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

VOLUME XIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

NO. 967.

A Visit.

Art Thou wearied of Thy waiting, Patient, yearring Heart, Waiting lonely in Thy prison From the world apart? Does the silence grow oppressive In the chapel air, When no voice in pleading accents Breathes to Thee a prayer.

Does no suppliant near Thee linger Thro' the waning day, Save the vigil lamp whose glowing Burns its life away?

Ah, my God, the solemn stillness Oh Thy holy place; Stillness kept by unseen seraphs Round Thy throne of grace!

Let a home-sick heart approach Thee, All its pain outpour, Let me fall in adoration Let me fall in adoration Nigh Thy prison door;

Feel the peaceful love-light stealing From Thy Heart divine, Hushing with its benedictions The unrest of mine.

I have heard the soothing music Of Thy sweet behest; "Come, ye hearts awearied, burdened, Come to me your rest." Rest I seek, and warmth, and shelter From the wilds of sin; Ope Thy arms, oh Love forgiving, Take a lost one in.

For Thy mercy is e'en broader Than hell's broadening way, And can lead to healing fountains Feet that weakly stray.

-Ricci, in The Holy Cross Purple.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

General Intention For May. THE THIRTEENTH CENTENARY OF EN LAND'S CONVERSION.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

In a Pastoral addressed to the faith ful of the diocese of Leeds, England, His Lordship writes thus on the subject of our General Intention for the month of May: "The greatest event in the history of our country—the one most replete with blessings-was the introduction of the faith of Jesus Christ within its borders. Whether we look at its effects on the material well-being of the nation, the spread of its civilizing influence, or at its moral and religious aspect, the conversion of England to Christianity was the most momentous and the most blessed of all the changes that ever passed over it. And of all the heroes who have added glory to our annuals, the greatest is he who brought to our ancestors the tidings of Christ's redeeming love. Hence, we feel it a duty of gratitude and affection to invite you, dear children in Jesus Christ, to join with us, and with the Cardinal Archbishop, and the Bishops and faithful of England, in celebrat ing, on the Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension, with every manifestation of joy, the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the coming of St. Augustine, by whose prayers and labours the people of this country were "de-livered from the servitude of moral and intellectual darkness, and brought 'into the liberty of the glory of the children of God' (Rom. viii., 21)." A tended to the whole Catholic world by the Holy Father, through the world-wide medium of the Apostleship of Prayer. We are encouraged by the Sovereign Pontiff to observe this centered by the Sovereign Pontiff to observe the Sovereign Pontiff to observe this centered by the Sovereign Pontiff to ob tenary, not so much as a season of rejolding, as one of prayer for the conversion of a nation, once so Catholic, but which lapsed from the Faith. The month of May has been chosen as most appropriate; for, England bore, when in communion with the Holy See, the glorious title of "Mary's Dowry." It glorious title of "Mary's Dowry." It must be observed, however, that it was on the feast of Pentecost, in the year 597, that King Ethelbert professed himself a Christian, and received the sacrament of baptism; and that on the following Christmas ten thousand of his subjects followed the example of their sovereign. The feast of Pente cost in 597 fell on June 2nd, so that, in this year 1897, the real anniversary should be held on the first Wednesday of that month. But as our co religion ists in England, out of devotion to the Mother of God, expressed the desire that the general intention for the conversion of the Fatherland be assigned to the month of May, the better to prepare for the anniversary in the month of the Sacred Heart, the Holy Father graciously acceded to their wish.

At the period of the coming of St. Augustine, though the Scotic Briton missionaries had already spread over all the corners of Caledonia, and though Columba and his disciples had carried the light of the Gospel into the northern districts of Britain where it had never penetrated, the Christian faith and the Catholic Church had languished and died out in the southern part of the Island under the ruins heaped up everywhere by the Saxon Paganism and barbarism, conquest. vanquished by the Gospel in the Highlands of the north, again arose and triumphed in the south, in the most populous, accessible and flourishing districts, throughout all that country, which was destined in succeeding centuries to play so great a part in the world, and which already began to call itself England. From 569 to 586, ten years before the death of Columba, and at the period when his authority was

the north, driving back the Picts to the British slaves.

hundred and fifty years of triumphant invasions and struggles, the Saxons It seems inexplicable that these had not yet encountered in any of traffickers in men should find a marthe then Christian, or at least convert-ket for their merchandise at Rome, ed nations, Britons, Scots and Picts, governed since Constantine by Chris

remaining in the conquered regions was not worse under the Saxon invaders than it had been under that of their native princes, so reviled by their compatriot, the historian Gildat, may be admitted as probable. It may even be stupposed that this fusion of the conquerors and the conquered was productive of great benefit to the former. It would be hard to say whether the heroic tenacity which has become the distinctive characteristic of the English may not have been derived mainly from that vigorous race which, after having coped with Caesar, which, after having coped with Casar, soon sing the Alleluia in his kingdom."
proved itself the only one among all It is natural to believe that the rich

ians. conquest. remained in the districts under Saxon living Christian amongst the natives;

In speaking of the Anglo Saxons, heart, might always be discovered. Even more, intermingled with daily outbursts of daring and of violence there might also be found miracles of heroic and simple devotedness, of sinprimitive virtue, what miracles of vice his pontificate, he decided to sele and crime, of avarice, lust and feroc-

Thus, that frightful slave-traffic on Mount Collus, and to appoint as which has disgraced successively all their leader Augustine, the prior of pagan and all Christian nations was that beloved house.

later period the sons of Columba paganism, of introducing her by the carried the Gospel to those North-hand of the greatest of the Popes into umbrians and Mercians. But at the bosom of the Church, and, at the the end of the sixth century, after a same time, of bringing her within the Frankish Gaul, Augustine and his it is too late?

which they had assailed, fought and tian emperors. It was so, however, in the year of grace 586 or 587, under posed to announce the glad tidings to them, nor priests capable of maintaining the precious nucleus of faith among the conquered races.

Eleven years before the momentous event we commemorate this month, the two last Catholic Bishops of Britain, those of Londou and York, abandoned their churches and took refuge in the mountains of Wales, carrying with them the sacred vessels and holy relies which they had been able to save from the sacred vessels and holy relies and fall countries, and among them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and monks passed by, mingled with the crowd, and among them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and monks passed by, mingled with the crowd, and among them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and monks passed by, mingled with the crowd, and among them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and monks passed by, mingled with the crowd, and among them some children, young Saxons, them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and monks passed by, mingled with the crowd, and among them some children, young Saxons, were exposed for sale in the Roman forum like any other commedity. Priests and forum like any other commedity.

to the Irish by Patrick, and to the Which are portrayed with such touch-Britons and Scots by Palladius, Ninian and Germain. At the moment when and compassionate spirit of Gregory, Columba approached the term of his and at the same time his strange love long career in his northern isle, a year of punning, has been a hundred times

ory the Great left Rome, and landed where Cæsar had landed, upon the English shores.

The British population, which had survived the fury of the Saxon Conquest, and which had not been able or willing to seek for refuge in the mountains and peninsulas of Wales and Cornwall, seems to have accommodated island of British, where every one before a hundred times rehearsed.

Every one knows how, at the sight of these young slaves, struck with the beauty of their countenances, the dazzling purity of their countenances, the length of their fair locks, he informed him that they came from the Cornwall, seems to have accommodated island of British, where every one Cornwall, seems to have accommodated island of Britain, where every one itself to the new order of things. had the same beauty of complexion, When the conquest was fully achieved, in those districts where the indigenous race had not been completely exterminated, no traces of insurrection or of Darkness should possess beings with general discontent are to be found aspect so radiant, and that the grace among the British; and the opinion of those who maintain that the condition of the mass of the British population remaining in the conquered regions was are Angles." "They are well named, not worse under the Savariance for the savariance of the savariance for the savariance of the

nations subjected to the Roman yoke and charitable abbot bought these cap-capable of struggling for two centuritive children, and that he conveyed ies against the invasion of the barbar- them at once to his own home, that is

But this assimilation of the races he was born, which he had changed could not but operate to the prejudice into a monastery, and which was not of the Christian faith. Unlike the far from the forum where the young

frontisaed anew, and gained fresh strength under the dominion of the franks and Goths; it had conquered the conquerers. In Britain it disappeared under the pressure of the alien own hand the table of the poor, and the table of the poor the table of the poor that the table of the poor the table of the poor that the table of the poor that the table of the poor the table of the poor that the table of the poor the table of the poor that the table of the poor the table of No traces of Christianity that after he had instructed and baptized them, it was his desire to tak sway, when Rome sent thither her them with him as his companions, and missionaries. Here and there a ruined to return to their native land in order church might be found, but not one to convert it to Christ. All authors unanimously admit that from that conquerers and conquered alike were moment he conceived the grand design lost in the darkness of paganism. moment he conceived the grand design of bringing over the Anglo-Saxons to the Catholic Church. He had once before they were converted to Chris already, after the scene in the slave-tianity, Taine ventures to assert that "there existed under their native bar."

Pope permission to go as a missionary barism noble dispositions unknown to to the Anglo Saxons, but at the tid the Roman world. Under the brute ings of his departure, the Romans, the free man, and also the man of after overwhelming the Pope with reproaches, ran after their future Pontiff and, overtaking him three days' jour nev from Rome, brought him back by force to the Eternal City. Scarcely, however, had he been elected Pope, cere and lofty enthusiasm, which when his great and cherished design emulated or forestalled Christianity became the object of his constant But alongside of these wonders of thought. At last, in the sixth year of the apostles of the distant island the monks of the monastery of St. Andrew,

among them carried on with a kind of Where is the Englishman worthy of inveterate passion. It needed whole the name who, in looking from the centuries of incessant efforts to extir. Palatine of the Coliseum, could conpate it. Nor was it only captives and template without emotion and without vanquished foes that they condemned to this extremity of misfortune and come to him the faith and name of shame; it was their kindred, heir Christian, the Bible of which he is so fellow countrymen, those of their own proud, the Church herself of which he blood, their sons and daughters, that has preserved but the shadow? Here they set up to auction and sold to mer were the enslaved children of his an-chants who came from the Continent cestors gathered together and saved. to supply themselves in the Anglo On these stones they knelt who made

Saxon market with these human his country Christian. Under these roofs was the grand design conceived It was by this infamous commerce by a saintly mind, intrusted to God, that Great Britain, having become almost as great a stranger to the rest of out by humble and generous Christians. Europe as she was before the days of By these steps descended the forty Casar, re-entered the circle of the na- monks who bore to England the word best established and most powerful in tions, making herself known once of God and the Light of the Gospel

other side of the Tweed, and crossing the Humber to the south, founded the future kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. It is true that at a livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the fetters of embody sentiments which are evoked after palitatives, but looks askance at livering England from the depth cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors, though a cruelly betrayed them. These are the valuation with Anglican vectors are the valuation with the s

companions brought their journey to Another consideration will impart a close on the southern shore of Great more fervor to our supplications. The Britain, at the point where it approaches nearest to the Continent, and where the previous conquerers of England had already landed: Julius Cæsar, who revealed it to the Roman world; and Hengist with his Saxons, who brought to it with its new name the ineffaceable impress of the Germanic race. impress of the Germanic race.
On the south side of the River

Thames, and at the north east corner of the county of Kent, lies a district which is still called the Isle of Thanet, although the name of isle no longer befits it, as the arm of the sea which at one time separated it from the mainland is now little better than a which they had been able to save from the rapacity of the idolaters. Other tirpate.

This scene, which the Venerable brackish and marshy brook. There, where the steep white cliffs of the coast suddenly divided to make way for a sandy creek, near the ancient port of the same inextinguishable among the traditions of his Northum centre, whence light had been brought brian ancestors, and the dialogue in tween the modern towns of Sandwich and Ramsgate, the Roman monks set the Romans at Richborough, and be nence with the foreground of the prestween the modern towns of Sandwich ent, another mighty empire is being and Ramsgate, the Roman monks set reared, beside which the fabled grand-foot for the first time on British soil. eurs of ages gone by dwindle into in-

Immediately on his arrival the en- tance of seven leagues from France, voy of Pope Gregory despatched interpreters to King Ethelbert, who had just gained over all the other Saxon kings and princes, even to the conthe Caesars, which is at once the freest fines of Northumbria, that kind of and most powerful, the richest and military supremacy which was attached most manful, the boldest and best regto the title of Bretwalda, or temporary ulated in the world. Busied chief of the Saxon Confederation. more than any other in all the arts of Ethelbert's wife was Bertha, the daughter of Caribert, king of the Franks, a grandson of Clovis, and whose mother was that Ingoberga of enthusiasm, but incapable of failure, whose gentle virtues and domestic it ignores the very idea of discoverge. whose gentle virtues and domestic it ignores the very idea of discourage

as the interpreter had explained the object and motives of their mission, Ethelbert replied that he had strength and life. no inclination to abandon the gods of his fathers for a new and uncertain should be supported at his expense.

Curiosity led the Saxons to visit the strangers. They admired the ceremonies of their worship, compared their lives with those of the pagan priests, and learned to approve a religion which could inspire so much piety, austerity and disinterestedness. With secret pleasure Ethelbert viewed the alteration in the sentiments of his subjects, and, no doubt owing in a great measure to the pious prayers to his Christian Queen, Bertha, yielded hers for propagating the gospel! The to grace, professed himself a Christian long smoky trail of her ocean and was regenerated by the waters of steamers stretches across every horbaptism, on the feast of Pentecost in the year 597. As we have said already, ten thousand of his subjects were also baptized on the following

Christmas. Such were the first steps in the conversion of England. " Abundant version of England. Abundant harvests were produced during suc-ceeding centuries in the furrows ploughed by the disciples of Augustine and Bede. Before it settled into the great nation which the world admires and envies, furnished with the noblest and wisest institutions that men have ever known, with a literature rich in unrivalled genius, and power greater than that of ancient Rome, England had to become the great base of oper ation for the spiritual conquests of the Papacy, the great centre of Christian missions. By her the Roman Church centre and north of Europe; and it was by her means that the German and Scandinavian peoples, still plunged in the darkness of heathenism, were brought into the Christian

It would be impracticable to dwell here on the past glories of Catholic England. The long roll of her chil dren renowned for holiness - kings, nobles, monks and laymen, have left it still uncertain whether she or the sister Isle could put in the strongest claim to the disputed title of "The Isle of Saints."

And now we, Members of the Aposleship, are called upon to centre the intention of our prayers on the conversion of England: that God in His mercy, and the Adorable Heart of Jesus in His love for men, may lead back into the pale of the true Church His wayward children. We shall be encouraged in our efforts by the consideration of what has already been effected towards this end. Surely, there is a deep significance in the re-vival of interest for dogmatic teaching throughout England and among her leading minds during the last fifty years; and the intensity of this inter-

monks, and none, alas! so soon and so truth with Anglican views, though a

plan, that from on high God favored the growth of the colossal empire of ancient Rome. Her legions, bent on expanding the limits of her dominions, were doing His bidding; unwittingly they were to be the vehicle of a merci ful dispensation, and when the vast fabric had reached its term, there arose amidst its crumbling ruins the glorious

empire of God's own anointed. Under our very eyes, with the search light of history bringing the events of the past into equal promi-The place now goes by the name of significance. "In modern Europe, Ebbsfleet Farm, writes De Montalembert, "at a dis troubles have been recorded by Greg. ment or efficient according to the conquests and discoveries, it rushes

fruitful. A slow, obscure, but unin-terrupted progress has created for England in inexhaustible reservoir of strength and life. In her veins the sap swells high to day, and will swell high to morrow. Happier than Rome, worship; but that as the intention of in spite of a thousand false concluthe strangers was benevolent, and sions, a thousand excesses, a thousand their promises were inviting, they stains, she is of all the modern races, might preach without molestation, and and of all Christian nations, the one which has best preserved the three fundamental bases of every society which is worthy of man-the spirit of freedom, the domestic character and the religious mind."

As an outcome of that " religious mind," millions are being squandered in well-meant but barren attempts to convert the heathen to an illegical belief—a hollow semblance of Christian-ity. And yet, with her inexhaustible zon and darkens every sky; language is spoken in every clime, nor is there a country in the known world, from the frozen north to the jungles of India or Central Africa, rom the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, where her adventurous sons have not left a footprint. It is this "religious mind" that God is now stirring to its very depths.

"All who have eyes to perceive spiritual gifts," said Cardinal Vaughan the other day, while addressing a London congregation, "must be sensible of the religious movement which is at present stirring men's minds and consciences in this country. God's grace is being poured out upon England, and men are becoming unsettled in their old prejudices and errors as a prelimary to a recognition of the moved, enlightened and subdued the truth." It is not given to every simple soul among the faithful to clear up the doubts or to solve the objections of our separated brethren. "¡But what all may do," continued the Cardinal and we may take the exhortation as addressed to ourselves—"is to pray. Faith is a gift of God made up of a light penetrating the intellect and of grace and strength imparted to the will. is a gift which no mere industry, study or human effort can secure for the soul. It is in the hand of God. When we come to be judged we shall see that Hehas truly been both the Author and the Perfecter of our faith, so that no flesh shall glory in His sight. Pray, then, and obtain fervent prayers for an abundant effusion upon England of the gift of divine faith. A great number of souls seem to be very near to the faith. Perhaps God is waiting for our prayers in order to bring them into the one fold."

day, for all the intentions of Thy Divine Heart, in union with the Holy best established and most powerful in the north, the last champions of Christian Britain were finally cast out beyond the Severn, while at the same time new bands of Anglo-Saxons in the sale of the

The Resurrection.

The moody night winds whine At blackest hour. Fair morn Longs with the dawn her clouds to line Child Silence then was born.

Lo. through the yawning gloom A flashing meteor's gleam! A hundred splendent sunsets bloom From its each branching beam.

And sped this sacred Star Straight in the heaven's zone; Embracing there its Father, Light, Eternally it shone. -D. G., in The Holy Cross Purple.

ANOTHER ANGLICAN CONVERT.

The Roman correspondent of the

Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, writes as follows, under date of March 31:

I have just had a visit from the Rev. David Lloyd Thomas, about whom the following paragraph has appeared in the Tablet of March 27:

"We hear that Mr. David Lloyd Thomas, who with his family, was received into the Church some months ago, has received permission from the Holy See to be re-ordained conditionally. Mr. Thomas received ordination

some years ago from the Rev. F. G. Leo, who is reported to have been validly, though surreptitiously, con-secrated a Bishop and to have used a Catholic pontifical in this ordination. There being, however, some doubt con ected both with the consecration and ordination, in order to make certain in a matter of such grave importance, the Holy Father has decided that Mr. Thomas shall be re-ordained sub conservatis servandis. Thomas has been for some months in

Mr. Lloyd Thomas said: " The information was not given to the Tablet by me. It was my intention that you should have the information as soon as it seemed possible for me, as the interested party, to give it. I will give you further and ample details for the Catholic Standard and Times when the case is finished." "Then it is not at an end yet?"

"No; various formalities remain to be gone through with. When they are over I shall be at liberty to authorize you to publish the history of the case as you at present know it.

"You are to receive Catholic orders

"I do not know. Before long, I hope. There will be an examination first."
"Will it be severe? Cardinal New-

man, they say, was 'ploughed' at Propaganda."
"I hope not. Probably it is the

ordinary examination."
"What will you then do?" "I think I shall continue to study for some time.

"What orders will you receive?"
"Tonsure first. Then the minor order; then all the major order."
"How many did you receive from

Dr. Lee?" "Only the major orders." "Why did you do it?"

"Merely to fortify my own case and set my conscience at rest, because I had received Auglican orders from some one consecrated Bishop by Archbishop Tait, whose baptism even was disputed.

"Were there others ordained by these crypto-bishops?" "Yes, a good many."
"Who consecrated the Bishops?"

"Three prelates of different rite." " Where? "At Venice, as I believe."

"When?" "In the second year of the reigu of Leo XIII."
"How many Anglicans received

this episcopal consecration?"
"Three. One of them died a Catholic."
"You have been received by the

Holy Father?"
"Yes, most graciously. He heard he statement of my case in person. I had also sent it in writing."

