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VOLUME XVI.

Our Lady's Bells.

Chimed bells announce the birth of morn, at noontide clear their tones resound. Through twilight sillnesses are borne Their anthems o'er each darkling bound ; Whereat, in vision, bright arises The Archangel hieling with the word Whose thrill a humble maid surprises. Hailed biessed Mother of our Lord :

As cool wells taste to lips athirst, As good is prized by one who needs, As sunbeams seem to buds new burst, As outcasts value kindly deeds ; To me more rare this sacred hearing. Flows fall to drown the world's turmoll. Alone most holy memories bearing Which raise my thoughts from themes that soil.

No tuneful warbler soaring high Twixt rifted clouds, or perched in dells, Chants harmonies that gently sigh Such soothing transports as these hells. I wish their prayerful peals would follow Persistently my course through life So might their chaste suggestions hallow The weary stressof daily strife.

Loud in all lands, unknowing dearth. Sweet chimes ring out Our Lady's praise, And hearkening ears wide over earth Are solaced by the tribute lays. Oh, with their meaning's dulect measure Esteemed of millions, let each thought, Word, act, of mine, in pain or pleasure, Innerving much, be always fraught. -MAURICE W. CASEY in Ottawa Own

INGERSOLL SCORED.

A Correspondent's Scathing Rebuke to the infidel Lecturer.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Catholic

Frequent comments have been made

in the public prints of late to the effect

that these disastrous and trying times, which have proven so ruinous to

schemes of material prosperity, have resulted in a general revival or awak-

ening of religious feeling in various

parts of the country. It is generally

the case that when men are brought to

a realizing sense of the uncertainty of the .things of this life that their

thoughts tend toward the subject of their relations to their God and their

dependence upon Him as their Creator. This might be termed almost an axiom-

atic truth, at least so far as well dis-posed minds are concerned. It is also

a truth that when the all-wise and mer-

ciful Creator seeks by chastening pro-vidence to draw mankind closer to

Himself, the adversary of men shows himself most earnest in stirring up his

agents to renewed activity to prevent the escape of souls from evil control.

The recrudesenca of Bob Ingersoll and his present activity in the lecture

field is doubtless thus explained. Or is it that the hard times have financi-

ally straitened the worthy Colonel to

the extent of compelling him to resume his trade of lining his pocket with

"devil's pence," contributed by will-ing devotees, who thus sustain their

chief in the practice of that "gospel of good living" of which he is the

boasted exemplar-good living, which in his case means living on the best the

markets afford and growing fat on

sardonic laughter at the expense of

the multitudes of unfortunate poor

souls, whom he seeks to rob, as far as

lies in his power, of their only consola-

' smart.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

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

these words of Zwinglius do not thor-oughly describe Ingersoll I will leave to a Christian public to determine. In my estimation they are just to the print. In any estimation they are just to the to a Christian public to determine.

In my estimation they are just to the point. Ingersoll seems to be a sort of spiritual "Jesse Pomeroy" and might with equal propriety be put under the same restraint as that precocious youthful murderer were it not for the fact that soul murder in these days of enlightenment is not a crime of which the State is competent to take cognizance, the highest function our enlightened American State being to protect the body of a man together with his pocket-book; as for his soul, that may go the devil. As "the lying bad boy" the Colonel

to protect the body of a man together with his pocket-book; as for his soul, that may go the devil. As "the lying bad boy "the Colonel simply "takes the cake." Lying with him has evidently been reduced to a fine art. It is just as easy for him to prevaricate as it is to roll off of a log. It does not matter to him how often his mendacity is exposed, he is always ready with a fresh supply of convenient fibs. Bob is, in fact, a throrough disciple of Barnum. He acts upon the aphorism of the great Yan-kee showman, that "the American people love to be humbugged." Bar-num never humbugged the American people bole to a greater extent than when he excused his own imposture by mak-ing people believe that it was all a joke, which they were pleased to bave him perpetrate upon them at their ex-pense. American people are in many respects as foolish as any upon the face of the earth; witness the support and countenance they give to a man like inguposed to be an American's greates birth-right), but American people not love to be humbugged any more than these of other nationalities. They are, however, grievously de ficient in the manly spirit which re-sents humbug and deception, and prominent among their weaknesses and follies is that which makes them tolerate lngersoll's lying effrontery be cause they think he is funny and " "smart." cause they think he is funny and

This wretched man, so gross minded in his perceptions as to be spiritually little above the level of the beasts of

While this blatant Infidel and reviler of Christian men and women amuses himself by trying to destroy the faith of the weak-minded and to win the cheap applarse of the unthinking; the vulgar and the vicious as he stands vaunting his good health in the face of the sick and the suffering, his prosper-ity in the face of the poor and the starving, his animal spirits in the face of the dispirited and toiling messes, the Catholic Church points with pride to the Misses Abel and Drexel and host of similar self sacrificing ladies, to the Sisters of Charity, to the Little Sis-ters of the Poor and kindred associa-tions, together with innumerable men of God, who, forsaking ease and wealth and health, devote their lives to the ich and suffering the unfortunate and the face of the reveal and a suffering ladies. to the Sisters of Charity, to the Little Sis-ters of the Poor and kindred associa-tions, together with innumerable men of God, who, forsaking ease and wealth and health, devote their lives to the ich and suffering the unfortunate and the side and suffering the unfortunate and the su of God, who, forsaking ease and weath and health, devote their lives to the sick and suffering, the unfortunate and the leper for the love of that Divine any decent body of citizens.

tion in time of misery and distress, viz., their spiritual belief. Master whose teachings Ingersoll dares to characterize as "despicable. Place Father Drumgoole in the scale with ten thousand such men as Inger-soll and it would in the hear in the Church of St. I have read with mingled feelings of indignation and disgust the pubsoll and it would tip the beam in the Good Friday last, a quarter of a cen-priest's favor with such suddenness as tury and more after death, his remains lished reports of this man's latest amended lecture, entitled "What Shall We Do to be Saved?" It does not in any wise belie the well-known utter shamelessness of his character. The question naturally arises, "What ient refutation of all of Ingersoll's hes. [Church these fifteen hundred years, What has this blatant Infidel ever done for sick and suffering humanity?] period and found incorrupt, preserved What has he done for the poor and the by the hower of Almighty God, whom outcast? Has any one ever heard of she loved and for whom she offered up him in the roll of a philanthropist? In her young life in defence of her faith, comparison with George W. Childs he simply fades out of sight into utter in-destroy. The Catholic Church glories in her wetted in a first heard of him in height to be here a first here here a first here and here a first her significance. Who ever heard of him in being the custodian of the bodies of engaged in any good work for the ben- innumerable saints, the sanctified efit of others? Over thirty-five thou-earthly caskets of departed souls now sand children have been taken care of reigning in heaven, whose heroic by the mission established by Father virtues and supernatural sanctity have Drumgoole alone, and no one ever elevated them to a participation in the heard him publicly boast of the good he beatific vision, whose memories are was doing or of his great love for chil-dren. Whose children does Ingersoll lives and examples remain as powerful dren. influences, affecting the faithful of all ages, and who will still continue to love? The American people as a rule are averse to the use of invective. It lend fragrance to the Church of God, rather repels them than otherwise. filling it with the odor of their sanctity Not that they are more charitable or gentle than people of other nationali-ties, but rather because they have by persuing a false system of education long after his mortality has become unduly pushed to an extreme the de food for worms and his name and food for worms and his name and velopment of a cold intellectuality ; while at the same time opening their memory a spiritual stench in the noswhile at the same time opening their hearts and minds to the invasion of all kinds of opinions and errors, they all kinds of opinions and errors, they nave deadened their sensibilities until parison does not hold good in this in

his own sake, that he may escape the It was impossible for such a man to dread fate which he evidently feels is

Catholic Record.

