Mary's May.

Her freshest robes the glad world dons,
The golden sunbeams fall
In flowery vales, on upland lawns,
On tasselled maples tail.
Amid the rathe wheat blackbirds flute
A merry roundelay;
No song-bird's voice is dull or mute
In Mary's month of May.

With clover blooms and sweetest flowers
The meadow-lands are bright;
The robins throng around their bowers
In apple blossoms white;
The lilies bend their heads in prayer,
The scented thorns are gay;
There's light, there's beauty everywhere
In Mary's month of May.

The river sings a livelier tune;
The whisp'ring reeds among;
The red dawn to the east comes soon—
The day light tarries long;
And organs sound, and church-bells peal,
At cosing of the day;
And round her altars millions kneel
In Mary's month of May.

And she, the Mother, Queen, and Maid, Who sits nigh God's bright throne, Will not disdain to give her aid. When sinners make their moan; And He who makes her face so fair, Who owned on earth her sway. Will not refuse the slightest prayer His Mother makes in May. M. Rock, in the Catholic World for May.

WHY WE HONOR MARY.

Her Place in Heaven and in the Hearts of Those Who Love Her Son.

Holy Mary's month, everywhere with unbeginning.

The law of the highest love is to give the greatest gifts. The greatest gifts all its everlasting meanings and cense-is life—and, greater still, life with intelligence and immortality. In God's mind all creations existed—not one but many. Who in His mind is the first borne of all creation? Who the first fruits of all creation? Jesus Christ. All creations were to revolve for grace and light around the future Christ, like stars around the sun.

From the beginning, Jesus Christ, The Man of the human race, was pre-destined to be the Son of God. Therefore, Mary, the woman of the human race, was predestined to be the Mother of the Son of God, by becoming the Mother of Jesus Christ. The two pre-destinations are inseparable. One can not be without the other in the decrees of eternity, because one has not been manifested and realized without the other in the days of time. There is no equality between these two first predestinations, because one is the predestinations, because one is the predestination of the Man-God, who is infinite, while the other is the predestination of a finite creature; but each in decree eternal, as in earthly

a tone in her voice none other can dramatic apogee of his whole astonish ever borrow; and a tone so true, so ing career.

"One of the keenest, albeit kindsweet, so tender, with such a mystery "One of the keenest, albeit kindsweet, so tender, with such a mystery "One of the keenest, albeit kindsweet, sweet, so tender, with such a mystery and meaning in its melody—a human solo in creation's choir — Mary of Nazareth, who, in the humility of her claim of the keenest, about kindliest, men in British politics put it with rough force yesterday, when he said, 'In the interest of historical human voice with a finite tone.

RES. mph-amen. lones ather, of the

to our human nature, in Mary of all sides describe as the cleverest, most Nazareth, has reached an elevation of effective half hour speech on record in

beyond and above which there can be him so late in life. It rolled out but one higher announcement to men, Christ's: "I am your God!" Christ's sprightliness of diction quite unusual announcement to abgels and men, to even with him. It not only made un-

all creatures of all creations, "I am | pleasant hash of Chamberlain's strong your God," and Mary's declaration,
"I am His Mother," divine forever
their incommunicable relations to one another and to all creation, while, at the same time, they at once, and for-ever, fully determine the only true, correct, certain and perfect inner acceptance, and the only correct, certain, true and perfect outward pro-fession of faith in the presence of two truths which are inseparably bound together, and meet, without either greatening or lessening the other, or either absorbing the other, in the one

great mystery of the redemption.

There is another being that is not a person, a moral yet visible being that alone can and does present to the eyes of faith these two truths, separate, yet united, with all their evidences meanings and consequences. That being is mystically a virgin and a mother, bringing forth Jesus Christ in the minds and hearts and lives of men, and in the full sight of the world. She is the bride of the Lamb, who, as Mary of Nazareth, alone could say, "I am the mother of Jesus," has alone the sacred and exclusive right to say, "I am Christ's Church." That Church, by the grace graces blessed, and in our sunny land bright with bloom of countless flowers. bright with bloom of countiess flowers, begins to day. Let us leave the day of earth whose light is shining like a halo of heaven on her altar, just a little while to appropriate the county by faith see a state of the county b halo of heaven on her altar, just a little only by faith can apprehend, and by while, to pass across all the days of the Mays of the past, and go back to the unbeginning. part of the Incarnation, the mystery of Mary's eternal predestination, with

> In every work of grace that ever was, or ever will be, Father, Son and Holy Ghost have part. But all grace is from and through Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ is by Mary; therefore, in every work of grace the mother of the Father's Son Incarnate has also her part; and remember that all these peauties, glories, truths, are contained in the two eternal predestinations of Jesus Christ as the Son of God and of Mary of Nazareth as His mother. salvation and predestinations come from theirs—and if theirs be inseparable, as inseparable they are, Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, is an everliving, everlasting element in all pre-

destinations.

Now did we not do well to leave the earth a little while in order to ascend to the eternities, where we have gathered the fairest flower, on Mary's first day, for the crown of our Queen Let us come back to her altar again, but and first think and then pray.

The greatest writers, men who have sounded the depths of truths, teach

But apart and alone—and though chronicler must be dense indeed who amid—above them all, stands one with does not see in Thursday's spectacle the

glory and in the glory of her humility, unities, Gladstone ought to have died exclaims, "I am His Mother." It is a then and there. After that splendid five minutes, to go on living must be of the eternal silence floats in the nature of an anti-climax. something like an echo, from a voice not easy to impart in words any intelli divine, in an infinite tene—from God Himself—"I am His Eternal Father."
"I am His Eternal Father!" "I am His Eternal Father." "I divine, in an infinite tane-from God gible idea of the way that occurrence man—but He has only one mother, and can never have another.

Thus unprepared, and under the most Thus it is that personality belonging unfavorable conditions, he made what glory simply, and forever inaccessible. the English parliament. It literally "I am God's Mother" is a declaration

effort, but outshone all Gladstone's own previous presentations of the Irish cause in directness and power, and in its appeal to hearts and heads alike.

When he ended there was a lot of cheering. Then the chairman slipped out of the exit behind the chair to go to dinner, and the British members began hastening out by other doors.

Only the Irish members, gathered in a solid phalanx of sixty on the benches opposite Gladstone sat still. They had been watching intently, and noted that at the conclusion he put his hand over his heart, drew a long, labored breath and turned to ashen paleness. The frightened thought that the end which everybody who listens now to the aged premier on his feet cannot escape thinking about was at hand spread over the Irish group, and kept them staring open-eyed at

A BURST OF ENTHUSIASM. He took his seat between Trevelyan and Morley, exchanged a word or two with them and then bowed his head in a silent, waiting attitude. Fully five minutes passed thus, and the Welsh, Scotch and English members had practically all trooped out when Gladstone finally rose, took a step or two toward the exit behind the speaker's chair, then the whole sixty-five members, by one simultaneous impulse, sprang to their feet or leaped on the benches wildly waving their hats and raising roar after roar of deafening cheers. The others hearing this tumult came running back and caught the Celtic enthusiasm and joined heartily in the din, till, as has been said, there was such a scene as no living man can remember before in Westminster. Glad-stone, still pale, but with a proud sparkle in his big dark eyes, acknowledged it all with an intense glance rather than a bow, drew himself to his full height and moved slowly away. is what members chiefly recall at the close of the first week of the committee

stage of the Home Rule bill. necial to the CATHOLIC RECORD ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Having heard a good deal about St. Michael's Hospital I made up my mind the other day to pay it a visit. I was courteously received by the Reverend Mother and was shown through the different wards and private rooms. It is one of His Grace's latest works. Seeing that there was great need for such an institution, he exerted his powerful influence to have one established, and accordingly last July what was formerly Notre Dame Convent, Bond street, became St. Michael's Hospital. Since then upwards of five hundred patients have been accommodated, which goes to show that it is filling a long-felt want. The greatest care and attention are shown by the good Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of it, and by an efficient staff of surgeons and physicians. The rooms are bright, airy, and well furnished.

On Sunday, May 7, in St. Paul'sChurch His

infinite, while the other is the predestination of a finite creature; and dirst think and then pray.

The greatest writers, men who have fact, is necessary to the other. We fact, is necessary to the other. We cannot put asunder their predestinations in the will of God no more than we can separate their realizations in the worship of earth.

It is impossible for God to elevate a human person higher than Mary, we make our lips wings to wath the Mother of Him who in the heavens and from all eternity is the Father's only Son; and, therefore, Mary stands and from all eternity is the Father's only Son; and, therefore, Mary stands amid all creatures solitary in her grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, unapproached in the order of grace, and she cannot be judged to the solitary in the grandeur, un

sacrament, to have effect until the age of twenty one.

Some time in the coming week it is expected that a branch of the C. M. B. A. will be organized in St. Paul's parish. The movement was begun chiefly through the efforts of Rev. Father Hand, the pastor. The prospects are bright for a flourishing branch, as already eighteen have undergone the medical examination and it is expected that there will be twenty-five chartered members.

medical examination and it is expected that there will be twenty-five chartered members.

The annual picule in aid of the House of the Providence will be held on the grounds connected with the building on May 24th. Besides being assured of obtaining a large amount of healthy enjoyment the purchasers of tickets will have the additional satisfaction of feeling that they are helping a very worthy charitable institution.

In all the churches on Sanday a circular letter from His Grace the Archishop was read announcing that on Dominion Day a picule would be held in Blantyre Park to assist towards defraying the expenses of festablishing the industrial school to be erected some time in the near future. It is expected that the various Catholic societies of the city will turn out and march in processional order to the grounds, and the announcement is made thus early in order to give them necessary time to make arrangements for so doing.

Next Sunday First Communion and Confirmation will be given at St. Michael's Cathedral the former at the 9 o'clock and the second at the 10:20 Mass.

The entertainment given by the Knights of St. John Ministreis on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9th and 10th, was, as is the case with everything the society undertakes, augrand success. A feeling of genuine surprise was experienced at the morit of the performance. They did so well that the manager of the Academy of Music endeavored to persuade them to repeat it at

his theatre. The solos were very well rendered, while the choruses could hardly be improved on. The voices blended well, the attacks were good, and the time was perfect. The jokes of the end men were fresh and crisp, and created much laughter and applause. The tambos were Frank Owen, Jake Armstrong, M. Fletcher, the bones, Jno. H. Kennedy, Ben Mildrew, Arthur Taylor, intellocutor, Harry Todd. The tumbling of Messrs. Latremonille, Duggan, Woods, and Tymon in the second part was admired. Jas. Glionn and Ed. Birch pleased the audience with their banjo and guitar selections, while Messrs. Fletcher and Owen in their song and dance creation, "Two Old Darkies," won their applause, securing an encore. Mr. Duncan McLean is to be con in their song and dance creation, "Two Old Darkies," won their applause, securing an encore. Mr. Duncan McLean is to be congratulated on his beautiful rendering of German vodling songs. He so delighted the audience that he was repeatedly encored. The farce, The Bad Hotel, given by Messrs, Kennedy, Fletcher, and Owen, created much laughter. The entertainment closed with selections by the Knights of St. John cadet drum and bugle band. The musical director was Mr. Chax. E. Musgrave, Glionna's orchestra was in attendance.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Blessing of a Bell.

Blessing of a Bell.

A year ago, come May 24th, the congregation of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Douro, held high festival on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new parish church, by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The work then formally initiated, has progressed apace, and now upon that corner-stone rests one of the most substantial, elegant and commodious church buildings in the diocese of Peterborough. The beautiful, solid grey walls carried up with Dunimer limestone, with window dressings of Georgian Bay limestone, are crowned in the front with a square tower and belfry, to be tenanted by the fine new bell, which yesterday received the blessing of the Church—to call the faithful to worship; to voice, with its bronze tongue, the SACRED ECHO OE THE FIRST ANGELUS; to peal forth the merry wedding chime and to toil the knell of the departed soul. The services, preliminary to the eeremony, were conducted in the old church, which is quite overshadowed by its grand and dignified successor. At 10:30 His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, Rev. Father "Dan" (as his former parishioners with reverent familiarity speak of him). Rev. Father Keilty, the present energetic rector of St. Joseph's, and the congregation, including many from Peterborough, had assembled for Mass. Rev. Father O'Connel, of town, was celebrant. At the conclusion of the Mass an adjournment was made to the new church structure which had been provided with improvised seats for the occasion. The new bell, hung on its frame work, rested in the centre of what will be the sanctuary when the building is consecrated. The bell was manufactured at Troy, New York, weighs about 1200 lbs. and has a rich, far-reaching sonorous tone. The bell bears the following inscription in Latin words and letters:

"Ad Majorem dei Gloriam et Sanctæ Annæ Beate Marie Virginis, Matris Honorem; Illustrishano et Reverendissimo R. A. O'Conner, D.

what will be be seen clearly when the futured at Troy. New York, weights about 120 lbs. and has a rich, for cooking sources to make the control of the contr

TWOULD RIVE THE ANGELYS

Freezelles who moved it wished be remained to find the design of the second of the second of the design of the second of the design of the second

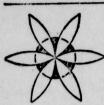
From Barrie.

Barrie, May 12, 1809.

A St. Vincent de Paul Conference of the Sacred Heart was formed in this parish on last Sanday, when the following officers were elected:

Spiritual Director, Very Roy. Dean Egan President—Mr. Devine,
Treasirer—Mr. Rogers,
Council — Messrs. McCarthy, Kearns,
Kingsley and Sevigny,
This conference starts with a membership of twenty-five, and from the zeal that is being shown much good will be accomplished among the poor of this town.

Be always beginning; never think that you can relax, or that you have attained the end.



six Points, out of many, where Doctor Pierce's Pellets are better than other pills: 1. They're the smallest, and easiest to take— little, sugar-coated granules

that every child takes readily. 2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbance.

3. Their effects last. There's no reaction afterwards. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.

4. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

Put up in glass-are always fresh. 6. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

THE-

RECOGNISED STANDARD BRANDS

"Mungo" "Kicker" "Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwith standing an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty - five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. DAVIS AND SONS,

Montreal,

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufac turers in Canada.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE

"Cable Extra" CIGAR?





ART

st, late of London, Eng. and New York, to make designs for Stained and Leaded Glass for Churches, Halls.

Private Houses. Etc., and will be pleased o quote prices and sub

mit designs. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL

Established 1842. Glass Painters and Stainers

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.



tore the primitive colour of your hair and banish untimely signs of old age?

Not only does ROBSON'S RESTORER restore the original colour of the hair, but it further possesses the in-

Trade Mark. Hity, qualities which are not to be found in ordinary hair dyes.

The most flattering testimonials from SEVER-AL PHYSICIANS and many other ominent citizens testify to the marvellous cheacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist,

SOLE PROPRIETOR JOLIETTE, P. Q., Canada. MR. GADSBURY'S BROTHER.

M. FRANCES SWANN WILLIAMS IN CEN-TURY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

No more cheerful place could be found, even at that early hoar. - quarter of nine in the morning,-than Mr. Gadsbury's study. This remote little room presented a strange and whimsical contrast to all other parts of the Gadsbury establishment. broad hearth blazed a typical country fire. The hearth itself was of rough, fire. irregular stones, filled in with sand which, as time wore on, had packed into the interstices. The burning logs of oak and hickory rested upon oblong pieces of limestone instead of highly polished brasses. The big, uncouth ireplace, and splint-seated chair in front of it, related the first page of Mr. Gadsbury's history, before New York knew the prominent banker and prosperous business man. It embalmed and conjured up familiar scenes, for Mr. Gadsbury was a mountaineer by birthright. If New York had left him any sentiment whatever, it perhaps evinced itself when he became a rich man and endeavored to recreate the crude comfort of the log cabin in a secluded corner of his city home. However, he basked in the genial warmth of the fire that morning, apparently unconscious of its cheeriness. The door behind him opened and closed

the hearth. A letter, papa - such an odd, wholesome-looking letter.' The girl laid the letter-a folded

without breaking his deep, absorbing

contemplation of the coals glowing on

sheet of foolscap—on his knee. She watched him in eager curiosity, while he read the difficult chirography of a hand not used to the pen.

"Something is wrong with you, papa," she said suddenly. "What is "Business troubles, daughter," he

said, stroking her hair gently. "But there are no business troubles in this letter," and with the audacity of a petted child she read the letter over his shoulder. "It says—oh, dear, what does it say? no beginning and no date. 'I'—that is an I—'will be thar a Wensday—' This is Wednesno date. day; he will come to-day—'to git the money in yo bank. F. Gadsbury. Now, who is the writer of this epistle,

papa?"
"My brother." The reply, brief as he could make it, brought the bright eyes back to his harassed countenance.

"There are coal and iron on his tract of mountain-land," Mr. Gadsbury went on, "and it has brought him a great sum of money.

'Is it in your bank, papa?' "He thinks it is, Margaret," slowly eplied her father; "but I in eplied her father; ested it without asking his consent. seemed absurd," he added more hastily, "to let such a sum of money lie in bank idle. The investment has not been fortunate ; indeed, none of my business has been fortunate of late.

"Oh, well, you may be fortunate to-day, papa, and that will remedy Margaret kissed him laughingly

and Mr. Gadsbury went away to his office, wondering to himself that such scant supplies of truth sufficed even the most interested parties. Every word had been absolutely true, but fewbeyond Mr. Gadsbury-guessed how far short it fell of the whole truth The age of miracles is past, and only a miracle can save a ruined man," he reflected, as the terrible retrospect mirrored mistake after mistake with startling fidelity, now that it was to How he had lost his own in the muddy waters of stock-speculation, and then used his brother's money in utile efforts to retrieve himself was the old story-an every-day affair only the rustic in the log cabin down in the Virginia mountains might not ee it in that light.

Mr. Gadsbury sat down before the capacious desk in his private office, and rested his chin on one hand in un worted idleness. For the first time in his occupancy of the place he noted the bare outlook from the window. Naked, ugly, rain-stained walls: chimneys from which the good old-time blue smoke never curled—he had never observed them until to-day. the past busy years no poesy to him had been so sweet and thrilling, no symphony so harmonious, as a rise in the stocks he held; no sentiment so noble as a first mortgage trust-deed. There was utter absence of excitement Life looked gray and barren and wretched, as it narrowed into a rugged path. With mechanical pree read and replied to numerous letters. An hour had passed when the door opened unceremoniously, and a visitor walked in. He was a tall, ank man, in a long, ill-fitting home

made over-coat of homespun, a rusty, ITCHING HUMORS



Remedies, consisting of CUT CURA, the great skin cure, CUT CURA BOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUT CURA RESOLVENT, greatest chumor remedies, when the bephysicians fail. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, curption and disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold every watere. Porter Druce AND CHEM. CORP., Bostof R.J. "How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free

PLES, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheu-natic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses.

broad-brimmed slouch hat, a blue cotton shirt, and heavy boots. Removing his yarn mittens, the stranger drew out a red bandana, and mopped his swarthy, wrinkled face.

"I'm a lookin' fer Hugh Gadsbury, " I'm kin to he presently announced. him, en come ter settle a trifle o' business with his bank.'

Mr. Gadsbury gazed at the visitor in some surprise, and a slow gladdening of expression checked by the concluding words. He himself had changed beyond recognition, in thirty years' separation, but this tall mountaineer had merely wrinkled and grown thinner. "Frederick, you don't remember me ; I am Hugh."