Mr. Lloyd Thomas is a Welshman,

just past the middle age. He is of medium stature, with reddish cheeks and black hair, now slightly gray He speaks with the subdued and culti-He wears the cassock in Rome, and a beard.

Bantism Makes Catholics.

According to the teachings of the Catholic theologians, every person validly baptized is regenerated unto Christ, and is therefore a member of the family of God, which is the Church

Throughout the towns and villages of this country there are many who have the misfortune of being born out side the Church who in all probability have received valid baptism, though by the hands of a non-Catholic minister. In this case they are just as much parishioners of the local pastor as the members of the families who occupy the front seats in his Church O Jesus, through the most pure Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all the prayers, work and sufferings of this preaching, as well as of the sacraments, is confined to those who are of the household only, and sometimes to Sacrifice of the Mass, in reparation of contributing families, and the fact all sins, and for all requests presented that Christ died for all, Gentile as well

Horrors of Dyspepsia

Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Nervous, Sleepless

Now Able to Do All the Housework -What Cured Her.

The excellent qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a stomach tonic and appetizer enable it to relieve and cure dyspepsia even when cure seems hope-Read Mrs. Willett's letters: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass .:

"Gentlemen:-I have been sick for about six years with dyspepsia with all its horrible nightmares, such as sour stomach, flatulency, palpi-

nia, etc., and all that time I have tried almost every known remedy and the best doctors in the state, but nothing did me any good. I was very

Weak and Nervous.

About five months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I am able to do all my housework and feel better than I have in several years. Also, my husband had pneumonia last win-ter and his blood got very bad; he had rheumatism and could scarcely walk. He commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was better in every way, his rheuma-tism has left him and is in better health than for a long time." Mrs. W. J. Willett, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Still Praising Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I am still praising Hood's Sarsaparilla for the Letter great benefit both myself and husband derived from No. 2 its use and I do not hesitate to say it is the best medicine We have ever used in our family." MRS. W. J. WILLETT, Mt. Holly, N. C.

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After home treatment, known as the "Dyke Cure" by which every victim of the liquor habit can be permanently cured of all crave or desire for intoxicants.

In from three to five days all crave for stimulants is removed, and at the end of twenty one days treatment the patient is restored to the condition he was in before he acquired the habit.

condition he was in before he acquired the habit.

This is a purely vegetable medicine taken by the mouth, and can be taken without the knowledge of any other person. No injections. No minerals. No bad after effects, and no loss of time from business duties. Correspondence strictly condidential. Copies of testimonials from patients cured in many parts of Canada, by permission sent on application. Our guaranteed in every instance where the remedy is taken as directed. Fee for treatment, 255 in advance, which may be remitted to the proprietor of the Catholic Resourch London, Ont., or sent direct to Dr. A. McTaggart, 334 Queen's avenue, London, Ontario.

We can speak from personal knowledge of the good work done in this city by the Dyke fure for Intemperance, and the consulting physician, Dr. A. McTaggart, guarantees that the remedy will do all that is claimed for it. In proof of this, he is willing that we become the custodians of each fee paid, until the end of the treatment, when, in the event of its failure to cure, we are authorized to return the same to the party who sent it.

Many cases in this city have been cured since August last, and only such families can truly appreciate the great happiness they now \$2009.

Thos. Cofer.

Publisher CATHOLIC RECORD.

A WOMAN OF FORTUNE

BY CHRISTIAN REID,
Author of "Armine," Philip's Restitution," The Child of Mary," Heart
of Steel, "The Landot the Sun,"
etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXVII. "WHAT SHALL MY MESSAGE BE?"

It was the day following the one on which Tyrconnel left that Cecil and Kathleen met by accident in one of the churches to which they were both much in the habit of going.

It often happens that small embarrassments are almost as hard to deal with as more serious ones. Cecil had found this to be the case when the question of how she was to meet Miss presented itself to her mind. It was not until after she had heard of Tyrconnel's departure that it did present itself; but, remembering then white heat of passion into which she had suffered herself to fall in Kathleen's presence, she was undecided what to

" How little one ever knows one's self and one's own weakness!" she thought, in deep humility. "How little could I have conceived the pos she " How sibility of losing self-control as I did deserve all that Jack and Nelly ever thought of me. No wonder they are in terror of my committing some great imprudence — giving away half my fortune, or bartering the whole of it for a coronet, as they fear I may some-time do. I despise myself! It shall be a leave to my a D. be a lesson to me. But—how can I extricate myself now from this dreadfully awkward position?

She was passing slowly along the nave on her way out of the church as these thoughts filled her mind; and, as if in reply to the question she had asked herself, her gaze was magnetically attracted. Looking up, she encountered the gentle regard of Kathleen Tyrconnel's soft dark eyes.

What was there in Kathleen's glance, what in her own, that immediately dissolved the sense of constraint which, so long as they did not meet, each felt toward the other? Probably neither could have defined in words how it was that soul spoke to soul so plainly; but their hands were extended as by a single impulse almost as their eyes met, and if there was the faintest shadow of restraint now it was not on Kathleen's side.
"I am so glad to have met you!

she said, when they were without the door of the church. "You will have the charity to come and stay with me to-day, will you not? Mamma's cold is still so bad that she can only lie on the sofa with a book; and," she added, with a pathetic tone of entreaty in her

voice, "I am feeling so lonely!"
"I would come," answered Cecil,
"but I am very anxious to get my mail this morning. I was disapointed yesterday in hearing from home, and I am hoping for letters to day."
"Ah? Then I cannot expect it,

said Kathleen; who, however, looked so very much disappointed that Cecil paused and said : "I cannot stay with you long, but

if you will give me some breakfast—"
"You have not breakfasted!" cried Kathleen, hastily. "Come at once

And entering the carriage, which was now waiting, they drove to Mrs. Tyrconnel's apartment. Not a word was said of the subject which engrossed the thoughts of both until, breakfast over, they went into the salon. Then, as Cecil's eyes sought and involuntarily rested upon the spot where Tyrconnel stood the last time she had entered that oom, Kathleen's arm stole around her, and her gentle voice said :

You have forgiven him, Cecil?" "It is I who need forgiveness, I hink," Cecil replied, a flush of bright think. color dyeing her statuesque face. am very conscious now how unreason-

"Then I may show you this," said Kathleen, putting an envelope into

her hand. As she walked to the window to ex amine it, she saw that it was addressed by Tyrconnel—but to his sister, not herself; and on taking out the enclosure it proved to be only a few words on the back of a card, which he had sent from the station when

"I did not see her. Find out if I may write, and telegraph me one word - 'Yes 'or 'No.' She stood gazing at the clear, de-

cided characters for several minutes before returning to Kathleen, who had

Are you Public Speaker?

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE for the throat and respiratory organs. We have hundreds of testimonials from public speakers, singers, ministers and others One rev. gentleman says: "I never think of entering my pulpit without Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at my side." Such indorsations from the ministry should give confidence in Dr. Chase's Medicine.

If you are troubled with that tickling sore throat, so common among speakers and singers, you will find DR. CHASE'S SYRUP L? LINSEED AND TURPENTINE a positive and per manent cure. Teaspoonful dose, price 25 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., sole manufacturers

for Canada, 45 Lombard street, Toronto.

sunk into a deep chair, and now lifted

her eyes with questioning glance. "You understand?" she said, Cecil sat down near her in silence. What shall my message be?

bravely into those questioning eyes. Several hours later she was sitting in her own room, reading the letters she had spoken of, among which she found one from Madame de Verac urging her to come to Paris for the spring. It was the second time that this invita tion had been pressed upon her, the Vicomtesse having written before, announcing the marriage of her nephew, and reminding her young relative of the latter's promise to return to her. Tyrconnel, or whether she should Cecil had then waived the question make any effort to meet her at all, with a general promise that later in the with a general promise that later in the season she would try to tear herself away from Rome; but Madame de Verac's entreaties that she would come soon being now very earnest, she was considering what excuses she could make for postponing her visit longer, and at last decided that, as there really was no reason why she should not go at once, she would write the next and set a definite time for her journey She felt less hesitation at leaving her two companions than she would other wise have done from the fact that, as their apartment had been engaged for six months, the curtailment of her own stay would not in the least degree render necessary their leaving Rome sooner than they had all along in And having settled this point tended. with them her mind was at ease. disliked leaving Kathleen Tyrconnel but already she had conceived the idea of endeavoring to prevail on Mrs. Tyr connel to try the air of Paris for her daughter's health as the spring ad vanced, feeling sure that Kathleen would second her wishes and argu

> ments. These details of her future movements being thus decided upon, her spirits rose from the depression under which she had been laboring ever since her misunderstanding with Tyrconnel; and she looked so radiantly ovely as she entered the salon before dinner that Craven, who chanced to be one of the guests that day, fixed on her a glance in which admiration and a sort of disapproval were equally per ceptible—perceptible at least to Grace Marriott. It was an unusual blending of expression, she thought, and won-dered what mingling of sentiment it reflected. "It seems impossible," she said to herself, "that he could pass her by to admire me. Can he have been her lover in Paris?"

Though the farthest in the world from what could be called a jealous nature, and though more than ready always to acknowledge excellence in another-especially in Cecil, for whom she entertained not only the greatest admiration, but also the warmest friendship—the conjecture thus suggested to Grace was not agreeable She had been considering Craven's parting adjuration of the day before, and there was beginning to dawn on her mind-or it might be her hearta thought that, after all, Art would be rather a cold atmosphere to dwell in permanently-alone. She was, more over, both touched and flattered by the regard of such a man, and had gone so far as to think of a favorable reply to his suit. And now the idea that it might perhaps be Cecil's rejected admirer to whom she was on the point of giving her heart caused a strong revulsion of feeling, with a sense of something like pain which astonished

During dinner she found herself regarding her friend and her lover with curious observation. Craver meanwhile being intent on the problem of what seemed to him the strange inconsistencies of Cecil's conduct; and the explanation which finally presented itself to him quite startled Grace when he suddenly said, as he leant over the back of her chair after they returned to the salon :

"I am beginning to suspect that in stead of the fine nature with which my imagination had invested Miss Lorimer she is very commonplace in her faults of character.'

His tone was so cynical that Grace. much surprised, glanced first at his face and then toward Cecil, who, brilliant alike in toilet and manner, was devot ing herself to the entertainment of her guests with an unaffected animation and pleasure which Craven had never seen her exhibit before, even in Paris. "But why," asked Miss Marriott, wonderingly-"why should you sus-

pect such a thing? "It seems to me," he said, speaking with great deliberation, "that she must be either a heartless flirt or a

consummately artful coquette."

"What words as applied to Cecil!" exclaimed his hearer, as soon as astonishment permitted her to reply. "I really don't know whether to be indignant or amused-if you are in earnest. But I think you surely must be jesting.

I am in earnest." "Then I cannot flatter you on your

knowledge of character," she re-marked, a little coldly. "Do not be offended," he said, "but ear my reasons for this opinion. If I ever in my life saw tacit encourage ment of a man's suit, it was in Miss Lorimer's manner to Tyrconnel. you perceive how the affair has ended. seems plain that he has been reiected-

"I am not sure of that," interrupted Grace

"I think you would not entertain much doubt on the subject if you had seen his face as I did yesterday morn-And she is in the highest spirits at the idea of returning to Paris and the admiration awaiting her there. I had fancied until this evening that floating in the air. Be wise in time.

her manner was a little forced. But there is no mistaking the genuineness

of that "— as Cecil's low but unre-strained laughter came to their ears. Grace made no immediate reply She was almost as much puzzled by or 'No'?"
"Yes,'" answered Cecil, looking the seeming inconsistencies he pointed out as was Craven himself, who pres-

ently resumed: "It is not alone her attitude toward Tyrconnel that has suggested my change of opinion about her. Not that taken alone, I mean, but in connection with what went before it. Did she ever tell you that the Comte de

Vérac was very much in love with

"No," replied Grace, with a certain severity of tone which amused him, "she never did. On the contrary, she told me that negotiations were already in progress when she arrived in Paris for the marriage which has now taken place; and that she liked young Count exceedingly, only because he was charming in him self, but also because she felt perfectly safe from annoyance either from or

about him. Craven shrugged his shoulders. "She was not quite candid," he remarked. "She escaped the annoyance of a proposal of marriage only by carefully concealing the fact that she is an heiress. De Vérac was openly, distractingly in love with her."

"You speak as if she were to blame for it," said Grace. "I am not surprised at her reticence. But I had in-ferred something of the kind from her leaving Frace so suddenly-and," she added. "because most men who come in contact with her also fall in love with her."

"I never did, I assure you," he said, with a smile. "I have never been anything in sentiment any more than in fact but her friend."

Grace looked up with an answering smile. "I wonder," she said, "that since you seem to resent Mr. Tyrconnel's supposed wrongs so much, you do not exercise the privileges of a friend, and call Cecil to account about

"That I could not venture," he replied. "She is not a person with whom any one, even her nearest plied. friends, can take a liberty.

But he remembered that he had taken the liberty of speaking to her very freely about De Vérac, and the instinct which warned him to leave Tyrconnel's name unmentioned now suddenly caused him to say to him self:

"This is a different affair. After all, she may intend to marry him. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

The merry May hath pleasant hours, and 'The merry May bath pleasant hours, and dreamily they glide,
As if they floated like the leaves upon a silver tide;
The trees are full of crimson buds, the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music like a tune with pleasant words."

The month of May-the beautiful month of flowers, comes once more to greet us with its genial sun, its balmy breezes and floral gifts. Under its be nign influence all nature assumes the fairest and loveliest aspect. The tall trees put on their richest foliage; the fields are clad in their gayest attire the placid waters reflect a thousand glories on their mirrored surface; the woods resound with ceaseless songs of praise; the butterfly with its beautiful wings of varied colors, tells us that this is the month of May; the busy bee wings its rapid flight from flower to flower sweet fragrance scent the air : all nature weaves a floral wreath to crown this lovely month. Yes, to all and every one, this seems the most delightful season of the year; but to the pious Christian it seems immeasurably more beautiful than to all others-for it is likewise the month of Mary. ful in the order of nature, the Church has rendered this month beautiful in the order of Grace-it has consecrated its loveliness to her, who is, par excel lence, the mother of beautiful love the immaculate — the undefiled—the sweet Virgin Mary! The month of May is the harbinger of fruitful Summer, and of golden Autumn. Mary is the lovely herald of Grace and Salvation to the world. During the month of May the trees put forth their blossoms, which are to be subsequently laden with rich and luscious fruits. Mary is the beautiful flower which promises to man rich golden fruits of holy love. If lovely May did not come to rejoice the world, golden Autumn would never shed its glories. If immaculate Mary had not brought forth the flower of Jesse, the expected of the nations, men would yet pine under the manacles of sin—would yet hunger after the bread of life. May brings hope and joy to the world. Mary offers crowns of glory to those who choose to wear them. How meet, then, is it to consecrate this lovely month to the Queen of Heaven! Be zealous Virgins—be zealous Christian youths. during this lovely month, in the service of Mary. Gather bright flowers to deck her altar; and offer her your hearts -the fairest flower she loves to accept. Ask her to bless you, and shield you from sin. She is the "mother of beautiful love, of fear, and of holy hope.

All graces to men come through Mary she is the mediatrix between man and her divine Son, as He is the mediator between the world and His Heavenly

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Sacred Heart Review. The natural, temperate, and neces-

sary beverage for the thirsty is water. -St. Clement.

Heart trouble caused by the selfishness of others, in indulging to excess in alcoholic stimulants, is the most deadly grief that can attack the human soul.

"I will tell you," said a gentleman not long since, when conversing with a friend on temperance, "how much it cost me to open my eyes on this sub I commenced housekeeping with a beautiful supply of liquors; I continued this way till my boy became a Then my eyes were drunkard. opened.

The most horrible picture of heathenism is that picture of a woman who carries her sweet babe to the banks of the Ganges and tosses it on its turbulent waters, watching its murmuring lips sink beneath its tide; but here in Christian America we watch 200,000 a year, hopeless drunkards, take their wives and children and throw them into the turbulent waters of a drunkard's life

Every member of the total abstinence cause should display to the world at large his faith in the principles by wearing proudly the insignia of the society. It will help you as well as others, for people seeing the button are incited to find the meaning thereof, and it induces others to wear it. Oft times it helps the wearer in many ways, for sometimes it is our lot to be in a strange place, and if we display our button there may be members not wearing the button, but they recognize it at once, and the wearer finds a friend; so you can see it is a benefit to show your colors.

At one place in England, where large amount of brick-making is carried on and where the amount of each man's work, the number of days lost by sickness, or otherwise, and the deaths were made matters of record. the rules of the service allowed to every man a mug of beer at each meal But there were among the workmen quite a number who wholly abstained from the use of beer and every other intoxicating drink. An examination of the record showed that the average amount of work done per annum by the beer drinkers was a large percent age less than that done by those who wholly abstained, while the number of days lost by sickness was greater.

Intoxicants and the Sick.

As to the use of alcohol in common colds, plenty of hot water, both inter nally, is safer and far more effective If in collapse or the low forms of fever stimulant is required, some of the forms of ammonia are far better that alcohol. If you need a tonic, Peruvian bark or some of its alkaloids are more

In reference to pneumonia and typhoid fever, it is better to use noth ng than alcoholics. Their employ ment here is positively hurtful, and, we can not doubt, has cost many a patient his life.

In regard to pneumonia, it is now well established that with alcohol in the blood less oxygen is carried from the pulmonary to the systematic capillaries, or, in other words, the oxygena-tion of the blood is lessened by it when it ought to be increased. It also less ens the molecular changes in the tissue cells, and thus retards these processe which are essential to the re-establish-

ment of health. With reference to typhoid fever the administration of spirituous liquors is absolutely dangerous. Any physician can easily demonstrate the superiority of the non-alcoholic plan in these case by trial, without danger and without absolute benefit to his patients. have yet to learn of one who has made a fair and faithful trial of the non alcoholic treatment in typhoid fever who returned to the old plan again. Here is a fact worthy of the attention of our alcoholic friends and the public generally: in a alcoholic hospital at Cl Chicago the actual ratio of mortality for the whole number of cases of typhoid fever treated, more than one thousand, was 5 per cent., or one in twenty cases, while in the reports of the principal hospitals of Europe and America in which alcoholic liquors are freely used in the treatment of typhoid fever, the ratio of mortality is from 16 to 25 per cent., or one death in from four to seven cases.

What Beat Linton.

James R. Randall, the well-known newspaper man and poet, writes to the Catholic Columbian to say that the successor in Congress of the A. P. A. Linton paused before the Marquette statue recently and said substantially: "But for you, Father, I would not have been victorious"; so Linton was plunged into a pit of his own digging, and the marble arm of Father Marquette, as it were, pushed him into the abyss.

Mr. Randall also states that, as far as he can observe, there has been no mu-tilation, of the Marquette statue, as commonly reported; which, if true, is gratifying intelligence.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and ehrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, adigestion, biliousness. All druggists.

PRINCESS AND NUN.

The Devoted Life of a Saintly Indian Girl.

A writer in The Puritan, a new publication for women, classes among the noted women of the age the foundress of the order of American Indian nuns, and says: "The American Indians, with their symbolism and mysticism. are more in sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church than with any other Christian body. The solemnity and the beauty of its services impress them. and many of its beliefs are already theirs in a different form These, it be, come from a common source, so far back in the history of the human race that it is lost.

"When Father F. M Craft, who poasts he has himself a strong trace of aboriginal blood, became a missionary to the red men, he found that the In-dian princess, Sacred White Buffalo, daughter of Crow Feather, a famous war chief of the Dakotas, had been set aside as the tribe's sacred virgin. It was not difficult for Father Craft to teach her Christianity, and to make her ready to become a sacred virgin of the Church. Her name was changed to Mary Catherine, and in 1891. age of twenty four, she founded the first order of Indian nuns, for work among her own people. The Congregation of American Sisters, as the order is called, is stationed at Fort Berthold. North Dakota, where it conducts a hos pital, giving the Indians, beside spiritual care of the young and sick, the scientific aid of trained nurses.