The Colonel, however, undoubtedly exaggerates his importance. He seems to think that he is deserving of special torments, and that an offended Deity will contrive unusual punishments for him. We opine that the Almighty can well afford to pass by the flippant In-gersoll (should he remain unrepentant to the end) with silent contempt, contenting Himself with driving the wretched soul from His presence, consigning it to no greater doom and in-flicting upon it no greater punishment than the eminently just and well-de-served one of being compelled to pass an eternity in the company of the souls whom he has duped.

Certainly the most rigid Presbyter-ian could wish for the Colonel no worse a fate. Stripped of his vain preten-sions and his hypocritical mask of superior virtue, his hollowness and rottenness thoroughly exposed and understood by his miserable and unhappy victims, we can imagine that it would not require any addition of material fire to render the Colonel superlatively uncomfortable.

That the Colonel may escape the fate which he evidently fears (and which is certainly in store for him unless he mends his ways) should be the prayer of every good Christian. As much as we are compelled to detest the conduct of this man, Christian charity forbids our despising him. We must hate the sin and yet love the sinner. Vile and despicable as he is, it is not allowed to Christians to hate him for the injury he does to the cause of Christ nor to cherish resentment against him because of his insults to the followers of Christ. As disciples of Him who, while hanging crucified on the tree, could still love His revilers and murders, and exclaim, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," so it is for us to say, "Lord have mercy upon this man's soul and con-vert him from the error of his way." It is pitiable to see a man of such fine natural gifts flaunting himself in the face of his Creator and using those gifts to injure the Giver. Speed the day when, like as Saul the maligner and persecutor became Paul the apostle, this man's gift of natural eloquence may be joined to manly conduct, mature reasoning power and supernatural illumination and be placed at the service of his Creator, not exercised for the ruin of souls. English-speaking people are generally aware of the fact that John Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," was once a blasphem-ing Infidel, of so low a life that even a common prostitute refused to be seen in his company. There is evidently hope for Colonel Ingersoll. How many blasphemous infidels of his type has the Christian world not seen, in all lands and in all ages, who, after a life spent in abusing the gifts of their Creator, have been brought, humbled, to their knees, crying out, "Lord, be merciful

they had one time despised. Alas ! how many others also have sinned away their day of grace and remaining reprobate to the last, blatant and boastful in their day of physical health, have gone down into the pit of death bewailing in impotent rage their helplessness and their loss of eternal happiness, monuments of the wrath of an outraged and offended We may sincerely hope that when the hand of God strikes the Colonel, robbing him of his boasted health, eausing him to feel that life belongs to the One who gave it - when the low, sweet voice of his Saviour sounds interiorly in his ears, " Robert, Robert, why persecutest thou Me?" he may have the grace to fall upon his knees exclaiming, "My Lord and my God." There is no other ending fitting to a career like his, except it be that of Judas, who went and purchased a rope and hanged himself. May a merciful od avert from the Colonel a like end ing. God wills not the death of the inner, but rather "that he would turn from his wickedness and live." It is to be trusted that Colonel Ingersoll will not continue as "the fool," who says in his heart "there is no God," for it is evident that his head gives his heart the lie. ROBERT S. PETTET. the lie. Philadelphia, April 21.

in quite an irreligious age, and that many men are still earnestly striving after the truth, it is also a fact that those who have arrived at its possession do not cherish this priceless boon with the ardent love which it deserves. We often place God on an inaccessible practical. This was not the scrt of throne and worship Him too much at a conviction that impelled a Drumgo distance. He is for many the Jehovah of the old dispensation who issues mandates to His people to be obeyed in fear and in trembling. The light-nings of Sinai still play around Him ord in the second that impended a Drumgoole to go out into the byways and high-ways of New York, and fill the vine-yard of the Lord with countless waifs of society, converting the most vicious products of city life into white souled and inspire us with awe. We approach Him with timidity, when we do so at all, and we supplicate Him as a come, the warp and woof of sturdy ruler more than as a father. Is this Christian lives. This is the sort of would have us entertain? No ! The God of the Gospel is not a tyrant but a friend, a father, and most com-passionate and considerate judge of the frailties of mankind, and of the temptations that beset us through our

tearful journey here below. He carries balm in His right hand to stanch the wounds which our moral nature daily sustains, and, if we would but repose a the tears of sorrow and of suffering which our sins entail.

Our faith in God should be fresh, a fervent and a living faith, it should enter into every fibre of our nature, and should fill our hearts as well as illumine our souls. It should be the most constant factor in our lives, be at the bottom of our motives and give valor to the actions of each hour. This was the faith of Saint Paul, and for that matter indeed of all the saints, for they thought of nothing but God even while they concerned themselves most about the affairs of this world, since they looked at everything in the light in which God would have them view it. Their God was indeed the God of Israel, but they knew Him far otherwise than as the Israelites knew Him. He was the God whom Socrates worshipped in private, and after Whom Plato groped in the gloaming of his soul, but how differently did He appear to those for whom the clouds that darkened the shadow of the valley had rolled away, and whose souls were bathed in the light of revelation ! God did not come down to them, but they were lifted up near to Him, and the light and beauty of His attributes flowed in upon their souls in such abundance that the taper rays of reason were all but quenched in its splendor. So near was God to them, so constantly did they bask in the light of His presence, that they loved rather to view all things in that luminous grandeur than in the feebler light of reason alone. Those truths even which reason by itself is competent to prove, became transformed, illumined and beautified, when looked at through the crystal clear medium of the God-head ; they lost their dimness, they emerged from the domain of uncertainty, and speculation, and shone in upon the soul with the glowing light of heaven.

knees, crying out, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner," and after asking the pardon of their outraged fellow-men, have remained as living monuments of the love and marcy of the God whom time, and many and glorious things have been said and written about it, but how feeble is the conviction which the most ingenious displays of reason is capable of producing touching this fundamental dogma, compared to the simple and unwavering faith of the fervent Christian who says, at once and without hesitancy, "I believe it, for God has said it." It is not that we would belittle reason in its own domain nor proclaim its inadequacy to investigate the noblest truths of the natural order, for reason is a God - given faculty, the brightest badge of human dignity, and the link that binds us in likeness to God, but we do hold that those truths, especially those of the moral order, which reason is competent to establish, take on a brighter lustre and an added beauty when we accept them on the authority of God. On this account we would have the proofs of reason always supplemented by those of revelation, when the subject matter permits, for thus faith is fostered in our hearts, God becomes a more decided factor in our lives, our religious instincts are strengthened we realize more vividly God' fatherhood rather than His mas God's tery over us, and, referring to Him so often and so trustingly we learn at last to love Him tenderly, so good and beautifully do we daily discover Him to be. Reason then may be likened to a sort of subsoiling of the intellect, or a rough and remote preparation for the growth of truth in the soul, while revelation may be regarded as the top dressing, or fertiliz-ation of the soul, which fits it, at once, to bring forth a fruitful crop of truth, with all its fragrance and beauty. Or it may be compared to the sap by which the tree lives and beauty. Or it may be compared to the sap by which the tree lives and grows and gives us flowers and fruits in abundance, or the crimson tide that rushes through arteries and veins and keeps alive the spark of life aglow in our bosoms. Thus viewed faith is a force which constantly influences our lives for good, and draws us nearer and lives for good, and draws us nearer and nearer to God, the fresher and more fervent it is. Such faith is prolific of results, it is the motive that supplies upon our action.—Father Faber.

which rest upon reason alone, however deeply rooted they may be, are, for the most part, inoperative and barren of results. They are chiefly confined to the speculative aspects for struth and rarely trench on the domain of the

ENGLAND'S IRISH JUDGE.