Mr. Gadsbury held out his smooth, white hand. It was grasped with uncomfortable cordiality.
"Dunno es I'd thought so, ef you

had n't 'a' told me," retorted Mr. Gads-bury's brother. "You're a gittin' ter ook settled like, en actilly you're agittin' gray. 'You must expect me to change in

thirty years, although I perceive small alternation in you. Sit down. This is my office; later in the day we will go to my house.' visitor seated himself, and

pushed his hat to the back of his head. "It's been thirty yeah sence you lef us, but thar ain't no gre't change savin' fer the ore," he remarked pensively, tugging at a grizzled forelock 'but seems like thar's some news. He proceeded to relate the happenings upon "the ridge," with a quaint assumption of interest and familiarity on the part of his hearer, bridging th gap, and taking up life where it had stopped in the mountains thirty years before. Mr. Gadsbury listened without interruption. For one instant he seemed to see the steep gray ledges, and to hear the whir of the startled pheasant or the wail of snipe descending the rayines: he seemed to feel the fresh mountain air blowing in his face

the resinous odor of pines. En-well-dunno but that's all as has took place sence you lef'," his brother was saying; "thar ar jacket en pants you lef' home whenst you kem heah has been thar ev'v sence had n't no load on the beas' whin I rid ter station, so I fotched it.

Diving into his well-worn saddlebags, Frederick Gadsbury extracted therefrom an attenuated suit of butter

You've kind o' stoutened, you hev. I don't b'lieve you kin git 'em on.'

The mountaineer held up the elaborately patched trousers. Their dimenappeared woefully diminutive beside the banker's well-rounded legs. "I was a slim boy at fifteen," remarked Mr. Gadsbury, smiling.
"Why did you not use them, Frederick, for your boys, instead of keeping them thirty years?"

"They war n't mine, an' ef I ain't got things belongin' ter me, I 'low to ek shift 'thout 'em. Mr. Gadsbury was holding the

trousers at arm's-length, surveying their grotesque shabbiness with curious interest. They dropped suddenly to

"I'll keep them, Frederick. They were my sole possessions to commence with; who knows that I may have anything more valuable at the end of life?" suddenly replied Mr. Gadsbury. folding the garments carefully, and pushing them back into one of the compartments of the huge walnut The banker turned to his paper intense anxiety and harassment drift

observed the mountaineer. them men as wants my ore ter come heah, ef they hed a notion er buyin' out

"You were very wise, Frederick. I an, of course, make better terms. What value do you put upon your share of the ore lands?" inquired Mr. adsbury, zealous that no advantage should be taken of this new and ver

dant Crœsus. "I ain't got no shur. I've got the peginnin' en eand of it. It goes up Gum Holler, en 'crost Piney Ridge, en th'ough Huckleberry Gap, en I've kind o' fixed what I'm a-goin' ter arsk em. Dunno es they'll give it, but ef they don't, I kin bu'n coal the balance o' my life, en save haulin' wood," explained Mr. Gadsbury's brother, as he drew from his inexhaustible pockets a formidable knife, and fell to a vigorous whittling of his hickory walking-

stick "At least you will not close the transaction without consulting me, urged the banker. "They will dis cover your lack of experience, and outwit you; besides, I can point out good investments, in which you may double vour money

'Dunno but it 's 'nough fer me mo' 'n I keer fer. I kin put it in lan', er suthin'; leastways I won't hev no speculatin', es I told you 'bout the money you 've got now. The one hunnoney you 've got now. dred en fifty thousand dollars, ain's

A shadow drifted across Mr. Gadsbury's features as he said, "That was the sum."

"En seventy-five cents," added his

brother, slowly.
"Yes; and seventy-five cents,"
echoed Mr. Gadsbury. "You are very precise. "The seventy-five cents air paht of

the money," was the logical response.
"I loant you that 'ca'se I paid my boy fer them pa't'idges you bought las' fall, when that feller es wuks the ore brung em heah ter sell fer him."

"I remember the partridges. The man stated that you would call for the money yourself.

True nough. We kin settle up when them men is done their talk." He was interrupted by the arrival of of his chair. the expected purchasers of his pro-

as men whose wealth and business schemes were on a plane with his own but while the banker's wealth and for tunate deals must already be spoken of in the past tense, theirs might be so

dant mountaineer venturing to bar gain with these shrewd capitalists outran surprise, although plainly that inran surprise, although plainly that in-dividual did not share this apprehen-sion. Removing his hat, Frederick Gadsbury produced a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles, slipping the string holding them together over his head, replaced his hat, tilted his chair, and went on whittling. Of the prelimin-ary skirmish-line of remarks Mr. Gadsbury's brother seemed totally uncon-scious, until the banker, who had borne a large part in the general affability, turned to him and said impres

sively:
"Frederick, these gentlemen have met here by appointment on your business. Their time is of great value They wish you to give close attention

to what they are saying."

"Jes so; but they ain't said nothin yit wuth 'tendin' ter," candidly re oined the whittler, glancing over his

spectacles at the opulent New Yorkers. They desire to know the lowes possible sum you will take for your property," went on Mr. Gadsbury, ignoring the reflection upon their conversation.
"Yes, sir; the lowest, the very low

est," briskly added Mr. Asbury, the manufacturer. "We do not consider the investment a safe one, but we are willing to risk moderately. We may ose money in the end.

"Think so? You'll hev ter be pow ful triflin' ef you do," returned the mountaineer. "It fotches me a sight mountaineer. "It fotches me a sight o' foddah fer the cattle. I ain't no call ter sell, savin' fer the persistin' of them Yankees, es is nosin' roun' ir ev'rythin'. "Ah, yes; I presume they do develop

the natural resources of a region, replied Mr. Jonas, the rich railway king, who managed his roads so skill fully that in the end they were bought in by himself and a syndicate of congenial capitalists. "Now what price do you ask fo your fodder fields?"

Mr. Gadsbury's brother settled the steel-rimmed spectacles further down towards the tip of his nose. "Sence you arsk me, I can't do no

less 'n tell you. I won't teck nary cent un'er fo' hundred thousin' dollahs," he slowly replied.

"It's preposterous! Perfectly in one!" ejaculated Mr. Jonas, ex sane! "Say fifty thousand, and we may talk to you!" cried Judge Hexham, in

the tone he was wont to use when ex tinguishing a damaging witness. 'Or even one hundred thousand, supplemented quiet Mr. Gadkins, as tutely observant of the utterly

moved aspect of the tanned and vrinkled visage opposite them. "Its value must be fairly estimated. observed Mr. Gadsbury in an inex plicable tone, which might be inter preted in a partizan light, by either

ouyer or seller.
"Very true," chimed in Mr. Jonas 'such a sum of money ought to buy out your State."
"Or twenty ore beds," added Mr.

Asbury "We don't entertain any such pro position. Now, my friend, we offer you one hundred thousand dollars for right, title, and possession of your terror in his heart, it would avail him land, and its minerals, or what-ever it has on it, or under it," summed up Judge Hexham, making very great

effort to reduce his English to the comprehension of a back woodsman.
Mr. Gadsbury's brother re-adjusted his spectacles, and scanned the staring white face of an overgrown silver watch interrogatively. "It's jest watch interrogatively. twenty minutes ter twel'," he said, placing the formidable timepiece on the desk beside him. ""
bout grub-time, ain't it!" "That 's nigh

"Right you are, sir; and as soon as our business is settled, you must take a glass of moonshine with me," seductively observed the manufacturer in the firm belief that this was the natural

beverage of a mountaineer.
"Dunno es 't would hurt me, onliest I don't drink liquor; but I was a-goin ter say es twel' 's my eatin'-time, en I 'm a-goin' ter say mo', es I'd give you twel' by sun ter mek up yo' mine, whuth you kin gimme fo' hundred

thousing fer my cattle grazin' er no—'
'' Preposterous! Positively preposterous!'' wildly interrupted Mr. As bury, nettled by the imperturbable mien of the man.

"It's more money than you know what to do with. Come down to business, now-what do you want for the property?' I said fo' hundred thousing, did

n't 1?" inquired Frederick Gadsbury, in perplexed effort to remember. "That's your asking price; now give us your selling price

"These gentlemen wish to give you a fair price, Frederick," interposed the banker in a conciliatory meant to encourage all parties.

"Mebbe so. I've heern es Yankees is pow'ful tight-fisted en stingy," was the phlegmatic reply.

Mr. Gadsbury ventured no further remarks. His efforts, slight as they were, proved less than fortunate. four capitalists retired to a window, and conferred in low voices for severa minutes. The banker resumed his writing, the whittler continued his whitling; the big silver watch ticked remorselessy on its way to midday Having arrived at some agreemen with one another, the gentlemen again approached the desk, against which the mountaineer now rested the back of his chair.

"My dear sir," persuasively began taineer slowly answered, "fer I tu'ned it ovan in my min'."

"I was sure of it. Pray remember, gentlemen, that I expressed myself as to his intentions before he came in. In Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

perty. Mr. Gadsbury recognized them Judge Hexham, "we have reconsidered this matter.'
"Jesso, stranger.

"Our outlay," he continued, " has been enormous, in machinery, hands, and opening up the ore : in short, we described any day. Dismay at the have determined not to lose what we bare idea, the sheer madness, of a verhave already invested, but to offer you have already invested, but to offer you two hundred and fifty thousand dol-

Mr. Gadsbury's brother shut his knife, and restored it to his pocket with great deliberation.

"That's a pow'ful pile o' money," he assented. "Immense." answered several

voices at once. "Dunno but it 's ies this way. tol' you the lan' were wuth fo' hundred thousing dollahs, en I won't tek no leso

fer it, en I'm a-goin' ter say mo'ovah es it 's eatin'-time, en I'm a-goin' ter git my vituals. But, my dear sir !" "One moment.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand!"

The loud remonstrant voices failed to detain the mountaineer. "I said I'd talk till twel'," he paused to reiterate in his monotonous tone

'It's twel' now; I hev n't no mo' talk n me. A very real consternation overspread the faces of the shrewd bargainers for

mountain values. "He wants to sleep on our offer," suggested Mr. Asbury, in angry jest. "He can't take in the idea of so much

"There is nothing more difficult than business with these illiterate Southern mountaineers," Judge Hexham commented, in ill-concealed irrita-"One must haggle and chaffer tion. like an old woman over a dozen eggs, or a scrap of tape. Such dense ignorance is found nowhere else. The poor wretch don't know when he has a good

thing.
"You must give him time; he is quite unaccustomed to business," apol-

ogetically observed Mr. Gadsbury.
"Yes, we must give him a chance to recover his breath," jocularly retorted Mr Jonas, without relaxing the frown drawing his heavy brows together. They easily agreed to appoint the same hour on the following day, provided the banker could prevail upon his brother to meet them. Mr. Gadsbury engaged to do so, as far as in him lay; he would at least impress upon him the heinous sin of wasting so much valuable time, by making four such men hold a use less rendezvous in his office. It was plain to Mr. Gadsbury that as posses sion of the property appeared elusive i

became the more eagerly desired. The mountaineer assented indifferently to the proposed interview, but if the banker meditated suggestion of counsel, no opportunity offered. subject filling and absorbing every thought of one brother seemed forgotten by the other. For obvious reasons Mr. Gadsbury experienced intense re lief that the sale of the lands reached no conclusion. He well knew that the reckoning with himself must follow The final blow at his own tottering fortunes must then fall, and a convic ion gained upon him, as he sat on one side of the ugly fireplace that night, and watched the red light of the flame glimmer and gleam on the wrinkled ountenance of his brother, that this nan, so tenacious, so stoical, so selfcontained, would never condone the vrong against him. Under whatever rhetorical guise, he might present it, as a blunder, misfortune, speculation, Mr. Gadsbury feared, with a mighty nothing. It was robbery, neither more nor less than robbery. The delay was merely a brief respite to himself. He apologized eloquently, the next morning, when the would-be purchasers entered his office, only to find the owner of the coveted property not yet

arrived. "I am positive he will be here," the banker assured them.

"Have you any idea of his state of mind this morning?" inquired Mr Asbury. Mr. Gadsbury confessed himself be

fogged, and utterly incapable of even conjecture upon that occult subject. 'He will come to terms ; he is get ting used to the expectation of wealth, predicted Judge Hexham, holding to a

awyer's faith in the subtle seductions At that moment the door opened hurriedly, and Frederick Gadsbury hastened in.

"I ain't skurcely got my wind yit, he said, balancing his spectacles upon the acute angle of his nose. "Ab'um Moonlight from our way is waitin' out 'n the road fer me ; then we're a-goin'

ter git sommut to eat."
"I'll be glad to have you take some oysters with me, when our little affairs are straight," airly insisted Mr. As-"You really must do it.

The mountaineer declined. don't eat no sech thing es o'sters," he said; "but time's gittin' long, en Ab'um 's out vandeh

"We made you an offer yesterday," began Judge Hexham, "a liberal offer -too liberal, but we mean to stand by it to day; we still say two hundred and fifty thousand." The four gentlemen smiled simul-

taneously, in admiration of their own magnanimity. "It don't come up ter my figgah, the mountaineer rejoined.

"The offer is simply fabulous; did n't you think it over last night?'t Dunno but I thought a pow'ful lot o' that two hundred en fifty thousing,

was the frank admission. "Of course you did ; kept you awake all night, "cried Mr. Jonas, in triumph.
"It mought 'a' done it," the mountaineer slowly answered, "fer I tu'ned

my profession we read human nature " Judge Hexham nodded to his companions as he spoke, and smiled me

ingly.
"I was a-goin' ter say," the moun

taineer went on, "es I 'd offah it fer fo' hundred en fifty thousing dollahs." "You said four hundred thousand." "You 've added fifty thousand."

"It 's extortion! You 're insane!" said the three men together. "Think so?" queried the banker's brother, patiently. "Then it 's no good a talkin'. Ef you gimme fo' hun-"Then it 's no

dred en fifty thousing you 'll git it : ef you don't gimme fo' hundred en fifty housing you won't git it. "We won't give it! We declined to be fleeced! You can't get it from anybody else!" sharply replied Mr.

Asbury. "Think not? Dunno es I kin. It 's my price to-day. Ab'um 's a-wait

in', en my say-so's out."
"One moment, Frederick," Mr.
Gadsbury said, as his brother rose, shook out his long coat-tails, and crossed the floor in two or three strides. "Stop a bit," cried Mr. Jonas.

"Meet us here to-morrow, my friend. We mean to do right by you-we do indeed," urged the judge, speaking in gush of generous feeling born of the imminent jeopardy of his scheme. The mountaineer pondered, while he

slowly pulled at his long forelock. "Mo'nin' me 'n Ab'um 's ter see them ship—"
"Say 3 in the afternoon," suggested the judge; "but suit yourself

"I 'll come to-morry aftahnoon," he said, disdaining any reference to the hour. Five minutes later, when Judge Hexham and his friends walked down

bury's brother and "Ab'um" Moonlight purchasing gingerbread at a neighboring stall. "Is the man shrewd or simple

the street together, they saw Mr. Gads-

asked the lawyer, meditatively. No one answered the question Their belief was that no one could be shrewd whose wits were not sharpened upon those of their fellows. They were not mountain-bred. They knew nothing of the unsounded depths of men who lived with nature, always in the grand limitless open — men who thought all things human and humanmade trivial and unworthy of effort.

Hugh Gadsbury leaped the interim

of thirty years, and comprehended something of the hidden force of a man who had no ends to serve, no ambitions, no longings, no envies to cause divergence from the simple purpose before him. According to Frederick Gadsbury's lights, poverty was the natural following of rash expenditure. He saw no humiliation or self-denial in not spending money when one had It was not an no money of his own. enlightened creed, perhaps, but civilization did not march apace in the gloomy recesses of the mountain. hands of the clock pointed to five minutes to 3 when Mr. Gadsbury and his brother reached the office of the former The banker doffed his shining beaver The mountaineer pushed his rusty felt to the back of his head. Notwithstandng the keen winter air, Hugh Gadsbury's complexion had lost even its natural glow. Pale, careworn, and miserable, the once prosperous and confident man of business cowered in dread before this ignorant clod whose homely wisdom he had despised. knew that the finale had come, that he stood upon the brick of his own financial grave, and that in less than an hour he must be entombed therein No convicted criminal waiting under the black beam ever cast a more shuddering glance into the yawning chasm at his feet than the banker mentally turned upon the reckon ing that in an hour would complete and publish his ruin. He had risked his brother's money, and lost it. might not this mountaineer do when he discovered the truth? He who held to the seventy-five cents must be enraged when he required the hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and found it absolutely gone. Gone — every penny swept away. The penurious countryman would go mad with rage at such wholesale plundering. What

what would he do? The clear, cruel figures of the appalling deficit

inscribed themselves everywhere— upon the windows, the floor, the blank walls, as of old the affrighted eyes of Belshazzar read the casting up of life's account. A miserable despair closed over Mr. Gadsbury as he unlocked his desk. One of the compartments opened, and something tumbled in a pose heap before him. It was only the shabby, patched suit of homespun, but to the distorted fancy of the unnerved, ruined speculator, the garments sug-gested the prison garb of shame. A cold moisture gathered over Mr. Gadsbury's face. It grew livid in hue, old and broken in aspect. Those eternal minutes dragged on, while the moun-taineer fitted the antiquated spectacles to his nose, and studied out the limit of his time on the staring white face of the silver watch. Punctually at three the four gentlemen appeared, all affable, smiling, and a trifle jocular. "Trust that we have not kept you

chill already upon him, the banker noted that the capitalist saluted him carelessly.

remarked Mr. Jonas.

waiting, Mr. Gadsbury," courteously

With a cold susdicion enhancing the

TO BE CONTINUED. Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and ee what an amount of pain is saved.

See what an amount of part of the Weakness, Debility, Paleness, Ana-EMIA, etc., are cured by Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

SAVING THE EXI

MAY 20, 1898.

"Well, Kent, I guess of you for a couple of weeks, like to take a vacation," eral Manager of the C., D

Kent Ballard was nig operator for the C., D. an the big terminal station He was eighteen years bright, capable and faithf as the company had in system. As the Gene came and leaned over shelf of the telegraph o pleasant announcement,

up gladly and gratefully "I would like a little he said, "if it is perfect! It's been pretty steady vyear; and I must confes bit tired. When can y sir?"
"Day after to morrow

We will have a man at then, and can put him for a couple of weeks. I idea what you would where you would like to tion plan in which I cou ance to you?' Kent hesitated a mome had a plan in my mind i sir," he said, at length;

would be asking a grea road. "Out with it, my boy General Manager. volve us too deeply in fi rassment "— and he h humoredly—"I can pro be granted.

dare to mention it, e

I want to make a road in a locomotive," s should like to go clear coast, if there is time. ture to ask you for p out and back with the of the overland express "Why, of course you exclaimed the Gen-"Say no more about it.

preparations, and come morrow for your pass a mit, in case anybody your right of way. Mr. Faley, the engine week overland, and he for you on Thursday's Thank you, sir-d Kent. "It will

cried Kent. ure to me, and I shall your kindness. Kent Ballard told b morning that his pet was to be realized. longed to cross the Roc Pacific," he said ; "a can spare me for a co mother, I am off. F

will take good care of had their vacations On Wednesday Ken general manager's or pass and permit. served section twelve you," said the manag want a good, comforta you know. Here is y as for your meals, g

buffet cars, regularly understands. "Oh, sir! you are Kent.
"No, I am not!" 1 "A man can' impossible. You mu that you have served difficult and respons three years. You de

and then, according ing at things. and a pleasant trip!
The mid-week pulled out at 10 c'cl morning with Kent l first run will be miles," said Mr. Fal "and you will have see how No. 312 beh

It was a trip full of

to the young telegra ery, and the mechan proved a most fase they whirled along Then the ever chan; bustling cities and routes; the big rive steamed on spider-we wide level prairies. raced at whirlwind sighting a herd of o up a flock of prairie of interest and plea Then wha through him, when in sight of the tow their terraced foot

doorstep to the thre So far the ove whirled on in its without the slightes had not even bee The train was sha everything went would be complete They had now rea gravel over the slowly crawling pass, between the peaks, through w gain the Pacific s was indescribably eyes never wearie Oh, if mother c

grand mountains ! if I ever get prom she shall!" Nine hours pass great engine, wit

side track at the s'divide." A tra

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SAVING THE EXPRESS.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

"Well, Kent, I guess we can spare you for a couple of weeks, if you would like to take a vacation," said the Gen-eral Manager of the C., D. and P. rail-

road.