"Mother Mary Catherine worked so hard among her people, in all sorts of weather, that she contracted consumption. When she felt, in 1893, that her death was close at hand, she had four of the Sisters carry her into the nuns chapel. It was a most impressive and picturesque sight. She was a princess of the Dakotas, and although she was vowed to poverty and meekness of life, they could not forget it. They draped her couch with embroidery and scarlet cloth, and upon these they laid her wasted figure in the nun's habit. As they put her down before the altar the Sisters sang the "Te Deum." lifting herself for a last look at them, she fell back —dead. She was succeeded in her office by Mother Mary Liguori, whose Indian name was Sound of the Flying Lance." -Catholic Columbian.

The Demon of Discord.

The state of insubordination is but too natural to certain souls. There are characters which know not how to give way and to yield, which take and interpret the Gospel after their own manner, and which refuse that which is displeasing to them. There are characters which, in the face of all duties to family, society, or the Church, repeat incessantly: "I will not yield, I will not abuse myself, I will not submit. Datestable characters are these. destined to work their own misery and that of those around them. With them there is no peace, no patience, no sweetness, and never does a word of kindness pass their lips. If they are in authority, how hardly do they exercise it: how does the smallest infringement irritate them ! perpetual annoyances in their households! Is this, think you, what a Christian interior should be, presided over by the Spirit of Jesus? Perpetual storms, discord, ill humor, discontent And how about the poor servant, those from whom you demand obedience as a right, how do you treat them when in these angry tempers? could make our way into many a household, and assist at the daily occupations of many a family, what sad exhibitions of pride should we witness, and of this spirit of rebellion which is the offspring of nearly all unhappiness and misfortune warning yourselves and bring up your children in the spirit of obedience and submission, and watch over their characters; for the results of a faulty education, and of pride nourished in the beginning are invariably sorrow and bitterness, in other words, an almost insupportable existence.

Ashamed of Their Parents.

The boy or girl who is ashamed of nis or her parents because of their lack of education, can never any of the blessings of God. We pity the parents of such children. There is no sadder sight than that of a father who has set his heart upor his children born in this country, who has sung at his work remembering that they wanted for nothing his labor could purchase; who has said in his heart they will be better than himself, every way nobler than he could be in the and of his birth, and who discovers in his old age that he has spent his life in rearing up a fop, a libertine, a Know nothing. Then, indeed, we see some-thing more horrible than King Lear driven mad by the ingratitude of his daughters. For Lear only gave his children the crown, but his father gave them everything—his sweat and blood, his nights and days, his purse and heart, and all but life its which, at least, their parricidal ingratitude deprives the miserable man. We say this is a tragedy to make angels weep over the false system of social life which makes men monsters. The man who is ashamed of his parents is really bereft of all true manhood.

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhea and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

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S. Orbi, in The Holy Cross Purple THE JESUIT SYSTEM IN THE LOWER SCHOOLS.

Delightful task to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot.

When the Jesuits were driven from

cessors introduced "a system of education more in keeping with science and tion more in keeping with science and philosophy." Father Thomas Hughes, S. J., in his book "Loyola and the Educational System of the Jesuits," cites the testimony of M. J. M. Drevon, censor of studies in the Lyceum of Agen, on the results of the change. for the following pedagogical ex-plosion: "Children properly in-structed ought to have become at the age of fifteen, agriculturists sufficiently well qualified, intelligent naturalists, prudent economists, shrewd business men, enlightened politicians, pro-found metaphysicians, prodigious geometricians, without prejudice to writing and drawing, to universal geography, and ancient as well as modern history; without prejudice to the French language, English also, and German and a little Latin; and again without prejudice to music and heraldry, to dancing and fencing, to horsemanship, and above all, to swimming. All this agitation proved unfortunately sterile, and as I have just said, on the eve of the French Revolution, secondary education had not taken a step forward during fifty

Encyclopædist, Sans culotte, Bonapartist and Bourbon, all had had their turn in renovating the educational system of France and had failed. It was reserved for Victor Cousin, the eclectic philosopher, to reform the re-formers, and he found no better means at his disposal than the Jesuit Ratio Studiorum. Less than eighty years had passed since the banishment of the Jesuits in the name of liberty and progress, when a French minister, despite the protests of stokers, bellow menders. gas companies, horse trainers and expert swimmers, found it necessary to ando the work of his predecessors, and restore the Jesuit system as the basis of secondary instruction in the schools. It was a high tribute to the value of the Ratio Studiorum that Rollin, rector of the University of Paris in 1726 and Victor Cousin in 1840, should have sanctioned and adopted the system. Both had made a special study of the best methods of instruction; neither of them had any abiding love for the Jesuits; they profited, however, by the results of Jesuit labors, and at the same time displayed more stoicism than the occasion demanded, in resisting the temptation to make a proper acknowledgment of their indebtedness.

The history of the Ratio Studiorum

is briefly told. In 1584 Father Claudius Aquaviva, the general of the society, appointed a commission of six Fathers, representing six different countries-Spain, Portugal, France, Austria, Germany and Italy—to frame a code of laws regulating the courses of study to be pursued in the Jesuit colleges. In 1586 the first draft of the document was sent out for experiment and criticism to the three hundred colleges of the society in Europe. Suggestions poured in by the thousand, were sifted carefully, accepted, rejected or modified, and a new edition

These tion:

The percentage of the percentage was issued in 1591. Two years later, reports on the working of the system reached Rome and were committed for consideration to the proper authorities. In 1599, fifteen years after the com-mission was appointed and thirteen after the first edition appeared, the Ratio Studiorum, which had in the meantime undergone seven or eight revisions, assumed definite shape and became the recognized system of the society. Finally in 1832 the Ratio was again revised and somewhat modified to answer the educational requirements of our time. In the edition of 1586 the commissioners assigned the reasons that influenced them in framing the various laws; the final Ratio s a set of laws without note or com-

The system provides for the higher studies of the university as well as for the lower schools or ordinary college course. We shall confine our atten-

tion entirely to the latter.
Five grades constitute the college course, three of grammar, one of humanity or poetry, and one of rhetoric. The highest class of grammar with poetry and rhetoric are commonly known by the picturesque titles of freshman, sophomore and junior classes, probably as a concession to popular taste or prejudice, since in genuousness, pomposity and juvenility are more readily gauged and recognized by the public than such intangible accomplishments as a knowledge of grammar, poetry or rhetoric. The class of philosophy or senior class be-longs to the grade of higher studies, and with it we are not concerned at

The lower classes are graded on the basis of a classical education; other branches, mathematics, history, chemistry, modern languages, have their proper places in the course and are distributed on the same plan as the classics, so that the portion assigned to each grade can be thoroughly mas tered within the allotted time. A ommon school course will generally the student for admission to the lowest grammar class. The Ratio provides that the candidate for admission be placed "in a class adapted to the lowest grammar class adapted to the lowest grammar class. The Ratio provides that the candidate for admission be placed "in a class adapted to the lowest grammar class."

decay among stated as stately to all stagnation. Port Royal tried to dispense with emulation in its educational system, but quickly abandoned the exercised with special care, an attention to the deplored by an eminent English deplored by an em

1586 remark: "Severity must be on the proper rendering of a passage practiced in examinations, since it is from an author, the precepts of rhetormore injurious for boys to ascend to a | ic, poetry or grammar, or the subjectgrade, when not fit, than, if really fit, matter of a former prelection. In the to be kept where they are; and in ad-When the Jesuits were driven from dition to that, if they are advanced several, and must be prepared to ex-France in the last century, their suc- when not qualified, they create no plain and defend his position against slight disturbance in the upper class." The truth of the comment is apparent nents; or the contest may take place to everyone but the over-ambitious, between pairs of rivals, the professor the negligent or the disappointed student. The wisdom of the rule can in the interests of peace and truth. warrant from authority, being required to guard them against the op

and Greek grammars, and the reading not grow pale at the mention of their of the easier portions of the classics, names, nor the earth Cicero's letters, Nepos, and Phædrus in Latin; with Æsop and Xenophon in Greek. In the highest class of the art of versification.

In all the classes the students are y serves as an immediate preparation for the study of eloquence. object is to acquire fluency and propoets Virgil and Horace, with elegies, epigrams, and other works of the greater poets, care being taken to ex-The Greek prose authors, morals. Demosthenes, St. Chrysostom and St Basil, are employed, and for poetry Homer and some other Greek poet. The precepts are the general rules of rules on the composition of epistles, principles of judgment in matters both narrations and descriptions both in intellectual and moral. Certainly the prose and verse.

Eloquence, that is, poetry and oratory, but especially oratory, is the object of study in the class of rhetoric. Dicero is the author chosen as the style; Quintilian and Aristotle are spired imbedlity. The chief object of employed to supplement Cicero in interest to the *genus* boy is out-door illustrating the precepts. In the vernacular, too, the style is formed on the cordance with the new theory, must best models. The most approved Latin historians and poets are to be explained, and in Greek, Demostant and even perilous duties of um thenes, Plato, Thucydides, Homer, baseball and football wrangles. Hesiod, Pindar, Saints Nazianzen, Basil and Chrysostom.

So much for the system of classes. A few words are sufficient to explain the peculiar methods of Jesuit instruc-

These rules of old, discovered, not devised Are nature still, but nature methodized.

The prelection is first and most important. It is nothing more than an explanation by the professor of a definite portion of matter, precepts or author, which the student is to study afterwards privately in preparation fo the next class. For example, in the class of rhetoric the professor first explains the meaning of a passage selected from one of Cicero's speeches. Then the structure of the passage is analyzed, the sources from which the arguments are drawn, and the ornaments of style are pointed out with appropriate illustrations taken from othe writers, ancient and modern. Lastly, the professor will comment on the meaning of the words, their beauty, rhythm and variety; he is not expected, however, to treat all these points in every lesson.

The prelection on the precepts comprises an explanation of the meaning of the rule, references to other rhetoricians than Cicero, the reason for the rule, the citation of poets and prose writers in illustration, and any erudition that may throw additional light

on the subject. The other classes have their own forms of prelection. In the lowest class, a short passage from the author is read by the professor, and the meaning made clear. Then follows a literal translation: the grammatical construction of the sentence is explained: attention is called to cases and tenses, and the rules of grammar, so far as they are understood, are recalled to memory and applied. The explanation of a grammar rule consti-tutes the prelection on precepts.

As soon as the prelection is finished ing the attention awake, fosters the

not be questioned, for its violation de | The superficial student is put to ignofeats the end of any graded system of minious rout in the concertatio instruction by obliterating the dividing lines of the classes, and forcing knowledge and clearness of expression "The moment was come to set up ing mass of the teacher to neglect those students intraces, to add bellows thereto, and initiate scholars into the doctrine of gases." The combination of furnaces, bollows, scholars and gases prepares us the lower grades. The rule also societies, both of which hold a recognized place in the college course. serves as a check on any tendency to nized place in the college course. lower the standard of the classes. Its Besides acting as an incentive to observance is rendered all the more thorough and methodical study the necessary that the teacher's energies concertatio supplies a powerful anticoncertatio supplies a powerful antiare fully taxed by his efforts to keep dote to personal vanity. Even the the students from learning too little, best informed students grow innured no external assistance, much less a to defeat and disappointment no less than to success. They learn in the friction of the class-room to bear adposite extreme of learning too much. For the first two years the student is fest in the battle of life no signs of engaged in the study of the Latin discouragement if the world should

Stard at gaze like Joshua's moon in Ajalon

the sharp attacks of ingenious oppo-

The concertatio, excellent means though it be of teaching the young to Ovid, Virgil, Demosthenes, St. Chrysostom and Xenophon are studied; the figures of rhetoric are explained, with ployment of punishment and reward in the class room. The solution of the exercised frequently in Latin, Greek question offered by the critics is conexercised frequently in Latin, Greek and English composition suited to their capacity, and the grammar matter is so divided that the portion proper to the lower grade is reviewed in the next higher one. The class of human ext higher one. The class of human its serves as an immediate preparation of the field of poyish. for going beyond the field of boyish The interest in search of educational pro- material, adds with unctuous self-compriety of expression, a due amount of placency: "The new school seeks to precepts of rhetoric. Cicero is the mind by employing them on subjects model chosen for imitation. Sallust, in which it is interested." Waiving Livy or Curtius may also be read, the the question of grammatical obscurity. we find that the real difficulty, name ly, how to interest the student, is neat ly evaded by the critic, and a very clude anything detrimental to good dangerous pedagogical principle ad-

vanced without warrant. It is evident that the students' pleas ure may be consulted only when it leads to good, that education implies the suppression of vicious tastes and expression and style, and the special habits, and the inculcation of sound system that makes the teacher a folower, not a leader of his pupils. places him in a false position, nullifies his influence for good, reverses the order of nature and common sense, and model for the cultivation of Latin can originate in nothing short of incordance with the new theory, must spend most of his business hours in the open air, performing the thankless and even perilous duties of umpire in

The Ratio Studiorum does not admit the supposition that human nature changes fundamentally with the centuries, nor the theory that all boys are embryonic geniuses. The latter mistake leads to the overcrowding of the curriculum with useless subjects, and the exclusion of rivalry from the schools, for the brilliant student needs no stimulus to his energies beyond the delight experienced in cultivating his mind. The framers of the Ratio, however, being men of mature age, ripe scholarship, and long experience in the workings of college life, realized that the school-world is composed mainly neither of geniuses nor dull-ards, but of intellectually plain people, displaying an almost endless variety of plainness. Hence arose the necessity of careful grading, in order that those of the same or nearly the same attainments might be placed in one class, provisions being made for the more brilliant by promotion, and for the slow by reversing the process.

Three centuries ago the educator was confronted by two classes of students, not unknown to the nine teenth century teacher. The first included the young men of close ap-plication, who took a keen delight in ntellectual pursuits. To the second class belonged the wearer of the chrysan-ruffles, the prototype of the chrysan-themum haired Adonis, who adorns the campus of to-day. The athlete, the campus of to-day. The athlete, under favorable conditions, becomes an excellent student. Strong willed, well-disciplined and intelligent, he possesses the elementary qualifications for success in any undertaking that appeals to his taste. He is not so disinterested, however, as to consider the general good of mankind a sufficient nducement to hard study. Unless something more tangible is offered he will probably devote his time exclusively to the cultivation of his muscles. For this reason the Ratio gives some token of approval in the form of a the professor demands a repetition of it from the students. There is a two-fold advantage in this exercise. It arena. Without competition intellectoffers an opportunity to correct any ual life languishes, though, like many misunderstandings of the subject expension of human progress, the plained in the prelection, and, by keep-spirit of rivalry can be harmful when used immoderately or for evil purposes power of mental concentration, whose decay among students has lately been one of the best preventives of intellectboy's qualifications, in such a manner, however, that the young person be rather worthy of the class above than unworthy of the class in which he is placed. In reference to this rule, the

critics of the preliminary Ratio of certatio, or discussion between rivals test serves to spur on the vanquished of passion to the Arctic frost of melan-

rained and the irresponsible.

statues of Hermes in the streets of dreams are not reasonings, nor eccen Athens. Youth is still noted for its in- tricity the badge of the philosopher. opportune display of animal spirits, is much given to hero worship, careless in the choice of a model, devoted to truth and justice when passion does not cloud the judgment, impulsive, inconknowledge of human nature, and the discoveries of the ancient world. The Ratio Studiorum legislates neither for angels of light nor angels of darkness, but for human nature as it really the system is in great measure to be and invigorating the immature minds attributed.

The Jesuits have been severely criti-

ments were not merely neglected—they thought demands reflection, judgmen were suppressed in the Jesuit system. The writer proves his proposition in a course of instruction aims at by declaring that the Jesuit students ties, and the formation of men with liant display from the resources of a glorification of those philosophers well-stored memory." We always were of the opinion that well stored to the intensity of their professions memories, logical minds and sound philosophy were the stock in trade of the original and independent genius, and we have been confirmed in our opinion, since in the course of a check ered career we have had the fortune to neet some originals and independents of the new school. One of them, whose name is followed by a long string of extracts from the alphabet, tells us: "The (Jesuit) master had to study the character and capacity of each boy and then has the audacity to say, Jesuits' idea lost sight of the individ-ual." Plausibly inane and vapid heroics of an Anglican pastoral, make with the many as genuine specimens of originality, independence, love of charge of suppressing a love for truth, the critic offers neither proof nor explanation of his assertion. We shall therefore content ourselves with suggesting that he enter a Jesuit classroom with a carelessly written theme, or listen to a poorly prepared recitation, and he will acquire within five minutes a store of wholesome truths sufficient to rouse the most sluggish and satisfy the most fastidious of consciences. He will obtain, besides, a sciences. He will obtain, besides, a varied and useful stock of information, on which he may exercise with profit a life-time of original speculation and

independence of judgment. The disciple is not greater than his master even in the new school. The atest addition to the student ranks is the boy who has been guided to the utter perversion of his faculties, in accordance with his own crude tastes and ancies. He is the joint product of coeducation, erotic poetry, trashy novels, transcendental nonsense and the demoralizing philosophy of self-worship. Sudden transitions from the torrid zone

to more careful training in the future, choly have so weakened his nervous while failure to reach the school stands system that he is thrown into an ecstasy ard of proficiency, unless attended by of delight by the contemplation of his some form of reproof, will seldom rouse own rather meagre accomplishments, the indolent student to the energetic exercise of his faculties. On the other pressing color effects of the moonbeams hand, if neither praise nor blame be given according to deserts, the diligent and idle are placed on the same level, cal, lackadaisical, distrait, and morand a premium is put thereby on lazi-ness and mediocrity.

bidly sentimental, and betrays other unmistakable signs of a defective synness and mediocrity.

Sane men have always made a disderests. The best discipline for inction between the performance and tellectual hypo chondriacs of this de the neglect of duty, between industry scription is outlined in the pages of the and idleness, good and evil. To reverse the judgment of mankind is equivalent to teaching the young that there is no difference between right ity of the exercises, have a soothing and-wrong a doctrine that no one can effect on the violent, inexplicable and approve but the ignorant, the hare- often irrepressible emotions of the young pessimist. The conviction dawns grad-History is silent as to any alarming | ually on his mind that if the world is changes in boyish nature since Alcibi all awry, it must be remedied ple ades fell into disgrace by defacing the meal, and not all at once; that day

There is no royal road to learning or sistent, a foe to public monuments, re- for close mental application, but rather sourceful in warring against the con- directs the student how, and on what ventionalities, though greatly ham-pered nowadays by the telegraph and As a preliminary to original investigatelephone, flanked by an efficient and tion along special lines, the student is virtuous police force. A profound introduced to the best thoughts and familiarity with the conditions under antecedents of modern civilization are which the young may be influenced for | made familiar to him in the clear ideas, good or evil, are necessary to the theoretical and practical educator. elegant diction of the ancients. The classical languages were potent factors in the civilizing of our barbarian an cestors. They have not yet lost their exists, and to this fact the success of power of humanizing, broadening and of the barbarians' descendants, and of counteracting that unhealthy egoism cised by some, because "originality which narrower systems of education and independence of mind, love of tend to foster. The mastery of those truth for its own sake, and the power of reflecting and forming correct judgand delicate literary taste. The entire very original and independent manner | harmonious development of the faculvere well versed in philosophy, "skil- ambition too noble to be satisfied by a ful in dispute, and could make a bril niche in the temple devoted to the

> The sin which is not immediately done away by repentance, by its own weight impels us toward another. -St Gregory.

> > Convert's Gift to a Church.

Colonel De Lancey Aster Kane has given to St. Gabriel's church. New Rochelle, an altar in commemoration of his recent conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. The order for the altar utterances of this kind, like the mock. | was given in Munich during Mr. and Kane's recent journey abroad. the judicious grieve, but pass current | It arrived at the Custom House several with the many as genuine specimens of originality, independence, love of truth and correct judgment. As to the week was placed in position. It is made of rare specimens of wood, and contains the statue of the Sacred Heart and the sacred monograms. - N. Catholic News.

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Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, May 1, 1897.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The report of the Minister of Education for Ontario for the year 1896 has been before us for a couple of weeks, but in the crowded state of our columns we deferred comments thereon till we would be able to do it justice. It is as usual a most interesting document, giving very full information in regard to the present state of the school, both Public and Separate.