Sir Charles Russell, who has just acsustains, and, if we would but repose a loving trust in His goodness, He would appeal of what is practically the highwipe away kindly, gently and lovingly, the tears of sorrow and of suffering years ago, of an old Catholic family, his brother being a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus in Dublin. He also has a sister who is superior of a convent in California. His appointment puts one of the foremost of living Irishmen in the office of lord of appeal in ordinary, which place was made vacant by the death of Lord Bowen. Prime Minister Rosebery, in bestowing new dignity upon the brilliant advocate, had in mind not only his great talents and worth of character, but also his service in the cause of liberal doctrine-an advocacy that has made him friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

For years Sir Charles has had the cream of the practice in the richest field for a lawyer in the world. Hear-say report says his fees have averaged between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year. As a speaker he is almost without a rival at the English bar. He has been the only orator in the courts who puts a certain amount of dramatic force into his speeches. His dramatic power could be observed not alone in his effective gestures and Shakespear-ean quotations, but also in the manner in which he held his beloved eye-glasses, used his revered snuff box, and flourished his bandanna handkerchief at the end of each clear argu-ment. The tones of his voice, tinged with a brogue, added to the pleasure of listening to him, and his mobile countenance, yielding to every emo tion that animated the speaker, increased his power over a jury.

His eloquence is wedded to logic ; his cleverness is accompanied by in dustry; his persistency is allied to tact; and his knowledge of law is joined by a wide acquaintance with the world. His power of work is due to his habit of concentration. " I do one thing at a time," he exclaimed on one occasion. "I concentrate my

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AMINATIONS FOR Royal Military College eadquarters of the sev-which candidates re-

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a and Defence, 1894. 813-2 L. Shepherd OUNT OF HER LIFE e.; fifty or over, 15 cu FEY, Catholic Record

BARRISTERS, ETC.

shall a long-suffering public do to be saved from Bob Ingersoll?" We are told by the papers that while delivering his characteristic witticisms the Colonel feels highly amused at himself and "laughs in his usual boyish style." This is the keynote to the whole situation. We thought we had to do with a man, and it appears that we are only dealing with a child. Ingersoll is a sort of overgrown "Peck's bad boy," at whom one might afford to laugh were it not for the fact that both fools and children are capable of monkeying with gunpowder, handling sharp-edged tools and of pulling the triggers of "unloaded" guns after aiming them at other peopel's heads or hearts.

Bob Ingersoll is undoubtedly the representative "naughty boy "of the American people. Not yet arrived at man's estate, he enjoys his own folly with all the unthinking and undigni-fied levity of the child who is quite content to cut up any foolish caper so long as he succeeds thereby in attracting if only for a passing moment, the attention of older and wiser heads. Colonel Bob in his capacity of the they have lost the power of acute feel-ing. The sense of sacredness is fast becoming obliterated from their It is of bosoms, and the thrill of indignation "champion American bad boy," em-bracing as he does so well, "the bracing as he does so well, "the wicked bad boy," "the lying bad boy" and "the pusillanimous bad boy," deserves to be thoroughly spanked by proceeding from wounded sensibility rather awakens in them a mild sort of the American public.

astonishment. In some respects, how-As "the wicked bad boy" Bob stands ever, they possess a morbid sympathy pre eminent in his utter disregard of for the wrong-doer, and this feeling occasions many to ignore the moral the holiest feelings of the community in which he lives. The utter indiffer ence he manifests in ruthlessly attempting to destroy the spiritual beliefs of a Christian people recall to mind the description given of Martin Luther by one of his so-called fellow-reformers. Zwinglius, the Swiss reformer (or rather deformer), refers to his fellow-deformer Luther thus : "I think I see a nasty swine grunting around and tearing up the sweet flowers of a fine garden. Luther can-not speak of God and holy things but with great procacity, ignorance of theology and impropriety." Whether

It is quite apparent that this Infidel ecturer not only believes in God, but that he also fears Him ; that he not only believes in a hell, but that he looks forwards with dread to its coming terrors. His prospective standing up in the midst of his anticipated torment and magnanimously forgiving his crimes of Ingersoll, and even makes Creator for punishing him is partly a them resent his being called too piece of boyish bravado, a sort of harshiy to account. But upon such a whistling to keep up courage on the man argument is wasted. He requires to be handled without gloves as a man who is devoid both of principle and decency. For the candid un-merit. The Colonel's pride is as yet falthe. believer we have gentle reasoning ; in excess of his manifest fear, and still for the sincere skeptic we have patient proceeds of the manuser rear, and still consideration; for the mind wander ing in darkness, joined to a spirit fession, "Lord, I know that I am a which yet retains some sense of pro-priety and decorum, we have sym-pathy and kindly feeling, but what-ever Christian charity we may retain will have mercy upon me, and give me

On account of bad roads and the unavoidable absence of the pastor, Rev. Philip A. Best, of New Germany Snyder), who is called to Pittsburgh, Penn., the Most Reverend Archbishop of Toronto, Dr. Walsh, has decided to postpone his visit to New Germany until the middle of July when he will be sure to receive a "Caed Mille

The fairest action of our human life Is scorning to revenge an injury : For who forgives, without a further strife. His adversary's heart to him doth tie, And 'tis a firmer conquest, truly said. To win the heart, than overthrow the head -ELIZABETH CAREW.

St. Philip tells us that it is a bad sign if we do not experience a notable fervor and sweet-ness at great feasts.

wisely and well.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON

Circular From His Grace the Arch-bishop.

To the Church Committee in Portsmouth: Gentlemen,—I am glad to know that you are about to work earnestly for the liquida-tion of the debt of \$3,800 lying upon the beautiful church of the Good Thief in your village. The amount is small in comparison with the splendid work that has been accom-plished. I hereby, in compliance with your request, give you permission to solicit con-tributions from the good citizens of Kings-toa, who, I am confident, will cheerfully assist you in consideration of the sacred object to which their alms shall be devoted, and also, because of the benefits they have received from their intercourse with the people of Portsmouth in religious and busi-ness aflairs. The Catholics, especially, can-not fail to remember that your church be-longs to the parish of Kingston, and you are their fellow-parishioners, entitled to assist-ance from them in finishing the noble work of Portsmouth church, which is so creditable to your village and ornamental to the city To the Church Committee in Portsmouth: ur village and ornamental to the city of Kingston.