Kent Ballard was night telegraph operator for the C., D. and P. road, in the big terminal station at Chicago. He was eighteen years old, and as bright, capable and faithful an employe as the company had in their entire system. As the General Manager came and leaned over the windowshelf of the telegraph office, with his pleasant announcement, Kent looked

up gladly and gratefully,
"I would like a little outing, sir,"
he said, "if it is perfectly convenient. It's been pretty steady work the past year; and I must confess that I am a bit tired. When can you spare me,

sir?"
"Day after to-morrow, if you wish. We will have a man at our disposal then, and can put him on your work for a couple of weeks. Have you any idea what you would like to do, or where you would like to go-any vacation plan in which I could be of assist

Kent hesitated a moment. "I have had a plan in my mind for some time, sir," he said, at length; "but I hardly dare to mention it, even now. It would be asking a great favor of the

"Out with it, my boy!" cried the General Manager. "If it doesn't involve us too deeply in financial embar rassment"— and he laughed goodhumoredly—"I can promise you it will be granted." be granted."

"I want to make a trip over the road in a locomotive," said Kent. "I should like to go clear to the Pacific coast, if there is time. If I could venture to ask you for permission to go out and back with the engineer of one of the overland expresses '

"Why, of course you can, my boy!"
exclaimed the General Manager.
"Say no more about it. Make all your
preparations, and come to my office tomorrow for your pass and written per mit, in case anybody should dispute your right of way. I will speak to Mr. Faley, the engineer of the mid-week overland, and he will be ready

for you on Thursday's out-bound trip."
"Thank you, sir—ever so much!"
cried Kent. "It will be a great pleasure to me, and I shall never forget your kindness. Kent Ballard told his mother next

morning that his pet vacation project was to be realized. "I've always longed to cross the Rockies and see the Pacific," he said; "and now, if you can spare me for a couple of weeks, mother, I am off. Fred and George will take good care of you. They have had their vacations already, you

On Wednesday Kent went up to the general manager's office and got his pass and permit. "I have also repass and permit. "I have also re-served section twelve in the sleeper for you," said the manager. "You will want a good, comfortable bed at night, you know. Here is your ticket. And as for your meals, get them in the buffet cars, regularly. The steward understands.

"Oh, sir ! you are too kind !" cried

Kent.
"No, I am not!" laughed the manager. "A man can't be too kind-it's impossible. You must remember, too, that you have served us faithfully in a difficult and responsible position for

miles," said Mr. Faley, the engineer, "and you will have a good chance to see how No. 312 behaves."

to the young telegraph operator. He was very fond of all kinds of machinery, and the mechanism of the engine proved a most feeding that the conductor's bell claumed its signal twice. Faley threw the throttle wide open. "There," he exclaimed; proved a most fascinating study, as they whirled along over the rails. Then the ever changing scenery; the bustling cities and towns along the routes; the big rivers over which they steamed on spider-web steel bridges; the wide level prairies, across which they raced at whirlwind speed, occasionally sighting a herd of deer or frightening up a flock of prairie chickens—all these things made an endless programme of interest and pleasure for Kent Bal-lard. Then what a thrill passed through him, when at last they came

in sight of the towering Rockies, with their terraced foothills, like Nature's doorstep to the threshold of the mighty

So far the overland express had whirled on in its long western trip, without the slightest adventure. There had not even been an hour's delay. The train was sharp on time, and, if everything went well, its journey would be completed in twelve hours. They had now reached the ascending gravel over the foothills, and were slowly crawling upward toward the pass, between the great snow-capped peaks, through which they were to gain the Pacific slope. The scenery

was indescribably grand, and Kent's eyes never wearied of feasting upon it. "Oh, if mother could only see these grand mountains!" he thought. "And if I ever get promoted to a good salary she shall!"

Nine hours passed, and at length the great engine, with an almost human sigh of relief, stopped, panting, on a with stone, and drawn by two locomotives, was slowly puffing up the west-

ern grade. The express had to wait on the siding until this freight train should pass and leave the main track clear. While they were waiting, Kent Ballard left the engine, and took his seat on the rear platform of the lest freight case are "."

Indiana of the most interesting cather to be freight case are "."

Indiana of the most interesting cather to be freight case are "."

One of the most interesting cather. seat on the rear platform of the last car, where he could could look back at the grand snow-canned manufacture. It was a minute of terrible space.

up the grade, until it had passed the lower end of the siding, and then stopped at the water tank on the main track. A few minutes later the express pulled out, and the switchman again set the main track open. Kent remained on the rear platform of the train, looked back at the mountains. Presently he saw the freight train endeavor to start up again. The engines backed a trifle, and then, as the car breaks were released, went forward with a jerk.

Kent Ballard suddenly jumped to his feet. What could it mean?—the freight train seemed to be backing down the heavy grade after the ex press, instead of going straight ahead. But no! the engines and the main part of the train were going the other way. Then the startling truth flashed upon the young man. The jerking start of the heavy engines had broken the train in two, and the rear part of it, without a brakeman aboard, was running wild down the steep grade after the express.

What was to be done! Fortunately, Kent Ballard was not one to be easily confused in an emergency. He was noted for always "having his wits about him." Piainly, the first thing to do was to warn the engineer of the express. But this must be done with express. But this must be done with-out alarming the passengers and throwing them into a panic. Some persons would have been just foolish enough, on making the discovery which Kent had, to run back through the train, crying: "Get ready to jump for your lives! There's a runaway freight train on the track behind us!" But Kent did not even hurry throught the cars on his way forward to the anging last he about the cars. to the engine, lest he should thereby excite the suspicions of the passengers. Even the brakemen did not suspect any danger from his actions as he passed through the train. But as soon as he reached the baggage car, where the conductor was sitting, he motioned the latter to follow him. Rushing to the forward platform he climbed on top of the tender and shouted:
"Faley!"

The engineer did not hear him at first. "Faley!"

The man turned quickly.
"Crowd on steam! That freight train has broken in two and is chasing

us down the grade!"
"Good God!" exclaimed the conductor, who had followed Kent out on the platform of the baggage car."
"Let her out, Faley! I will go back and signal you from the rear car.

The conductor disappeared, and Kent crawled over the tender into the engine cab. Faley had already "let her out." as much as he deady her out" as much as he dared on so her out" as much as he dared on so steep a grade. Presently, however, came the clear signal of the conductor's bell—"More steam!" Faley's hand was on the throttle, but he hesitated. "It's worse to jump the rails than to get overhauled on the track," he mut-tered. "But here goes! I'm in this

cab to obey orders."

He threw the throttle wider open,

and the great engine rocked and plunged at more terrific speed down

the sharp incline.
"Those stone cars must be terribly

and you will have a good chance to grade, than a locomotive, even. Seems to get a greater momentum. Good heavens! he wants more steam!"

"if that doesn't save us, it will smash

Kent Ballard had been thinking very hard for a few minutes. A project was forming itself in his mind. ject was forming itself in his hind. Suddenly he grasped the engineer by the sleeve, and asked, eagerly: "How far ahead is the next

station? "About five miles."

"Siding there?"

"Yes. "Telegraph operator?"

"Yes.

"Good! I have a plan. Let me work the whistle. I'll signal them! What is the name of the station?" " Mineville.

Kent Ballard grasped the whistle cord. In sounds corresponding to those of the Morse code when ticked

those of the Morse code when theked out by the instrument, he signaled—
"Mineville! attention!"
After a few seconds' pause, he repeated the call. "How far are we from the station now?" he asked.

"Between three and four miles," answered the engineer. "You can calculate a little more than a mile to the minute.'

Kent repeated the cell once more, and allowed a pause of ten seconds.
Then he telegraphed, by sounds—
"Open the siding, quick!"

Then a pause of ten seconds, and

"Open the siding!"
The station was now in sight. Men were running to and fro in front of it.
"I've telegraphed them to open the

car, where he could could look back at the grand snow-capped mountains they had just passed.

The heavy freight train struggled up the grade, until it had passed the lower end of the siding, and then lower end of the siding, and then lower end of the siding, and then lower end of the siding. It was a minute of territole suspense. It was a minute of territole suspense.

It was a minute of territole suspense.

The express, its speed slackened just in time by the terrible air brakes, glided on to the siding. Would there be time to throw open the main track again, before the runaway freight

cars came on? shadow passed with the swiftness of lightning.

It was the runaway freight cars, thundering by on the main track The station master had thrown open the switch rod and closed the siding,

just in time.

It was not long after this experience that Kent Ballard got his promotion; and the next time he visited the Rockies it was as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C., D. and P. railroad. On this trip he brought his mother with him in a Pullman car.

BALFOUR "A POPULAR STATES-MAN."

Mr. Balfour's veracity has not always escaped hostile criticism, and it is at least certain that he has been more often convicted than any other leading politician of a rashness of asser-tion which does not leave him time to base his words on fact. Probably never was this characteristic more vividly displayed than when, in the Leinster Hall, on Saturday night last, he spoke of himself as "a popular statesman." It is said that George IV., whenever he had dined, "not wisely, but too well," used to assure the Duke of Wellington that he, too, had been at the Battle of Waterloo. We do not know if Lord Iveagh's hos pitality had been of a nature to produce that hilariousness of intelligence which might induce Mr. Balfour to think that he really was "a popular statesman," but the probability is that the ex-Chief Secretary has become the victim of a delusion created by the excellently organized performances of the hired Unionists mobs, who have had their faces washed and old clothes lent them in order that they might do duty as "the loyal population." In fact the well arranged scenes witnessed during Mr. Balfour's visit to Belfast irresistibly remind us of what Mr. Pickwick saw at the Eatenswill Elec-tion, and which Dickens thus recorded:

"Is everything ready?" said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey to Mr. Perker.

"Everything, my dear sir," was the

little man's reply.

"Nothing has been omitted, I hope? said the Honorably Samuel Slumkey.
"Nothing has been left undone, my dear sir—nothing whatever. There are twenty washed men at the street

door for you to shake hands with; and six children in arms that you're to pat on the head, and inquire the age of be particular about the children, my dear sir, it has always a great effect, that sort of thing."
"Ill take care," said the Honorable

dispensable-but if you could manage

to kiss one of 'em, it would produce a

Samuel Slumkey, with a resigned air, "then it must be done. That's all."
"Arrange the procession," cried the

twenty committee men. There was a moment of awful suspense as the procession waited for the Honorable Samuel Slumkey to step

into his carriage. Suddenly the crowd set up a great cheering.

"He has come out," said little Mr. Perker, greatly excited; the more so as their position did not enable them.

Another cheer, much louder.

"He has shaken hands with the men," cried the little agent.

Another cheer, far more vehement.

"He has patted the babes on the head," said Mr. Perker, trembling with anxiety.

A roar of applause that rent the air.
"He has kissed one of 'em!" exclaimed the delighted little man.

A second roar.
"He has kissed another," gasped the excited manager.

A third roar. "He's kissing 'em all!" screamed the enthusiastic little gentleman. And hailed by the deafening shouts of the

multitude, the procession moved on.

By a strange oversight the babies appear to ha/e been forgotten both in Leinster Hzll and Belfast, but the "twenty washed men" were not over-looked; the handshaking was duly performed, "immense enthusiasm" was aroused, and consequently Mr. Balfour styles himself " a popular statesman "—Irish Catholic.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual

ings of the original inhabitants of British North America is that which assembles in the Province of British

Columbia every second year.
St. Mary's Mission, an Indian village on the banks of the Fraser river, was the spot chosen for the cars came on?

"Jump!—we've done everything we can," cried Faley to Kent and the fireman, as the express stopped on the siding. Even as they jumped, there was a roar like a thunder peal on the right side of the engine, and a dark shadow passed with the swiftness of Chyrah in the properties. The missionaries of the Chyrah in the properties of the care the superintendence of Catholic priests, performed some interesting ceremonies. The missionaries of the Church in that province have established the custom of holding these every second year gatherings of the Indians under their teaching in order that, by spectacular means, they may present more impressively to the minds of the natives the leading

truths of the Catholic faith. The ceremonies, as described in the London *Graphic*, began after the clergy and their visiting guests who had come to attend the convecation had dined. The leading members of the coast tribes assembled in front of the convent, upon the steps of which stood the dignitaries, with Ermine Skin as the central figure, near him standing Alexander Strongman.

Ohief Henry, of the Squamish tribe, read the address of welcome, it being translated into the Cree language by Father Lacombe; into French, by Father Marichal; and into Chinook, by Father Chirouse. Replies were made by Ermine Skin and Alexander Strong man, their words having to pas through the medium of an interprete before becoming intelligible to the audi ence. Chief Henry also replied, reci procating the kindly sentiments of Ermine Skin and praising the priests, and concluded by saying that if they never met again on earth he trusted they would in heaven.

The representation of the Way of the Cross was then commenced under the direction of Father Corniellier, principal of the Mission school.

The Indians were appropriately dressed, their garments and accountrements being a representation of those worn at the time of the Saviour. Prayers having been recited, a procession was formed at the bottom of the bluff, and amid the chanting of the Passion Hymn wended its way by a circuitous route up the hill, and continued at a very slow pace until the place of crucifixion was reached. On the route the procession had to pass the representations of various scenes which occurred in the few hours preceeding the crucifixion of the Saviour. First came the agony in the garden

-four Indians in habits the disciples are supposed to have worn, representing the characters in that event. Then came the arrest of Jesus by Judas and the soldiers. The third was Christ before Pilate; then the scourging; next came the crowning of the Saviour with thorns; following that was Christ and Veronica, and then the holy women meeting Jesus, and, lastly, the Crucifixion. All of these were very realistic representations, the Scourg ing and Crucifixion being especially

Samuel Slumkey.

"And, perhaps, my dear sir," said the cautious little man, "perhaps if you could—I don't mean to say it's indispensable—but if you could.—I don't mean to say it's indispensable—but if you could. arriving at the scene, prayers were said, all kneeling, a striking feature being the repeating of the Pater Noster difficult and responsible position for three years. You deserve a favor now and then, according to my way of looking at things. Well, good-by to you, and a pleasant trip!"

The mid-week overland express pulled out at 10 c'clock on Thursday morning with Kent Ballard in the cab of the big mogul locomotive. "Our first run will be express for fifty first run will be express for fifty first run will be express for fifty three years. You deserve a favor now here you had been the according to my way of looke heavy, "exclaimed Kent.

"Yes; how many of them broke heavy," exclaimed Kent.
"Yes; how many of them broke heavy," exclaimed Kent.
"Yes; how many of them broke heavy," exclaimed Kent.
"Yes; how many of the Broth them broke heavy," exclaimed Kent.
"Yes; how many of the Broth the broke heavy," exclaimed Kent.
"Yes; how many of the Broth the proposer or seconder did that?" the proposer or seconder did that?" the Honorable Samuel Slumkey.

"Those stone cars must be terribly wery great impression on the crowd."
Wouldn't it have as good an effect of the Pater Noster by each tribe in its own dialect. The loose—do you know?" asked Faley.

"Not exactly," replied Kent:
"Yes; how many of the Pater Noster by each tribe in its own dialect. The loose—do you know?" asked Faley.
"Not exactly," replied Kent:
"Yes; how many of the Pater Noster by each tribe in its own dialect. The loose—do you know?" asked Faley.
"Those stone cars must be terribly wery great impression on the crowd."
"Wouldn't it have as good an effect of the Honorable Samuel Slumkey.

"Well as a first in the cab you were great impression on the crowd."
"We wouldn't it have as good an effect of the Pater Noster of t represented blood was made to trinkle from the wounds in the head, hands feet and sides. One soldier stood ready with hyssop upon a staff, and on the other side a soldier with a spear, while at the foot of the cross upon which hung a statue of her beloved Son, was the Virgin Mary, her black heir flowing down her back and black hair flowing down her back and bitter gri f expressed in every move-ment. The solemn services were brought to a conclusion without bring ing a thought of irreverence, but on the contrary inciting a stronger feel ing of devotion and love for the Cruci

The Dignity of the Priesthood.

In Heaven only will the priest comprehend what he is. If he could comprehend it on earth, he would die, not of fright but of love. The priesthood is the plentitude of the love of Jesus's heart. How sublimely great is the priest! What an honor, what a happiness, to serve or help a priest! If I were to meet an angel and a priest, exclaimed a great saint, I would salute the priest first, for he represents Our the priest first, for he represents Our Lord Himself.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. How to Get a "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look old Sconer Than a Man") to LEVER Boos. Ltd., 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertisine, and well worth framiny. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost to postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Perfect Satisfaction.

Gentlemen,—I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

E. Balley, North Bay, Ont.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS, cracked skin, sores, cuts, wounds and bruises are promptly cured by Victoria Carbolic Salve.

Catholic circles at Indianapolis are onsiderably agitated over a circular that is being sent through the mails and which purports to be addressed to members of the Catholic Church, and urges them to stand together in defens f their religion and eschew politics except when it may be advantageous to the interest of the Church. The circular is marked "confidential," and declares that the masses cannot be kept in ignorance, the confessional maintained and the absolute supremacy of the Church continued. The clergy arranged to organize in order to counteract the influence of societies which have been formed and which have for their object the overthrow of the Catholic Church. Prominent Catholics who were shown the circular said that it probably emanated from the American Protective Association, which has recently been formed in number of counties in Indiana. They say that the document bears upon it face the evidence that it did not eman ate from persons having the good of the Church at heart. Father Alerding expressed the sentiment of Catholics when he said that the circular was intended for Protestants only, with the hope of creating prejudice against Catholics. He said the A. P. A., has an organization at Indianapolis and a few days ago a member was fined for buying a hat of a Catholic dealer, while another member was fined for employing a plumber who is a Catholic. The circular is causing much feeling.

The Work of Rum.

Chauncy Depew, against whom no one could think of charging a Puritanic spirit, speaks as follows on the temper-

ince question:
"Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peek skill, and it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself, to see what has become of them. I was up last fall and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufactures, lawyers, doctors. It is remarkable that every one of those who drank is dead; not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness, every one who proved a wreck and wrecked his family did it from rum, and no other cause. Of those who were church-going people, who were steady, industrious and hard-working men, who were frugal and thrifty, every one of them, without exception, owns the house in which he lives and has something laid by, the interest of which with the house would carry him through many a rainy day.

Be charitable towards your neighbor, plicity, purity and humility of heart, desirious only of pleasing Him, and of attributing to Him the glory of everything.—Blessed Margaret Mary.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connois seur knows it. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. HOAST is the old Scotch name for a cough The English name for the best cure for coughs is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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Dep. Sheriff Wheeler Does Not Care to Live If He Cannot Have

Sarsaparilla

It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler of Winooski Falls, the efficient Deputy Sheriff of Burlington county. He says: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs: If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost

\$10.00 a Bottle

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I could live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damned with

Sciatic Rheumatism

for if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful dis-ease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into that one. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla I have taken it now pretty regularly for

ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sar-saparilla." R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winooski Falls, Vt.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES

BEEF AND WHEAT

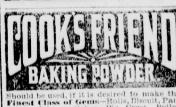
--WITH-HYPOPHOSPHITES

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A TONIC.