The figures given and the statements of inspectors refer to the year

The number of pupils registered in all the Public schools, Catholic and Protestant, Separate schools included, was 484,551, being an increase of 3,216 over the year 1894, but it is to be remarked that a considerable number of these must be adults, as there were registered 390 pupils over the age of twenty-one. The number of those advanced toward the age of twenty one must be greatly in excess of this for each year by which the age falls short of twenty-one, which is legally regarded as the school age. The total increase of the number of Catholic Saparate school pupils registered during the year is very small, being only 11, but this is compensated for by their better attendance, so that the average attendance of children at the Catholic schools has actually risen 3 per cent. on the previous year. It was 59 per cent. in 1894, and 62 per cent. in 1895 This is one of the indications leading to the conclusion that the schools are becoming more efficient from year to year, for both children and parents are more apathetic when there is but little improvement among the pupils, or a lack of good order. Nevertheless there is still much room for improvement in this regard, as there were still 1,187 children who attended less than twenty days during the year, and only 1.007 who attended over two hundred days. The total number of pupils attending the Catholic schools during the year was 39,773.

Here we may recall to the minds of our readers a statement which is sometimes very flippantly made by the the purpose of making it appear that Catholics generally do not want Separate schools, as so many of them at tend the Public schools of the Province.

The number so doing is usually stated to be, in "round numbers," 50,000. This was the number stated a couple of weeks ago by the Hon. J. I. Tarte. We stated at the time that we believed this number to be an exaggeration, as there are no positive figures from which the inference could be drawn, but we explained that there are certain localities where the Public schools afford all the advantages to be gained from Separate schools, as called so by law. In such cases legally named Separate schools are not generally necessary. The majority of Catholic children not attending the Separate schools are in sections where Catholics constitute almost the entire attendance. and there is no difficulty is giving them the requisite Catholic teaching. A comparatively small number are scattered over the country in localities where Catholics are too few to maintain Separate schools.

But the official report enables us to give the figures on this point approximately, though not with absolute accuracy. Taking as our basis the total population of the Province, and of the Catholics, as given in the last census, and again in the school reports. we should expect to find 75,372 Catholic children at school during the year. Deducting from this the number given above who attended Catholic schools, we have left 85,599 who attended the Public schools, instead of 50,000. The number who do not attend Catholic schools at all must be estimated, therefore, as not much exceeding 15,000, if at all exceeding that

We have already stated that the

honor of showing the highest average ful month which is dedicated to her. attendance at the Catholic schools belongs to St. Thomas, which has the very fine average attendance of 80 to observe it, and we trust that parents and children, as well as teachers effort to have a still better showing in

The Protestant Separate schools are still ten in number, being at Anderdon, Bromley, Cambridge, Osgoode, North Plantagenet, Puslinch, Rama, L'Original, and Penetanguishene. They were attended by 492 pupils, with an average attendance of 307, showing a percentage of 62, which is a great improvement on the previous year. The certificates held by the 13 teachers of these schools were three of second class, eight of third, and two tempor-

the future.

There is no matter more important than the education of the children, especially their religious education, and we are rejoiced to notice that all concerned in our Catholic schools make an effort toward their greater efficiency. There are still many respects under which they may be more improved, and we trust that these efforts will not be relaxed. It is only by perpetual vigilance and great earnestness and zeal that success will be attained.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

The beautiful and genial month of May, which begins on Saturday of this week, is the month which the Church devotes specially to the honor and ven eration of the Immaculate Mary, the Virgin Mother of God made Man.

Every Saturday is dedicated to the Mother of God; because on that day when Christ was in the tomb, Mary had firm faith in His promise to rise again on the third day, whereas even His Apostles, who abandoned Him when He was arrested and brought up for trial, lost all hope when they saw Him dead on the cross and afterward laid away in His sepulchre. They had indeed been eye-witnesses to many of Christ's miracles, and even to His raising others from the dead, but they could not realize that He would rise therefrom by His own power, and so the strong faith in His promise to rise again on the third day from His burial place was limited to the Blessed Virgin, who never for a moment doubted what would occur. Saturday is, therefore, very properly devoted to her honor, but the month of May is the Blessed Virgin, and so the Church has

Catholics have been accused of adoring the Mother of God, and one Pan-Anglican Council sanctioned this calumny by inserting into its encyclical letter issued after the Council, a denunciation of the practice of "Mariolatry." Such a practice does not exist among Cath olics, and as far back as the fourth century there was a sect of heretics condemned by the Church for adoring her. But to honor her in proportion to her great dignity is a duty on all Christians, and it is a matter of sur prise that Protestants do not see that this is the case. The Blessed Virgin Mary was honored by God Himself who sent His Angel to announce to her that she was "full of grace," that "the Lord was with her," and that she was 'blessed among women."

It was, therefore, always the practice of the Christian Church to honor Mary, and so the Fathers of the Church in every age have attested that she is worthy of the highest honor which can be paid to a creature, though, of to her. Thus the liturgy attributed to St. James, which is certainly of the highest antiquity, even though it may not have been the very work of that Apostle, says:

"Let us celebrate the memory of our most holy, unspotted, most glorious and Blessed Lady, the Mother of God, and intercession we may obtain all mercy. Hail Mary, thou art full of grace. The Lord is with thee, and blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the birth to the Saviour of our souls.

THE REGISTER.

WE notice that the last issue of the per cent. We last year mentioned Catholic Register, of Toronto, has not those schools which fell to the lowest a word in proof of its slanderous accumark in this regard; but we notice in sation against us that we were purchased all these cases a great improvement. by the Government to do its work in Perhaps our remarks on this subject consideration of a few dollars worth of were in part the cause of this improve- Government advertissments, which we ment. At all events we are gratified published in the usual course of business. This silence is equivalent to an admission that its accusations were and trustees, will make an additional ungrounded and false. An honorable opponent would make ample apology for such a calumny, and we would expect that much, at least, from a journal which professes to be Catholic, and which is on that account all the more strictly bound by the laws of honor, and the precepts of the decalogue.

> THE PARNELLITE CONVEN-TION.

The Parnellites were called upon by their leader, Mr. John Redmond, to meet in convention in Dublin on the 20th ult., and in response to the call there was a large gathering of those who are the chief cause of the existing divisions in the Irish Parliamentary party.

Four resolutions were passed expressive of the course to be hereafter pursued by that party. The first proclaims an intention to establish a new independent Irish League upon the broader and sounder basis of independent political action for the benefit of the whole Irish nation. The second resolution declares that the objects of the League will be to secure civil and religious liberty, and "to oppose further interference of priests in politics." The third proclaims independence of all alliances with any English party, and demands the adoption of the Federal principle in any future Home Rule proposais. The fourth is in favor of manhood suf frage, which, it is said, would give the Parnellites a political majority in Ireland.

It is evident that these propositions are intended rather to perpetuate the dissensions now unfortunately existing in the Nationalist ranks, and they were not acceptable even to those Parnellites who are sincerely desirous of peace. Mr. Timothy Harrington and his followers opposed them strenuously, and left the meeting in a body when they were adopted.. Thus the result has already been to weaken the malcontents.

Mr. Redmond himself declared virtually that the purpose of the new League is to obtain the support-by which we presume he means the contribution-of Irishmen at home and in America. The dissensions he is enmonth of bloom when nature recovers deavoring to keep up will not tend to its cheerful aspect, and thus recalls the any such end, and they have even refact of the resurrection with more sulted in stopping contributions toforce; and it is very appropriate to ward the Irish cause as represented by devote it in a special manner to the any of the three parties or factions into which the Nationalists are divided. The Irishmen of Australia have ceased to send any subscriptions at all to any of the parties, and there is a tendency in the same direction throughout America, the general feeling being that Irishmen at home should show a united front, if they hope for assistance from their compatriots abroad. If the dissensions were ended, we have no doubt that Irishmen everywhere would take heart and recommence their assistance as earnestly as they have given it in the past.

The John Dillon party, which represents the great bulk of the National ists, are not tied to any English party, as the Parnellite resolutions really assert; but it is useless and a folly for a mere fraction of a party to raise its hand against every one else. The Tories are as bitterly opposed as ever to Home Rule, and are still determined to keep up the policy of coercion. It is wisdom to be on good terms with the Liberals, for surely there can be no hope for justice to Ireland if all course, divine honor is not to be paid friendships are rejected. It was indeed stated a few days ago by President Watson of National Liberal Federation, that "the question of Home has not been put in the background by the Liberal party. They have nailed Home Rule to the mast, and will not go back." It is evident, therefore, that if the unstained Virgin, that through her there is any hope for Ireland it is from the Liberal party that it must be looked

The resolution against the interferfruit of thy womb; for thou hast given ence of priests is wantonly insolent. The Irish priesthood as a rule have not

the Catholic Separate schools is 62 per written, and it indicates the manner good government, and the maintenance dreaded plot-Haines and Kearney at ish province of Epirus, the inhabitants cent. The percentage at the Public in which we should honor the Blessed of Irish rights. They have been with Antwerp, Tynan in France, and Ivory schools only reached 56 per cent. The Virgin, especially during this beauti- the people and for the people, and or Bell in Glasgow, Scotland-the last Mr. Redmond will certainly be made to feel that his insults to the priesthood will not be let go with impunity. We would be glad to see Mr. Redmond disposed to put anend to dissension, but he is at present going in the opposite direction, and it is to be feared that his course will result in deferring justice to Ireland.

> THE LAST PHASE OF THE GREAT PRETENDED DYNA. MITE PLOT.

The Tory Government at Westminster has a new trouble to meet in its relations toward the United States. Only a few months have elapsed since we had an account of a most horrible dynamite plot whereby not only the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and others of the Royal Family were to be blown up, but also the Russian Czar, who was to be at Balmoral on a visit to Her Majesty, and the occasion was to be made use of to strike a fearful blow at the same time for the freedom of Ireland and of the people of Russia.

This was the story sent out by the detectives of Scotland Yard, and we cannot doubt it was concocted in the Government councils. But from the beginning it could be seen that the Czar ridiculed the whole story He has his own secret agents, and they are certainly as well informed in the doings and plans plotters against his rule as are the Scotland Yard police. Yet he showed no sign that he placed any reliance on the sensational reports of the British police agents, and he made no effort to counteract the plans of the supposed conspirators against his life, sensitive as he is known to be when any dangers threaten his person or his dynasty.

The truth of the matter is undoubtedly that this dynamite conspiracy was concocted by the British Government tself with a twofold object in view, one to ingratiate itself with the Czar by posing as the protector of the peace of Europe, and the other, to excite the ire of the English people against Ireland by the fear of atrocities, and so to secure to the Government itself a longer lease of power by the influence which could be brought to bear upon the electorate through fears of Irish citizens. outrages.

This trick had been tried before, and sometimes it partially succeeded. At other times it failed miserably, as in the celebrated accusations brought against the whole Irish Nationalist party, in an endeavor to connect all its leaders with the agrarian outrages which have sometimes, though for many years past very rarely, occurred in Ireland.

In this case the accusations collap suddenly on the discovery that the supposed letters of Charles Stewart Parnell and other Irish leaders, on which the case of the Government rested, were the forgeries of the chief Crown witness, and the world was startled with the suddenness of the sensational and tragic ending of this case, in the escape of the witness Pigott continent a few days after.

There was never any doubt that this case was concocted by the Government, and it was even proved that Irish political prisoners had been approached by agents of the Government to induce them to give false testimony, on the promise of pardon. It is no wonder that with such inducements as were offered to such outcasts as Pigott, and others of the genus "informer," there should be some persons found ready to concoct a hair raising story of Irish dynamite plots, and the plot by which the Czar and the Queen and part of the British Royal family were to be blown up, was just such another concoction as the celebrated "Parnellism and Crime " story.

There could be no possible connection between Irish-American patriots and Russian Nihilists, and the story of the last dynamite conspiracy was an evident farce, except for the serious effects it might have in arousing the indignation of the people of England against Ireland and in putting back the Irish cause. Neverthe less there were witnesses found who were ready to swear to anything the Government required in order to establish its case. But the Orange professing patriot Smith, who being a Government spy, managed to get into some Irish National societies in New York as a member, had not a chance to show what he could do in the way of

named, who was the only one brought | tian Turkish subjects have joined their to trial, was discharged on January 28, before any evidence was offered by the Crown, the prosecuting solicitor admitting that there was no evidence to convict. and asking the judge to dismiss the case, and so it collapsed. But the end is not yet. Edward J.

Ivory has just asked the United States Foreign Department to demand \$100,000 indemnity from the British Government on account of his deten tion and incarceration. He considers this a very moderate sum for the odium and annoyance to which he has been subjected. He is an American citizen, and has submitted to the Government proofs that this is the case, so it is altogether probable that the full amount of damages claimed will be demanded from Great Britain, and paid too, as the United States Government, notwithstanding all its bluster on many occasions, is really very sensitive when the rights of its citizens have been interfered with, and will not allow them to be ill-treated with impunity to the offenders.

When the Salisbury Government con fined itself to imprisoning and ill treating Irish patriots, even to their death, it went Scot free, as there was no power to demand compensation, but it will find a different state of affairs when it goes so far as to ill treat the subjects of a country with which it is supposed to be at peace, especially when that country is the United States.

It is stated in defence of the British Government that the authorities gave the prisoner a fair chance for his defence, allowing him counsel and permission to discuss his case with his attorneys without hindrance, and to collect evidence in his own behalf. But this is not enough. Without a particle of evidence to justify the accusation, it had no business to force a peaceable stranger, such as Ivory appears to have been, to go to the extraordinary trouble and expense to which he was subjected, merely for the purpose of enabling the Scotland Yard detectives to show their cleverness in finding out plots. The Government will probably be more backward in future about circulating plot stories, at all events when it brings its accusations against United States

> THE GRECO-TURKISH STRUGGLE.

The war between Turkey and Greece is now in full blast, and the soldiers on both sides are fighting with remark able bravery.

With their belief in fate, the Turks always exhibit great animal courage in battle-or perhaps we should call it stolidity, for they have been inoculated from infancy with the belief that all events are fated to them, so that they enter into battle with the belief that defeat or victory, death or life, depends not upon themselves, but upon the inexorable fate decreed for them. This belief makes them as a rule stolidly indifferent to personal danger.

As the war progresses, it becomes more and more evident, day after day, from London and his suicide on the that the Greeks will be overnowered unless the strong sympathy which is naturally felt for them throughout Christendom bring volunteers in large numbers to aid them in their superhuman struggle.

The population of Greece is less than half that of our Dominion, while that of Turkey exceeds that of its antagonist twelve times. But the battle is not always to the strong, and Christian Europe will scarcely allow Greece to be overrun by Turkey, after its having succeeded seventy years ago by indomitable bravery in freeing itself from the detested yoke.

It is said that forty thousand volunteers are now on the point of going from various states of Europe to the aid of Greece, and if this be true the Turks may yet find hard work before them. If this be really the case these volunteers may be presumed to be only the advance guard of those who will follow.

On the whole the Turks have been so far the most successful in conflict, and they have captured the important pass of Milouna, which is the pathway to Larissa, but ever since this importin securing several important victories by which is the pathway to Larissa, and they have since captured Larissa itself; but, on the other hand, the New Jersey, has demonstrated that Greeks have surprised the world by real ministers are no longer necessary giving some severe blows to the Turks to conduct church services. The in other quarters. At Larissa they Rev. Mr. Sammis, of that town, introsucceeded in spiking their guns be- duced a phonograph into the pulpit on This is in the same spirit in which interfered in politics any further than false swearing, for though four persons fore abandoning their quarters, but Easter Sunday. The phonograph did

percentage of average attendance at all the Fathers of the Church have to assist the people in their battle for had been arrested for complicity in the they have actually over-run the Turkof which are chiefly Greeks who welcomed the invaders, and many Chrisranks, among these being four batal. lions of Albanians. The Greeks are also close upon the rear of the army which has captured Larissa, and thus the source of Turkish supplies is seriously threatened.

It has been stated that Edham Pasha, the General in command of the Turks, has been superseded by Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, as the Sultan is not satisfied with the only partial success of the former. This has been since denied, but it has been reaffirmed, but the truth of the matter will be known soon. In the meantime we can only wish success to the Greeks, who are showing a sublime courage, which reminds us of the heroism of the ancient Greeks which dates back to the days of Leonidas, and still further to the days of the siege of Troy as described by Homer.

A NOVEL DANGER IN HYPNOT-

Since hypnotism has been introduced, there have been many strange occurrences connected with it, but none more so than that which has just happened in the town of Simcoe, Ont. A so-called Professor Ferris, a hypnotist, on Monday, the 19th inst., put a subject into a hypnotic sleep and buried him six feet underground, there to remain for three days. Provision was made, however, to supply the buried man with air by means of a box tube.

The sheriff and some policemen appeared on the scene while the grave was being filled in and ordered the professor to take the man out of the ground or be arrested. He refused, on the plea that he was violating no law. and that it would be dangerous to the man on whom he was operating, and though he was given three hours to obey the sheriff he paid no attention to the order.

The County Crown Attorney, Mr. Townsly, was consulted, but declared he could find no law bearing on the case, authorizing the interference of the sheriff, as the man was buried with his own consent.

The professor asserted that he would in proper time bring the man out from his tomb safe and sound, but the people of Simcoe are said to be greatly excited over the event, and to have demanded that he be taken out of the ground.

It may be presumed that the man was disinterred, as it has not been announced that he died under the treatment inflicted on him; but the occurrence shows the folly of persons who, though they have frequently been warned against submitting themselves to hypnotic influence, persist in so loing. This influence has been made an instrument by which many crimes have been committed, but we have not heard of anything more idiotically criminal than this Simcoe transaction.

It is difficult to say which is most to be wondered at, the folly of the victim, the criminality of the professor, or the strange conduct of the police in allowing the act to proceed while they were looking on.

By some strange apathy on the part of the police, the interred man was left in the grave for three days, and was then disinterred, but he was a raving maniac, and it took five men to control him. He smashed the box in which he was confined, while being restored to consciousness. It is hoped he may recover with careful treatment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE publish in another column an article having reference to the Testimonial which it is intended to present to Mrs. James A. Sadlier, the distinguished Catholic writer. This noble lady has done a world of good as a Catholic novelist: her stories have brought joy, gladness and many blessings into Catholic homes throughout America, and now that this gifted lady is approaching the winter of her life, truly it is but fitting that suitable acknowledgment be made for her great and valuable services. This should, more particularly, be the case with those who still experience a keen sense of the pleasure afforded them in early ant capture, the Greeks have succeeded life by a perusal of Mrs. Sadlier's productions.

A BAPTIST minister at South River,

MAY 1, 189 all the work, while operated the m unusually large had gathered cl sake to see the graph first gave of Handel's Ea Joy, Joy." Nex spoken, as an el ered it into the prayer was then the preacher his mained perfectly er, however, tool service, preach 'Eggs," which quite as useful a ous mystery wh brates on Easter THE Canadia for the statemen

Rev. John Watso

as "Ian Maclare ing into comed suppose that the of Divines is su comicality. Dr the charge of he son, has been a or of Durham himself express least "defective wherein he end charge of heres Another memb Dr. Middlemass meeting that a against Dr. Moo the spectacle Divinity engag bat might not but anyhow it v how they love o THE Orangen England have proposal of which

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AN IGNO Diana Vanch M. Tardiv

Translated fr

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Easter Monda

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ister at South River, s demonstrated that e no longer necessary rch services. The , of that town, introaph into the pulpit on The phonograph did, all the work, while the minister calmly operated the machinery before an unusually large congregation which had gathered chiefly for curiosity's sake to see the show. The phonograph first gave a fine violin rendition of Handel's Easter selection "Joy, Joy, Joy." Next, the 23rd Psalm was spoken, as an elocutionist had delivered it into the phonograph, and a prayer was then recited in the voice of the preacher himself, though he remained perfectly silent. The preacher, however, took a small part in the service, preaching a sermon on "Eggs," which was deemed by him quite as useful a subject as the glorious mystery which Christiauity cele-

brates on Easter Sunday.