Iremain, gentlemen, Yours most faithfully, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston. The Palace, Kingston, 15th May, 1894.

Kingston, 15th May, 1894. Immediately after Mass last Sunday the gentlemen of the congregation of the church of the Good Thiter in Portsmonth held a meeting for the purpose of appointing a com-mittee to await on His Grace the Archhishop and solicit permission for the people of the village to visit the citizens of Kingston and ask them to assist in liquidating the debt now lying upon the church. This Grace not only consented to their proposal but very kindly gave the gentle-men of the committee the above letter. He recommends the collection in a special man-ner to the good Catholic people of the city. He reminds them that the church of the Good Thief belongs to the parish of Kingston, and that up to the present they have not been asked to do anything toward its crec-tion.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

FLORENCE O'NEILL. The Rose of St. Germains ;

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

BY AGNES M. STEWART, Author of "Life in the Ciolster," "Grace O'Halloran," etc.

CHAPTER XVI.

WITHOUT AOPE

The day following the indisposition TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid and other of Florence, she was summoned to attend the queen ; the latter had vainly PILE TUMORS, Fistula, and other beause of the lower based, promptly cured endeavored to ascertain if she were at all acquainted with, or had taken part in, the conspiracy. Of one thing she felt assured, and that was, that Flor-STONE and the lower bowel, prompty the state of the lower bowel, prompty barries of the knife. STONE in the Bladder, no matter how STONE harge, is crushed, pulverized, barries passage is nd washed out, thus avoiding cutting. STRICTURE also removed without utting. Abundant References, and Pamphence had really intended to return to France in the vessel hired by the conspirators; had she then been able to discover that she was mixed up with that fatal attempt, Her Majesty would URCH BELLSHMENT MANUFACTURING have sacrificed her to her wrath with

return to the country," she said, after expressing regret at the indisposition of Florence, "I have invited him to ORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS. Orage Avenue 1820 BELLS. O MENOR SCHOOL & OTNER PUREST BEST. O MENDELLY & CO., OF NUME WEST-TROY N. S. BELL-METAL CHIMES, Ere. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE. the palace in order to spare you, as you are still poorly, the trouble of going thither. The king has been much pleased with his loyal behaviour; he has given freely of his wealth towards defraying of the expenses brought upon our Government by these risings of foolish people who wish to overthrow our rule in these realms. How fortu-nate it is for you, young lady, you did not return to France under the conduct of John Ashton and his colleagues.

Florence started and her face turned pale. Mary divined her agitation and

its cause. "Be thankful I have taken you under my protection," she said, the Lord, in His mercy, has spared you the sin of mixing yourself up with these evil-doers, and of bringing yourself, perhaps, to the fate which awaits

Here the queen paused, and Flor there the queen pattern, and Flot-ence, too shocked, as well as too intim-idated, made no reply. Well she knew that in some way the attempt of the brave Ashton had fallen through, that he was probably even now under arrest, with many others sharing his own fate.

The queen again spoke :

You will not be able to return to France for some time, perhaps never, were you still inclined to marry St. John, you would wed an outlaw and a beggar, whose estates are already confiscated to the crown. Here, under my patronage a better destiny awaits you ; there must, however, be no osten tatious display of the principles in which you have been brought up You will learn in time, I hope, to imi tate the example of your aged relative. Sir Charles, who remembers that the Scriptures saith, 'The powers that be are ordained of God, wisely render them obedience. "Time-server," thought Florence.

the words almost trembling on her lips; but the consciousness of her own danger kept her silent, and the next moment she remembered that her uncle had not the power to resist William's demands. The moments passed on like so many hours, sorrow for her uncle, for herself, for Ashton, pressing like a weight of lead upon her heart. The queen was busy at her everlasting knotting of fringe, and Florence almost mechanically proceeded with her embroidery, her eyes blinded by the tears she vainly tried to force back, so that on laying down her work for a moment, the queen sharply called her attention to the fact that she had

Forget-me-not she was embroidering

the mistake was made.

we are forgotten much sooner than we think for, or than one's self-love likes to admit : depend on it, the traitor St. John has forgotten you ere now, as well as others, whom your heart vainly aches to see.

Florence had not become a reluctant visitant at the queen's palace, and failed to discover that Mary was arbitrary, exacting and severe. She had first become aware of these points in her new mistress' character, by her treat-ment of the Princess Anne, which she did not care to disguise even before her ladies, for just at this time the former had given the queen mortal offence by her solicitations for a pen-sion, so as to free her from being the mere dependent on the bounty of her sister, and the king, as also in her obstinately keeping her unworthy favorites, the Marlborough's, about her person

Impulsive and haughty as was the nature of Florence, the restraint im-posed on her liberty was fast becoming insupportable, yet she was without humanly speaking : hope, humanly speaking : unless Providence interposed in her behalf, she could see no help : to escape to unles France was out of the question, to seek an asylum with her friends in Ireland, equally impossible ; to ask permission to return with her uncle to the country, to the last degree, impracticable ; for by so doing, she should be dragging him into trouble, even brought over as he now seemed to be to the interests of the Prince of Orange. Were he in-clined to further her wishes, knowing as she did, that as the queen chose it to be assumed that she kept Florence near her from kindly motives, the offence would be instantly taken, and her departure visited on herself, per haps, by the incarceration the queen so often inflicted on those who offended her.

Meanwhile, to her astonishment, the morning passed over without that visit of the old baronet which Florence had been bidden to expect, and in lieu thereof, came a letter to the queen full of humble apologies, alleging as an excuse that he was confined to his chamber by an attack of the gout, which would necessarily delay his re-turn to the country. When at length she received her dismissal, it is doubtful if the queen's frame of mind were happier than her own. It was one of those days in which, as she remarked in one of her letters to William, "she must grin when her heart is break-

ing." She was distressed at the news of the conspiracy which had broken out just as the absence of the king had left her at the helm of the government. The quarrel with the Princess Anne was at ts height, and she felt an aversion to Florence, whom, nevertheless, she had determined on keeping at her own court, though under a species of sur veillance, hoping later to extract from her tidings of the movements at St Germains, and also enjoying the thought that she had separated her from the ex queen as well as from Sir Reginald.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONDEMNED.

The agreement concerning the hire of the vessel had been a successful The thirtieth of December was one. agreed upon as the day on which the little party would leave London, and as time went on. Ashton became ex tremely anxious at neither seeing nor hearing from the young lady whom he stood pledged to Mary Beatrice to Mary Beatrice to chaperone safely back to St. Germains. At length he decided on sending a note to Sir Charles, and then heard, to chosen the wrong shades of silk in a his surprise, that she was detained for an indefinite period at the Court of

on the point of being led out to suffer capital punishment.