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having reference to business, should to the proprietor, and must reach later than Tuesday morning, ust be paid in full before the paper

London, Saturday, May 20, 1893.

THE A. P. A. CONSPIRACY.

The A. P. A. is confident of retarding the progress of Catholicity in America. This is a society of a recent date-a loathsome excrescence on the tree of liberty, given an ephemeral vitality through the efforts of a clique of ranting, roaring noisy demagogues. No principle sanctions its institution, and no object save opposition to Catholics, at all times, and in every manner, guides its plans. Its stock-in-trade is falsehood: its credentials are hypocrisy and unblushing effrontery. Its methods are those of the assassin - to steal upon its victim and to stab from behind. Free and open warfare is a thing unlawful to those who compose it-to the thousands who allow themselves to be driven by a few shuffling politicians, who will not admit that ere long they will be repudiated by a nation whose cherished principle is, and has been, freedom for all. They are preparing to resist the encroachments of Papal tyranny! How the old words flow easily off their lips! But, gentlemen of the A. P. A., use them only in your lodge rooms when you are enrolling members to take part in the mighty struggle.

We are not surprised that the Catholic Church is the object of their derision and hatred. It seems that one of the most striking marks of her truth, in the presence of a noisy and frivolous generation, is the fact that she is the inheritor of the reproaches heaped on her by her Divine founder. "You shall be hated by all men for My name's sake," said our Saviour to many times have the words been fulfilled in the history of the Church it hated Me before you. If you had love its own : but because you are not of the world, but I have chosen you hateth you." She is of the kingdom of God-stern and unbending custodian of the deposit of Revelation, entrusted withal, fulloflove, taking compassion on the question wrung in our time from many an anguished soul, "What is for she alone possesses absolute infallibility. "Any supernatural religion, says a writer, "that renounces its claim to absolute infallibility, it is clear, can profess to be a semi-revela-

The old charges that she is opposed to progress are uttered only by men whose mental food is the sophistry and calumny of an age gone by. She is identified with modern progress-and we use the word not to indicate the progress of men who are wrapped up in the pride of life and devoting every energy to the cause of Demos, but the progress that enlists the strength of the higher faculties and that makes the world fairer and better. Even as she moulded the fierce and stubborn barbarians into useful and peaceful citizens, so at the present is she guiding the earnest, restless spirit of the age into free spheres of thought and action.

Anyone who considers her present policy must admit that she is not overburdened with traditions or excessive conservatism, but that she is full of vitality, conforming herself with a Divine adaptability to all conditions and to all men. She is every day increasing her strength. Time was when it was poor and few in numbers, but to-day it is rich in even material resources, and its children (by the millions we count them) are citizens famed for their loyalty and ability.

No wonder, then, that it excites animosity from certain quarters! No wonder, also, that groundless charges move men to investigate her doctrines and to acknowledge their truth! In the meantime, the Church is as little as the lion is frightened by the howling of the unclean and skulking jackal.

beyond a rew starting statements which almost exclusively express to parents to educate their children in and fostered the ambitions of a band tive power of the Church lay in say here that Josephus as well as the latted of the leaders of the Nationalist to parents to educate their children in and fostered the ambitions of a band tive power of the Church lay in say here that Josephus as well as the

A CLERICAL MISFIT.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Association of this city, held on Monday Rev. Mr. Rigsby, Methodist, once more demonstrated the fact that he had mis taken his vocation. After a variety of subjects were discussed the rev. gentleman gave vent to the anti-Christian hatred of Catholics with which he seems to be filled and flowing over. He wants the Government to take away think that because Victoria, a Methodist college, does not get Government assistance, Catholic hospital's should be treated likewise. People whose common sense is not inextricably knotted need not be told that there is a vast difference between a college and an hospital. If Catholic colleges were bonused and, Methodist colleges ignored by the Government there would, of course, be just grounds for complaint. If Mr. Rigsby were honest he would tell for the first time. It was simply the restoration of Apostolic teaching to that Catholics have in this country no rights which he is bound to respect, and that fair play and equal rights have reference only to those who are non-Catholic.

Rev. W. J. Clark, after Mr. Rigsby had unburthened himself of his animosity towards Catholics, said he thought nothing could be done in the matter at the present session; which, we take it, was a very refined way of telling Mr. Rigsby that he was out of order and making a fool of himself.

Evidently this ranting preacher has become a disagreeable quantity in the Ministerial Association; and doubtless a great deal of ungodly work would be left undone were he to take off his white tie and seek some other occupa-

The preacher who endeavors to stin up ill-will in a community is a social

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND

THE REV. DR LANGTRY.

The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Langtry, on which we made some comment last week, has greatly stirred the Presbyterians of the Province, but as yet only a few desultory replies have been made to his very scathing attack on the Presbyterian system. No one has the chosen few who followed Him ; and up to the time of our writing this attempted a complete defence of the system against the doctor's arraign-"If the world hate you, know ye that ment, probably for the reason that his arguments are in the main unanswer been of the world, the world would able. Yet the tu quoque argument has been used, for the reason that pretty much the same may be said of out of the world, therefore the world Anglicanism as of its Presbyterian rival, that it is as much a "man-made religion" as the latter; which, as we already remarked, is perfectly true. her by her Divine Founder, but, In fact, Dr. Langtry's reasoning is a boomerang, which, after striking his the multitude, redressing its wrongs, adversary fatally, returns to give an alleviating its woes, and answering equally severe blow to the doctor himself who launched it.

> The Rev. G. M. Milligan is one of those who have made some attempt at answering the doctor. He took the occasion of an ordination in St. Andrew's Church on the 11th inst. to criticise and say "some strong things of the prelatic system which, instead of being of divine origin and consonant with the teachings of Scripture, he declared to have been based upon the pagan notion of the priestly caste The idea of caste, he characterized as being contrary to the whole spirit of Riblical truth, born of paganism and the child of hell. There is no warrant in the Old or New Testament for sacramentalism."

This extract from the Rev. Mr. Milligan's sermon we take from the report given in the Globe of the 12th inst., and we are led to ask: What could have ailed the reverend gentleman when he talked in this style?

His language, indeed, has the savor of fire and brimstone, and in this respect it was certainly "strong," but it was exceedingly feeble if we view it in the light of a logical or truthful rules of reasoning laid down by Dr. Whately and others who have treated of the logical art.

means by the "prelatic" and other deacons." Again: "Your famous 'systems." He says "there are four leading views regarding Church government-the Papal, the Prelatical, the harp." (ad Ephes.) Independent and the Presbyterian. The Papal system places the people under the infallible rule of the Pope as the Vicar of Christ and the perpetual pletely refute the Presbyterian pre- apprehensions of future evil. He says: colleague of the Apostles. According to prelacy the governing power of the Church is secured by the perpetuity of

organization is complete in itself ". but "the three great principles of Presbyterianism have always been recognized in the word of God . . .

government by elders, the parity of the ministry, and courts of appeal."

It looks very much as if the Rev. Mr. Milligan were purposely obscure as to the absolute necessity of a ministry properly ordained and receiving its succession from the Apostles, vet the grants to Catholic hospitals, and there is enough in his sermon to show says that it should discourage their that he would wish it to be believed establishment. The dear man seems to that Scotch Presbyterianism has such a succession. Thus he tells us:

"The ancient British Churches claimed to have received their form of Government from the Apostles' teaching and practice. Calvin and other Reformers derived their principles of polity and discipline from the creeds of these ancient Churches. The Pro testant Reformation (of course he here "thorough and means especially the Godly "Presbyterian form of the Reformation: Ep. C. R.) was not some thing new introduced into the world matters maintaining to the polity and government of the Church. Presby erianism and not Prelacy was the form of government set before us in the New Testament.

It will be observed that all this is mere assertion without a particle of proof-and the pretended facts are contrary to the whole testimony of history. It is well known to all conversant with the actual state of the case that Gildas, Bede, the book of Llandaff, and all other authorities of any value, state that Pope Eleutherius sent two Bishops to Britain at the request of King Lucius to establish the faith, near the end of the second century, that their successors attended the Councils of Arles and Sardice in the fourth, and signed the Acts of these Councils, acknowledging thus the universal authority of the Pope in common with the Bishops of all the countries represented at these Councils; and it is known, besides, from numerous other sources that the nations represented at these Councils were in unison in recognizing the Pope. Hence the early British They had Bishops, and they recognized the one Supreme Bishop who was head over the entire Church.

It is true, therefore, that the British Church claimed to derive their form of but they derived it through the Pope so that it is absurd to say that Calvin derived his Presbyterian form of Church government from them.

But there is some light thrown ministry from the authorized form of Church Government which accompanies the Westminster Confession. are there told that "Christ instituted a government and governors ecclesiastical in the Church:" and that it is the "doctrine of ordination" that "No man ought to take upon him the office of a minister of the word without a lawful calling;" and that "every by imposition of hands and prayer with fasting by those preaching presbyters to whom it doth belong."

Now it is certainly also the Scriptural teaching that "No man taketh this honor unto himself but he that is called of God as was Aaron." (P. Bible Heb. v. 4.) Yet it has been pointed out by Rev. Mr. Langtry that the first Scotch Presbyterian ministers had no such ordination, and this fact is even hinted in the Westminster Ordinal itself. From this it follows that the so-called Presbyterian ministry have no orders. even according to their own theory of Presbyterial ordination.

But we may here quote a couple of the ancient Fathers as to the usage of the Apostolic Church on this point.

St. Clement of Rome, of whom St Paul says that "his name is in the book of life," (Phil. iv. 3,) says "the Apostles appointed the aforesaid, (Bishops and deacons) and then gave direction in what manner, when they should die, other approved men should standard, or if we test it by the rigid succeed them in their ministry." (1 Cor. Clement's Epistle). St. Ignatius, the disciple of St. John the Evangelist, names "the Bishop hold-Mr. Milligan himself tells us what he ing Presidency, the presbyters and the

> closely to the Bishop, as strings to a We need not quote further. These quotations show how the New Testament is to be understood, and com-

the Apostleship. The Independents tion that a gradation of sacerdotal orders

brotherhood, and that every Church holy Scripture show that such a gradation similar to that of the Catholic Church existed even under the Old Law, which had its high-priest and subordinate priests and levites. The elegant language in which Mr. Milligan denounces this gradation as "the child of hell," would be much more appropriate if it were applied to his own "man-made religion."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

It may not be generally known that Archbishop Ireland was a military chaplain during the civil war. Noth ing gives him greater pleasure than to talk of the days when he ministered to the spiritual wants of the "boys in blue" or to meet old soldiers who greet him with the words: "I saw you in the army." It has been said that his experience of camp life developed the courage and determination that have made him so conspicuous a figure of our century. He has not, however, left the battle-field, for he is chaplain to a cause that enlists all the strength and energy of his naturethe cause of humanity and of God. He loves his age and his country, and in them he has implicit faith. He is convinced of their capabilities, for up the long vista of the future he sees a new world, peopled by men swaved indeed by their passions, but animated with a strong and abiding love for mercy and justice and righteousness He sees them, with hearts that bear in unison with their brothers, and with intellects that crave only for the best and highest, marching onwards to higher realms of thought and action. All this will not come to pass without delays and backward movements-without reactions and repressions-but the victory will be for truth and justice.

PROTESTANTISM AND HOME

As an offset to the manifesto of the forty Catholics in Ireland who have made themselves conspicuous by issuing a protest against Home Rule, it is interesting to remark that a large number of Ulster Presbyterians and Unitarians have sent to Mr. Churches were both prelatic and Papal. Gladstone a communication expressing their desire for Home Rule, and declaring their unbounded confidence in his Irish policy as the only one which can bring peace and prosperity to Ireland. They likewise protest Church government from the Apostles, against the anti-Home Rule resolution which was sent to Lord Salisbury in the name of the Protestants of Ulster. Mr. Gladstone in reply says that he is comforted to find that amid the sea of violence and intolerance at Belfast, upon the character of the Presbyterian there exists such an enlightened opinion as that entertained by his correspondents.

In the face of the frequently reiter ated assertion that Home Rule is advocated by Irish Catholics with the design to impose upon the Protestan population of the country a hateful and oppressive Catholic ascendancy and to day more amenable to reason. His domination, a fact like this is highly reminder to the Moderator that the instructive, as it shows that liberal inded and patriotic Protestants have not been influenced by the cry of alarm which has been raised especially by the Methodist Conference and the to be hoped that the next Assembly Presbyterian Assembly on the same will take the lesson so much to heart pretence.

all true lovers of their country as a than the great majority of Irish false issue. It is the teaching of experience that the Imperial Parliament has never had and never will taught a similar lesson. have either the time or the inclination to deal with Irish questions in a manner satisfactory to the people of Ireland, or with any regard to their interests, whatever may be their religious belief; and all the efforts of these ministerial assemblages will not give a religious aspect to a question which affects the material and social interests of the people, and honest Protestants of England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, fully understand this.

In connection with this subject of Protestant opinion, on the Home Rule question Mr. S. Willimson, Liberal M. P. for Kilmarnock Burghs, has addressed an open letter to Rev. Robert McCheyne Edgar, the Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly, in reply to the resolutions adopted by the last meeting of the Assembly, presbytery, worthy of God, is knit as against Home Rule. He tells the Moderator that he has carefully considered the arguments used in the printed statement sent to him, but he finds that instead of being based on solid facts, they are founded on vague

> "The preface speaks of civil and made to justify so serious a charge beyond a few startling statements

party, and condemnation of what are called the arrogant claims of Roman Catholic hierarchy." Mr. Williamson reminds the moder-

ator that it is not the business of legislators to trouble themselves about vague fears and apprehensions, and that it is not surprising that the "party which has always sought to maintain Protestant ascendancy in Ireland should have at present some qualms of conscience, and be filled with some fear of retaliation by the Roman Catholic majority because of the persecutions they endured in days not long gone; by but I am, however, convinced that these fears are utterly baseless. In the main the Irish Roman Catholics have returned good for evil, although it is not astonishing they should entertain but little respect for the religion of their persecutors.

He therefore reminds the Assembly that they should have moderated their hatred of Roman Catholicism in Ire land, and distrust of Roman Catholics might have been with advantage tempered by large admissions of the fact that for centuries the Irish Roman Catholics endured much persecution at the hands of the party which claimed and still appears to claim for itself, that ascendancy which has wrought so much mischief and injustice in Ireland and engendered so much religious strife.

The truth is that the Catholics of Ireland have shown remarkable forbearance towards their Protestant neighbors, considering what they have endured from them, and, as Mr. Williamson says, they have returned good for evil. He advises the Irish Presby terian Church to encourage its loyal and patriotic sons to join with all sections of their Irish fellow-citizens in an Irish Legislature in seeking to devise wise and just measures which will be beneficial to the country as a whole.

The Assembly resolutions speak most disparagingly of the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, as endeavoring to establish "the baneful influence of Rome." To this Mr. Williamson answers that he would rather confide in the wisdom and justice of such Roman Catholic statesmen as Sir Charles Russell, Lord Ripon, and Lord Acton than the most distinguished statesman which Ulster can produce. He "would rather trust Mr. Timothy Healy, rough and rudetongued though he be, than the partizanship of Mr. Carson, on whose very countenance the attributes 'implacable, and unmerciful' are legibly written.

Mr. Williamson is a Presbyterian, and it was with the hope of influencing him against Home Rule that the manifesto of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly was sent to him as to other Presbyterian members ; but it is needless to say that the labor was lost. It was not difficult in the past to arouse Scotch Presbyterians by an appeal to their anti-Catholic prejudices, but Mr. Williamson has shown that they are scurrilous reference to the Irish Nationalist party is unbecoming grave and venerable ecclesiastical assembly was much needed, and it is as not to intermeddle again on a This religious cry is recognized by subject which calls for more patriotism Presbyterian divines seems to possess. The Methodist ministers need to be

> THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN A PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

We notice by the report of the proeedings of the Ottawa and Montreal Presbyterian Synod, as given by the Ottawa Citizen of the 10th inst., that the Rev. Mr. Moore delivered an able address on the subject "Church and State," in which he dwelt especially on the question of religious teaching in the schools. From his discourse and the applause given to it by the members of the synod, we discover the remarkable fact that the opinion is fast gaining ground among Presbyterians that religious teaching in the schools is absolutely necessary for the well being of the State. He says:

"As a matter of fact the liberty of an individual is circumscribed by the State. It takes charge of personal conduct, defines crime, and raises or lowers the standard of morality.

This view of the matter is undoubtedly correct; and as it is impossible and undesirable that attainments. And could it be otherin this very mixed community any wise, when a code of laws as tyranniparticular form of religion should be cal as they were unjust cut off all hope established, it follows that the only of emolument or advancement from a duced into the Church till a late date. religious liberties menaced by the pro-In reference to Mr. Milligan's assertraining to the children, is that the great- of an enthusiastic people, and the reest freedom possible should be allowed peal movement quickened the energies

that religion which they themselves believe in, without interfering with the religion of others. Thus even on Rev. Mr. Moore's principle, which was vir. tually accepted by the synod, the system of Separate schools for Catholies is the one most to be desired.

The frequently raised objection to this, that the result would be too many denominational schools, under legislation which provides for this, is of no weight, for it has been discovered that the plan of having two sets of schools, such as we have in Ontario, meets the difficulty, and supplies all parties concerned with schools to suit their wishes; yet even if this were not the case, the Catholic minority would have the right of demanding that the taxes which they pay should be spent for their benefit, which is the principle upon which all taxation is justifiable. The imposition of a system of schools which clashes with the religious convictions of any portion of the community is a tyranny which ought not to be inflicted, and if carried out ought not to be endured by a liberty-loving people; and this holds good as well in Manitoba as in Ontario.

But Mr. Moore goes still further. He admits and maintains that,

"It is impossible to eliminate revealed religion without at the same time putting something in its place Non-religion is irreligion. Exclude religion from the Common schools, and evolution must take its place."

As a consequence of this doctrine he maintains that the schools should be Christian.

Further, after stating that it is not his intention or desire to deal with the case of the Manitoba schools, he observed, that if Chrisitanity is to be excluded from the Common schools to please the heathen Chinese, "Separate schools become a necessity in order to perpetuate religion:" which is a very rational admission.

We have in another column dealt with the question of Presbyterianism as against Catholicism, so we need not say anything here upon Rev. Mr. Moore's covert sneer contained in these words:

"If it should come to extremes I would prefer Romanism to heathen

It is from what Mr. Moore is pleased to call Romanism that Presbyterianism has borrowed what little it has left of Christianity, so we do not thank him much for his grudging preference, yet we are pleased to find that the Presbyterian attitude is even at this late hour inclining towards justice to minorities as well as majorities on so important a matter as the proper education of children.

ANOTHER ONE.

We notice by a paragraph in one of the daily papers that "Mrs. McPherson, of Boston, a prominent lecturer on Romanism, is expected to speak here about the end of the month, under the patronage of the Loyal Women of

Canadian Liberty," whoever they are. It would appear as though there were regular bureau for ex's in Boston. From there, it will be remembered, came ex-Leyden, the most . vulgar scamp of the lot. This is the first time we have heard of Mrs. McPherson, of Boston. She is evidently a novice in the business, otherwise she would not omit the ex. This has a wonderful influence in filling Opera Houses, at 15 cents a head - barefooted boys and members of the P. P. A. half price. She has undoubtedly been induced to come to London from the fact that ex-Shepherd was wonderfully successful owing largely to the circumstance that Mayor Essery became her little Lord Fauntleroy. Mrs. McPherson, of Boston, we have not doubt, will draw large houses, and she may have an entirely new programme to submit to the simpletons who go to hear her; but she must not forget to don the ex.