THE Canadian Baptist is authority for the statement that the trial of the Rev. John Watson, known in literature as "Ian Maclaren," for heresy, is lapsing into comedy, unless we are to suppose that the solemnity of the Court mission from Pope Celestine. I now of Divines is sufficient to remove the comicality. Dr. Moore, who brings the charge of heresy against Mr. Watson, has been accused by the Moderator of Durham Presbytery of having himself expressed "unsound," or at least "defective" views in a pamphlet wherein he endeavors to sustain his charge of heresy against Mr. Watson. Another member of the Presbytery, Dr. Middlemass, suggested at a recent meeting that a charge be formulated against Dr. Moore, and he added that the spectacle of three Doctors of Divinity engaged in a triangular combat might not perhaps be edifying, but anyhow it would let the world see how they love one another."

THE Orangemen of several lodges in England have protested against the proposal of which the Government have spoken, to endow a Catholic University in Ireland. The protest has been sent to the Queen, and in it they say that a Catholic University will disseminate "the disloyal detrines which the Council of Trent obliges every Catholic to hold." Large sums have been, and are, contributed by Catholics to the maintenance of several Protestant Universities in Ireland, but the Orange Lodges show the same spirit everywhere. They wish indeed to have Catholics contribute to the education of their own children, but they do not wish a penny of public funds to be paid for the support of schools in which Catholics can conscientiously educate theirs. The Catholic University is demanded by the Irish people as a right, not as a favor, so that they may have the same facilities for education as the rest of the population, but the fanaticism of the Orangemen is such that they wish to deprive the vast majority of the people of Ireland of any educational opportunities.

AN IGNOBLE IMPOSTURE.

Diana Vaughan Never Existed, Says M. Tardivel.-Leo Taxil Boasts of having Duped the Whole World.

Translated from La Presse, Montreal. Quebec, April 21, 1897.-Dr. Boulet, manager of La Verite, in the absence of M. J. P. Tardivel, received yesterday the following cablegram :

"Paris, 20.—Ignoble imposture put up cooly by Leo Taxii before audience. Leav-ing on the 24th for Quebec. Tardivel.

The readers of La Verite, most of them believers in the existence of the mysterious Diana Vaughan, whom Leo Taxil was to produce in Paris on Easter Monday, had advised M. Tar divel to go to the capital of France, to attend this memorable meeting, in order to prove de visu the existence of Diana, in which he believed. The so-called ex Palladist, of whom so much has been said lately, in the papers and in the anti-Masonic circles, would if she had existed, have become a con siderable person; and the announce ment of her appearance had brought to Paris delegates from all over the world, amongst whom was M. Tardivel, who has always contended that

She was not a myth.

The meeting took place in the hall of the Geographical Society of Paris, and Leo Taxil was to prove Diana's identity to those present. At the stated time, between the hour of 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of Easter Monday, Leo Taxil appeared in the hall and boasted of having mystified the entire world. What came afterwards? Details are wanting, and I can give only the despatch as above, from M. Tardivel. La Verite, in its edition of to morrow, will publish this despatch and add that will await M. Tardivel for further details. Although this curious adventure is known but by a few persons it created a sensation in the anti-Masonic circles here. An eminent person, anti-Masonic, said, this morning, that the conversion of Taxil to Catholicism, eleven years ago, was evidently but a bold denials. He should know, howdissimulation, and he and his gossip, Bataille, are but two ignobe

and in his tears let him ever rejoice. -St Augustine.

mystificators.

CANON DANN TO DR. FLANNERY. Dear Sir—It is now plain that Dr. Flannery's authority for St. Patrick's mission from Pope Celestine is drawn entirely from comparatively modern writers. Since these men have written, materials connected with the history of St. Patrick have come to light that make it necessary to re examine many of their statements. The most recent manuscript that I know o' is that discovered by the Bollandist Fathers in the Royal Library at Brussels, and published, with evidence of much scholarship, by Rev. Edmund Hogan, S. J. (Analecta Bollandiana, Bruxellis, 1882). Now, it is idle to quote writers of the 16th or 17th centuries, when contemporary documents 1,200 years earlier are in existence, which do not support the views of those writers. I have already in my previous letter given what appear to me some strong reasons for

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH."

Dann.

by Dr. Fiannery, and I venture to adduce some further reasons:

1. The first mention of St. Patrick's mission from Pope Celestine occurs centuries after the supposed event. 2. In the chronicle of Prosper of Aquitaine at the year A. D. 481, we find the entry :- " Ad Scotos in Chris tium credentes ordinatus a Papal Cele stino Palladius primus episcopus mit-

doubting that St. Patrick received his

repeat these reasons with some com-

ments on observations made thereon

titur." but nowhere in the chronicle is

there any mention whatever of St. Patrick's mission. Now, I understand Dr. Flannery to attempt to explain this by saying that the failure of the mission of Palladius, and the disputes that arose in conse quence among the commentator though Dr. Flannery does not say who hose commentators were who disputed the authority of the mission of Palladius), made it incumbent on St. Pros per and the Venerable Bede to estabish the certainty of the mission of Palladius, and that therefore they mention his mission, and do not think it necessary to refer to St. Patrick's. Now this is not correct in the case of Prosper, at all events. He is, as I said before, a panegyrist of Pope Celestine, and every landable act of Celestine's is dwelt on. Now the point is, if in writing a panegyric on a man an act is turned out a failure, what have we to say about the absence of any mention of an act of the same kind, but that was decidedly successful.

Palladius was consecrated A. D. 3. Palladius was consecutated 481. Pope Celestine died in July A. second mision?

St. Patrick, in his "Confessions," makes no mention of Rome or of any Pope of Rome.

Let the penitent be ever mourning, did not receive his mission from Rome. and in his tears let him ever rejoice. But he has not vouchsafed to enlighten

Continuation of the Controversy Between Dr. Flannery and Canon

> Canon tell us who did consecrate St. sent Patrick? The conclusion we must (Jocelin, vita. S. Pat. C. 166.) arrive at from Canon Dann's denials 6. "St. Patrick was not canonized

denying everything. The Rev. Canon, to make his denials more telling, arranges them categorically:

sion. The manuscript—for nothing but manuscripts existed in those days—with many others, were handed over, in being somewhat different from those the twelth century, to an able and con- of Rome, the only inference to be Cambro Britain named Jocelin, a which is quite consistent with Monk of Furness, for publication in book form. Those manuscripts were written of St. Patrick, viz., that committed to the historian by a suc-cessor of St. Patrick and Benignus in and ecclesiastical education in France. direct line, Thomas or Tomultach and As the chroniclers relate: He lived Connor, Archbishop of Ardmach, at at Auxerre, in France, for many years whose solicitation, Jocelin relates in under the tutelage and discipline of his preface, he wrote the life of St. St. Germanus, and prepared himself, He was requested also most earnestly to write this book by Malachi, Bishop of Down, and John Courcy, Prince of Utidia, after those original lives furnished him by the natural ustodian of the archives and manuscripts of the Archiepiscopal See-who ural grounds: viz, in Prinrord Eccles. was no other than the Archbishop himself-and from which he declares that he extracted everything that was worthy of being related. (Macgeohe-gan, page 144) It is this same Jocelin who states most positively that St. Patrick was consecrated at Reme in 32, and commissioned by Pope Celesine to preach the gospel in Ireland. Usher, author of "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and a Protestant Bishop, wrote his work four hundred years after Jocelin, in 1648-49. He acknowledges nentioned, good in itself, but that the history of St. Patrick by Jocelin as ' the most ample and correct that has antiquity. been published. (Usher, Prim. cap. 17.

Canon Dann makes a great case in oint out of a manuscript lately disovered by the Bollandist Fathers in the Royal library of Brussels, and published by Rev. E. Hogan, S. J. But Divine Service according to the Roma what is the manuscript all about? The Ritual, disapproving of every other. canon deigneth not to enlighten us. So far as telling anything of the mission of St. Patrick it looks very much

Patrick's mission, nor as to the name enough for all purposes. Capon Dann of the Bishop, or Pope, or Church admits that a Pope consecrated and organization of any kind or in any country that commissioned St. Patrick Archbishop. Jocelin found manu to go to Ireland and preach the faith scripts to prove that St. Patrick having once delivered to the saints. once delivered to the saints.

If Celestine did not consecrate the Apostle of Ireland and send him, let the give an account of his labors to the holy and learned Pope Leo, surnamed Patrick? What apostolic authority the Great. He obtained the Pope's did send him with full power to explain the gospel of Christ? "How can they preach unless they be sent?" supported by the honor of the Pallium, The apostles sent Titus and Timothy and the title of Apostolical Legate in and Ireneus and Polycarp, but who Ireland to him and his successors.

is that nobody sent him-that he grew by Rome till the fifteenth century. Canon Dann ought to know that canonthere, like Topsy.

What a ridiculous position for an ization by Rome did not exist until enlightened and educated elergyman very late in the twelfth century, when to assume! Asserting nothing, but a decree of Alexander III. - A. D. 1170 - first gave the prerogative to the Pope henceforth, as far as the Western Church was concerned. Before that "The first mention made," says time the authority by which a name the Canon, "of St. Patrick's mission was placed on the list of Saints, or in from Pope Celestine occurs centuries the Dyptics of the Eucharistic Sacrifrom Pope Celestine occurs centures after the supposed event." On the contrary, St. Benignus (or Benin), who succeeded St. Patrick in the See of succeeded St. Patrick in the See of Synod and Metropolitan, and, accordance where the suppose of the saint with Synod and Metropolitan, and, accordance with the suppose of the Emperor or the whole account of his life and mis- ing to Miabillion, of the Emperor or

after the example of such a master, for the ministry of the Church and the attainment of every virtue of a true pastor. (Macgeoghegan, page 145) Usher explains what was not under stood by Prof. Fergusson, on architect

chap. 17, p. 916: "That the first and most ancient "That the first and most ancient Liturgy of this new Church took its origin from St. Mark. It was introduced into Provence, Languedoc, and some other French Provinces, by St Cassian and St. Honoratus. St. main and St. Loup established it in Gaul, and St. Patrick brought it to Ireland, where it has been scrupulous

lylobserved by his disciples."

There were many other rites in this as well as in the Greek or Eastern Church permitted on account of their

All these different liturgies continued in use in Ireland until the end of the eleventh century, when Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick, wrote a treatise on the manner of celebrating Mass and the Divine Service according to the Roman

Differences of this nature yet exist in certain Religious Orders and in

In the same chapel on Monday morning-

baplis repeated the numering—Othaw Citions, 30th April.

In the same chapel on Monday morning—Feast of Our Lody of Good Counsel—His Excellency again offered the Holy Sartifice, and during the service the young lady pupilis sang several hyanus, amongst them the one in honor of Our Lady of Good Counsel published in last issue of the CAPHOLIC RECORD, which had been set to appropriate music for solo and chorus by one of the reverend Sisters of I a Congregation of Norte Dame.

MRS. JAMES A. SADLIER.

The Inanguration of a Public Testimonial Fund to the Brilliant Pionece rish Catholic Wetter of American Latin Common who have left their mark on the last half centry, there is no lone whose name in more deservedly dear to the Irish heart legint the labor of love for which has is a gratefully remembered in the possession of ray giffs of impiration and lettery expression, but she was the impirate and lettery expression, but she was the impirate with a page of her books. The success of her aposly to the higher sentiments on her race was a gratefully remembered in the possession of ray giffs of impirations and lettery expression, but she was the impiration and lettery expression of the public, here was a shador of the public has been considered by the Piolo, for it is misling value considered by the Piolo, for it is misling white consideration for the public has remained by the propose of its own. "Willib Burke" and Canada. But their landing white construction of the public has remained for

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In this the month of Mary we publish poem on that angelic prayer the Rosary, from the pen of Thomas D'Arcy McGee:

"Bring hither to me my Rosary!"
Cried the lovely Lady Anne,
As by the sick bed where he lay,
For her dear lord she began
To count her bless'd beads one by one,
As the hours of hope and life sped on.

"Jesus save us!" cried a knight
In the pagan forest lost,
No star to lend its guardian light,
No mereing, track or post.
"Jesus save us!" and forth he drew
The Rosary, salvation's clue.

Brain-sore and feverish with care In Armagh's cloister deep,
The scholar knelt all night in prayer
Thought would not let him sleep,
Till the problem, all entangled, he
Unwound them on his Rosary.

When fiercely broke the Atlantic sea Around the quivering bark, And the scowling crew with mutiny Made the scowling sky more dark, Columbus calmly tells his beads, Nor mutiny nor tempest heeds.

Oh! scorn not then the pious poor,
Nor the Rosary they tell;
Ere the Faust was born nor men grew prous
To read by the light of hell,
In noble and humble hands
Beads guided souls to heaven in bands.

AMERICA'S FIRST SAINT .

New Reminiscences of Bishop John Nepomucene Neumann

The New York Herald in a lengthy sketch of the career of Bishop John Nepomucene Neumann, presents some incidents of the great churchman's life in a somewhat new and altogether interesting light. Our contemporary

Some day - exactly how many months or years hence no one can say, but some day—the Roman Catholic calendar of saints will contain the name of a man who sixty-one years ago landed in New York almost penni ss and a stranger.

The story of the poor immigrant who entered the new world with his wardrobe on his back and fought his way to worldly fame and fortune is an But the story of John oft-told tale. Nepomucene Neumann is unique—it has no counterpart. Eminent theolegians, members of Roman congregation ations, are now making material for its concluding chapter. The tale will its concluding chapter. undoubtedly end happily, and the world will see the hero receiving the wreath of victory, which is but a symbol of the heavenly honor which it is believed he has received ere this.

Only a few short months ago the Congregation of Rites decided in favor of the introduction of the cause of eatification of the servant of God, John Nepomucene Neumann, fourth Bishop of Philadelphia. This meant that the saintly prelate's case had passed through the preliminary steps and had reached the stage called "the introduction of the apostolic process. It also meant that he must thereafter be styled the Venerable John Nepomucene Neumann. When beatified he will be termed blessed. When canon ized he will be styled saint.

BEATIFICATION AND CANONIZATION though separate and distinct processes are substantially in these days the first and second step in one process, inasmuch as canonization almost in variably, though not necessarily, fol lows beatification. Neither process pretends to raise the beatified or canonized person a step higher in heaven neither does it mean that only those canonized or beatified are in heaven. Either process does mean that such a one has been conspicuous for holiness of life and has received special marks

of the divine favor. After tracing the holy man's early career, our contemporary continues If John Nepomucene Neumann was remarkable as a child, as a student and as a priest, he was not less remarkable as a Bishop. He was well received in Philadelphia. One of his first acts was to visit the prison in which two brothers were awaiting execution for murder. They had persistently refused to receive the consola tion of religion. Bishop Neumann succeeded where others had failed, and had the consolation of hearing the

prisoners ask for the sacrament During the first five years of his epis copacy he opened fifty churches. favorite sphere was the confessional Few priests spent more time there than the Bishop. It was well that he was so inclined, for he was in constant de mand as a confessor, a capacity in which he possessed an advantage not given to any other priest in America -he knew nearly every language spoken.

There is a pleasing incident con-nected with his knowledge of the Gaelic tongue. A GOOD OLD IRISH WOMAN

who could not speak the English language had vainly sought for a priest to hear her confession. At last Providence led her to Bishop Neumann, who, to her intense satisfaction, heard her confession in her own tongue. "Thanks be to God," said she, "we now have an Irish Bishop. Bishop Neumann had a burning love

for children. One day he would appear at the orphan asylum door laden with toys, pictures, etc. Again he would put in an appearance leading a helpless tot for whom he sought admittance.

The sisterhoods were Bishop Neumann's special care. At one convent me of the Sisters admitted to him that the community suffered from lack of the community. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairneross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills community. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairneross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills community. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach mann's special care. At one convent one of the Sisters admitted to him that the community suffered from lack of fuel and food. patience, and later, with a smile, said to the Superioress: "As I usually distribute medals among the Sisters, I must not omit to do so now. But tomedals."

tions of the vow of poverty which he had taken as a Redemptorist, he prac tised that virtue in a high degree His purse seemed to take unto itself legs when the poor were in sight. If search of his pocket for coin proved vain he parted with the first article of intrinsic value that his hand rested

upon. He scarcely gave a thought to his personal appearance. His shabby attire once impelled a priest to ex-exclaim: "Right Rev. Bishop, you are in a wretched condition! This is Sun-Will you not change that coat day. for a better one?" Investigation proved that the Bishop had just given his best coat to a beggar.

When preparations were being made to receive his coadjutor it was discovered that the room in which the newcomer was to be placed was without a wardrobe, and, what was more that there was no money to buy one "Take the one from my room. I can easily do without it," said the Bishop.

WOULD HAVE NO SERVANT. He would never allow himself to be waited upon by a servant. He polished his own shoes, brushed his own clothes and arranged his own room. So careless was he of his food, both as to quantity and quality, that it was often said of him that he had lost his sense of taste. When present at banquets or elaborate dinners he was extremely quiet and reticent. When seated at a humble board he was the life of the hour. It is said that in his own episcopal mansion he often slept upon e bare plank. He chastised his body with a scourge which he had armed with a sharp nail.

THE GLORY OF MARY.

How the Poet Dante Saw the Splendid Oriflamb of Peace.

The poet theologian, Dante, tells us in his "Paradise" that St. Bernard was sent by Beatrice to manifest to him the glory of the ever Blessed Vir

gin.
"Son of grace," said St. Bernard to Dante, "the life of the blest will re-main unknown to thee if thou keepest thine eyes continually lowered. Gaze on the most distant sphere until thou eest the throne of the queen to whom this kingdom is subject and devoted.

Dante then raised his eyes, and even as in the morning the eastern horizon surpasses in brightness that where the sun declines, so he beheld on the summit of the loftiest sphere a point that surpassed all others in splendor. There shone the oriflamb of peace, the Most Holy Virgin, and her brilliancy quenched the light of other fires or ther saints.

Bernard fixed his eyes on the object of his love with an affection so great that the eyes of the poet grew brighter as they contemplated him. The saint explains to the poet the order in which the elect of the Old and New Testament are disposed and bids him observe the immense glory of the Blessed Virgin. Then in an ardent supplication he begs Our Lady to obtain for Dante the grace to raise himself even to the

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

"In thy womb was kindled the love

"Here thou art for us a sun of char ity in its noon-tide, and below among

mortals a living fount of hope. Woman, thou art so great and has such power that he who wishes a grace and does not run to thee wishes his de

sires to fly without wings. "Thy goodness not only succors him who asks, but frequently anticipates

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

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

"And I, who have never desired this vision for myself more ardently than I do for him—I offer thee all my prayers, and I beg of thee that they may not be vain, so that thou mayest dissipate all the shadows of this mortality, and that the sovereign joy may show itself to

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

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

A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand.

LEARNING THE LORD'S PRAYER

In the Middle Ages, when the great lords and knights were always at war with one another, one of them resolved to revenge himself on a neighbor who had offended him. It chanced that on the very evening when he made this resolution he heard that his enemy was to pass near his castle, in company with only a few men. It was a good opportunity to take his revenge and he determined not to let it pass. He spoke of it in presence of his chaplain, who He spoke tried in vain to persuade him to give it up

At length seeing that all his words had no effect, he said:
"My Lord, since I cannot persuade

you to give up this plan of yours, will you at least consent to come with me to the chapel, that we may pray to gether before you go?

The duke consented, and he and the chaplain knelt together in prayer. Then the mercy-loving Christian said to the revengeful warrior:

"Will you repeat after me, sentence by sentence, the prayer that our Lord Jesus Christ , Himself taught His disciples?"
"I will do it," replied the duke.

The chaplain said a sentence, and the duke repeated it until he came to the petition, "Forgive us our trepasses as we forgive them that trepass against us." Then the duke was

silent. "My lord duke, you are silent," said the chaplain. "Will you continue to repeat the words after me, if youd are pray them? 'Forgive us our trepasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.