The horror of his dream awakened him ; his face was covered with a cold perspiration induced by the terror he had suffered, and it was with no small had suffered, and it was with no small satisfaction that he beheld the first dawn of morning stealing through the cabin windows. He was also aware by the motion of the vessel that they were on their way from London. Unwill-ing any longer to risk encountering again the horrors by which his rest had been disturbed, by yielding to the drowsiness he felt, he arose, dressed himself, and, going upon deck, per ceived to his gratification that they were some way beyond Woolwich. He had not been long on deck before he was joined by Lord Preston and Mr. Elliott

you could not sleep "And so Ashtop," said His Lordship in answer to Ashton's remarks ; "as for myself, I rested right well. In case of any sudden surprise or mischance, I had before I left nome tied a piece of lead to the package entrusted to my care, you know what I mean," he added significantly. "I put it under my head when I went to sleep, resolved that, on the first intimation of danger, I should throw it overboard; then I troubled myself no more about the matter and had a good night's rest," "I wish I could say the same, my

Lord," was Ashton's reply. "I know not why our natures should seem changed, but you now possess all the fearlessness which I thought you wanted in the earlier stage of this affair whilst I am depressed and anxious.

"Nay, Mr. Ashton," said Elliott, pluck up some of your usual spirits. See, a fair wind has sprung up; we shall soon be out of the river. What say you both of our going below to breakfast?"

"Agreed," replied his lordship and Ashton, and they remained in the cabin in conversation for some time after they had made their morning

When they returned on deck, they found that the mist of the early morn ing was gradually dispersing, a fine wind had risen, and everything looked well as far as the weather was concerned, and the cloud on Ashton's

brow began to pass away. "We shall soon be clear of the river," thought he, for they were nearing Gravesend. As he turned in his walk along the short deck of the little barque, so as to face London, he suddenly started. A vessel of good dimensions, and with several men on deck appeared in sight. He had previously observed it in the distance, but as it gradually became more distinct it assumed the proportions of a large vessel.

It seemed to be following in their own track, and Lord Preston noticed the nervous restlessness with which Ashton regarded its movements.

A little longer and Gravesend was in sight. It was as fine a morning and as bright a sunshine as ever lighted up the blue waters of old Father Thames on a mid-winter day, and the white sails of the vessel fluttered gaily in the fresh, sharp breeze that wafted them on their way.

But Ashton heeds nothing but this vessel. He steads rivetted, as it were, to the spot, leaning over the deck, and watching intently the movements of the larger craft. He now counts four men on deck, and he fancies he saw many more than these, and that they must have gone below. He is quite convinced, too, that in one of these men he recognizes a Captain Billop, one of the Government officers.

Neaver, yet neaver, in ten minutes,

other persons of rank and consideration, with proposals to King James to reinstate him on the throne if he would undertake to provide for the security of the Church of England, bestow em ployments on Protestants preferably to Catholics, live a Catholic in religion, but reign a Protestant as to Govern-ment, and bring over with him only so much power as would be necessary for his defence, and to rid the country of the foreign power that had invaded it.

Under a strong guard the unfortunate Ashton and his friends were con veyed back to London as soon as the tide served, Lord Preston being sent to the Tower, Ashton and Elliott to a prison. An agonizing fortnight and two days elapsed, and then Lord Preston and John Ashton were tried at the Old Bailey, the indictment setting forth that they were compass-ing the deaths of their majesties, the

king and queen. In his defence Lord Preston urged that he had no hand in hiring the vessel, that no papers were found on him, that the whole proof against him rested on mere supposition. He was, however, declared guilty. Ashton was confronted by Mrs

Pratt, she being the chief witness against him. Pale and care-worn, in-deed, he appeared as he stood at the dock, hoping nothing that his life would be spared, when he found him. self brow-beaten by the bench and the jury, and pretty confident, from the line of defence adopted by the cravenhearted nobleman, Lord Preston, that he was prepared to ensure his own acquittal, even if by so doing it pro-

cured Ashton's cendemnation. The counsel for the prosecution then set forth that on Ashton's body were found papers containing the whole gist of the conspiracy, being a design to altar the government by a French power and aid ; that the letters would be found, when read, to contain a black and wicked conspiracy to introduce, and, by means of a Popish interest, settle our laws, liberties and properties by a French army; and if the plot had taken effect, of course we should have had any religion and laws the French king might be pleased to impose.

When the counsel had concluded, Mrs. Pratt and the other witness were called, and after they had given their evidence Ashton was asked if he had

anything to say in his defence. A breathless silence pervaded the whole court when he began to speak. He behaved with intrepidity and composure, though several times contemned by the bench. He solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the contents of the papers that had been found on his person, complained of having been denied time to prepare for his trial, and called several persons to prove him a Protestant of exemplary piety and irreproachable morals

It was of no avail; the papers, was insisted, had been found in his possession, and though it is an axiom of the boasted English law that no man shall be deemed guilty till he has been tried, the judges and the jury had, however, convicted him in their own minds from the first, and sentence of death was accordingly passed against him.

The reaction took place when poor Ashton was removed to the gaol, and received the visit of his distracted, heart-broken wife. Elliott was acheart-broken wife. Elliott was ac-quitted, without a trial, there being no evidence against him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Hours arg golden links, God's token, Reaching heaven ; but one by one Take them, lest the chain be broken Ere thy pligrimage be done. —ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

MAY 26, 1894.

For the RECORD. AZILDA SYLVESTER. A Story of The Vesper Hour.

By JOHN MAHONY.

The twilight of the November evening had not yet deepened into night. It was an hour for musing and dreaming and all things

For musing and dreaming and all things refrospective. At a window in a house in the most fashion-able quarter of the city of Montreal a young woman of two or three and twenty stood, with her hands clasped behind her, and her eyes cast upward at the greet and gloony twin towers of the church of Notre Dame. Her figure was superbly formed. Her hair and eyes were dark and lustrous. Her face and brow were pale, thoughtful and highly intellectual as became the most builliant graduate of the celebrated Ursuhne convent of Quebec. Her mouth was wonderfully sweet, sympathetic and expressive. Looking at her one unconsciously recalled the words of Mr. Gladstone : Remember that a women is most perfect when most womanly. The room in which she stood was most laxuriantly and yet most tastefully furnished. It was her father's library and her, her beautiful and the good. At her feet, on rough bearskin her great shaggy, nobl St. Bernard dog, Boxer, was stretched out at full length. But she was not thinking of books, nor pictures, nor of the ragnificent animal whose grandly proportioned head rested on her dainty shoes. Her thoughts were with the towers and the church of Notre Dame. She was picturing to her mind a scene that had occurred in her life in that church, fully ten years ago. She could recall it all so clearly. The Vesper hour, the church with its finely decorated interior ; the procession of priests and altar boys ; the vast cougregation and the delightful harmony of the deep-toned organ and the sweet with the classical music of the tongue of all ages. Then the service came to an end; the throug d worshippers dispersed it he lights on the altar, the pillars and the walls were exting and the scale and growing and the scale and growing and the scale and growing the is head and wept for joy in her soil's exting to her mind a scene that had scent if an a scene that had accurred in her fills and sche if a scene that her her had a scene that her her had a scene that her her had a scene that had occurred in her had a scene t

lips and she said, "Sir, are you hungry or sick ?" And the man turned and looked at her in won-der, and laugned, and then as he read her ex-liboughtrial, and said, "Why do you ask, my child?" She remembered her saying in answer to him that she had heard bhin moan in the church and ask God to pity him and that she h de rayed that his petition mignite be granted. She did not forget how his lips quiver das he said broken by. "You're the only one in all the world to pray for me, my child ; pray for me had and foolish and almost insane, and I should not be taking to an angel of purity like you. Good-bye and God bless you, little girl?" and then the speaker crossed the threshold of the church and went out into the night. But he returned at once, unfastened a small god locket from his watch cham and handed it to her saying. "Keep this, child, to remind you of your promise to pray for me."

