO. **REFORM UNDERTAKERS** The voice of one cryin prepare ye the ways of straight His paths." In Iarael kept close spainst new promise in the Savi And Furniture Dealers

All Wool Tweed Pants \$4 All Wool Tweed Pants \$4 50 Fail Dress Suits a Specialty. PETHICK & M'DONALD

LECTURE BY BISHOP WALSH.

8

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. good of the Christian nations, and has comforted their death beds with heav-enly consolations, and has blessed their cold remains and committed them with holy rites to consectated ground Hac at was mater. She is the true mother of regenerate humapity. Like unto her Lord and Master, she has gone about the world doing good, preaching the eternal truth, feeding the hungry human intellect with the words of hife, healing the deep wounds of sin by the graces of her ascra-ments, teaching, sanctitying, and saving CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. ments, teaching, sanctifying, and saving mankind. And this Christ like office ments, teaching, ranctilying, and saving mankind. And this Christ like office ahe will fulfil down unto the consumma-tion of the workt, for, gifted with a divine life, ahe can neither decay nor perish Nations may disspear, dynasties may be overthrown, the proudest thrones may be shattered into fragments, but the Church of the living God shall live for ever in all the freshness and vigour of youth. No weapon that is formed against her shall prosper, and every tongue that resisteth, in judgment she shall condemn. In the midst of a world of change and mutations, amid the dissolving works of man, surrounded by the wrecks of human institutions that have perished, she stands unchanged and unchangeable, like the pyramids of Egypt, amid the shifting sands of the surrounding desert, a reflection and image on earth of that eternal God with whom there is no change nor sha/ow of image on earth of that eternal God with whom there is no change nor shadow of alteration. It is as the light of the sun, which never fails nor changes though all men were blind it would still pour its undiminished flood of light on the earth. So the Church of God, the sun of the moral world, stands changeless from age to age, as full, as luminous, as refulgent as on the day when the Pentecost fires were showered upon the earth. Oh ! may we learn to appreciate our privileges in being members of this holy

Oh ! may we learn to appreciate our privileges in being members of this holy Church of God. May we be living mem-bers of her, partaking of her lite giving and life-sustaining ascraments, believing the truths she teaches, practising the virtues she inculcates, observing the virtues she inculcates, observing the commandments she enforces; so that, the time of our probation having expired, we may deserve to be trans-ferred from the membership of the Church militant on earth to that of the Church triumphant in heaven, there to

during the everlasting ages. Amen. His Lordship, in conclusion, stated that as Christinstituted His Church and appointed her to be the only infallible guide in faith and morals, and since He has commanded all to hear that Church under the guarant puralities at follows under the gravest penalties, it follows that He must have stamped upon her certain marks and characteristics that would easily and plainly distinguish her from all false churches or man made religions. His Lordship expressed his intention of lecturing on these marks on the remaining Sunday evenings of Lont.

Correspondence of the Record. FROM SARNIA.

On Friday evening, March 11th, Rev. Dr. Burns, L L.D., Principal of the Wes-leyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, deliv-ered in the Town Hall the most eloquent

Correspondence of the Record. FROM WOODSTOCK.

continuance of the present state of affairs. Press, people and Parliament all of Catholic literature. On Wednesday evening St. Mary's speak out in unmistakable terms, telling On Wednesday evening St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, was well filled, the occasion being the blessing of the Sta-tions of the Cross, by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G. The choir sang the "Stabat Mater," while the Vicar General was blessing the Stations, after which the Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the diocese of London, preached a most im-pressive sermon on "The Way of the Cross." During benediction Mr. Berry sang the "D Salutaris," by C. S. Stearns; igland that the disallowance the Bait bill at the request of the French government is a most humilisting act and that the country, having been abandoned by England, must look for protection elsewhere. There are, it is plain but two alternatives open to Newfound. land, annexation to the United States sing the "() Salutaris," by C. S. Stearns; Miss Kate Laudy sang "Ave Verum," by Milhard, and the choir sang the "Tan-tum Ergo." On Thursday morning Mass was cele. or confederation with Canada. The first On Thursday morning Mass was cele-brated by Vicar General Bruyere, and nearly every one in the Church ap-prosched the Holy Communion. The Vicar General then administered the pledge to the boys and girls who were confirmed by His Lordship some time consideration of every man of thought in the colony. Canada might not be able to give continued prosperity to Newfoundland; in fact so long as that colony relies exclusively for support upon one industry she can

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ered in the Town Hall the most eloquent lecture on Home Rule we have ever heard. Dr. Burns is no ordinary speaker. He is an orator without a peer in this fair land of Canada. For three hours he held his hearers spell-bound by out-bursts of genuine eloquence. The audi-ence was not very large, but was composed of the most intelligent of all denomina-tions and races. On the platform were Mayor Vail, who occupied the chair; Rev. Father McGee, Corrunns; Rev. Dr. Thompsen, Rev. Black, Rev. Jacobe; J. F. Lester, M. P.; R. S. Gurd, Dr. Clement, Chas. McKenzie, J. D. Beatty, J. S. Lymington, Henry Gorman and Thos. M. Donnelly.