"I cannot," replied the duke.
"Well," said the chaplain, "you must either give up your revenge or give up saving this prayer, for to ask God to pardon you as you pardon others, is to ask Him to take ven-geance on you for all your sins. Go now, my lord, and meet your victim. God will meet you at the judgment

day."
"No," said the duke, "I will finish my prayer. My God, Father, pardon me ; forgive me as I desire to forgive him who offended me; lead me not into temptation, but deliver me from evil.

"Amen," said the chaplian. "Amen," repeated the duke, who had now thoroughly learned the Lord's

Great Christian Law of Dying.

Prayer.

Not merely in the physical but also in the moral order is death the only door to a higher existence. The seed must first fall into the earth and die, ere the warm, wooing rays of the springtide sun can call the budding blade from out its hopeful life-tomb to deck the naked earth with verdant bloom and blossom. To the same in exorable law of dying must our bodies submit ere they can burst from the tomb at the voice of the Almighty, all radiant, with the splendor of the resurrection glory.

So, too, in our moral life. It is all a constant dying. A dying to the low and the old, and the sinful, and the selfish, to be born into the new, and the high, and the saintly, and the selfsacrificing. This is in truth the summary of the Christian life. It is that slow, daily, constant martyrdom the saints underwent in an heroic deree, and which all Christians must whose heart has germinated flowers in eternal peace.

undergo in some degree it they wish to be born to the new life which is in Christ Jesus. This is one of the lessons Lent suggested to us as through the sombre gloom of that penitential season we saw the feeble rays of Easter glory and heard the first faint notes of

the Easter Alleluia. But the dying must go before the resurrection. We must take our ways from the upper chamber in Jerusalem with the Christ and His disciples by St. Stephen's gate, down the steep incline of Mount Moriah, over the Kedron valley, across the Mount of Olives till we came to Gethsemane where the Mas ter is agonizing for our sins. And down beside Him must we kneel ; aye, drink even of His chalice and rise strengthened to go forth and meet our Nor must we desert Him here. foes. Before the High Priest and the rulers of this world must we be tried and condemned. The lash must tear our flesh. and the thorns pierce our brow, and the cross bears us down even to the But we must rise each three ground. several times and onward even to the top of Golgotha and feel the lance, and the nails, and the thirst, and the agony and finally yield up the ghost of self and sin on the cross of our immolation. Only after all this sacrifice, all this dy ing and burying can we hope for the Easter resurrection. This is one fruit of a Lent spent in the spirit of the Church in that constant dying to self in orderto live to Christ Jesus. - Buffalo Union and Times.

A Croupy Cough was Soon Driven Away by Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine.

"My little boy had a bad croupy cough," says Mrs. Smith, of 256 Bathurst street, Toronto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkins, recommended me to try Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I did so, and the first dose did him good. One bottle completely cured the cold. It is surprising, the popularity of Chase's Syrup in this neighborhood. It appears to me it can now be found in every house."

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The Month of May.

During this month the Church, in a special manner, invites her children to honor and invoke the patronage of the immaculate Queen of Heaven, in

As this devotion in honor of the holy Virgin is now so universally practised, we give the following sketch of its origin for the instruction and edifica-

class to perform each day during the month of May, some special devotion to the Mother of God. The happy sugges-tion was joyfully seconded by his pupils, and accordingly, a statue of the Blessed Virgin was placed upon a table at the end of the class-room. Before this humble altar, which they fervently decorated with flowers, the venerable Father and his pupils daily assembled and recited certain prayers in honor of Mary, and made a short meditation on the virtues of her life. The Fathers of the college remarked with much gratification the fervent piety which from that period, distinguished the members of Father Lalomia's class an evidence how pleasing this devotion was to the Mother of God. On the returning May, the devotion which com menced in a single class, was extended to the whole college. The effect was

tractable, now became models of obedience and docility; those who had peen remiss in the practice of their religion, now flew to the confessional the slothful and indolent became ex amples in the punctual and faithful discharge of their scholastic duties the praises of Mary were heard from every tongue, her statue was daily crowned, and her altar strewed with

which the devotion of the month of May produced in this single college, immediately introduced it into Europe and as they went forth from these in stitutions on the mission they established the devotion among the faithful and thus it spread from church to church until it has at length become almost universal.

Let our readers, during this month join in this devotion, shown by experi-ence to be so fruitful of graces and blessings.

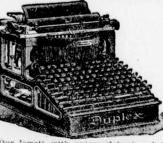
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that beautiful devotion of "the Month of May.

tion of our young readers:

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Boys who had been heretofore un

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The Fathers, seeing the good effects

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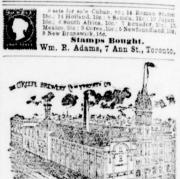
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The BY SYLVI The streams
The May i
The trees ar
The skies:
The birdling
Tis spring

MAY 1. 1897

Come to the And gaily For joy is be In every g Laugh, sing 'Tis May!

Pink and wh On every Peach bloom Apples for And the bell 'Tis spring We are so ha

In you gre A shrine for This morn Where the w Here are wo We've bro And lilies sh 'Mid sheat Oh happy de 'Tis May!

FIVE-MINU DUTIES

"I am the Good Sh (St. John x. 14.)

Our Divine Lor

not only asserts t Shepherd," but a be so by the care He has for the we He spared no pa watchful care of watchful care ov in their defence, to those who are their own sphere. that parents are houses, and that same care for the shepherd has for the Good Shephe feed their sheep, wolves, and go in the right way realize that the your care are s they have souls. of God, created by deemed by God th by the Holy Spiri or hell, they shall Stainless ever. tismal purity ar

placed in your ha

inheritance of the

herds you must

Know them inter

In order that y

positions are, wh and aim at; wha what they need, expedient or inj their faults and they are incline that evil habits r grow up and "Hast thou ch Scripture, "ins down their neck You must instruc truths of religion the end for whi Speak to them of eternal happines or a hell full of them of God's ki and sees all this who leaves no no evil unpun warn them regar taining to salva uttered by Tobia bed, be re-echoed 'Hear, my so mouth, and lay in thy mind, and consent to sin no mandments of Never suffer pr mind or in thy perdition took thou never do

times, and desire ways and that abide in Him. indeed lead a p have many good and depart from which is good." You must prot the wolves. Kn ions are. Watc wolf in sheep's amongst the flo flock may stray the dance-hall. any of the othe

wouldst hate to

another. Eat

hungry and nee

amusement. Be who leaveth the he seeth the wol You, like goo before your right way. Chi more by exampl yourselves must fearing, diliger your Christian unctually to C slothful and care year, or years, of Holy Commu acts influenced l God's presence forgiving in youthers? Are yo good works. good works, v mercy? Would dren live accord their holy faith example and the

your footsteps. hose of his hous faith, and is wor

Health and vige Therefore make your taking Hood's

The May.

BY SYLVIA HUNTING.

The streams are laughing,
The May is here;
The trees are budding,
The skies are clear;
The birdlings sing;
"Tis spring! 'tis spring!"

Come to the woodland And gaily dance, For joy is beaming In every glance; Laugh, sing and play 'Tis May! 'tis May!

Pink and white blossoms

On every tree,— Peach blooms for Edith,

We are so happy! In you green shade

Where the winds say : "Tis May! 'tis May!

Here are wood violets
We've brought our Queen,
And lilles shining
'Mid sheathes of green.
Oh happy day,—
'Tis May! tis May!

FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON.

DUTIES OF PARENTS.

"I am the Good Shepherd: I know mine."— (St. John x. 14.)

Our Divine Lord, my dear brethren, not only asserts that He is "the Good

Shepherd," but also proves Himself to be so by the care and solicitude which

He has for the well being of His flock. He spared no pain, no labor, in His watchful care over His sheep, and finally shed the last drop of His Blood

in their defence, leaving an example

to those who are likewise shepherds in

their own sphere. St. Augustine says

that parents are shepherds in their

houses, and that they must have the

same care for their children that a shepherd has for his flock. They, like

the Good Shepherd, must know and

feed their sheep, protect them from the wolves, and go before, leading them

in the right way. Parents, you must realize that the sheep entrusted to your care are spiritual beings, that they have souls, that they are images

of God, created by God the Father, re-

deemed by God the Son, and sanctified

by the Holy Spirit, and that, in heaven

or hell, they shall continue to live for-

ever. Stainless and bright in bap-

tismal purity are these sheep when placed in your hands to be led to their

inheritance of the kingdom of heaven.

herds you must know your children.

Know them interiorly, what their dis-

positions are, what they wish, desire,

and aim at ; what troubles they have,

what they need, what is good or evil,

expedient or injurious to them, what

their faults and defects are, whether

they are inclined to this or that vice, that evil habits may not be allowed to

grow up and take root in them.
"Hast thou children," says Sacred
Scripture, "instruct them and bow

down their neck from their childhood.

You must instruct your children in the

truths of religion. Impress upon them the end for which they were created.

Speak to them of the future life, of the

eternal happiness or the eternal misery

which awaits us-a heaven full of joy

or a hell full of suffering. Speak to them of God's knowledge, who knows and sees all things; of God's justice, who leaves no good unrewarded and

no evil unpunished. Instruct and

warn them regarding all things apper-

taining to salvation. Let the words uttered by Tobias, when on his death-

bed, be re-echoed in every household :

Hear, my son, the words of my nouth, and lay them as a foundation

in thy mind, and take heed thou never

consent to sin nor transgress the com-

mandments of the Lord our God. Never suffer pride to reign in thy

mind or in thy words, for from it all perdition took its beginning. See

thou never do to another what thou

wouldst hate to have done to thee by

hungry and needy. Bless God at all times, and desire of Him to direct thy

ways and that all thy counsels may

abide in Him. Fear not, my son ; we

indeed lead a poor life, but we shall

have many good things if we tear God,

and depart from all sin, and do that

the wolves. Know who their companions are. Watch over them that no

wolf in sheep's clothing may enter amongst the flock, that none of the

lock may stray into the wolf's den of

the dance-hall, the public house, or

any of the other miscalled places of

amusement. Be not like the hireling

who leaveth the sheep and flieth when

he seeth the wolf coming.
You, like good shepherds, must go

before your flock leading it in the right way. Children are taught far

more by example than by words. You

yourselves must be virtuous and God-

fearing, diligent in the practice of your Christian duties. Do you go punctually to Confession, or are you

slothful and careless, and put off for a

year, or years, the worthy reception

of Holy Communion? Are all your

acts influenced by the consciousness of God's presence? Are you just and

forgiving in your transactions with others? Are you solicitous to perform

good works, works of charity, of

mercy? Would you have your children live according to the dictates of their holy faith? Then set them good

example and they are sure to walk in your footsteps. "If any man have

your footsteps. "If any man have not care of his own, and especially

You must protect your children from

which is good."

Eat thy bread with the

In order that you may be good shep-

-The Ave Maria.

Apples for me.
And the bells ring:
"Tis spring! 'tis spring!'

MAY 1, 1897.

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re not only a blessing in rehold, but an ornament is 12; x 10; x 4 inches, d is beautifully bound. A ceash to accompany the Bible by express to mon, charges for earliestes will give credit pulmon of THE CATHOLIO and the Record for Pollars. Subscribers to nexpress office can to the one nearest their to that if, on examinatisfied with the pure pulmon of the pulmon o

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MAS COFFEY,

those of his house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Health and vigor are essential for success Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

To One Who Said: "Remember May! Oh! could I e'er, forgetting The month that in my heart In memory's jewelled setting Dwells holy and apart.

Deny the first glad greeting That on my eyelids smiled,— The Maytime, fair and fleeting, That made me Mary's child?

Or when mid spring's soft laughter The "Help of Christians" came, Then and forever after To bless me with her name?

Or that sweet morn when, kneeling Within the holy shrine, The Lord, Himself revealing, First touched these lips of mine,

My strength to be forever?— O First Communion Day, I can forget thee never, As long as May is May!

Or that bright hour when giving My troth to heart of gold,— His still, pure, warm and living, Through sorrows manifold? Nay, I could ne'er forget thee, Sweet mouth! Thou shin'st apart; A jewel fair I set thee Within my inmost heart.

And sometimes, thoughtful, sitting Life's downward path half-way, I think it would be fitting Were I to die in May.

-" Mary," in Ave Maria. The Madonna's Portrait.

Long and wearily had the painter labored upon a Madonna, but yet an-other day left it unfinished. The first ray of the morning sun had found him sitting with folded hands before the half-finished picture, nor had he gone from it when the last ray of the setting

sun looked in at the opposite window.
Thus, day after day, he had sought in vain after that celestial expression of the Virgin Mother, which his soul had often seen in its dreams but could not now recall. Sometimes, when his soul forgot its earthly dwelling-place, and all its sorrows, and went joyously back to revel amongst the joys of its own home, it would bring to the painter, on its return, as it were, pictures of heavenly loveliness, which he too

The birds sung sweetly in the grove near by, and gladdened the painter's heart with their cheerfulness, for the song of a happy bird was one of the greatest joys of his life.

The summer air came in at the pen window, laden with the perfume of wild flowers, and with the musical hum of the bees; the happy kids frisked by the side of their feeding dams afar off on the mountain slope, seeming to play close against the clear blue sky. Everything looked pleas-ant in the bright sunshine, and everything that felt it seemed to re-joice in it. He could not yet despair, for all these glories of nature gave

Once more he took his pencil, and labored on with a light heart. Once again the Madonna was finished. He gazed upon it long and earnestly, but

yet was not satisfied.

''Alas!" he cried, "it is not the Virgin Mother that I have painted, 'tis only a smiling goddess of summer toying with a child." And again he wiped away his work, almost despairing in his heart.

Not long after this, the painter sat at his window watching the shadows as they played to and fro over the bosom of the neighboring lake, and listening to the joyful melody with which the whole forest rang.

The sun had gone down behind the

mountains, and the shout of the shep-herd, calling together his flocks went echoing from hill to hill, till the farth-est wandering lamb heard it and turned homew heard the evening note of the thrush, whose song seems ever a requiem for some long-lost mate. One after another the stars came out, heralding the queenly moon that slowly rose above the forest. And as he sat enjoying all these things, he fell asleep and dreamed.

He dreamed that while he was lying in the shade of the wood, looking upon the beautiful flowers around him, a female form rose up from out the bosom of a lily, and stood before him. At first she seemed shrouded with a thick mist, but it cleared away before the painter's gaze, and revealed to him the bright vision. And never before, in all his dreams of beauty, had he beheld so lovely an embodiment of all graces and beauties. Her flowing robe glistened with its own whiteness as she walked in the light. The slender violets were hardly bent under her feet. and everything she passed was covered with beauty. In every flower he beheld a reflected image of the vision, as if each one carried a mirror in its

She came near to the astonished painter, and said, in a cheerful tone: "Behold me, for whom thou hast long sought for in vain. I am the Spirit of Beauty. I was born in heaven, but I have long dwelt here on earth, that I might cheer the hearts of men. But they do not look for me here, though I am always near them. They search the skies, thinking that I never come down from heaven. thou at last hast sought me aright, and so hast found me here in thy grove, not away in heaven. So I am everywhere; in the forest and field; on the mountain and in the lake; in every lofty tree, in every humble flower. Here I gladly abide, wishing for man to see and love me, that I may dwell in his heart and bless him. Yet he passes along in the path of life, so dreary without me, thinking not that I am in

Now I am thy companion, and I will work with thee till men see me in al

thy works. The spirit ceased and the painter The moon was shining full in his face, and it seemed to him as if she

had flown up to it, and was looking down upon him. glorious vision!" he cried, "thou art in heaven, on earth, and in my soul; leave me not, I pray, though

Thenceforth the painter lived, as it were in a new world. He saw beauties in all nature, and each new beauty he ound added to the joys of his life.

Again the Madonna was finished And now the canvas glowed with a life and beauty, more noble and affecting than the summer like freshness and youth of the las: Madonna, but yet not perfect. It seemed as if he had painted a grace as a mother. There was in her face that expression of joy and contentment, where lurks some anxi-ety, which you have seen upon a other when holding in her arms her sleeping babe. And on the face of the child you might read his gentleness and meekness, but you could not see there his divinity. It was a life-like picture of motherly love and child-ish affection, but all in it was human. The painter felt that there was something wanting in it, and he knew that it was the holy expression which he had so long and earnestly sought. And still unsatis-

fied, he laid away the picture, hardly expecting that he should ever better it.

One summer evening when the fields and groves were all so quiet in the moonlight that it seemed like Nature's hour of prayer, the bell of the church, which stood alone in the valley, began to call the villagers to Vespers. And when the painter heard it, and saw how happy they all seemed who were hastening to the church, he went and joined with them. As he sat in the dimly lighted church and looked up amongst the dark overhanging beams of the roof, feelings of awe and grandeur came over him. And all the while the priest and the people were praying, the painter was ost in holy meditation.

Soon the organist began the noble symphonies of the "Stabat Mater," filling the church and the hearts of the worshippers with its sweet music. And after the organ had ceased the echoes played it over again and again up amongst the lofty arches of the roof, till it rose to heaven to join the angels' song. The painter's heart was filled with love and peace. He went from the church to his lonely room, and, taking the long-neglected Madonna from the corner, once more put it upon his easel. While he sat efore it he fell asleep.

And again the Spirit of Beauty ap-Beauty was turned toward heaven; but the other spirit locked upon the earth, pointing with her finger to heaven. Then the Spirit of Beauty

said:
"Man, I have been with thy heart Thou hast done all that we can do. Thy works are beautiful. I cannot make them more. But listen to my sister spirit, for she would make thee her own." Then the other said:

"I am the Crisit of Police would dwell with thee and be thy dear companion. Thou hast never found me in the grove, nor canst thou find Only my footprints are on the woodland and the lake. If thou wilt but open thy heart to me I will bless thee

higher her finger towards heaven, "I would lead thee there; wilt thou

And the painter gladly received the

And now the twin spirits which were dwelling with him in his dreams. came and dwelt with him in reality. for now he felt more than its beautyhe felt its religion.

Long ago this happy painter died, but his immortal works are with us yet, ministers of purity and holiness, teach ing us beautiful lessons. Chief among them all is a beautiful Madonna, the noblest glory of his country, and a joy to the world. The mild countenance of the Virgin Mother is truly wonderful; words could never half describe it. There repose love for God and man, joy and anxiety; and over all is spread the blissful expression of a young mother's love. And the holy child, half down from his mother's knee, looks earnestly into her face, as if he were saying, "Mother, I would be saving unhappy man, can I not go?" This is what the twin spirits of Beauty and Religion did for the

painter. It we listen, with our whole heart, to the silent teachings of Nature and Art, they may teach us where we also may find the heavenly companions.

Fatal Result of Delay. without me, thinking not that I am in the flowers under his feet, as well as in the stars above his head. Did he mind more the flowers which lie in his path, he would mind less the thorns there.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

We have much pleasure in producing, from the Church Progress, the second part of Judge Dunne's talk to young men, which is as follows:

Your Calling. Many young men ask-How shall I find my vocation?

Notice what you have read, and what it is of your reading that has most attracted your ambition. We are told that Cowley was made a poet by finding a copy of Spenser; that Corregio was led to become a painter by reading the life of Michael Angelo; that Richardson's "Lives of the Painters" made Reynolds an artist; and we know that a gallant Spanish knight, solacing himself in the hospital at Pampeluna with a perusal of the Lives of the Saints, became thereby the founder of one of the greatest religious orders of ancient or modern times. there is something above all this in the matter of determining vocations, and most of you, I hope, know how to get safe direction on the subject.