watch chain and handed it to her saying. "Keep this, child, to remind you of your promise to pray for me." She then asked him if he was going away over the sea, and he answered yes, and as the word fell from his lips she asked. "Have you a prayer book with you?" and he replied in a sorrowful volce, "No, I have not," and mur-mared half to himself, "God has sent this child to me to be the angel of my salvation " and after he had spoken she put her prayer-book in his hand and left thim standing, with head uncov-ered, under the stars, before *Unce d'Armes*. That was ten years ago. Those years had brought immense wealth add great, political power to her father. They moved in the most distinguished society. The father, ambitions to attain social distinction, cherished, with de-light the knowledge that his duagited was at once the most beautiful and gifted woman in his native country. In her he saw the best product of the commingling of his own French blood with the blood of his frish wife for whom he still mourned, twenty years after her death. Proud of nis daugiter's beautiful and the should nears a shourd create a scion, after the tidea that she sought to impress her with the idea that she sought of grenius should meet to honor her as their queen. She smiled sadily when her father approached should create a sector, after the style of lead-ers in Parisian society, in which men and women of genius should meet to honor her as their queen. She smilled sadly when her father approached her in this way and invariably twined ner arms around his neck and told him of the mournful history of Sarah Curran. He usually reforted. "but you have no lover and no Emmet to lament! Go more into society, dear. Uf course, you go wherever I ask you, but you don't appear to enjoy yourself; your thoughts seem to be elsewhere." She would laugh and pull his beard and tease him and call him her "dear old man;" the very best father in all the wide, wide world. "W hy," she would say. I am perfectly happy here, tather, with you and the books and the pictures. Havent I got my noble dog, loxer, and my horse, Raven, and — and everything i and what more could moral being desire here below ?" Then she would steal away from her father and what more could mortal being desire here below?" Then she would steal away from her father and go to her room and take a little locket of gold from her breast. Long and earnestly would she gaze upon the pictured face it en-closed and then walk to the window and frest her eyes upon the twin towers of Notre Dame. Many men had flattered her, courted her and professed to love her, but the memory of her direct and all-entralling in the years of her wind manhood, would assert its unrivalled power and the pictured face. like that of a Greek god, would look at her with mute and appealing eyes, and she wondered if he was living, and the locket.

B.B.B

100

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an Sins.-I write you to say that for sor tion or dyspepsia, and of colless fole very group inconverlence from same in my general bus-ness. I thereupon develot to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and Affer taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B. B. en-inely cured me, I have also used if for my wife and family and have found it the best thing every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B.B. to all my friends. I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B. B. B. can accomplish in case i indigestion. Yours faithfully, GEORGE READ, Sherbrooke, Que.



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ry theod was in of mail run down, of very much im- of e covered with c rul the time. I of rey and my feel-ble extreme. At of in change for the other of both the change for the other of the same of the same of the taking the Sar-is the offees, and "-A. A. Towns, of ompson, N. Dak, of ernl years and has no strength in the extension of the extension. At last, I commenced taking Ayu''s Sarsa-parilla and soon natived a change for the better. My arpedic returned and with it, renewed strength. Lecouraged by these results, I kept on taking the Sar-asparilla, till I had used six bottles, and my health was restored."—A. A. Towns, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak



YETH'S MALLENTRACT

TE DIFFICULTY AF

octors highly recommend it

INO SUFFER FROM NE

in her scarf, saying, with a touch of Queen Mary.

Meanwhile, the day drew nigh, and irony in the tones of her voice, as she the perfect silence of Florence warnoticed the particular flower in which ranted the idea on Ashton's part that The sooner you get rid of sentishe was under a degree of survei lance which forbade her from holding ment, maiden, the better ; in this world

any correspondence with him. There was then no help but to leave Florence in England.

At last the thirtieth day arrived, a murky, gloomy day, a yellow fog laden with smoke hanging over London

They were to set sail in the evening. if possible, and many earnest prayers were offered that they might speedily arrive in safety on the coast of France

One thing excited the surprise of Lord Preston and Ashton : it was tha Mrs. Pratt had never appeared to claim her reward for her instrumentality in securing them the hire of the vessel

At last they bade farewell to all they held dear, and during the first hour. of the early winter evening they went on board.

The fog had cleared off, but there was an utter absence of wind, and as they paced the deck in company with a Mr. Elliott, a Jacobite gentleman. who had joined them, and counted the hour of 6 sound from the clocks of the city churches, they each invariably prayed that a strong wind might ere long waft them on their way. But. alas, there was not sufficient breeze to disturb the thick locks which clustered over Ashton's anxious brow.

After some time spent in earnest consultation, they decided that it would be best to drop the anchor, and after a while, snatch a few hours rest until a favorable wind should perchance arise, either during the night or on the following morning. Lord Preston's slumbers were deep

and heavy, but the sleep of Ashton was far otherwise, his imagination being disturbed by frightful visions ; now, he was in the torture chamber a witness of the cruelties inflicted on his old friend Nevill Payne, then, he was himself writhing beneath the hands of the executioner; again the scene changed, and he beheld himself separ-

or less, they will pass Gravesend.

Nearer, yet nearer, too, comes the stronger vessel. Still, unless it is a feint to deceive those who man the smaller craft, she does not appear as though she were in pursuit.

Seven, five, three minutes, and Gravesend will be reached. A motley group are on the shore watching the vessels as they steer proudly on their way, or stop, it may be to take up fresh passengers.

The larger vessel is now nearly alongside the smaller one, it is certainly following in her wake. A cold sweat breaks out on Ashton's fore head ; Elliott and Lord Preston seem still cool and free from fear. Suddenly Ashton remembered the packet th latter had said he had placed beneath his pillow, and hastens to the cabin to see if he had secured it. There it still was, in the spot Lord Preston had named, and secreting it in his breastpocket, Ashton again went upon deck, and signed his friends to follow him to

the further end of the vessel. One short moment of intense sus pense, the little barque has stopped, she has touched at Gravesend, in obedi ence to a peremptory command issued by the master of the larger vessel.

Its occupants confer a few moments together. The next moment they are on board of Ashton's little craft, and he knows his hour of trial has come Approaching the side of the ship, he thrusts his right hand within his breast-pocket, intending to drop over the edge of the vessel the dangerous papers he had unfortunately con-cealed on his person ; but even as he nervously clutches the fatal packet, his arm is withheld by a powerful grasp, and he and his companions are commanded, in the name of King William and Queen Mary, to consider themselves under arrest.