POETS AND POETRY OF YOUNG

Mr. Rossitor gave, in a recent

meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society of London, an interesting lecture on the Poets and Poetry of Young Ireland. Literary genius was, as it were, banished from Irish shores by the Penal Laws. The priceless boon of faith was not to be bartered away for any gift which fame might give; and hence, from the Union till 1829, Irishmen enjoyed no position amidst men distinguished for literary or scientific

of daring spirits-the party. Revolution was but enthusiasm was ne for the wondrous modern warfare.

History tells us of burst the chains th native land, but it tel revolution they effects and hearts of their coun ballad and prose writ anthems of Ireland's I how her saints and so lustre of science and s shores; and how her treason divided her ch and more than one Such was their task, was it accomplished; lay and Jeffries and do not hesitate to say Ireland poets produc poems, songs and bal distinct gain to the world, and created Irishmen to know mo try's history. Thomas Davis,

Lady Wylde, Clarer Judge O'Hagan are live forever in the t men. Their writing cold rules of techniqu but as outpourings of songs that tell of ma more peaceful scene surpassed. Campbel say, has not written ballad than the long-Davis "On Fontenoy The lecturer spoke of Celtic literature o

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student of history. The lecture wi of much good. the error from who fondly imagi literature owes no d it may teach them th were uncouth and when Irishmen were up the avenues tha

> BIGOTRY AT From our exchan

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has no larger pr olic citizens tha Ontario, and the thought it a suitab power and influence pose they directed days ago towards t olic candidate for t man, and of two P of the Board of Ed considered too fav All three were the positions they Protestants had faithfully on the years, but they w the bigots, who their intention to Catholics of the favor, but as a n objected to be pr of their religion, contest took place the three gentlem victorious, the very large major lie Councilman by It is evident from able Protestants

their aid this re been attained. The Democrati edited by a respe testant, took occ the heading, "Ti

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"Probably the abused and sland Roman Catholic (of our wonderful dom of thought, freedom of worsh pained us mor editious and s have been recent Roman Catholic

beneath the noti

of daring spirits-the Young Ireland party. Revolution was the watchword, but enthusiasm was never yet a match for the wondrous implements of

modern warfare. History tells us of their failure to burst the chains that bound their native land, but it tells us also of the revolution they effected in the minds and hearts of their countrymen. Their ballad and prose writings chanted the anthems of Ireland's pristine glorieshow her saints and scholars shed the lustre of science and sanctity upon her shores; and how her warriors-before treason divided her children-cast off, and more than once, the invader. Such was their task, and right well was it accomplished; for Lords Macaulay and Jeffries and Matthew Arnold do not hesitate to say that the Young Ireland poets produced a collection of poems, songs and ballads that were a distinct gain to the literature of the world, and created a desire among Irishmen to know more of their country's history.

Thomas Davis, Gavan Duffy, Lady Wylde, Clarence Mangan and Judge O'Hagan are names that will live forever in the memory of Irishmen. Their writings, judged by the cold rules of technique, are not perfect, but as outpourings of fervid hearts, as songs that tell of martial glory, and more peaceful scenes, they are unsurpassed. Campbell, we venture to say, has not written a more inspiring ballad than the long-swinging poem of Davis "On Fontenoy."

The lecturer spoke of the influence of Celtic literature on Shakespeare, so evident in Hamlet.

From the fourth to the tenth century Ireland's sons gave the bright light of Christianity and literature to every nation in Europe. The names of St. Brendan, Palladius, Isidore, are known to every student of history.

of much good. It may dispel the error from the Englishmen who fondly imagine that English it has failed. If met with courage it literature owes no debt to Ireland, and it may teach them that their ancestors were uncouth and savage barbarians when Irishmen were leading humanity up the avenues that lead to civiliza-

BIGOTRY AT A DISCOUNT.

From our exchanges, and especially from an interesting communication sent to the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, Ohio, we learn some particulars of the doings of the A. P. A. in the flourishing town of Ashtabula in that State. The facts show that, with determined action, the machinations of a clique that operates in darkness may be frustrated even in the midst of a very Protestant community.

Catholics are no weaker in Ontario than in Ohio, and Ashtabula has no larger proportion of Catholic citizens than most towns of Ontario, and the A. P. A. bigots Ontario, and the A. P. A. bigots majority of our divisons, both thought it a suitable place to try their in race and creed, are the direct power and influence. For this pur-result of the appeals made by the un-sertly directed their efforts a few scrupulous and lower grades of party pose they directed their efforts a few days ago towards the defeat of a Catholic candidate for the office of Councilman, and of two Protestant gentlemen of the Board of Education whom they considered too favorable to Catholics. All three were eminently fitted for the positions they sought, and the two Protestants had served ably and faithfully on the School Board for years, but they were objectionable to the bigots, who openly proclaimed their intention to defeat them. The Catholics of the town wished for no favor, but as a matter of justice they objected to be proscribed on account of their religion, and on this issue the contest took place, with the result that the three gentlemen who were marked out by the A. P. A. for defeat were victorious, the two Protestants by very large majorities, and the Catholic Councilman by a majority of fifty. It is evident from this that the respect able Protestants disapprove of the methods of the bigots, for without their aid this result would not have been attained.

The Democratic Standard, a paper edited by a respectable and able Protestant, took occasion to say, under the heading, "Time to Call a Halt,"

"Probably there is no religious denomination in America which is abused and slandered more than the Roman Catholic Church, yet we boast of our wonderful civilization and free dom of thought, speech and press, and we also talk frequently about 'charity,' seditious and slanderous articles as have been recently published in several western (Nebraska) papers, about the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope. These attacks are outrages and by elbowing his way through, and rebeneath the notice of true Americans. sorting to all the little tricks of little

They are but the manifestations of

pure hatred.
"It is time that true American patriotism should speak out its dis-approval of such un-American methods. Such sectarian and narrow-minded effusions are far beneath the spirit which laid the foundations of a free people under a free government. It is said there are organizations in various parts of our free country whose chief purpose is to create a narrow sectarian spirit. If this is so it is time that the press and pulpit and all liberty-loving citizens cried out against such short-sightedness. If we are to have a really free country we must show unto others such charity as we would that they should manifest to

The course of the P. P. A., whose ritual we made public last week, is similar to that of the A. P. A. of the United States, and they must be met by Catholics with calmness and determination equal to that shown by the Catholics of Ashtabula.

We may record here that in January last, at the municipal elections, a similar contest took place in Brockville, Ont., with similar results. The notorious Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd was the moving spirit on the side of fanaticism, and it was stated by the Brockville Recorder that the editorial chair of the Times was actually given to her during the campaign that she might conduct the fray. The result was the utter rout of the bigots. In three wards out of five the P. P. A. candidates were defeated, and one successful gentleman of one of the two remaining wards also publicly repudiated the P. P. A. cause. One of the candidates in this case was a Catholic, and it was the design of the fanatics to burn him in effigy after his defeat, but they were spared the trouble.

We take pleasure in mentioning such facts as these as they serve to show that fanaticism is not so potent a force in our Province as those who have given themselves up to it would, by their loud boasting, have us be-The lecture will be productive lieve. It has before made as strenuous efforts to take control of the reins of Government as it is doing now, and will fail again. Of course it will have some local triumphs; this is to be expected: but the liberal sentiments of the public will be sufficient to secure the general triumph for the cause of toleration and equity.

HARD HITTING.

Mr. John A. Cornell, a prominent farmer of Beverley Tp., county of Wentworth, has a strong letter in the Galt Reporter of May 12th, in which he administers a very severe but well deserved castigation to the political Witkins Micawbers who are now glorying in the little tempest in a teapot they are raising on creed and race issues. The following extracts from his able letter will be read with inter est

"I appeal to every honest and candid man in Canada, when we sayand we say it without a fear of successful contradiction-that a very large politicians and party heelers. . . . The laws of Canada give an undis puted right to every man to worship God in any way that he or she sees fit,

unmolested, so long as that form is not immoral. I ask: What more can people ask? What more do they want? Anything more would be to ask something unreasonable; and unreasonable; and then, the principle laid down by the great Founder over eighteen hundred years ago was, "Peace and Good Will." It was intended to act as a strong cord to bind the whole human family together. Mankind emanated

is to make people believe that they have been wronged. We say with such ground to work on it gives these men plenty of room to work at their mean and contemptible trade with no higher motives than pitting race and creed against race and creed-trying to set one kind of employment against another;—and then want to crown this ragged looking edifice by asking to be placed at the head of affairs so that they could make laws to consummate these designs. Such leaders have only to be looked at to be despised. Let me ask every honest and candid Catholic in Canada to day what they suffered by having for 25 or 30 years a Protestant Prime Minister; or let me ask every honest Protestant whether ey suffered any wrong because John McDonald, a Catholic, was Prime Minister of Ontario; or, take it at the present time, do the Catholics suffer because Sir Oliver Mowat is at the head of the Ontario Government, or do the Protestants suffer because Sir John Thompson is at the head of the Dominion Government; and the answer that will come back from every honest and candid man will be, No: and we freedom of worship, etc. Nothing has and candid man will be, No: and we pained us more than to read such have no hesitation in saying that the advocate of such pernicious principles is not only an enemy to Canada, but he is an enemy to his race, and should he ever get to the top it will be

notice them it will only do so by alluding to them as a national calamity, a scourge that is more to be dreaded than the pestilence or the famine. To counteract and to overthrow such a principle, and instead of encouraging strife and divisions between the different races, creeds and religions, to throw down the bars that divide us, let us rally, without any distinction of race, creed or color, into one grand funera procession, and bury our little differences, our prejudices and our want of liberality, and make this Canada of ours one of the fairest lands under the sun.'

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ir is stated that the Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and his sister showed more than ordinary respect to Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of their visit to him just before leaving Rome. Contrary to the usual custom of Protestant princes and princesses, they kissed the Holy Father's hand; the usual course being for Protestants merely to shake hands with the Holy Father.

COUNT DE MUNN, at the Toulouse Catholic Congress, showed again how justly he held his title as a leader of French Catholics. He outlined the mission of the Church with regard to capital and labor and pleaded for the re-establishment of Christianity in his country. It was a most eloquent and forcible address, and will no doubt remove much misrepresentation of the Papal policy.

The New York Sun is enthusiastic in its desire to see foreigners who immigrate into America become Americanized, but it does not propose that this shall be effected by persecuting them on account of their religion, as the A. P. A. would do, or the P. P. A. on our side of the line. The Sun thus defines the Americanism it would wish to see established:

"There are lots of people now in this country who stand very much in need of Americanization. Ameri canism means freedom, political and and religious, the right to choose one's own party and one's own religion, the right of personal independence in all matters of opinion without prejudice to one's good name in the community. We desire to Americanize all the Christians, Jews, Pagans, Infidels, foreigners and natives in this country, whether they be of the white, black red, brown or yellow race. In the word Americanize there is a lotty idea, an organic characteristic, construc-tive idea. The continued existence of our Republican-Democratic system can be maintained only under Americanism.

It does not even propose to force its Americans of foreign birth to give up their language-though time will, of course, bring this about as they become more and more intimately

men; and should history ever deign to encyclical letter said to have emanated from Pope Leo XIII., commanding Catholics to rise in arms next September to seize the Government of the United States. It was pretended that one of the employees or reporters picked up a copy of this encyclical, which had fallen out of a priest's pocket.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror.

A good deal of derision is expended upon the ex-priest, Loyson Hyacinthe, who is said to be in serious finan cial difficulties, and who, at least, has closed his church in Paris for want of support. His wife also failed in this ountry in her mission of seeking aid. The Protestants gave some excellent advice about carrying on a vigorous combat against the errors of Rome, but no money. And now M. Loyson, who is approaching seventy, probably finds it a serious matter to obtain a subsistence. An old man in this strait, notwithstanding it is by his own fault, is to be pitied. His mistake was the same that others have made. In his pride he thought he would be able to pit himself successfully against the Church of God, and he has fallen. The crowds he expected to rush to his support did not do so. The unfrocked priest with a wife—is there a more unseemly, a more painful spectacle? Even Protestants, although they may say nothing, instinctively find in it something repugnant.

Ave Maria.

Probably by the time this reaches the eye of the reader, the Mohammedan propaganda of Mr. Alexander Russell Webb will be in full force. Mr. Webb is a native of New York, and our late Consul to Manila, resigning his position to become a missionary of the faith of the Prophet. About eleven years ago he undertook the study of the Oriental languages, and came to consider the system of Mohammed the only remedy for the ills which afflict Christianity. He believes that the time is near when Islam will once more be the glory of the world and the teacher and example of mankind. It can not be denied that there is a revival of interest among the more spiritual division of Mohammedans, but we have no idea that this renegade Christian is to work any very notable change in the pre judices or beliefs of his native land He may, however, serve to strengthen the faith of the weak and cement the bonds which bind the followers of the Cross together. God has often used the false enthusiasm of Islam as a scourge to rebuke indifference.

Catholic Times.

What strange events the whirligig of time turns out! Pittsburg has for the first time elected a Catholic Mayor. We remember very distinctly when this same city elected by an over-whelming majority Joe Barker, a notorious anti-Catholic street preacher, after a riotous anti-Catholic and anti-Irish canvass. As McKenna is the name of the newly elected Magistrate we infer that he is an Irishman. those irrepressible Irish! How they will persist in forging ahead and coming to the front! The cry in the associated with their English-speaking ing to the front! The cry in the Smoky City in Barker's time was:

STRATFORD SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Special to the Catholic Record.

Special to the Catholic Record.

Catholic education in Stratford, the Classic City, is in a flourishing condition. The Board of Trustees is a live body of men—with the Rev. Dr. Kilroy at its head—to whose zeal and ever-increasing interest and watchfulness is very largely due the eminently satisfactory condition of affairs with our neighbors.

The school house consists of a very handsome white brick structure with ornamental stone facings, containing six commodious and well lighted class-rooms fitted and furnished with all necessary apparatus and modern conveniences. The ceilings are of wood, and the walls are tinted apple-green, which is now considered the best color for school-rooms. There are two large play-rooms in the basement, intended to recreation rooms in wet or very cold weather.

The building also contains a large and handsome hall to by 40—well seated and with a permanent stage. This hall, which has only lately been completed, is intended to be used by the St. Anthony Literary Society, which is doing a good work here, especially amongst our young people; the calisthenic classes, and generally for all purposes necessary to the Catholic people.

Great attention has been paid in the erection of this fine structure, to ventilation, and indeed to everything which could in any way add to the confort of both teachers and pupils; all of which was most carefully looked atter by the rev. chairman, who has made a study of this very important subject.

Ten thousand dollars have been spent on the building alone, and the money has been so well and judiciously laid out that all are perfectly satisfied, and would gladly contribute any further necessary sum that might be needed for the good cause of Catholic education.

This school was lately visited by Inspector.

This school was lately visited by Inspector This school was lately visited by Inspector Donovan, whose report is eminently satisfactory to the Board and the supporters of the school, an extract of which is as follows: "Number of Teachers, six of the community of Loretto.
"Pupils on roll, 317; pupils present 253, "There are four forms and six divisions, "Proficiency, from excellent to good in almost every subject marked.
"Class rooms, comfortable neat, tidy and releasant.

almost every subject marked.

"Class rooms, comfortable neat, tidy and pleasant.
"Lighting, satisfactory.
"Heating, satisfactory.
"Wentilation, satisfactory.
"Blackboards, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.
"The changes made here within the past year have largely increased the value and importance of the school work. Dispensing with the rather remote school-room across the river, centralizing the classes in the more convenient locality and enlarging and renovating the main premises, have given due roundness, completeness and strength to the system, always remarkable for its respectable character. The new arrangement has also strengthened the professional spirit and tone of the school, and afforded increased facilities for the performance of school work. The affairs of the school are admirably managed; the staff of teachers are zealous and competent; the attendance of pupils is steadily increasing and the general proficiency of the classes, always creditable, is now higher than before."

REPORT OF GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Schools.

C. Donovan, M. A., Inspector of Separate Schools, paid an official visit to the Galt Separate school on Friday, April 28, and examined all the classes. He expressed himself as particularly well pleased with the oral and written work of the pupils and their good order, and spoke in complimentary terms of the efficient state of the school at the present time. His efficial report, as transmitted to the Trustees from the department, is as follows:

Attendome—Pupils enrolled, 31; pupils present, 73; pupils sent to High School during 1892, 2.

ent, 73; pupils sent to High School during 1892, 2.

Organization and Discipline—The classification is as good as can be in an ungraded school. As the attendance has largely increased within the past two years, there is quite enough work for two teachers. State of discipline and order, excellent.

Proficiency of the classes examined in reading, drawing and calisthenics, excellent and good; spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, music (singing), composition, English literature, Christian doctrine, business forms, good; history, fair.

Accommodations—School buildings, frament built for a school at first; now old, worn, awkward and generally unsuitable. Grounds: two, well-kept yards.

Uassrooms—Awkward and otherwise unsuitable.

Lighting—Abundant, but cannot be properly

Lighting—Abundant, but cannot be properly regulated.

Heating—Apparently insufficient.

Heating—Apparently insufficient.
Ventitation—By windows.
Equipment—Desks: generally good but not enough. Maps, globes and charts, generally good. Blackboards, good.
A new and suitable two roomed school is now a matter of necessity as well as of propriety, and the trustees are respectfully advised to proceed in the matter without delay. Educationally speaking, this is a vigorous, progressive school as successful in this respect as the best schools in my division.

sentative of the Bureau for Ontario, and by remitting him a dollar, a membership card, which alone entitles the holder to the advantages narrated above, will be sent on return of mail.

HIGH CLASS AMATEUR CONCERT.

THE PUPILS OF LORETTO ACADEMY, STRATFORD, ACQUITTED THEMSELVES NOBLY.

The concert given last evening by the pupils attending Loretto Academy proved a thorough success. The concert room was crowded with friends who went prepared to appreciate and enjoy; nor could there possibly have been one of the large number present who was not well pleased with both the music and the recitations. The pupils themselves deserve to be highly complimented for their success; but it is evident that a good deal of the praise should g to Prof. Soellner (singing and violin teacher), and the Sisters who comprise the teaching staff. It is generally believed that to teach several persons to read or recite a given passage in concert is a difficult task, and as to having the united voices express anything but the monotony, that would be impossible, and yet that is just what has been accomplished at Loretto Academy.

The programmen was opened by a chorus

emy.