How may I succeed in my vocation? Ah! that is the question the new re-cruit is always asking. It has been answered innumerable times, and the answer is, "Always do the best you can with whatever you have undertaken." Do not waste time questioning as to whether you have a great natural talent for your work; if you have had freedom in your choice, you have, in all probability, more talent for the work you have selected than you have for anything else; and having made your choice, all that remains for you is, to take your talent as you find it, and to do with it the best you can. Of course there is such a thing as great natural talent for special work -genius, in fact; and I will not breathe one word in derogation of the admiration, reverence and awe with which, as a great gift from God, it ought ever be regarded. But not one man in a hundred thousand has it; not one in a million is able to bear it. a fire of such fierce, consuming flame, that it were better for you to go down on your knees and thank God for withholding it, rather than, with Promethean rashness, ask for its endowment. The question for most of us, then, is not, have we great natural talent for our work, but can we, by care, by patient, persevering labor, develop power sufficient to succeed in our vocation, even though we may not have been able to show at first any great natural aptitude for it. Can we do

history of all ages, the answer comes ringing back: "We can, if we will." Is not oratory a gift? Almost every one will tell you that it is. This world is now, historically, some six thousand years old. During that time hundreds of nations have risen, thriven peared to him; but now there was and fallen, affording numberless op-with her another noble spirit, whose portunities for the production of distoo, were failures; how he filled his mouth with stones, and gnashed his eeth upon them in an agony of rage : shaved his head and hid himself from the sight of men, until, by patient labor, he had perfected himself in the art by which he sought renown. All along the line you will find the same story. You will find it with Beaconsfield in debate, with Bulwer in litera-Giacinta in piety, with Domenichino in art, and hundreds of other cases known to you now, or with which I hope you will soon become familiar.

this? All along, down through all the

"As you study the secret of their success, you will find that it consisted. not in gazing upon the distant future, Then the Spirit of Religion raised but in faithful utilization of the everliving present. Young sportsmen crane their necks looking afar off for game while the old hunter is quietly knocking, down his deer almost at their feet. In your anxiety to accomother spirit, for her loveliness had drawn him toward her. The sister spirits dwelt together in his heart. He but, day by day, do the work which always of great things in the distance, but, day by day, do the work which lies within your reach, appealing to you for attention. Even so, and only thus, will your hand gain in cunning, your mind broaden in conception, your And when again the pious painter will grow in power, your heart heard the mournful "Stabat Mater" swell with courage; and when echoing through the lofty church his whole heart was filled with its music; to every man it comes once, t not oftener in life, while the vain dreamer, who has been supinely waiting, is swept aside in the mighty rush of events, you will be able to seize the opportunity, and, as with giant strength, hold it all your own.

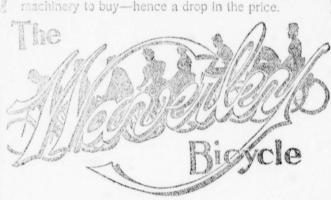
In the game of chess the pawn is the most insignificant piece, yet it has passed into a proverb with Caissa's votaries that to properly play the pawn is to be master of the game. The game of life is played with a thousand pieces, most of them of com paratively trifling value, but you wil never succeed in it until you come to have a proper reverence for what seem

Michael Angelo was explaining one day to a visitor what he had been doing to a statue since his friend's last visit when it was thought the statue was finished; how he had sharpened a little here, softened a little there, let his chisel fall with almost infinitesmal touch upon the corner of a lip, the ex pression of an eve, the delineation of an almost undiscoverable muscle. "But," said his friend, interrupting in astonishment, "are not these things trifles after all?" "No," said the artist, gravely, "they are not; these

are the things which go to make per-

Good things should be praised—Shakespeare

That is why there was so much praise for the famous 1896 Waverley Bicycle. We continue making It this year, greatly improved, and have no expensive



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not one in a million is able to bear it. on it eleven years before he gave it to You do not know yet what power there the world. Some books of most easy may be in them. Notice what has reading were entirely rewritten five, ten, fifteen, and, in one case I remember, seventeen times, before getting to the printer's hands.

United States, who on one occasion travelled one hundred and eighty miles travelled one hundred and eighty miles but, for the most part in railway dejust to change a single word in one of pots, waiting for trains; in cabs and his opinions, before publication; a hacks, and occasional halts at out of word not affecting the decision, but the way country inns. Cardinal Manonly the turn of a phrase, as a matter of style. Such is the care some men in England, did more work visible to take of their work, while foolish, lazy people, too confident of their ability, oo careless of their reputation, too contemptuous of other judgment, say "Let it pass; it is well enough and will not be noticed." Very likely it passes without notice, and the author wise, but the careful judge I speak of was passed to a higher place.

face shone so with the brightness of face shone so with the brightness of her divinity that he could not bear the sight. But it soon beamed on him with a gentler light, that changed his fear to love. The two spirits stood before the world, activated by the fore him holding each other by the fore I cite these things for your encour fear to love. The two spirits stood be fear to love. The two spirits stood be fore him holding each other by the hand. And the face of the Spirit of herald Mercury new lighted on a heaven kissing hill?" O too well you anything more orderly, more finished, heaven kissing hill?" How his first efforts, more nearly perfect, as a work of art. more nearly perfect, as a work of art. than Gibbon's "Decline and Fall?" Yet the author tells us that "at the outset all was dark and doubtful that even after seven years' work he came near abandoning the whole project in despair. Dryden says of some of his finest work that "it was at first only a confused mass of troubled thoughts, tumbling over one another in the dark." "Invention," says Buffon, "depends on patience. Contemplate your subject long; it will anything like surpassing excellence, gradually unfold, till a sort of electric that, unless you find a work congenia spark convulses for a moment the brain and sends down to the very eart a glow of inspiration.

hopefully; you will prevail at last, whatever the work may be, and accomplish more than at first you even dreamed of doing.

"Every man," says Gibbon, "has two educations—one which he receives from others; the other, and more important one, that which he gives himself." To-morrow you begin your second education. Give your talents a fair chance. You do not know yet what power there may be in them Work in the future as some of you have worked here, and there is hardly anything you may not accomplish. have seen, since my arrival here, proofs of labor which astonished me. I said to some of you in the hall, after the first night's display of your powers, that you had frightened me, and that instead of going to your regatta yesterday, as I intended, I was going to shut myself up and work before venturing to address you. I have

fection, and therefore should not be seen here minds which are able and considered trifles."

"Gray's Elegy "is a little poem of a and will be if they choose; therefore, I capeat, give your talents a fair chance. been done by economy of time. Cardinal Wiseman wrote that en

chanting account of the Church of the the printer's hands.

I knew a Chief-Justice once, now a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, who on one occasion with all the appliances of composition, his day; yet, somehow or other, he managed to turn out, every year or two, a book which would have made the literary fortune of our most distinguished writers. Dr. Good translated Lucreting while rights in his contraction. tius while riding in his carriage, in he streets of London, visiting his patients. Burney learned French and Italian on horseback, riding from one country house to another, giving music essons. Kirk White learned Greek while walking to and from the lawyer's office, where, at the time, he earned his daily bread. A great French Chancellor wrote one of his books during the moments of waiting for dinner. Madam de Genlis wrote several of her's while awaiting the pleasure of her

princess pupil.
What does all this teach? Three things at least. First, the importance of work; second, that there is always to your tastes and suited to your powers, it will be almost impossible for you to stand the strain required for If you have ambition, have also great success; whereas, if you are courage. Work on steadily, faithfully, fortunate in your selection, the effort will be comparatively easy, for,

The labor we delight in, physics pain, If you profit by the suggestions I have recalled to your minds, you will learn to labor; but you must also learn

The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Anger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Fills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but atter taking eight of Parmelee's Fills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."





Bro. T. J. Finn. Grand Chancellor, and member of Branch 26, Montreal, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for that Dis-trict. The honor is well deserved.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 15, Toronto, the following rescuition, moved by A. E. Cain, seconded by C. N. Ryan, was unanimously adopted:

The Brothers of Branch 15 have, with feelings of deepest regret, to record the death of one of our chartered members, our esteemed brother, F. W. Rohleder, who, with his wife and only daughter, it has pleased Almighty food in His infinite wisdom to call suddenly from this world of sin and suffering. Be it, therefore.

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch Ib, desire to place on record our high esteem and appreciation for our deceased Brother, who, by his exemplary life and kindly manner, had won the respect and love of all his fallow, numbers.

fellow-members.

That we hereby extend our sincere sympathy to his sorrowing brothers in their sad

bereavement.
That this resolution be inscribed in the minutes and copies sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and The Canadian for publication.

Trenton, April 17, 1897.
At the last regular meeting of Branch 71,
Trenton, held on the evening of April 7, the
following resolution was moved by T. Coleman, seconded by H. Desjardins, and
adouted.

man, seconded by H. Desjardins, and adopted:
That the members of Branch 71 tender to Mrs. Daniel McNeil their sincere sympathy at the loss of her husband, who died of heart failure on the 17th of February, 1897, at Byng Inlet. May his soul rest in peace! It as further Resolved that this resolution be entered on

the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. U. E. Le Belle, Pres. M. T. Greeney, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. Wm. J. Cowan, Forest, Ont: Respected Madam: At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, Stratford, held Wednesday evening, April

Stratford, held Wednesday evening, April 14, it was Resolved that the members of Branch No. 18, having heard of the death of your beloved husband, and having had charge of his remains while here, beg to extend to you their most sincere sympathy in the great bereavement you have sustained.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to you and published in the official organ, The Canadian, and the CATHOLIC RECORD.

E. J. Kneitl, Rec. Sec. Stratford, April 15, 1867.

Trenton, April 17, 1897.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 71,
Trenton, held on the evening of April 7, the
following resolution was moved by T. Coleman, seconded by H. Desjardins, and
adopted:

adopted:
Resolved that Branch No. 71 tender to Louis LaPointe their heartfelt sympathy at the loss of his father, by death. Be it, further,
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be entered on the minutes of this meeting and sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.
U. E. LeBelle, President.
M. T. Greaney, Rec. Sec.

C. O. F.

A Short Sketch of the Order.

A Short Sketch of the Order.

The Catholic Order of Foresters was organized in Chicago in 1883 by a few ardent spirits who thought they saw the necessity of such an organization which would combine both sick benefits and insurance. Rev. Father Ryan, St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, was one of the prime movers at that time, he being then in Chicago.

The order has grown steadily since that time, having increased in the year 1896 by over 16,500 members, and since January 1, 1897, by 4,000. During the month of March, 19 new courts were added to the order, which now numbers upwards of 4,000 members in Ontario, with 69 courts. In the Province of Quebec we have nearly 150 courts, with 9,000 members:

The order was avanisad in Catalogue, of 200 members.

0 members. The order was organized in Ontario in the

The order was organized in Ontario in the city of Kingston over six years ago.

The order has now 689 courts scattered over eleven States and provinces.

We are governed by a supreme court, election bi-annually, whose officers are elected by the delegates of the different States and provinces elected annually at the State and Provincial Convention.

The convention for the province will be held this year in August in the town of Cornwall. Each State and province is entitled to send one delegate to supreme convention.

send one delegate to supreme convention, one delegate for every 500 members.

ship has been most successful. At their last meeting, which was well attended, they had the pleasure of initiating ten new members in the Court and several applications for membership were received. The committee having charge of the annual communion reported that all arrangements were completed and that the members of St. Joseph, Sacred Heart and St. Leo Courts would receive Holy Communion in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, May 2, at 9 o'clock Mass. The quarterly reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were read. The Finances of the court are in an excellent condition. The committee was appointed to arrange for an excursion during the Summer.

St. Leo Court meets in Society hall, corner Queen and McCane streets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, when all visiting Brothers are cordially welcome.

J. J. Nightingale, Chief Ranger. ship has been most successful. At their las meeting, which was well attended, they had

C. T. S.

St, Mary's Branch.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.
At the last regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, held Monday, April 5, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted:
Be it resolved, the officers and members of this branch desire to tender their sincerest sympathy to the tamily of Miss Minnie Kelly, and pray that God in His great mercy will sustain and console them in this bereavement, and to assure them that the prayers of the members will ascend to Almighty God for the eternal welfare; and be it

it Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to Miss Minnie Kelly and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register for

Be it resoived, the officers and members of this Branch desire to tender their sincere sympathy to Miss Mary Kennedy, on the loss, by death, of her mother, and pray that God, in His mercy, will sustain and console her in her bereavement, and to assure her

that their prayers will be added to her's for the repose of her soul. And be it resolved that copies of this re-solution be sent to Miss Mary Kennedy and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Re-gister for publication.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to

Whereas, it has picased Almignry God to call to his eternal home, Philip A. Cummings, an energetic and enthusiastic member of our society, therefore be it Resolved, that we, the members of the said Catholic Truth Society, in regular meeting assembled, extend to his mother, Mrs. Cum-mings, and her family, in this their hour of sorrow, our condolone and sincere sympathy for the great loss they have sustained. Be it, jurther.

or the great use and the resolutions be sent to Mrs. Cummings, and that copies be send to the Catholic Register and the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

L. O. C.

St. Mary's Branch, Toronto.

The last regular meeting of this Branch was held in their hall, 165 Farley avenue, last Tuesday evening. The meeting was a decided success, about one hundred members

ne last regular meeting of times Branch was held in their hall, 165 Farley avenue, last Tuesday evening. The meeting was a decided success, about one hundred members being present.

After considerable important business had been transacted, Rev. Father Dollard, of St. Helen's, parish, was called upon for a few remarks. The Rev. Father replied in his usual manner. Among the many good things he said he was glad to see so many Catholic young men banded together for the grand course of total abstinence. Success in this nineteenth century depended upon the actions, and habits of a man. If he cultivates the evil habit of intemperance in early life he will ultimately ruin good prospects of becoming successful in future years. He exhorted all the members to continue in the good work. They were on the safer side of becoming successful in their respective callings, by remaining members of the League than those men who would not give up the pleasures of the flowing bowl.

After Father Dollard come the Spiritual Director (Rev. Father Wm. McCann). He congratulated the Branch on the grand showing they made on Easter Sunday. Both in the morning at Communion and in the evening at the reception of new members they had done credit to themselves and to the League by turning out in such large numbers. He was proud of them, and hoped they would continue as they had done in the past. He referred to the aims and objects of the society, and in a very forceful manner showed the good accomplished through being a member of the League. Through frequent contact with the sacrarents they received very great assistance in becoming better Catholics and better citizens.

Sengs, recitations, etc., were liberally given by the members, among whom were Bros., Murray, Whelan, C. Frazer and Father Dollard.

The last number on the programme was a debate on the question "That prohibition would be for the benefit of the country." The debate proved very interesting, and drew forth arguments showing that St. Marry's Branch is not in the background for spe

I. C. B. U.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Branch No. 2, Toronto, April 19, 1897. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Philip A. Cum-

mings, Resolved that while we bow with humble Resolved that while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we extend to the relatives of our esteemed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction, and trust that God will give them strength to bear their sad trial with Christian resignation. It was, forther

rther, Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, one sent to his family, and one each to the CATH-OLIC RECORD and Catholic Register for publication. R. I. P.
Committee, D. Cronin, R. Smith.

A. O. H.

OFFICERS OF THOROLD DIVISION.

send one delegate to supreme convention, one delegate for every 500 members.
The next Supreme Convention will be held in 1899 in Burlington, Vermont.

The order is governed in this Province by Provincial Chief Ranger W. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, who was elected first Provincial chief of the order in this Province in 1896 at the convention in Toronto, Provincial Vice Chief Ranger C. S. O. Boudreault, Provincial Secretary Arthur Morel, and Provincial Secretary Arthur Morel, and Provincial Secretary Arthur Morel, and Provincial Treasurer Geo. W. Seguin, are residents of Ottawa, where the order has 13 courts, with a membership of 1,500.

A board of five Trustees, composed of Messrs. W. E. Mullins, London; John A. Chishchen, Cornwall; Vincent McCullogh, Ottawa; Charles P. Baby, Windsor; I. P. Bryson, Peterborough; assist the Provincial chief and his officers in governing.

Toronto, April 24, 1897.

The efforts put for word by the members of St. Leo Court, 581, to increase their membership has been most successful. At their last meeting, which was well attended, they had Toronto, April 18, 1897.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

The Forty Hours Devotion and Easter mission at Caledonia last week was well attended. Many people came in from Walpole and Binbrook parishes to attend the instructions given by Father Hinchey and to be present at the devotions conducted by Fathers Mahoney and Crinion and by the pastor (Father Lynch). Father Lynch is to be congratulated on the success of the mission.

basion reather Lynch. Father Lynch is to be congratulated on the success of the mission.

A bazaar and fancy fair took place last week at Freelton in aid of the church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The Leo Literary Society and some friends from Hamilton gave an entertainment at Freelton one evening during the fair. Owing to the energy of Father Murphy, and those who assisted him, the bazaar was a great financial success.

A mission was opened this week at Dundas by Rev. Father Doherty, S. J., of Guelph, and Father Devlin, S. J., of Montreal.

The Leo Literary Society and the St. Patrick's Literary Society both gave successful entertainments during Easter week to crowded houses.

At the religious reception and profession at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, on April 22, Miss Doherty, of Hamilton, received the veil. Her name in religion will be Sister M. Borromeo. Sister M. Jerome (nee Miss Alice Cogan, of Lindsay), who is now connected with Loretto Academy, Hamilton, was amongst the number of those who made the solemn vows in religion. Fathers Hinchey, Slavin, Burke and Holden, of this diocese, were present during the impressive ceremony.

On Sunday evening last the Bishop made

On Sunday evening last the Bishop made his Easter visit to St. Lawrence church. He was accompanied by his secretary. Father Brady sang Vespers, and Mr. J. B. Nelligan's orchestra aided the choir in rendering excellent music. The Bishop spoke on the great truths of the Resurrection and many of the lessons to be derived from it. He congratulated the paster on the amount, of spiritual good done in the parish during the Lenten time, On Sunday evening last the Bishop made

Ad Viatorem.

EDWARD HEALY THOMPSON. Innocens et perbeatus, More florum dacidi. Quid sepultum fles, viator? Fiente sum beatior.

A CHRISTIAN PARAPHRASE. Weep not for me, Weary wayfarer in a world of strife. Brief was my span of life; e some frail flower I drooped within at

hour
In all my fresh young innocence blest.
Weep not for me.
For thine own woe let thy tears flow;
hy days are shrouded in a murk of gloom.
Here, in my silent tomb,
'Neath the green sod,
I sleep and am at rest.
In the clear light of God.
—The Mont

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, POINT EDWARD Michael Sullivan, Point Edward.
Michael Sullivan, late cashier of the Grand
Trunk, Point Edward, died at 11 o'clock,
Monday night, after a few days' illness. He
left work Thursday evening in apparently
good health, but was suddenly seized with
an illness from which he never rallied. Deceased was born thirty-eight years ago in
the town of St. Marys, of Irish parentage.
His family removed to Point Edward when
he was quite young. He shortly after entered
the employment of the Grand Trunk, and
has been in the company's service for twentyfive years, having for the past year discharged the responsible duties of cashier, a
position he was promoted to on the death of position he was promoted to on the death o the late Mr. J. G. Lydon. Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage several years ago to Mis Horkins of Campbellford, who survives him Horkins of Campbelliord, who survives him. Deceased was of a generous and genial disposition, and had a host of warm personal riends. In politics he was a strong adherent and supporter of the Reform party, among whom he possessed much influence, and during elections was one of the best workers in the Reform ranks; but while an ardent and energetic worker for his party, he was not a bitter and offensive partisac, and always enjoyed the friendship and respect of his political opponents. At the time of his death Mr. Sullivan was president of the Reform Association at Point Edward—a position he had held for many years. Deceased was a prominent member of the Catholic Church. Much sympathy is felt for the widow, orphan and relatives in their deep bereavement.

The tuneral of the late M. Sullivan took place from the residence Thursday, at 9:30 a. m., and was one of the most numerously-attended ever held in Point Edward, they being over sixty carriages lining up in the procession.

attended ever held in Point Edward, there being over sixty carriages lining up in the procession. Among the floral offerings deposited on the casket was a beautiful wreath which was sent by the Reform Club of Point Edward as a tribute of respect to the memory of deceased, who had been their honored chairman. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Jas. Mara, Wm. McCleister, John Mahony, Geo. Ingersoll, J. B. Laurie and Frank Clement. After the remains had been viewed by friends and acquaintances the procession proceeded to the Catholic church in Sarnia, which was already crowded by the congregation. At the church High Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. D. P. Coyle, of Port Huron. The choir was in full attendance and assisted in the ceremony, which was of a beautiful the choir was in full attendance and assisted in the ceremony, which was of a beautiful and impressive character. An appropriate solo, "Nearer My God to Thee," was beautifully and feelingly sung by Miss Cowan, of Point Edward. After the services were concluded, the lengthy procession of carriages accompanyed the remains to the Lakeview cemetery, where they were interred. R. I. P.