Then came the search, and in Ash ton's trunk, concealed amongst his clothes, were found papers containing evidence of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

The packet he had taken from Lord Preston's pillow included letters from ated from his wife and children, and the Bishop of Ely, Lord Clarendon, and

Noble Catholic Women

No more congenial soul exists where in every grace and virtue many live and bloom than the heart and mind of a good Catholic woman, whether she be wife, mother, daughter, or sister, save

an exchange. She is the glory of the Church in every age and clime, and to her, above all others, has God given the command and exalted mission of redeeming the world. She has done it once, and we believe she can and will do it again. It may not be her place to stand on the public rostrum to preach the beauty and the necessity of temperance to admiring, applauding multitudes, but in the recesses of her own house hold, at the fireside, and by the side of the simple cradle, she will give expres sion to words that for grandeur of effect and durability are second only to the immutable judgments of God Himself. Yes, the greatest agents for good given by God toman are good Catholic mothers daughters, wives and sisters. It is by them we must sink or swim, and who will say that, while battling for their own virtues, which are most threatened by the vice of intemperance, and for the redemption of their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, the holy cause of temperance will fail and go down

before the powers of darkness?

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have much-needed repose. this preparation.

this preparation. Colic and Kidney Difficulty.-Mr, J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other reme-dies have failed. They are the best medi-cine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. You cannot he huppy while new have

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Curé. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

II.

The main of the second by the use of the second process of the

6, 1894.

ESTER. sper Hour.

IONY. mber evening had t. It was an hour g and all things MAY 26, 1894.

a the most fashion-Montreal a young und twenty stood, ehind her, and her great and gloony h of Notre Dame. formed. Her face ustrous. Her face ustrous. Her face ustrous. Her face ustrous her face ustrous her face was wonderfully expressive. Look-ously recalled the Remember that a nen most womanly. te stood was most astefully farnished. y and her favorite among books and that inspired her ls of the true, the At her feet, on eat shargy, noli was stretched out at can ont thinking of of the magnificent proportioned head es. Her thoughts and the church, of

nd the church of a picturing to her occurred in her life m years ago. She sarly. The Vesper ts finely decorated of priests and altar zation and the de-deep-toned organ d the great choirs ling and filling the e classical music of

classical music of Then the service ong of worshippers the altar, the pillars inguished and the hrew its "dim, re-cred place. ad in the calm and ngs she fancied that he locks from her t the spirit of her the tabernacle and embly of painted and bowed her head and 's exaltation. With the her hands she holy mother, in dark figure passed the pew before the it. She looked up man. He fell on his is on his head and ceried out, "Oh God or i" orse with which the oveed her heart and er eyes. of Hope," she softly for him !" Then making her genu-down the aisle until entrance where she bless herself at the had hardly done so behind her and turn-was young ; that he and handsome as a s face was white and nd that his eyes were t and full of unutter-ized sort of way her i all this and then her is of sympathy to her ir, are you hungry or

ir, are you hungry or ad looked at her in won-then as he read her ex-sad and grave, and "Why do you ask, my ad her saying in answer eard hin moan in the pity him and that she thom mignt be grauted. w his lips quiver d as re the only one in all the ny child : pray for me or insane, and I should ngel or purity like you, you, little girl;" and then threshold of the church hall gold locket from his ded it to her saying, nind you of your promise

if he was going away iswered yes, and as the she asked, "Have you a ?" and he replied, in a I have not." and mur-"God has sent this child my salvation " and after book has sent this child in my salvation " and after her prayer-book in his nding, with head uncov-efore *Place d'Armes*. ago. Those years had the and great political hero and the president of — of all South Amer-ice and —" "Maud, have mercy on me! I have heard all that before. The papers have had it in print ever since he landed in New York, three weeks ago, and I know that he is a hero, and, as you say, the president of all South America," said Miss Sylvestre, in a dry monotone. "And you, you heartless wretch you. you're not enthused one little bit over him !" charged Miss St. John, with a dash of indignation and amazement in her clear, shrill voice. "In a way I am Maud. I like brave, strong, cifted men. and I have read that this man is

III.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

"You nave been the angel of my salvation," he said. "You have saved me from myself and from the world. But it is not here and now that—" "No not here and now," she assented. "To morrow, at my house. It is in S— street, No. —." They parted without another word. The woman to meet her father and her friend. The man to go to — he alone knew where. Great, solemn and holy thoughts filled Miss Sylvestre's mind as she walked homeward. They were soon dispelled, however, by the cheery voice of Miss St. John and the pleasant greeting of her father. " Late, Azilda, late! It is 8 o'clock now. Make her hurry, Mr. Sylvestre. My hero may commence speaking before we arrive." " They harried on and reached the Champ de Mars just in time to hear the last words of the fovernor General's introductory speech. "and now, ladies and gentiemen.!! have the distin-guished honcr of presenting to you a man who is justly celebrated in two hemispheres, the illustrious president of the United States of South America." A man of noble presence stepped out of the background of human beings to the front of the platform upon which they stood and as he came nearer and yet nearer to the immense and the oner of presenting to stood an as he came in that were massed before him the light form upon which they stood and as he came nearer in the tace of her Greek god. The spiendid voice, deep, round, full, musical and far-reaching, went out over the mighty gathering and down into its very heart. In eloquent words he told of the struggles of South America. The spiendid words her old of the struggles of South and far-reaching, went out over the mighty gathering and down into its very heart. In eloquent words he told of the struggles of South America and of her ultimate emancipation from faction and her potent progress toward the goal of national life. Azilda Sylvestra heard him not and when he had inished and the plaulits of the populace their grat fellow countrymen she whispered solity to herself, "To morrow. To morrow. To morrow!" The morrow came, clear and

"Oh, aren't you delighted?" exclaimed Miss Maud St. John to Miss Sylvestre, in the latter's home. Matu St. John water spirit and set of the se To-morrow !" The morrow came, clear and bright and the earth seemed glad. But happier still were the hearts of Azilda Sylvestre and Justin Roy

covered in an instant, however, and being a very voluble young lady recommenced her chattering. "You see, Azilda, he will arrive here in the 2:0 train to-morrow afternoon and of course he will stay at the Windsor, and oh! Azilda, he is not old, only thirty-five, and he's as rich as—as Croesus—and they say he is as beautiful as Apollo and isn't i just glorious, he is a great hero and the president of — of all South Amer-ice and—" Barbook and the spream of the second second

"It was so subtract " "Why, my dear child," explained Azilda, "we have known and loved each other ever since we first met, ten years ago, in the church of Notre Dame.

Catholicity and Patriotism.

Those that are so busily calumni. highly as yours?

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THAT WIFE OF YOURS.

Promises of the Sweetheart Days that Alas, are too Soon Forgotten.

Young husband have you an idea that you have anything like a just comprehension of the nature of the being whom God has given you for a companion? If you have, you labor under a very serious mistake. You may live with her until, amid gray hairs and grandchildren, you celebrate your golden wedding, and then know but a tithe of her strength and tenderness

A woman's happiness flows to he from sources and through channels different from those which give origin and conduct to the happiness of man, and, in a measure, will continue to de so forever. Her faculties bend their ex-

ercise towards different issues ; her social and spiritual natures demand a different aliment. What will satisfy you will not satisfy her. That which most interests you is not that in which her soul finds its most grateful exercise.