The programme was opened by a chorus entitled "Welcome to May," with piano and violin accompaniments, which showed careful training. A recitation, given in unison by fixeen little juniors ("Under the Curfew"), was well rendered, both as to time and promunciation. One tot, little Miss Craig, gave a short individual recitation in this number, and gave it charmingly. The "Marionette Overture" by the Misses Richardson, Kennedy, Taylor, Lyons, Boyd, Murphy, Nield and O'Flaherty was well received and beautifully played. Four pianos, six violins and a kettle drum were used in this piece. The recitation in unison, "The Little Quaker Maiden," by a dozen little girls ranging in age from four to six, was given with good effect. It depicted the folly of a little Quaker Maiden who allowed vanity to enter her mind in the form of a ruffle on her skirt and the consequent remorse that grew until she was obliged to rip it off to ease her conscience. The "Military Galop," by the Misses O'Brien, Hergott, Quarrie, Barnsdale, Goodwin, O'Flaherty, Dillon and Lyons was another selection on four pianos. The full chorus, "The Gleaners," was well received and perfectly given. The first part of the programme closed with the gem of the evening in the form of a chorus recitation from Hiawatha. This was given by tourteen young ladies, of whom Miss K. Blair and Miss L. O'Loane took the principal parts. The death of Minnihaha was portrayed with a vividness which brought the picture before the audience in all its sadness and beauty. The second part opened with a solo entitled "Madeline," by Miss Phelan, who possesses a sweet and sympathetic voice, and sang her selection with expression. A chorus recitation, "The Legend," by seven little girls, was well rendered. The weird music of the Norweigian dances was beautifully played on all the pianos. Miss Katie Blair then gave the "Sculptured Christ," a beautifully played on all the pianos. Miss Katie Blair then gave the "Sculptured Christ," a beautiful part of the program of The Sculpture and s

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ess boon of ed away for t give; and 1829, Irishamidst men or scientific it be others as tyrannit off all hope ment from a cipation inoping hearts

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the energies ns of a band If any one love me he will keep my word, and my father will love him, and we will come to him and make our abode with him; he that loveth me not, keepeth not my word. (Gospel of the day.) THE GUIDANCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

To-day, dear brethren, the Church sends up her voice of praise for the coming of the Holy Spirit. On this day the Holy Ghost, the personal love of the Father and the Son, came upon the disciples in that upper chamber in Jerusalem, where they were gathered together in prayer awaiting the promise of the Father. He came upon weak and timid men, but when He had poured Himself upon them behold we have the great Apostles, the teachers of the divine word, the fearless and untiring searchers after souls, the founders of the Church.

Ah! what a change had been wrought in these timid followers of Jesus, who had fled from Him in the hour of His need, and who, after His resurrection, lay hid with barred doors their weakness have disappeared, and their noble ambition.

But, dear brethren, the self-same Holy Ghost, who brought about this change in the Apostles, comes to us, nay, abides in us, if we fulfil the condition our Lords lays down-namely that we love Him. And He makes the test of our love the keeping of His word. If we love Him the Father will love us, and the Father and the Son will come to us and make their abode with us through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is our sanctifier. It is He to whom are ascribed the works of love. He dispenses the graces which the merits of Jesus Christ have won for us. He purifies from sin and unites our souls to God. He dwells in every one who is free from grievous sin, and by His light and strength He gives us help to overcome the temptations which

assail us.

He is the spirit of joy and sweetness, filling us with the fear of God, urging us on in the love of God, guarding us from the loss of God's friendship by the winning sweetness of His consolations. How greatly, then, should we love and adore the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Blessed Trinity! We should often call upon him and pray to him. We do not invoke the Holy Ghost enough. We pray to the Father and to the Son, and so indirectly honor God, the Holy Spirit; but we should pray more frequently to Him directly. should call upon Him to give us, if we have it not, the grace of God, and to increase in us the fire of divine love that we may realize in ourselves the promise of the abiding of God in us by

keeping His laws. What folly it is for us to imagine that God can have a dwelling-place in our sin-stained soul! How can the Holy Spirit find pleasure in one who by mortal sin has made himself God's enemy; who has been guilty of a deliberate act of rebellion against his Maker and been unfaithful to or left unheeded his own sweet drawing? Alas for us, if this Pentecost finds us in this awful state! Alas! if the voice of our conscience has been silenced; this day then brings no joy to us! The Holy Spirit has no abiding place within our souls. We have not loved keepeth not My word." And because we have not loved Him the Father and He will not come to us. The loving Chost is not master in our house we have driven Him out who was our to our enemy. Will you remain thus, you who are in sin? Let not this day go by and to-morrow find you unrepentant. Grieve for your past offences keep the law of God, and you shall have the fulness of the Holy Spirit.

Called in from the Highways.

Father Martin, the noted Jesuit, is preaching a retreat in St. Xavier Cincinnati, for the special benefit of the young men of the parish At its opening Father Peters, S. J. was the first to discover the absence of many who he thought should be in attendance. The laggards are chiefly youths, and it was with the intention of reaching this class that the mission was given. Father Peters immediately made a tour of the neighborhood in the immediate vicinity of the church, and personally requested of the little knots of men gathered here and there, whether of the same faith or not, to attend the mission. In his journey the many saloons were not forgotten, and the good priest, attired in his cassock, boldly advanced among the boisterous crowds. In many of the places everal young men, who attend St. Xavier's, created a stampede and fled. Others remained and listened to the words uttered by the reverend priest. and were so touched by his eloquence that they dropped their glasses and entered the sacred edifice. Father Peters continued his rounds to other resorts: in all of them he was pleasantiy received and his efforts well entrance into many of the places created considerable excitement and evoked much favorable comment.

Pale and sallow girls and prematurely aged women should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they come as a boon for all those ills which afflict the female system. Build up the blood, restores shartered nerves and convert sallow complexions into rosy cheeks. Sold by dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price—53c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50-by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

Low's WORM SYRUP is the standard of excellence. Mothers recommend it. Children cry for it. Worms fly from it.

SISTERS OF BON SECOURS

Thanked for Noble Work During the Cholera Epidemic in France.

An Irishman residing in Boulogne. France, writes that two religious belonging to the Order of Bon Secours-Sister Matilda, an Irish lady, and Sister Eulalie, a French lady—have each re-ceived a gold medal from the President of the republic in recognition of their splendid services and devotedness to wards the cholera stricken last year. During the epidemic, which raged fearfully around Boulogne, the Sisters thus decorated by the French Government were untiring in their efforts of zeal and charity at the bedside of hundreds of patients. The Order of Bon Secours has five houses in Ireland.

A French exchange, speaking of the work done by the doctors, physicians and nurses during the cholera outbreak, has the following about the Bon Secours Sisters:

At the request of the local authorities the Bon Secours Sisters, whose for fear of the Jews! Their fear and mother house is in Paris, were entrust ed with the care of the worst cholera the whole world is not large enough for the exercise of their zeal, nor less than tember the good Sisters followed the the conversion of all nations the end of dread epidemic everywhere, from house to house, from village to village, from Portel to St. Etienne and Etaples, gaining the hearts and affections of the suffering people, who looked upon them as so many guardian angels More than 300 infected patients were nursed and tended by the Sisters, to whose care and attention fully 200 owe their lives. For three long months without rest or change, the Sisters lived in a most pestilential atmosphere in immediate contact with the worst forms of the disease, sometimes finding shelter in a hotel, sometimes an impro vised lodging in the public buildings. away from their quiet convent home alone under God's protecting hand. They have a special grace, it may be said, to fit them for such hardships, or perhaps they are proof against disease: habit, which accustoms them to every thing, may have prepared them for surroundings so unhealthy.

At Portel we spoke to one of the Sisters, and on referring to her courage she seemed surprised, and quietly answered us that there was nothing wonderful in what she was doing. She was not afraid; prudence suggested a few simple precautions and she em ployed them; as to the rest, life, as well as death, was in the hands of God, for whom she worked and lived. For far, added, we have been most signally protected by heaven; we are surrounded on all sides by disease and death, our escape is most providential. What we feel most is not our own suffering, fatigue and danger, it is to witness such dreadful suffering and to e unable to relieve it.

In a few days some of the Sisters will e able to return to their convent They came to us when the disease was raging most fiercely, they remained with us in our most painful and trying moments, they nursed our most repulsive and desperate cases, and during all that time no thought of self, of danger or of fatigue. How happy they will be to meet again in community, to see their modest cells!

The following is an incident whose authenticity we can vouch for, as we have it from a person worthy of every confidence: and though its publica tion may not please the humble Sisters, still we make it known, because we the Son because we have not kept His consider it very consoling to us in our words: "He that loveth Me not present afflictions, and again because present afflictions, and again because we are in no way bound to secrecy:

When the sub-prefect of Boulogne asked the Mother Superioress of the Bon Secours Conven: if she would have Mrs. O'Donohue was too ill to go to the kindness and charity to send two best friend and thrown open the gate experienced Sisters to nurse the cholera patients, the Reverend Mother called together the community and said she could not bring herself to pick out any of the Sisters for such a mission, in itself so disagreeable and dangerous, and so unlike the ordinary common cases of sickness. She would not select anyone. She asked for volun-teers. All the Sisters, without a moment's hesitation, offered themselves and asked to be sent to combat the plague where it was virulent. the same questions been addressed to the Sisters of Charity or the Sisters of any other religious order devoted to the care of the sick the same answer would have been received. And yet these are the victims of persecution in

liberty loving France!

Only Too True. The members of the A. P. A. are active. They lose no opportunity to use the daily press to scatter their ideas among the people. They defend their organization as soon as it is attacked and they persist in spreading their falsehoods and forgeries against the Catholic Church. Their alertness s admirable. When Catholics, however, see their deceitful articles in the papers, what do they do? Reply to them? No, indeed; that would cost them a little exertion and a two cent postage stamp. They permit the poison to circulate among millions of their neighbors, for whose conversion they are responsible, and themselves not to provide the antidote. rewarded, for many followed in his Would to God that they were as zeal The episode of the priest's ous for good as the Know Nothings are for evil !- N. Y. Catholic Review.

> "Brace up" It is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

CHAPELS IN CITY HOMES.

Places of Worship in Some New York Mansions - Mrs. Hecker's Famou

The private chapels in New York formed the theme of an illustrated article in a recent issue of the New York Recorder, from which it is learned that there are now some twenty worthy of extended noteeleven in the city and the others in country houses-up the Hudson, down the pay and among the Oranges.

The most famous private chapel in New York belongs to Mrs. Josephine Hecker, widow of George V. Hecker and sister-in-law of the distinguished Paulist, the late Rev. Isaac Hecker. Through a long and happy married life she had the love and devotion of two brothers whose acquaintance was considered an honor and an education. Mrs. Hecker moved into her present nome in 1868, and for years the brilliant and gifted radical lived with her family When Mrs. Hecker's health became delicate as to interrupt her church life she arranged to have a private chapel in the house. Father Hecker designed the little altar, collected the decorative furniture and secured from Pope Pius IX. the right to solemnize church ser vices in the little chapel, a privilege never before granted a foreigner. Dur ing the five years that he lived in the Madison avenue home he sang Mass every morning that his health per-SOME STRIKING FEATURES

Guests and family friends frequently

attended and occasionally there was a

short address. Aside from a delight

ful personality, he had a glorious voice and his speech was music to the His illness lasted eleven years after he left his brother's home to die in the Paulist rectory, and although no services have been held since, the little chapel holds the tenderest memories for Mrs. Hecker. The most striking feature is a large stainedglass window, representing St. George and St. Teresa-one the hero of Mrs Hecker's childhood and the other selected because it was in the old church of St. Teresa, in Rutgers street, that she was made a Catholic The windows were bought in Mun ich, and Dr. Hecker superintented the jewel glass framing. The Teresa he brought from Genoa, and the sculptured ivory crucifix from Rome. At the foot of the cross are figures of Mary Magdalen and St. John, also treasures of art. The brass altar candlesticks, picked up in Nuremburg, may have been the property of Albrech Durer. They are graceful and delicate in design, exquisitely painted and studded with mock gems. The history of the gold chalice is sacred. Draperies, vestments, a holy water receptacle of royal Dresden china and the five or six prie-dieu of maroon velvet were also gifts of "Earnest, the Truth Seeker," as he was called by Hawthorne and Ripley in Brook Farm, where he made such good bread and

so many friends. EXCEPTIONALLY HONORED. Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue is the only ady in New York who can have Mass celebrated at home. Her health is very delicate, and when she does no feel like going to St. Patrick's Cathe dral she can ring up the rectory or the Bishop's palace and a priest will be at her service. This privilege was granted by the Pope of Rome as a reher cognition of her great good work among Aside from Mass and the parish poor. Vespers, wedding, baptismal and communion services have been solomnized. When her younger son was married Chicago, although most desirous o attending his wedding. Miss Quan, the bride-elect, startled the windiest division of the Windy City by recalling her cards and changing the place from

hue's sitting room. It has accommoda-tions, when the folding doors are thrown back, for two hundred. The altar and fitments are black walnut, the ornaments are souvenirs of travel or visiting clergymen, and the draperies and vestments, which are sufficient for ceremonious rites, were made in Paris. Before reaching New York they made the circuit of the globe, owing to the blunder of a French customs officer, who shipped them to "Mr. Donohue, of Japan."

the Notre Dame Cathedral of Chicago

to the chapel adjoining Mrs. O'Done

One of the uptown magazine publishers spends annually for chapel ser vices a sum that would pay the living expenses of some of his regular contributors. When he lived up the Hudson he supported a country church. The clergyman celebrated Mass and was employed during the day as tutor to one of the coming editors. There was a regular church programme on Sunday, attended by the entire household, and the floral decoratioms always beautiful, were superb on the occasion of house parties, family birth days, etc.

A Member of the Ontario Board of Health Says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Consumption and even when the digestive powers were weak it has been followed by good results," H. P. YEOMANS A. B., M. D.

It Has Been Proved. It has been proved.

It has been proved over and over again that Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache, scrofula, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it. Every bottle is guaranteed to benefit or cure when taken according to directions.

directions.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends: there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c. directions.

UNBELIEVERS.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart To understand fully how great an evil heresy or unbelief is we should first consider, in the light of heaven, what an incomparable boon our faith is, especially that lively faith which it is in the power of every child of the Church to render more intense within him. We should also in some degree have experienced the consolations of hope, or we should have at least some idea of how far-reaching it is, how potent, since it inspires the Christian, exposed to endless trials and afflictions with so much true joy, security and strength.

How sad must not be the lot of all those to whom the inestimable advantages which go hand in hand with faith and hope are unknown! yet, while we are in possession of them, whole nations are shut out from their enjoyment; and though the light of truth has been shining upon the world for nigh two thousand years, they still are groping in the shadow of heresy or unbelief. It is for this reason we feel that it is a duty to pray unceasingly for their conversion And here, it would be well to remark, that under that general term of un

believer those persons should be classed who, having lost faith in the super natural, have not retained even as things to be believed by human faith any portion of those great truths of ion so salutary and so necessary for fallen humanity

The present would seem to be a favor able time to pray for those outsid the pale of the Church. How many earnest young men do we not mee with every day, who have been bap tized, and who consequently bear of their souls the indelible imprint of the sacrament, and who, not being in pos ession of the truth, are urged on by mysterious power within them to strive after a something to them unknown, and after which their hearts yearn They are eager to believe and eager to hope. They have no peace of mind, for they feel the need of pasing their actions on some tangible belief.

How many are there not of this class who would be far better Catholics than many among us, had God vouchsafed to them but one-half the opportunities He has given to us! How they would appreciate, after so many restless years, the happiness of feeling that their mind was at rest in the possession of truth beyond doubt or question How consoling they would practice of religion and the frequentation of the sacraments! And to think that that grace of conversion, at least for some among them, depends upon our prayers!

Would we understand fully how urgent the case is, and how indispensable it is for us to hasten, were it but by a day, the conversion of unbelievers of every shade, we must learn to look out beyond our own circumscribed horizon, and consider the deplorable state of other civilized countries There the peril is becoming more im minent from day to day, the pernicious formulas of Socialism are accepted by the masses; the laboring classes, which from the great bulk of the population in every country, are awaiting but the signal of their leaders, and this will b followed by an upheaval which wil shake the very basis of society. seeing men, even unfriendly to the Church, are beginning to acknowledge that the sole and sovereign remedy for the evil is a return full and entire to the saving principles of Catholicism.

Were Europe and America now thoroughly Catholic, would it be too much to say that, in all probability, the whole world would soon acknowl edge the benign sway of the Church Can we conceive anything which would render us more agreeable in the sight of God than that, becoming for others the heralds of faith, we should lead them back into the fold over which Jesus Christ presides as the Divine Shepherd? Powerless alone, our united prayers can compass this glorious end, and it is for this that we are

to pray with more than usual fervor

during the month consecrated to the

devotion of the Mother of God. PRAYER. O Jesus, through the most pure Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all the prayers, work and sufferings of thi day for all the intentions of Thy Divine Heart, in union with the Holy Sacri fice of the Mass, in reparation of al sins and for all requests presented through the Apostleship of Prayer ; in particular for the conversion of here ics and unbelievers. Amen.

Sample Chocolate Free. A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chou-illon, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menter's delicious imported Chocolate, with lirections for using.

Scraped With a Rasp.

SIR—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scrape I with a rasp. On tak-ing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manone, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y.?
writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a
year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease,
Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain
and want of sleep, and after trying almost
everything recommended, I tried one box of
Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly
well, and believe they will cure me. I would
not be without them for any money."

not be without them for any money."

A Complicated Case.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children.

MRS. WALTER BURNS,

Maitland, N. S.

My Little Boy.

My Little Boy. My Little Boy.

GENTLEMEN—My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and it cured him very quickly.

MRS. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

CONVERSION OF HERETICS AND THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF "EVANGELINE."

Its Purity, Beauty and Simplicity. But a celestial brightness, a more ethereal

beauty.
Shono on her face and encircled her form, when,
after confession.
Homeward serenely she walked with God's
benediction upon her." Words are powerless to describe my

feelings on first reading Longfellow's "Evangeline." I was, as it were, lifed up and transported from my surroundings to a strange but better world—a world the inhabitants of which were sinless, simple, loving, honest and undefiled by the miserly grasping after riches which is the chief characteristic of the present gen-

Who can follow the simple life of Evangeline as the poet paints it—not in glowing colors, but rather in tints that give expression in the most lovable manner to her beauty and artlessness-without having his bette feelings rise up in the ascendancy without wishing that he, too, might lead the simple, God-fearing life of these Norman peasants, who

" Dwelt in the love of God and of man." Men were they who blushed not on account of their religion, but rather glorified on being Catholics. true children of God, they allowed themselves to be led, both in spiritual and temporal matters, by the man of whom our poet says:

"Revered walked he among them, and up rose matrons and maidens. Hailing his slow approach with words of affec-tionate welcome."

Oh! that we had many more like that simple Acadian priest, many more like those poor Acadian farmers who though driven from their childhood homes to seek new abodes, they knew not where-in a strange country, amongst a people who were foreign t them in nearly everything-yet al ways trusted in their Maker who marks the tiniest sparrow-when it falls, never doubting in Him whom they in their prosperity had served so faithfully! Truly, Longfellow must faithfully! have been at heart a Catholic, or he could never have written a poem imbued with the teachings of the Church of Christ.

It would seem as though the poet were inspired; for everywhere in the poem we feel as though something superhuman is appealing to our better nature, imploring that we, too, should throw off the yoke that binds us to this sordid world, and follow in the foot steps of God-fearing men whom our poet has portrayed to us in such an inimitable manner.

The religious spirit of the poem is purely Catholic; nothing can be found, from the first line to the last, that is contrary to the teachings of the Church: the poem is rather in the fullest accord with the doctrines of Catholicity. - J. C. M. in Notre Dame Scholastic.

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring " are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Th fabled Elixer Vitæ could scarcely im part greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

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"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. For Frost Bites.

Sirs.—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago, and obtained no relief until I used Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the

CHAS. LONGMUIR, Alameda, N. W. T. Skepticism.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree namely, that Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to core a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed por-tion of the body to which it is applied.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery you sent me is all gone, and I am glad to say that it has greatly benefited those who have used it. One man in particular says it has made bim a new man, and he cannot say too much it. One man in particular say too bim a new man, and he cannot say too for its cleansing and curative qualities.



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Put aside your own ideas next wash-day and try the easy, clean, "SUNLIGHT" way.