JAMES HANRAHAN, ADJALA.

Died, at Adjala, on April 15, James Han-rahan, aged seventy-nine years and four months.

Deceased, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1818, and emigrated to New York when nineteen years of age. He resided in New York for four years, when he came to Adjala and settled on the farm on which he died, having lived upon it for over fity-six years. By his death Adjala has lost one of its oldest pioneers, and one of its noblest-hearted Irishmen. His charity knew no bounds and his purse was always open to the poor. The esteem in which he was held was demonstrated by the large cortege that followed his remains to the cemetery. He leaves a wife, five sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a beloved husband and father. The pall-bearers were four of his sons—Thomas, James, John and Joseph—his son in law—John Ellard—and his brother-in-law—Robert McKenna. Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kiernan, after which the remains were laid to rest in St. James' cemetery, Adjala. Requiescat in pace. Deceased, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland

ANGUS MCINTYRE, BRANTFORD.

Daily Expositor, April 20, - Angus

Angus McIntyre, Brantford.

Daily Expositor, April 20, — Angus McIntyre, from some years engineer at the street railway power house, died this morning at 9 o'clock after a short illness. Deceased was on duty as usual Wednesday night, but on Thursday was attacked with pneumonia, which seemed to give way to prompt treatment, and he was apparently progressing fast towards recovery. Pleurisy developed, however, from which he suffered severely last night, dying this morning as stated. Mr. McIntyre was well-known to many in Brantford, having lived here nearly all his life. He was about fifty years of age, and has been a member of the C. M. B. A. for a number of years. A widow and five young children survive him. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning to the Catholic cemetery.

Daily Courier, April 22.—The funeral of the late Angus McIntyre took place at 8:30 this morning from his late home on Park avenue and was attended by a large number of citizens. About forty members of the C. M. B. A., wearing mourning badges, preceeded the hearse, and the street railway service, sent a large foral anchor inscribed "B. S. R. employees" which was laid on the coffin. Mr. McIntyre was a faithful, earnest, Godfearing man, whose duty to his fellows and his family was above all other considerations with him, and whose widow and young children will sorely miss his loving guidance. Rev. Father Feeney also read the burial service at the grave. The pall bearers were Messrs John Conley, Rodger McKinnon, Wm. E. Dunn, Jas. McGregor, R. M. Simon and Joseph Maxwell.

May his soul rest in peace!

MRS. JOHN CUMMINS, CORNWALL.

MRS. JOHN CUMMINS, CORNWALL, MRS. JOHN CUMMINS, CORNWALL.

Death has deprived our esteemed townsman, Mr. John Cummins, of the Government workshops, Cornwall canal, of his life's part ner. Mrs. John Cummins was the daughter of the late Mr. Henry McArdle, for some years a resident of Cornwall, and was most tenderly nursed through her illness by her fond mother, assisted by kind friends and neighbors, who loved her for her many good qualities of mind and heart, and who will teel their loss keenly. To her husband and mother, the sympathy of the community was made quite manifest by the very large number who followed the remains to St. Columban's church and cemetery.

ber who followed the remains to St. Columban's church and cemetery.

May her soul rest in peace!

The pall bearers were: Mayor A. F. Mulkern, ex-Mayor Frank Lally, Edward Elvidge, Arthur McArthur, D. J. Gillis, Jas.

MISS SARAH A. GLEESON, FLETCHER. The many friends of Miss Sarah A. Gleeson, of Fletcher, Ont., will regret to learn of her death, which occurred on Thursday, the 15th ult., at the residence of her brother Michael, after a long illness. Deceased was a born within a mile of this place, and was a daughter of the late Thomas Gleeson. Pos-

sessing an amiable and cheerful disposition she justly enjoyed a full measure of popularity. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, always remembering and faithfully practising her religion. She was very much esteemed by all classes of the community, and in return she extended the hand of fellowship to each and all regardless of the shrine at which they knelt. The funeral, which was largely attended, proceeded from her brother's residence to St. Patrick's cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. Father Beaubien.

May her soul rest in peace! Refuse all others.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

A very pleasant and interesting affair took place at Ingersoll on Thursday evening of last week. The members of the choir of the church of the Sacred Heart, aided and abetted by the reverend pastor, Father Congly, bad, concerted a conspiracy. The abetted by the reverend pastor, Father Con-nolly, had concocted a conspiracy. The victim of their machinations was the very efficient and popular organist, Miss Minnie Keating. The choir, accompanied by Father Connolly, assembled at her home and pre-sented her with an address and a beautiful gold ring, set with a diamond and two opals. The following is a copy of the address, which was read by Miss Belle McDonald:

was read by Miss Bellé McDonald:

Dear Miss Keating.—We are assembled here this evening for a purpose dear to our hearts, that of giving expression to sentiments long felt of gratitude and affection, for one who has endeared herself to us through long years by her unwearying patience, loving kindness and amiable condescension. We wish to prove the sincerity of our words by this token, trifling though it be in comparison with what our hearts would offer. To Rev. Father Connoly, whose zeal for God's glory is well-known and whose refined taste in the selection of sacred music is acknowledged by connoisseurs, is due our thanks for his generous co-operation with us in presenting this offering, thus approving his high appreciation of your services, and here we might say that not alone our devoted pastor and we members of the choir are in admiration of your success as organist, the congregation at large are unanimous in praising and thanking you. By your gentle forbearance and angelic swestness, dear Miss Keating, you render our task of learning to sing the praises of God an easy and attractive one and Jehange it into a pleasure. We feel justly proud of the great musical talent with which God has gifted you for His honor and glory and feel your unparalleled success as an organist, our own. In playing the organ and singing the divine praises you have everkept for your motto. "To the greater honor and glory of God," and herein lies the secret of your success. Now, dear Miss Keating, we beg you to accept this ring, meet emblem of the union which exists between us. That this union may be cemented by time and grow stronger with each returning year is the fervent, earnest prayer of your friends of the choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The presentation was made by Mr. John O'Mara. The young lady was taken com-Dear Miss Keating.-We are assembled

The presentation was made by Mr. John O'Mara. The young lady was taken completely by surprise, and could barely falter a reply. This evidence of good will and appreciation affected her deeply. Since Miss Keating took charge of the choir she has labored in season and out of season to improve it, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves on Easter Sunday is sufficient proof of her success.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

Life During the Early Days of Methodism in Canada Was Often One of Great Hardship-The Story of One Now Enjoying a Ripe Old Age

Rev. David Williams, who lives two

neck. He had great weakness and pains in the back, hips and

legs. In fact, so much did he suner that sleep was almost an impossibility, In fact, so much did he suffer

and he fell away in weight until he

weighed only one hundred and forty-

that if he did not soon obtain relief, he

would soon bid adieu to the things of

this world. On the 20th of December

he read of a cure in the Reformer by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and being

seized with a sudden inspiration at

once wrote to Brockville for a supply of

good results followed their use, and he

has improved wonderfully during the

past year. He has recovered his bodily

health and strength, is comparatively

free from pain, and his memory is nearly as good as it ever was, and as

the improvement continues the pros-

pects are very bright for complete re-

covery. He has gained twenty pounds

in weight since beginning the use of

liams says: "I can heartily endorse the many good things said of these

pills in the papers, and strongly re-

commend them to any one suffering as

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood-

Mr.

that marvellous remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

- he became despondent and felt

five pounds. By this time - Dec

miles southwest of Nixon, Oat., in the township of Windham, Norfolk county, was a circuit rider in the early days and expressed the hope that very beneficial esults would follow from the work of the convention. of Methodism. He was a man of vigor ous nealth, and although without many advantages in the way of early educa-LONDON.

London, April 29.—Wheat, 72 to 734-5c, per bushel. Oats, 17 to 20 25 per bush. Peas, 35 to 45c per bush. Barley, 19 15 to 31 1-5 per bushel. Buckwheat, 14 1-5 to 28 25 per bush. Corn 22 25 to 33 3-5c, per bush. Barley, 19 15 to 31 1-5 per bushel. Buckwheat, 14 1-5 to 28 2-5c per bush. Rye, 28 to 30 4-5c per bush. Corn 22 25 to 33 3-5c, per bush. The meat market had a large supply of veal, and this commodity got down to 4cents a pound by the carcass, and 5 and 6 cents by the quarter. Spring lamb, 58,50 to 84 apiece. Mutton 6 cents for heavy to 9 cents for yearlings by the carcass. Dressed hogs, 36,50 to 86,75 per cwt. Butter, 14 to 15 cents a pound by the basket. Eggs, 8 to 9 cents adozen. Turkeys, 7 to 9 cents a pound. Fowls, 60 to 80,50 per cwt. Butter, 14 to 15 cents a bag come first class Northern Spy apples sold for 40 to 50 cents a bag, and 95 cents a bag. Some first class Northern Spy apples sold for 40 to 50 cents a bag, and 95 cents a pound for unwashed, Hay, 87,00 a ton.

TORONTO.

Seens a per lb., 11 to 12c, ducks, per pair, 40 to 80c, cichecens, per pair, 30 to 50c, geesse, per lb., 8 to 9c, butter, in lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; eggs, new laid, 10c; notatoes, per bag, 23 to 25c; apples, per bbi, 40c to 81,50 to 57,50; straw, rye lbow Dianvers, per bag, 81,25; hay, timothy, 812,00 to 813,00; straw, sheaf, 86,50 to 86,65, ——

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 9.—Grain—The stock of oats constant study in being admitted to the ministry. He was the first born in the first house built in Glen Wil-liams near Georgetown, Mr. Geo. Kennedy, the founder of Georgetown, being a brother of his mother. To-day he is seventy years old, and for the past twenty-six years has lived in this county. For many years he had been a sufferer from kidney and kindred diseases. He tried all kinds of remedies, and although sometimes temporarily relieved he gradu-ally grew worse until in Oc-tober, 1895, he was stricken with paralysis. From this he partially recovered and recovered his powers of speech, but his mind was badly wrecked, and his memory was so poor that he could not remember the name of the person to whom he wished to speak without thinking intently for several minutes. One day driving to church he wished to speak of a neighbor who lived next to him for twenty years, but he could not recall the name for an hour or more. In addition to his mental trouble, he had intense bodily suffering; pains in the head, across the forehead, in the temples and behind the ears. across the lower part of the skull and in the joint of the

in wood, is offered at 4½ to 5¢, and sugar at 6½ to 7c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—Wheat, No. 2, red 92½c; No. 1, white, 9lc; corn. No. 2, 25c; No. 3, yellow, 25¢; coats, No. 2, white, 29c; rye, 35c; hay, No. 1, Himothy, 810.00 per ton in car lots; honey, best white comb 8 to 19c per 1b; cheese, full cream Michigan 11 to 11½c, per 1b eggs, strictly fresh, 8½ to 3c, per doz; butter, fancy dairy, 15c; first-class asiry, 11 to 15c; creamery, 17 to 19c, per 1b; beans, city handpicked, 80c per bush, apples, \$1.00 to \$1.50; poultry, 9 to 12½c, per 1b.

Port Huron, Mich., April 29.—Grain—Wheat per bush, 82 to 8c; oats, per bush, 16 to 18c; corn, per bush, 20 to 29c; rye, per bush, 20 to 30c; buckwheat, 20 to 22c; per bush; barley, 45 to 50c per 100 lbs; peas, 28 to 33c per bush; beans, unpicked, 25 to 36c a bush; picked, 30 to 49c a bushel.

Produce—Butter, 12 to 14c per 1b; eggs, 9c per doz.; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; honey, 8to 10c per pound; cheese, 10½ to 12c per pound.

Hay and Straw—Hay, \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton

per ton in car lots; straw, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per ton.
Vezetables and Fruits.—Potatoes, 15 to 20c. per bush.; apples, green, 20 to 30c per bush.; dried, 5 to 4cper pound.
Dressed Meats.—Beef, Michigan, \$5.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; Chicago, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per cwt.
Pork—Light, \$4.50 to \$4.75; choice, \$5.00; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.25, no sale. Live weight, \$3.95 to \$3.50 per cwt.
Mutton—\$7.00 to \$8.00 per cwt.
Lamb—\$8.00 to \$8.50 per cwt.

against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pill can be had in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN TORONTO

TORON TO.

The Easter vacation being devoted to convention purposes by the teaching faculty of the Province generally, the Sisters of St. Joseph of the archdiocese of Toronto, ever anxious to forward the interests of education and to maintain the high reputation to which as educators they have attained, decided to hold their annual convention at the particularly specified time.

On Tuesday morning about ninety teachers assembled in the spacious hall of St. Joseph's Academy, St. Alban's street. The opening address was ably delivered by Rev. Dr. Teefy, C. S. B., Superior of St. Michael's College, whose long experience as an educator enabled him to dwell at length, in a most earnest and enthusiastic manner, on the

College, whose long experience as an educator enabled him to dwell at length, in a most earnest and enthusiastic manner, on the duties and obligations of the religious teacher. Rev. Dr. Teety urged upon his hearers the vital necessity of keeping before their minds the one great thought—that they were religious teachers. In science they must keep abreast of the times. Mathematics, literature, languages—in all, proficiency must be attained, but all must be subordinate to the great end—the moral culture, the soul-training of the child.

During the course of the convention, lectures on Psychology and Literature were given by Dr. McLellan, Principal of the Normal College, Toronto, in his usual scholarly and attractive style. Literature, he maintained, when taught by those who had soul to appreciate and to interpret the thoughts of the poet, might be made an instrument in the development of all that is pure and beautiful and true. The old-time method of making literature but a means of imparting facts in philology and grammar, he condemned, and spoke with enthusiasm of the work that oright be done to develop the moral nature of the child, if teachers themselves would but enter into the spirit of the poet and realize the great underlying truth to be found in every peem worthy of the name.

Mr. Murray, of the Model School, Toronto.

great underlying truth to be found in every poem worthy of the name.

Mr. Murray, of the Medel School, Toronto, illustrated his method of teaching Oral Read-ing, in which he showed that reading is not imitation—that children can be taught to give proper emphasis and inflection to their reading, by a judicious questioning on the subject matter to be read. Miss Ross, of the same school, outlined a two years' course in phonic reading, taught a desson illustrative of the application of its principles, and gay her experience of nature study in the primary class. Inspector Prendergast considered the class. Inspector Prendergast considered the subject of Canadian history, warmly advocating, on the part of the teachers, a more extensive reading of works bearing on the subject to make its teaching more effective. Mr. Casselman, of the Normal School, dealt for some time, in a most interesting manner, with the principles of vertical writing and model drawing. Mr. Houston, director of Teachers' Institutes, gave his views on the teaching of composition and the peculiarities of the English sentence.

Mr. J. F. White, Inspector of Separate schools was present throughout the lectures

schools was present throughout the lectures evincing his ever lively interest in whatever tends to the advancement of the schools. His lecture on School Discipline could not fail to impress upon the teachers the necessity of securing attention to ensure progress on the part of the pupil. In the "Teaching of Geography" Mr. White showed how much better results are attained by an orderly arrangement of the subject and a clear exposition of the reason for certain natural formations, than by a mere burdening of the memory with geographical names

ing of the memory with geographical names unconnected with facts.

At the close, on Thursday evening, of the three days' session, Mr. White, under whose efficient management the proceedings were conducted, thanked the teachers for the earnest attention they had given the lecturers and expressed the hone that very beneticial and expressed the hone that very beneticial

MARKET REPORTS.

6½ to 7c.; veal. carcasa, 5 to 6½c.; mutton, per lb., 4 to 5c.; dressed hogs, 5½5 to 86.65.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 9.—Grain—The stock of oats in store is heavy, but for the most part held by shippers; cats, No. 2, white, 2½ to 25c.; peas, per 60 lbs., in store, 40½ to 50c; teed barley, nominal; buckwheat, 3½ to 36c; rye, 40c; Ontario corn nominal. Flour—More irregular; spring patents, 84 35 to 84.60; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.30; winter patents, \$4 to \$4.83; straight rollers, 93.85 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.30; winter patents, \$4 to \$4.85; straight rollers, 93.85 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.30; winter patents, \$4 to \$4.85; straight rollers, 93.85 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.30; winter patents, \$4 to \$4.30; may be readily secured for \$11.25. Meal—Car Jois of rolled oats, on track, are still offered at 92.89 per barrel, and business is dull. Provided the state of th

perpound. Hay and Straw-Hay, \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton on the city market; baled hay, \$6.00 to \$9.00 per ton in car lots; straw, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per

Spring lamb, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, alive. Veal, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; choice Spring lamb, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, alive, Veal, \$61 to \$4.50 per cwt.; choice, \$7.00. Poultry—Chickens, \$to 9c per pound; alive, \$to 7c per lb.; turkeys, 11 to 12c per pound; pigeous, 15c per pair, alive; ducks, 122c per und; gesse, \$8c per pound. ducks, 122c per Hides and Tallow—Beef hides, \$No. 1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; call \$xins, \$No. 1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; call \$xins, \$No. 1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; call \$xins, \$No. 1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; call \$xins, \$0.1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; call \$xins, \$0.1, \$5 to 5c, per lb. for green; \$1.50 to \$50 to \$50

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.
Toronto, April 29. — The export trada was uiet, but prices were well maintained; quote-

wanted.

Calves are unchanged, at from \$3.50 to \$5.50 each.

Calves are unchanged, at from \$8.50 to \$5.50 each.

Hogs are unchanged and firm, at 5c for the too price; light and thick fat fetch 4½ per pound; sows, 3c; and stags, 2c per pound.

East Buffalo, N. S. BUFFALO.

East

AGENTS WANTED

In every part of the Dominion to

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Large sales and big profits to be realized by the right men. Set of samples sent by mail upon receipt of \$1.00. Send for circular. T. TANSEY,

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as the best in the world. Write us for prices.

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CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

OF TORONTO.

Plenty of time to acquire a good practic knowledge of Book-keeping and other for mercial subjects. Ample time to get Stenography and Typewriting for a go commercial position. A special class fro July 5 to July 30 for Teachers. Get partic lars. Address, W. H. SHAW, Principal Gerrard and Yonge's

WANTED Farmers' Sons and other industrious persons of



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Extension of Time.

THE time for receiving Tenders for the fro-quois Section of the Galops Canal has been extended until Friday, the 30th day of April. An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50.-000 must accompany each tender, instead of

000 must accompany each tender, instead \$100,000 as originally called for. By order. J. H. BALDERSON. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 13th April, 1897. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NEALON HOUSE J. O'Connor, Proprietor. Lately renovated and furnished throughout. Home conforts. Choice brands of liquors and cigars. Terms \$10 0 per day.

AGENTS "Queen Victoria" is AGENTS wonderful seller. The B yal ramily and the people sax: "The Life' ever published." Easy to make daily. Some make twice that. Partic tree.—The Bradley-Garretson Co.,

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U. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of graff nonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block-Richmond Street. G. Barry, President; T.J.O'Mearalst Vice-President; P. F Byths, Recording Secretary. VOLUM

The Lit

Mother alone und Motherlinviolate. Mother most lova Be thou a comfo Mother most wone Mother of Him wil Mother of Jesus. I Mary, sweet Mo Virgin most prud Virgin revered sir Virgin renowned. Spare but a glin Virgin most poten Virgin toost merc Virgin most faith Mary, sweet Mo

Mirror of justice seat of true wisdo Cause of our joy a Passion's wild t Spirit-like vessel Vessel of honor t Vase of devotion Mary, sweet Mo Mystical rose wit Tower of David's Tower of ivory, f Symbol of help Mansion of gold Ark where the La Gate of our beau Mary, sweet M

Star of the morn Health of the wes Refuge of sinner Still thy compa Comforter blest of Help of all Chris Grant that our Mary, sweet M Queen of the ang Prior to thee, bu Queen of the pat Souls that solic Queen of the pro Queen of apostle Queen of all mar Mary, sweet M

Queen of confess Queen of fair vir Queen of all sain Triumph like t Queen most imm Queen of the Ros Union with thee Mary, sweet M -Rev. Arthur B ART AT

Address Deliv adian Club The annual

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