Chas. McKenzie, J. D. Beatiy, J. S. Lymington, Henry Gorman and Thos. M. Dornelly. The speaker was frequently interrupted with appleuse and his sentiments touched a chord of sympathy in the beart of the audience. At the end he was rapturously appleuded. Mayor Vail then announced that subscription lists were at the door for those desirous of contributing to the cause. Dr. Thompson then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Burns and spoke highly of his lecture, laying particular stress upon the point that it was a fight between the privileged classes and those whose rights had been ignored. He believed in the brotherhood of men and the fatherhood of God. He hoped the day would scon come when England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada would be bound together by ties of love. He said he heartily endorsed the sentiments of ago, he heartily endorsed the sentiments of Dr. Burns.

Mr. Lister then seconded the vote of thanks and said he regretted that the audience was not worthy the man, the ted tenants. subject or the lecture. The lecture was a treat. The people of Ireland were struggling against wrong and he wished them God-speed. The motion was unanimously carried by a standing vote. Among the suppressed portion of Gen. Buller's testimony kept back by the

Government is this sentence : "I think," says Gen. Buller, "that the pressure of

Quite a sum was taken in by subscrip-tions as the audience dispersed. Dr. Burns proved himself an able speaker, eloquent, witty, sarcastic if necessary, and showed that he had full control of his subject.

The Catholic Church in California is now receiving back from the Mexican Government the \$2,000,000 known as the "Pious Fund," which was conficated by Santa Anna in 1842. The record of the fund was lost for fifteen years, when Arch-bishop Alemany found at Montercy docu-ments which established the claim of the

olic Church to be built in Petrolia the coming summer, is to be a very hand-some structure, built of brick, and sur-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Previous to the transaction of the usual routine business of the I. N. L., Hamilton, on Thursday evening last, the committee interested in the lecture delivered by Mr. Justin McCarthy, in that city, some time ago, held a meeting at which it was shown the lecture was a financial as well as a literary success there being it the never be permanently prosperous, but Canada could, and we believe would cheerfully lend her whole assistance to the brave islanders in ridding themselves of the burden of treaty provisions that really hamper their progress and rob them of the legitimate products shown the lecture was a financial as well as a literary success, there being in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of \$112 33, which it was resolved should be forwarded at once to Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, Grand Treasurer of the Irish National Lesgue of America, for trans-mission to Ireland for the relief of evic. and rob them of the legitimate products of their industry. We cordially agree with the Ottawa Journal when it writes: "We think the situation bas a double moral. The first is that Newfoundland has suffered from the mother country's inattention to her colonies which don't take just as other colonies which don't take care of themselves have suffered; the second is that if Newfoundland had been

a component part of the Dominion she would have the full benefit of her own resources. In this last respect it is not too late to mend,"

Let Newfoundland join us at once. high rent produced agitation and consequent intimidation against the pay-ment of rent." The Government has said that the sgitation was fictifious and that the remedy is special enactments. But whatever they said and thought, or said and pretended to think a few weeks see their case is now shot thermoheard Canada will soon be a treaty making power, and will see that the Island Colony will suffer no injustice from the stipulations of a by gone ignorant and heartless diplomacy.

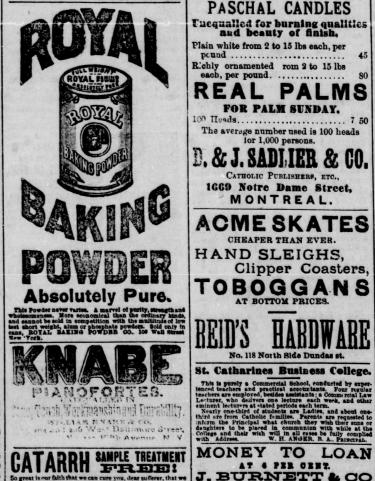
ago, their case is now shot through and through by their own evidence.

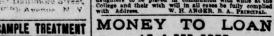
Miss Lian-So, probably the first Chinese woman received into the Catholic Church in this country, was baptized recently by Rev. Robert B. McDonald, in St. Mary's A HANDSOME EDIFICE _The new Cath church at Plainfield, N. J.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of every description, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS, 199 Dundas St.

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slavery among the nation

elsvery among the nations her lamentations and i chains to listen to that desert. She knew that brought her this, the Redeemer soon would alse! had new sorrows in Four thousand years pas suspeasion—like so ma the noad to eternity. In not to an end, for the heard from the desert. One day John the H the Jordan—up from t God is with him evid thou the Christ ?" "No Paptist, "I am not the thou the Christ ?" "No Paptist, "I am not the the Lamb of God," ami John's was the voice or Yes, Isalas was right israel's long expected, Sion,—Oriens exalto,-warm from the bosom Eighteen hundred a sgo this Divine Savion tore of His Church aro to them : "Going for baptizing them in the and of the Son and of And amongst those w

and of the Son and O And amongst those we went out to teach the darkness and the shadd goe great apostle wh are celebrating to day rick. Year after yea around to us on the time; and yet the ex-

time; and yet the ex-recurrence with the and reverence, the feeling, the same sp Nor is this expression tude out of place. aggregation of the domain of the one is creath a cardinal n

epoch, —a cardinal p that country, and o worthy of an annu Hence, my brethren matter in what par

may be cast, whet bound regions of th clad hills of the so

the verdant valleys away on the sunny in Australia or in

Canada,-no matte

the same hopeful a St. Patrick's Day,

1 00

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King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stooks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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