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Makes the hair soft and glossy. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor nearly five years, and my hair is moglossy, and in an excellent state of prevation. I am forth years old, and ha ridden the plains for twenty five year.—Wm. Henry Ot, allas "Mustang Ed Newcastle, Wyo. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for

Aver's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out. "A number of years ago, by recon-mendation of a friend, I began to u Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair fro-falling out and prevent its turning gra-The first effects were most satisfactor Occasional applications since have my hair thick and of a natural colo H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

Aver's Hair Vigor

Restores hair after fevers. "Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color,"—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Aver's Hair Vigor Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Aver's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and full-ness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O. * Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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MAY 20, 1893.

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The following remai ertified to as being usevery particular. Mr. in the vicinity, having fifty years, and is homan of the strictest 1 as good as his bond.
As will be seen fi
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DEAR SIRS,-I thir

of the worst sufferers of, having been six y four of our best doctor permanent relief, but worse, until almost covery, I tried your in a few days. Ever was deranged, the live and torpid, the heart seriously deranged, a back, followed by pa leg, in fact the lower entirely useless. A Blood Bitters for a f burst, discharging fu in two hours. I felt shock from a power covery after this wa covery after this wa permanent, seeing the since I have had as a had. I still take an that I need it but be my system in perfe-can think of no me than what I have my and no words can exp for such perfect reco

In this connection from T. Cumines, Es of Welland, Ont., spe Messrs. T. Milburn & Gentlemen,—I had acquainted with Mr last 20 years, and has a very reliable man. with regard to your many occasions with told me that it was the Burdock Blood B and that he now felt work as he ever felt; quite well he still to occasionally, as he perfect health.

The steadily incre the length of time it people, and the fact cured, attest the s monarch of medicine

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R., Co. Norfolk, 193 acres, more or less, and buildings.

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WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.



MR. C. C. HAUN.

as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,-I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery. I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heert and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My secovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. Haun,

C. C. HAUN, Welland P.O.

Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cumines, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvollous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,

A.
Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMINES,
Welland, Ont. The steadily increasing sale of B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE BELL-RINGERS.

From the Leader. Somewhere within the bounds of that bit of earth's surface, known by the name of Erie county, there stood, not very many years ago, a dismantled church. The writer could be more explicit were it not for the fact that nearly all of the characters of his

to appearing in print.

Well, as I was saying, the church had been abandoned, and was, at length, sold to an enterprising German. To get back the fifty dollars expended in the characters of his story are the church had been abandoned, and was, at length, sold to an enterprising German. pended in its purchase, the good man put in half a dozen board partitions and then rented it to as many Italian families for the winter.

Two years before the opening of our story, seven families had left old Italy together. They had been friends in their own sunny land; so when one of the women died on the stormy Atlantic, and left two children, one six years of age and one ten, the other mothers of the little party cared for them; and when, a year later, the father was killed on the Buffalo docks, the other six families who dwelt in the one house, still supported the little orphans; so when they moved to the old church the children went with them.

Now, as may be supposed, the families had little room to spare, so the two orphans were given quarters in the quaint old belfry.

It was not a high steeple with gilded cross on top, but a cupola ten feet square, on the top of which was still mounted the bell, which had long ago called the few scattering children of the faith (mostly Irish, who then worked on the railroad near by, but many of whose descendants are at present well known in Buffalo's business and social world), to Mass on Sun days.

In this queer little home Mary and her brother Joe lived happier than many a rich man in his mansion.

They were nearly self-supporting, for the coal necessary to feed the old stove was gathered from the railroad tracks near by, and nearly all of their clothes and much of their food was given them by the well-to-do farmers about them, or bought with money earned by gathering rags in their little

They would have been entirely content could they have found a way to ring the old bell whose iron tongue could be seen through the hole where the rope had been drawn in by-gone days. But as the rope had been gone these twenty years, as had also the ladder leading to the control of the support of the supp leading to the open part of the cupola where the bell hung, sheltered only by a roof supported on four posts, they could devise no way of ringing it.

Among the members of the congregation who had once attended the little church, there had been an Irish woman who was greatly devoted to the Blessed Virgin. Like many another poor mother, she had an erring son. Oh! many were the Rosaries said for "poor Joe;" and though the boy went from bad to worse, the mother's faith remained unshaken, and she felt confident that Our Lady would intercede for him, and that he would mend his ways at last.

It was on a beautiful October morn ing, that mother and son trudged over the rough road leading to the little church.

certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond. The mother's heart was light, for she church, but, to Buffalo, and in spite of all her entreaties, started on.
"Joseph," said the mother, "every

Sunday, for ten years, I have walked three miles through heat and cold and rain and snow to re-ceive the Blessed Sacrament, and to ask Christ's Mother to implore her Son to give you grace to change your wild ways, and I know that she will not refuse her aid. It may not be till my bones are buried over there; but some time, my son, that bell will fall upon your ear like a warning from Almighty God, and you will be glad to give your hand to Mary and let her lead you to her Son.

The young man laughed with scorn, and left his mother to enter the church alone while he continued on his way.

Twenty years have passed, and an other October days dawns as beautiful as the one long ago, when mother and son parted at the church door. A ragged tramp jumps from a freight train as it nears Buffalo, and starts down the country road to look for a house "where breakfast may be had for the asking."

Having procured a cup of coffee and a chunk of bread at a little cottage, he

continues his walk.
"Well now, 'tis Sunday ain't it?"
he mused as he watched the people enter the little brick church.

"It's a long while since I was in church. Ain't a very good member, I reckon," he chuckled. "I'll be blamed if I ain't a mind to see if they would let main." Nothing the see if they would let me in. Nothin' very rushin' on hand. Might attend without much

to king and tramp.

to it till these words fell on his startled ear: "And every time the church bell sounds, my children, let it be as a warning from heaven telling you to repent. Then may you give your hand to Mary and let her lead you to the feet of her Divine Son."
He heard no more; those words drowned all. Back through twenty years he travelled in a moment and stood once more beside his mother. Again he saw that mother's face as he saw it last. Tears in the mild gray eyes, and lips that quivered; but hope and faith there still, as she raises her right hand to the belfry tower, and says: "Some time, my son, that bell cloud, a band of beautiful virgins, in

near them, now that he had entered a church for the first time since. He left the church and trudged on. forgetting for a time the words, but all day they would come back; at dusk he lay down by the roadside and slept, and dreamed of his mother.

ever forget them? It seemed strange, too, that he should have heard words so

"I must be near the old place, he muttered as he sat up beneath a clear, starlight sky. "I believe I will see if I can find it. Wonder how it would look now.

He shook the leaves off his ragged coat and stamped his feet upon the ground to warn them; then he hobbled out to the road. Though tramping was his profession, he found it a little severe in cool weather. But he had not proceeded far before he was able to assume his usual gait.

"The hills began to look familiar. It must have been near here that the old church stood. I suppose it is torn down these ten years; the roof was leaking then, and near all the congressions." leaking then, and near all the congregation had moved away. Some of them are senators and some railroad superintendents now. Guess I'm about the worst of the old lot. Couldn't be much worse," he chuckled. I'll be blowed if that isn't the old church ahead. Yes, there is the old tower, and the old bell hangs there yet. I wonder, mother," he said a little softly, "if I'll eyer hear it ring again. How strange I should feel if I did. Poor strange I should feel if I did. Poor mother! It was just here I saw you last; I suppose you are in heaven long ago. Do you see poor Joe now, and are you still asking the Virgin to pray for me. What, crying? Well, I for me. What, crying? Well, I didn't know I was so soft. Poor old mother!" and musing thus with tears blinding the eyes that had not known a tear for years, the tramp neared the church.

Suddenly the solemn stillness of the night air was broken by a creaking sound, then there fell upon the poor wretch's startled ear the tones of that once familiar bell. In awful fright he looked towards

the old belfry, and the sight there nearly froze the blood in his veins.

Distinctly outlined against the star lit sky, the old bell swung to and fro, pushed by the hands of a maiden. Joe could not see her very distinctly, but he could see that she had long curly hair which fell loosely over her shoulders, and that her feet were bare. Twice, thrice the old bell sounded; then the little maiden left it and came to the side of the tower where the wretch knelt trembling on the ground, and reaching down her hands, called in a

answered: "I don't dare, Mary, I am afraid I'll fall;" but in a voice scarcely audible from fright, but oh! so earnest, he answered, "I will that, Mary; tell my poor mother that if I live till morning I'll go to confession and never drink another drop nor steal as much as a hen's egg. And with God's help I'll go to work."

He kept his word. And somtimes now of an evening when the trackmen are returning home, one of them stops at the little graveyard to pray beside a grass-grown grave, and if you are near enough you may hear him say: "Forgive me, my poor old mother, for I am working now, and trying to lead an honest life. They tell me it was one of those two Italian children who live in the tower that rang the bell, but don't I know that it was your own self sent Mary to warn me?"—One who saw the old church torn down.

Simple Devotion to Mary Rewarded. Father Ariemna relates the history of a poor shepherdess, who had so great a devotion to the Blessed Virgin that her greatest delight was to retire to a small mountain chapel dedicated to Our Lady. There she poured forth her heart in prayer before her "Good Mother,"—for that was the name by which she addresed her,—incessantly repeating the angelical salutation, "Hail, Mary, full of grace." Her piety found such solid satisfaction in this imple exercise that she of the results of the same salutation. this simple exercise that she often remained in the chapel for several successive hours, while her flock pastured

before it. The image of the Blessed Virgin, would let me in. Nothin very rushin on hand. Might attend without much trouble. Guess I'll try."

Many noticed the hard face and shabby clothes of the stranger who stood awkwardly by the door, but all were alike thers—God's temple is free the bixer and tramps. o king and tramp.

At last he sunk into a seat, where he presented it to her "Good Mother," At last he sunk into a seat, where he sat with a sneer upon his face until the tinkle of a bell fell on his ear. He could never tell why he did it, but for the first time in more than twenty years he knelt before his God.

It was Our Lady of Victory's day and the sermon was on our Blessed and the sermon was on our Blessed Lady. The tramp paid little heed

shepherdess, and can only offer thee this garland. Accept it as a token of my affection. Thou knowest how I love thee ; I can only say, Hail, Mary.

Such simple piety, and artless love could not pass unrewarded. This zealous servant of Mary fell sick, and was soon reduced to the last stage of the malady from which she suffered. At that time two members of a religious order, who were travelling in that district, sat down to rest under the refreshing shade of a tree. Both fell will fall upon your ears like a warning from Almighty God and you will be glad to give your hand to Mary and let her lead you to her Son." They were her last words to him; could he were her last words to him; could he were from forget them? It seemed stranger that the midst of whom was one of surpassing beauty and majesty. On being asked, "whither she was going?" she replied, "I am the mother of God, and I am going with these holy virgins to visit a dying shepherdess, who, during her life, visited me frequently. vision then vanished. On awaking from sleep, they communicated to each other what they had seen and heard. "Let us also go," said they, "and visit this faithful servant of Mary." Providence conducted them to the cottage of this perfect creature, who had attained a high degree of sanctity by the practice of her humble duties. They found her stretched on a pallet of straw, exhibiting, in the lily white ness of her features, the purity of the soul which had distinguished her, and in the beautiful expression of her countenance, a confirmation of the vision they had been favored with. She had just expired.

GLADSTONE AND O'CONNOR.

An Interesting Spectacle in the Lobby of the House

A correspondent writes: "An interesting spectacle was witnessed in the division lobby the other evening when Mr. Gladstone encountered for the first time Mr. James O'Conner, the ex-Fenian prisoner, who was returned in the new Parliament as member for Wicklow. The G. O. M. was resting himself on one of the benches in the lobby when, suddenly looking round, he recognized Mr. O'Connor, whom he greeted, at the same time asking him him had he not been in jail for Fenian ism.

"Mr. O'Connor said that he had spent about three years in Pentonville, nine months in Portland and eight months in Millbank, from which the Premier himself had released him You mean, 'observed Mr. Gladstone, 'my Government,' and then asked is Mr. O'Connor had been in Portland when he visited it in 1890; but, as the member for Wicklow put it, in days a prisoner knew very little about the visit of any one to the jail, for he was confined to a dark cell for twenty three hours out of the twenty-four.

"As the Premier and the ex-poli-tical prisoner walked along the lobby many eyes were cast upon them. Mr Gladstone having expressed the opinion that Fenianism had been the outcome of the refusal of the Government to concede the demand of O'Connell for justice to Ireland, Mr. O'Connor observed that it was directly the offspring of the corruption and treachery of the Brass Band of Sadlier and

Keogh. "' 'And O'Flaherty,' quickly added the Premier, whose mind at once reverted to the period, for O'Flaherty's reaching user.

voice which had a strange, sweet at voice which had a strange which had a name is but little remembered in Ire parted with the former political prisoner as they left the lobby. James O'Connor has been all his life : journalist, and was associated with Mr William O'Brien, Member of Parlia ment, when the latter conducted United Ireland. When Mr. Parnell seized on that journal after the 'split,' Mr. O'Connor left and threw in his lot with the anti-Parnellites.

> If ever a man feels like "a poor worm of the dust," it is when he suffers from that tired feeling. Ayer's Sar-saparilla removes this discouraging physical condition and imparts the thrill of new life and energy to every nerve, tissue, muscle and fibre of the whole body.



From the Author of the "Bhort Line to the Roman Catholic Church." Some of my people, my teachers as well as myself, are using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with the very best results. I recommend it most heartily.

REV. J. W. BOOK.

The Doctors Could Not Relieve Her.

Tousanty, Onto, Oct. 25, 1890.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a lady 26 years old; every two or three weeks she had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylum. The decision could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken three-quarters of it and she wrote tome a few dayago; "The medicine helps me much; I think another bottle will cure me." ago: "The meaneme me."
another bottle will cure me."
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under his direction by the

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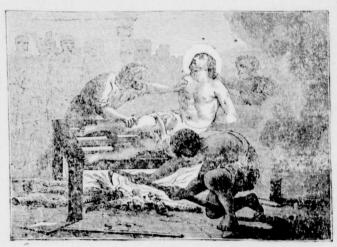
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C. M. B. A.

The Resolution of Branch 11.

The Resolution of Branch 11.

To Editor of Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The resolution of Branch 11 published in your last issue, without comment, is calculated to do our association an injury. Most members, not knowing, perhaps they have not the means of knowledge at hand, may accept the premises of said resolution as absolute verity, and before we realize it every branch from Calgary to North Sydney will record similar expressions of opinion and once more disquiet will prevail in our ranks.

Many who favored the formation of the Quebec Grand Council claimed in speech and print that under the Ontario, could hold office in our Grand Council. This was denied; but to little purpose. Yet it had as much foundation in fact as the statement that the Supreme Conneil requires us to pay per capita tax, "without giving to Canada a single voice in the doings of the Supreme Council and cancelling the transfer of members by card."

Under our arrangement with the Supreme Council we are still a part and parcel of that body; we still send our gepresentatives to its conventions where they have voices and votes in the making and unmaking of all laws and who are still eligible for nomination and election to any office within the gift of that body, save the office of trustee. The exception is certainly a fair one; for, if we do not contribute to their reserve and beneficiary funds we ought not to have anything to say in the disposal of them.

It is true that the right once enjoyed by us of transferring members by card into other Grand Councils is very much and very materially limited, but is it not correct to say that it is cancelled. We can transfer members so that they can obtain all the social and fraternal benefits of the association, but they cannot vote or hold office in the branch which accepts their transfers, and they must continue to pay their assessments to the branch from which they wer transferred.

This rule applies to United States members transferred to us, as well as ours transfer

they must continue to pay their assessments to the branch from which they were transferred.

This rule applies to United States members transfered to us, as well as ours transfered to them. The Supreme Council, perhaps, took an over-cautious view of this matter; but one who has given it any consideration surely will not claim that their position is untenable or harshly blame them for being too conservative. The position is simply this: Under the old arrangement the risk was borne equally, mutually, by all members and it made no difference where the death took place. Now, however, Canada assesses for and pays her own death claims, independently of the other Grand Councils: they also doing the same, independently of Canada. If therefore a member is initiated at the age of twenty-five paying an assessment per thousand of 50 cents, should we ask our American brothers, or should they ask us, to accept him on a transfer, and at the same assessment, when he reaches forty or fifty? Again, not only may the age be increased while the assessment remains stationary, but the risk may have become bad through illhealth. To illustrate: suppose the old order of things re transfer cards had been continued what would prevent New York transferring to us a number of those very old men, of whom we have heard so much, together with a few of their consumptives, with whom we have had a more practical acquaintance; and thus increase our assessments from 14 to 24 in a year? or, our sending to them a number of members in the last stage of decline, and by this means, and at their expense, reduce the number of our assessments to 10, I admit that this is an extreme way of putting it; but it is the agrument of our Americans.

St. John, N. B., May 6th, 1893.

The Letter of Bro. Carleton.

We give place this week with pleasure to a very able letter from Bro. Carleton of St. John, N. B., criticizing a resolution passed by Branch 11 touching the payment of our per capita tax to the Supreme Council. With Bro. Carleton's motives we entirely agree, for it should be the duty of every member of the association to promote the utmost harmony in its ranks. We may say, however, that the course of events since the signing of the Montreal compact has led a very large number of members to the conclusion that the Supreme Council had forfeited their right to the payment of the per capita; and the resolution of Branch 11 is but an expression of that feeling. Bro. Carleton says, "We opposed the formation of the Quebec Council because it was a contravention of a certain and distinct agreement, and breach of faith." Herein lies exactly the crucial point of the whole trouble. Immediately after the signing of the agreement, and breach of faith." Herein lies exactly the crucial point of the whole trouble. Immediately after the signing of the agreement the Supreme Council is to work to form a Grand Council in Quebec. Bro. Deare announced in his paper that he received a telegram from the Supreme President to proceed at once to Montreal; and we all know that that brother did his utmost, for a considerable time, to swell the ranks of the Quebec Grand Council, and thus diminish the ranks of those who owed allegiance to the Canadian wing. This course of the Supreme Council necessitated the expenditure of very large sums of money, it being necessary to employ speakers to go from branch to branch and place to place to explain the situation. In self-defence we were forced by the Supreme Council to draw from and even exhaust our general fund. To pay the per capita tax, therefore, a special levy would have to be made; and it is exceedingly doubtful if our members would consent to any such extra tax. From the first it was believed that a very bad bargain had been made

made, however, it would have been our duty to abide by it had not this breach of faith been committed by the Supreme body. This is exactly how the matter stands. We do not pretend to speak for the Grand Council, and we do not know what course the executive will take; we merely give expression to the feeling which we know prevails largely among our members. With pleasure we will give space to branches and individuals who may wish to advance their views on this question. We will not, however, admit any letters written in a bitter and unbrotherly spirit. The calm and judicial style of Brother Carleton may be taken as a good model. Letters of anonymous sharp-shootens add fuel to the flame and provoke a spirit which retards the growth of the association. Meantime, let us all work to swell the ranks of the C. M. B. A., and the legislative part of the work may be left to those to whom we have entrusted it, at the proper time and place.

Meeting of Branch 26.

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Meeting of Branch 26.

Montreal Gazette, May 9.

The regular meeting of Branch 26 C. M. B. A. of the Grand Council of Canada, was held at Glenora hall last evening. The meeting was very largely attended. Mr. John H. Feeley, President, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were; J. E.H. Howison, assistant Grand Secretary; Deputy Dandelin; Brother Ward, of Smith's Falls, Ont.; and Brothers P. Reynolds, A. Brogan, N. P., Edward Jackson, J. Ryan. J. Coughlin, Wm. Palmer, Thos. T. Flynn, David Smith, Robert Warren, B. J. Doyle, J. J. Costigan, J. H. Sullivan, Owen Tansey, Daniel Dineen, Frank Collins, T. J. Finn, James Milloy, J. McIntyre, James Manning, James Millway, B. Campbell, A. H. Hardy, A. Menzies, H. J. Ward and about twenty-five others.

There were several applications for admission to membership, and one new member was initiated. President Feeley and First Vice-President Reynolds were elected the official representatives of the Branch to the Advisory council. The report of the Advisory council was read and approved. Grand Deputy Finn made a brief address on the present standing of the association. A communication-was read relative to the standing of Branch No. 117, of Joliette, P. Q. This Branch had at the beginning of the recent troubles in the association decided to await the decision of His Grace the Archbishop before taking any action as to which council it would attach itself.

His Grace having decided in favor of the Grand Council of Canada, the branch has finally decided to conform to the views of His Grace, and will remain a part of the said council.

A. Brogan, N. P., was unanimously elected second Vice-President of the branch, Vice

onneil.

A. Brogan, N. P., was unanimously elected second Vice-President of the branch, Vice Brother T. J. Lyons, resigned.

Assistant Grand Secretary Howison made a brief address, as did Brother Ward, of Smith's Falls, Ont. The reports presented showed the branch to be in a most flourishing condition, and will shortly retain its old position as the banner branch.

C. M. B. A. Entertalnment.

special place. Now, however, Canada assesses for and pays, her own death claims, independently of the other Grand Connells; they also doing the same here of the property of the content of the paying an assessment they also doing the same here of the paying an assessment through all at the same assessment, when he reaches forty or flighty Again, not only may the age be increased while the assessment remains the through ill health. To illustrate: suppose the old order of things re transfer cards had been continued what would prevent. Never yell men, of whom we have head as on much, together with a few of their consumptives, with whom we have head as on much, together with a few of their consumptives, with whom we have head as on more practical acquaint from 14 to 24 in a year? or, our sending to them a number of members in the last stage of decime, and by this means, and at their expansion. The programme was well rendered and was well reduced and with the proposed and the proposed that the intring it is that is the argument of other positions, will not condemn them for anticipating such as a session of the Supreme Council at which Branch 11 complain were passed at a session of the Supreme Council at the part of the proposed the form of the protection. See letter of forand President Fraser, October 29, 1982).

There is also another aspect. The laws of which Branch 11 complain were passed at a session of the Supreme Council at which the proposed the form of the proposed the form in the proposed that the part of the position of the proposed the form in the proposed that the part of the proposed the form in the proposed that form the transfer of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed that form the council with the part of the proposed t

betier quality of Canadian risks; and under the economical and careful management of the Grand Council of Canada it is a certain consequence that the present satisfactory condition of the association will eventuate in a state of prosperity unsurpassed in the history of friendly societies. Mr. Dowdall was favorably impressed with the general appearance of comfort and prosperity in Lindsay, and anticipates for it a flourishing future.—Lindsay Post.

Merritton.

On Sunday last, Branch 61, C. M. B. A. approached Holy Communion in a body. It is only fair to say, however, the members had attended individually to this important duty at Easter. The Branch assembled in their hall, whence they marched, headed by the president and respective officers, to the church, where they occupied special seats. The branch here is in a very prosperous condition; several new members joined recently, and other applications are now pending. Father Lynett preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, which cannot fail to add new names to the roll. He sketched the history of the association, and showing its power for good, expressed the hope that in a short time every worthy name in the parish may be read on its list of membership. Sunday last was truly a red letter day for Branch 61, Merritton. Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 57, Orillia, held in their hall on Wednesday even-

Donell, M. D., by removing from earth to heaven, their beloved little daughter, Bessie, be it therefore
Resolved that we, the members of Branch 75. tender our united sympathies to Brother and Mrs, McDonell in their bereavement, and trust that the Dispenser of all good may enable them to bear this sudden and severe affliction with humbly Christian resignation to His holy will, and that this seeming affliction may prove a prelude to heavenly biessings which we earnestly pray food the Father of mercles may abundantly shower down on our Brother and every member of his household, and that he may realize to himself and be consoled by the happy thought that the dear departed "is not dead but sleepeth." Be it also
Resolved that a copy of the foregoing be presented to Brother McDonell, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Orillia, May 3rd, 1893.

Brantford, May 5, 1893.

Orillia, May 3rd, 1883.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 5, Brantford, it was moved by Bro. W. Camer ford, seconded by Bro. J. J. Hanlon.

Whereas this branch has learned with feelings of profound regret the sad announcement of the death of Bro. Monahan's infant son, Resolved that we, the members of Branch 5, assure our respected Brother that we fully sympathize with the intensity of the grief which filled his home, and beg totender him our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, and earn estiy pray that a benificent Providence may assuage his sorrow and grant him grace to bear his affliction with Christian fortitude and resignation. Be it further.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Monahan, and to the official organs of the C. M. B. A. for publication, and recorded on the minutes of this meeting.

WENDLIN Schuler, Secretary.

Guelph, May 8, 1885.

JOHN RYAN, President.

WENDLIN Schuler, Secretary.

Guelph, May 8, 1883.

At the last regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31, Guelph, held on the above date, the following resolution were adopted unanimously:

Moved by Geo. Urquhart, seconded by Theodore Heeg.

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has been piensed to remove by the hand of Death our esteemed Brother, William Kennedy, therefore be it

Resolved, that while humbly submitting to the will of our divine Kedeemer we sin cerely regret the loss of an earnst and devoted Brother, and we desire to convey to his wife and family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved that the charter of our branch be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the branch and that a copy of the same be presented to widow of the deceased, and forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register for publication.

C. M. B. A. Relief Association.

Branch No. 15, of C. M. B. A. Relief Association.

is wife and family our sincer sympathy in their said bereavement, in wife and family our sincer sympathy in the said bereavement, and the said bereavement after of our branch is decreased, and forwarded to the CATHOLOG MILES AND CANDELS AND CANDE affable young ladies at "central," we are all more or less acquainted with; now let us look at one or two that at present we "know not of," but which the eloquen automatic projectors would like for unit of the project of the projec

needed would be the ability to ring a telephone bell.

The immense cost of the system in a large city would far overbalance the amount of the wages of a few girls, while the uncertainty of results would be a serious, if not a prohibitive drawback. We have fresh in our mind the words of caution given on the subject of elec-

tric investments by the President of the Canadian Electrical Association at its last convention, but do not think that investors, though they may not know very much about the matter technically, will place much fatth in a telephone compuny who would offer to equip every town and village in the county and build trunk lines from New Brunswick to British Columbia on a capital of \$250,050.

A MONTREAL SENSATION.

Facts Proved to be Stranger Than Fiction— The Remarkable Cure of a Long Time Suf-ferer—Rheumatism of Ten Years' Standing Permanently Cured—A Story Full of Inter-est to all Other Sufferers.

Sunday Morning News, Montreal.

Sunday Morning News, Montreal.

Impressed with the persistency with which the most astonishing accounts of cures effected through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in aimost all the newspapers of Canada and the United States, a reporter for the Sunday Morning News, to satisfy himself generally of the genuineness of these cures, determined to investigate a case for himself, which had recently been brought to his notice, where the cure was clamed to be zue entirely to the efficacy of this medicine. Aware that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been tried in the case of a gentleman residing at 700 Sherbrooke street, in the city of Montreal, who had for years been afflicted periodically with rheumatism, the reporter set out on a journey of inquiry to ascertain what the result had been. Arriving at the home of Mr. Granville, the gentleman referred to be found him apparently enjoying perfect hells of Mr. Granville, and the reporter accepting the invitation of his host to the control of t

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all

MARKET REPORTS.

London. May 18.—Grain deliveries were limited, and wneat had no change from \$1.10 t \$1.12. Oats were scarce, \$1.98 per cental. The meat supply was ample, and veal was the most prominent article, and it was a drug at 4 to 6 cents a pound by the carcass. Beet was firm, at \$6 to \$7.59 per cwt Mutton, 7 to 9 cents a pound. Spring lambs sold for \$1 to \$1.59 a piece. Fork was scarce, at \$7.50 to \$1.75 per cwt. Butter sold at 17 to 20 cents a pound. Eggs jumped up to 13 cents a dozen single, and 11 to 12 cents by the basket and store lots. Potatoes were scarce, at \$1 to \$1.50 per bare. Hay, \$8 to \$9 a ton.

Toronto, May 18.—Flour.—Straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.50 to \$7.50 to \$60; cents a bar. Apples were scarce, at \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Hay, \$8 to \$9 a ton.

Toronto, May 18.—Flour.—Straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.65 to \$3.70; oxed white, 67 to 68c; No. 2, 8prng. 68c to 61c; red white, 67 to 68c; No. 2, 8prng. 68c to 61c; red white, 67 to 68c; No. 2, 57 to \$8c; frosted No. 1, 70 to 71c; peas, No. 2, 58 to 60; barley, No. 1, 41c to 42; No. 2, 37 to 371c; No. 2, 361 to 35c; No. 3, 39 to 32. Oats, No. 2, 365 to \$1.65. Octawa, May 18.—Rhubarb sold at from 30 to

Ottawa, May 18.—Rhubarb sold at from 60 to

Ottawa, May 18.—Rhubarb sold at from 30 to 15 cents ber dozen bunches. Tomato plants made their first appearance, 20 cents per box. Butter remains at is to 23 cents per lb. for tub and print. Eggs very plentiful, 11 to 13 cents per dozen. Potatoes still sl.19 per bag. Pout iry a trifle cheaper, 75 to 80 cents per pair for fowl being the ruling prices. Oats sold freely at 35 cents per bushel. Not much hay offered and sold quickly at 810 to 812 per ton.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

May 18.—Butchers cattle—Good cattle sold well to-day, but at considerably under Tuesday's prices. If 4c per 1b was paid it was only in exceptional cases, and a large amount of stuff changed hands at 34 to 35c per lb, and common down to 26c. There was some enquiry for good stockers at 34 to 4c per 1b., and very few here to meet the demand. Milch Cows and Springers.—The demand was active at prices ranging from \$35 to \$59 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep sold lower at \$5 to \$7 per head and good grain fed yearlings brought about 6c per 1b. Quite a number of

apiece.—One bunch of 39 fairly good calves.
Calves.—One bunch of 39 fairly good calves.
averaging 125 lba., sold fat 85,50 each. Prices
ranged from 25 to 57
Hosse-Oneor two lots of choice picked hogs
Hosse-Oneor two lots of choice picked hogs
the offerings changed hands at 85,50 to 86,85 per
cwt, for the bestaminals, 80,25 to 83,50 for stores
and 36 to 86,25 per cwt for rough and light fat
hogs.

and \$i\$ to \$0.25 per cwt for rough and light fat hogs.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Two cars on sale; trade dull.

Sheep and Lambs—Forty-five cars on sale—25 cars sheep; a load of the best in the market was taken on an order at \$5.25, with a few small lots at \$5 and with a large part of the stock on sale green and half fat; \$4.50 to \$5 is a fair quotation for the fair to good sheep on sale; the lamb market fell easy, with yesterday to 10c lower, and an only fair enquiry was the rule; the best lambs sold at \$6.5 to 10s.55; 1 load of choice full clipped, \$6.75; 1 load fair Kent spring lambs sold at \$8.5 to 10 sols; 1 load of slow, and fair light lambs only sold at \$4.5 to up to \$5, with light and cull sheep \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Hogs—Fifteen cars on sale; strong; 10c to 20c higher; York men paid \$8 for most of their purchases, quality and sort, more than weight, regulating to \$7.50 to \$7.50, while heavy hogs of the loads, and full decks of packers' weights, sold about the same price as light weight Yorkers, and pigs \$7.50 to \$7.50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of pigs, roughs, \$8.55 to \$7, \$50, straight lots of \$7,50, stra

On Sunday, the 21st, the children preparing for Communion will receive for the first time. Arbor Day was duly celebrated by the students of St. Jerome's College. Improvements were made in the play-grounds and in the college park.

Rev. Father Halter's series of lectures on the Catholic Church is attracting considerable attention. These lectures help to clear away the prejudice and ill-feeling which was aroused recently by an itinerant anti-Catholic speaker.

"A CATHOLIC."—If you will consult your pastor he will direct you as to the works you should purchase giving full explanations of Catholic doctrine. Were we to go into the matter at length it would fill the RECORD for the next three months.



THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SALE OF 150

BY AUCTION.

THE HONORABLE JOHN CARLING HAS Instructed A. B. Powell, of the Real Estate and Fire Insurance Exchange, 437 Richmond street, to offer for sale by Public auction, on Thursday, June 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, all that valuable land remaining unsold, known as Carling's Heights. This property will be sold in building lots according to the plan which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 437 Richmond street.

One-fifth of the purchase money in one month from the day of sale, the remainder to be secured by mortgage, payable in five equal annual installments, with interest at six percent.

Genees.
TITLES PERFECT.
For further particulars apply to the understance.

Exchange,

437 Richmond St., London.

G and Trunk Railway Co. Single Fare

Queen's Birthday.

Tickets on sale May 23rd and 24th, good to return until May 25th, between all stations in Canada, also to Port Huron, Detroit, Buf-(alo, Rouse's Point, Island Pond, etc. Apply to any Ticket Agent of the Company for further particulars.



TO ARTISTS.

THE Government of Canada propose erecting
I in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings,
at Ottawa, a bronze statue, nine teet high (9°),
of the Sir John A. Magdonald.
Artists are invited to submit models, 2 ft, 3 in,
in higher, which must be accompanied with
proposals for the bronze statue complete.
And the artist whose model and proposal are
accepted. \$39,00 will be paid for the model considered next in order of merit, and \$200,00 for
the 371 successful model.
The models must be delivered to the Department, of Public Works, Ottawa, on or before
the lst day of November next, and the premium models will remain the property of the
Department. The others will be returned to
submitting them.
Copies of the conditions, etc., may be obtained

the artists, if they so express their desire when submitting them.

Copies of the conditions, etc., may be obtained on application at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, No. 19 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., England, Hon, Hector Fabre, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris; Direction generale des Beaux Arts, Department of the Interior, Brussels, and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada, P. E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 17th, 1893.

WANTED LADIES OR YOUNG MEN TO take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made work sent by mail. No canvassing, Address STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lockbox 107, South Framingham, Mass. Enclose stamps. Mention RECORD.

PISO'S CURE FOR
URES WHERE ALL FLSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
In time. Sold by druggists.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen,—The top of my head was bald
for several years. I used MINARD'S
LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth
of hair as I ever had.

MRS. ALBERT MCKAY.

Wheatly River, P. E. I.

I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found. Mrs. C. Anderson. Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.

Yes, but feed it with Scott's Emulsion Feeding the cold kills it, and no one can afford to have a cough or cold, acute

Of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

strengthens Weak Lungs, checks all Wasting Diseases and is a remarkable Flesh Producer. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Margaret L. Shepherd

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE.
Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record

THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as to P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought be widely distributed, as it will be the means preventing many of our well meaning Protant friends from falling into the trap set them by designing knaves. The book will sent to any address on receipt of 6 cent stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy: by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, The COFFEY, CATHOLIC KNCORD Office, London, Ontario.

WANTED AN ENERGETIC CATALONS TO THE BOOK OF THE BOOK O

BOYS If you are intelligent and energetic enough to sell goods and honest enough to make prompt returns, address J. J. HAZELTON, Guelph, Ont.

FATHER DAMEN'S LECTURES. One of the most instructive and useful pamph-lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible." "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," "Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Rev. Father Harnols, O. M. I., 198 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, or to Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London.



TENDERS FOR COAL

TITLES PERFECT.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. B. POWELL

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

Exchange.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to addressed to them, at their office in the Parliament buildings. Toronto, and marked "Tender for coal," up to noon on Friday, the 26th day of the following the form of the form

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal—1,100 tons large egg size, 125 tons tove size, 75 tons nut size, 450 tons Straitsville ump, soft coal.

MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM. Hard coal-2,125 tons large egg sixe, 150 tons tove size, 25 tons soft coal.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal—2,500 tons large egg size, 255 tons egg size, 160 tons stove size, 100 tons nut size, 75 tons soft coal. Of the 2,500 tons 800 tons may not be required till January, 1894. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Hard coal—1,775 tons small egg size, 250 tons stove size, 36 tons chestnut size. Soft coal— 1,020 tons Reynoldsville, 399 tons Reynoldsville at pump house, 50 tons grate coal.

Hard coal--1,800 tons large egg size, 165 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size, 15 tons chest-

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal-2,200 tons large egg size, 100 tons CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

Soft coal — Select lump, Straitsville, preferred, 2,000 tons; 50 tons hard coal, nut size. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 165 tons buring September, October, November, December and January next. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Hard coal-Large egg size, 700 tons: 84 tons small egg size; 15 tons stove size; 3) tons No. 4 size; 4 tons soft lump. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT-FORD. Hard coal-Egg size, 45) tons; 150 tons stove size; 15 tons enestant size; 5 tons grate coal.

MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO. Hard coal-525 tons small egg size 150 tons

Hard coal—525 tons small egg size 150 tons stove size.

The hard coal to be Pitston, Scranton, Lackawanna, or Loyal Stock. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and, if required, will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal effect will also be received for screening of the best imported quality, hard and soft, not exceeding 25 per cent, of the gross amounts advertized for at the several institutions.

Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institution.

Tenders will be received for the whole quality above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for \$500 payable to the order of the provincial secretary, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona idea, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIB, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

accepted.

R. CHRISTIB,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.
JAMES NOXON.

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.
Parliament buildings, Toronto, May 13, 18.9.

VOLUME X A FAIR-MINDED

It is a real pleasur manner in which some Protestant Churches affecting Catholics a Too many of them, w wrap themselves up i uncharitableness when Rev. J. Farquharson, B

pleased to state, not o the April number of Monthly there appear very able letter or School question. The it the proper course to schools in the North fancy, pause in the were they to carefully Indeed even Dalton be likely to conclude that all his argum separate system, were weak. We regret space for the We have, however,

salient points, a car study of which will b portune and profitab ranks amongst the m ances that have app this vexed question : Is there any reason the large majority Manitoba School law and afterwards susta should be reopened state of matters b the law as it stand Catholics are compe which they derive are being taxed on

which Protestants

while they are, in ac schools for the educa children. Does the seem to be an injus will say that, unle reasons for such a ta it ought to be colle the Roman Catholics pay taxes spent on Protestant childsen educate his own as b out any help from Pi the law does not for the school for the su is compelled to pay. reason for raising th anew, and calmly an amining its merits?

Some tell us that ness of the Roman C is a sufficient bar to tempt to satisfy the first demand is co should such a thoug amining the justice demand? With it deal at present ; and too. Meantime, we make a just settleme

Why cannot the Ro

before us.

advantage of the Pu law does not shut I free to enter as neighbor. No doub If he allow himself Protestants will tre they treat themselv one of them, so far cerned, he will sha vantages the Pub Surely this is lil persecutor would r same language wi ligion he sought to Church and creed o have been made ex The difficulty was the advantages offe figure that they p ment and death to Just so with the and the advantage school: he app

lightly that, althou

support, he provid his children. Further, is there just at hand why lies may, under se send their children and yet feel themse to support Sepa Roman Catholics, children to the P feel themselves gralaw which abolish The Roman Catholi cation, separated struction, is only a and, in support of to the fact that criminals are we while a host of pet up the attention trates from week ignorant enough. whom judges and at the assizes are m And are there no

ants who sympat' that education a anything, to lesser

is the Roman Cat