"The affections are infinite, and cannot be exhausted;" and it is through her affections, and through the deepest of all affections, that happinesss comes to the bosom of your wife. The world may pile its honors upon you until your brain goes wild with delirious excitement : wealth may pour into your coffers through long years of prosperity ; you may enjoy the fairest rewards of enterprise and excellence but if all these things are won by de-priving her of your society—by driving her out of your thoughts, and by interfering with the constant sympa thetic communion of your heart with hers, she cannot but feel that what enriches you impoverishes her, and that your gain, whatever it may be, is at her expense. She may enjoy your reputation and your wealth, your success and your fortunes, but you and your society are things that are in-finitely more precious to her. She depends upon you, naturally and by force of circumstances. Friends may crowd around her but if you come not, she is not satisfied. She may have spread before her a thousand delica-cies; but if they are unshared with you, she would exchange them all for an orange which you bring home to her as an evidence that you have thought of her. The dress you selected when in the city is the dearest, though she may acknowledge to herself that she would have chosen different colors and material. In short, it is from your heart, and the world coming through your heart, that she draws that sustenance and support which her

deepest nature craves. Now, how are you dealing with this wife of yours? Do you say that you have all you can attend to in your

business, and that she must look out for herself? Do you forget that she lives in the house, away from the excitements of the world which so much interest you, and that the very sweetest excitement of the day is that which throws the warm blood in her heart into eddies as she hears your step at the door?

Do you forget that she has no pleasure in public places unless you are at

her side ? Are you unmindful that she has no such pleasant walks as those which she takes with her hand upon your arm? Do you ignore the fact that she has

claim upon your time? Do you fail to remember that you took her out of a pleasant family circle, away from the associations of her childhood, and that she has no society Catholic Church been unable to sur-

bighly as yours? Do you forget that you owe your sidious attacks upon her unsullied first duty to her, and that you have no try by accusing it of lacking in patri-otism and regard for our national honor right to give to society, or to your own pleasure, the time which neces and glory, would do well to read the address which the Catholic bishop of sarily involves neglect of her? To come to a practical point - is it Marseilles recently made at the dedicaone of the aims of your life to give to tion of a monument to the memory of your wife a portion of your time and society, so that she shall not always be the French soldiers, who fell during obliged to sit alone and go out alone?

economical herself, but will point out leakages in your prosperity for which you are responsible rather than hermortal Death itself could not rob Him of His

The desire of a young and sensitive husband to give his wife all the money she needs is commendable. You would fulfill her wishes in all things ; especially would you allow her those means that will enable her to gratify ber tastes in dress and household equipage You dislike to appear unthrifty, inef ficient or mean, and you are willing to sacrifice much, that no care, no small economies, no apprehension of coming evil, should cloud the brow of the one you love. This feeling has its birth in a sensitive, manly pride; but it may go too far-very much too far. It has carried many a man straight into the open throat of bankruptcy, and ruined both husband and wife for life. No. you must tell her about it. She must know what your objects and projects are She must know what your income is, and the amount of your annual ex penses. Then, if she be a good wife and worthy of a good husband, she will become more throughly your partner, and "cut her garment according to the cloth." The interest which you thus secure from her in your business affairs will be the greatest pos

sible comfort to you. She will enjoy all your successes, for they become her own. She will sympathize in all your trials, and you will find great consola-tion in feeling that there is one heart in the world that understands you. And this matter of confidence be tween you and your wife must be carried into everything, for she is your life-partner-your next soul. is no way by which she can under stand fully her relations to the com

make her a nobler, freer, better woman.

MARY AS A PROPHETESS.

All Generations Shall Call Me Blessed.'

Did the Blessed Virgin think, when she utte.ed those prophetic words, that she was then placing upon record one of the most reliable evidences by which the Church of Christ could be distin-

guished from among the multiplicity of beliefs of the present age? Sufficient time has elapsed since the birth of the Child Jesus, and so widespread and continuous ly from generation to generation has been the Christian devotion to the Mother of the regenerated world, that the most sceptical must readily admit that her prophecy has been abundantly fulfilled. Nor would any reasonable person suppose for an in-stant that the enemies of religion would become the greater, or Christians, whose every hope is attached to the sacred maternity of Mary, the lesser effective power in the promulga-tion of that important truth. Had the

wards, through no fault of hers, de prive her of the honor attached to that dignity by treating her as an ordinary

> human existence, for after the third day He arose again from the dead and appeared to His apostles, saying to them : "See My hands and feet, that it is I myself ; handle, and see ; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as you see Me have." And with the same body also He ascended into heaven where He is now sitting at the right hand of God in all the glory of His majesty. He is there the same God made man as when He clung to the arms of His mother in childhoood, and, consequently, still the Son of Mary And as long as that two-fold mystica union of His Godhead and manhood shall exist, which will be throughout eternity, so long will He be the Son of the Blessed Virgin. And when the countless multitude of the redeemed shall have gathered around the throne on high, at the last day, to lift up their voices as the sound of many waters and great thunderings, in unceasing alle luias to the Lord our God, Who reigneth for ever and ever ; then, and not till then, will the joy of the Queen Mother be proportioned to the bitter

By the above evidences we see that, in addition to the many other endearing titles with which we as Catholics are familiar, the mother of our Divine Saviour is also entitled to those of "Prophetess" and "Revealer of the Truth." And since as such she has conferred inestimable benefits upon us, we should take advantage of the privilege, during this month that the Church has wisely and lovingly set apart for special devotion to Mary, to express our gratitude to her for her fostering care of our holy religion, and the irrefutable argument of her prophecy to sustain the claims of the Church against those of her opponents. To which end a prayer like the follow confidence in all the affairs connected with your business, your ambitions, Your hopes and your fears. In the fierce conflicts of life you will find your wife will soften your resentments. medium of the holy Scriptures, with a knowledge whereby we may distin-guish the Church of thy Divine Son, balm upon your wounded spirit, and harmonize and soften you. At the same time, the exercise of heart and soul which this will give her will through thee. Amen.—John E. M. Shea in Catholic Review.

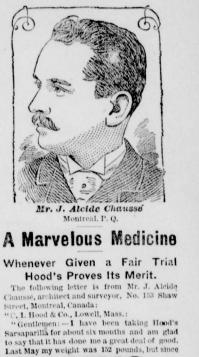
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Inflammatory Rheumatism, — Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belleville, writes: "Some years ago I used DR. THOMAS ECLECTRIC Oil for Inflammatory THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oil for Inflammatory rheumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one sum-mer unable to move without crutches, and every movement caused excruciating pains. I am now out on the road and exposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, how-ever, keep a bottle of DR. THOMAS' OIL on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

The sit did so much for me." Have You Tried Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plugs. Mr. H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount Albert, says: "Last summer my system got inpregnated with the lead and turpentine used in painting; my body was covered with scarlet spots as large as a 25-cent pièce, and I was in such a state that I could scarcely walk. I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and at once com-menced taking it in large doses, and before one half the bottle was used there was not a spot to be seen, and I never felt better in my life." One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exter-



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I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has in-creased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSEE. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation

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munity and its various interests save by understanding your own. So, in conclusion, you owe to you wife a reasonable portion of your time and society, the very choicest

side of your nature and character when in her society, and your fullest confidence in all the affairs connected ssuage your disappointments, pour

anguish of spirit that she endured at the passion of her Son.

ago. Those years had lifn and great political "bey moved in the most The father, ambitious tion, cherished, with de-nath is daughter was at it and gifted woman in In her he saw the best gling of his own French his Irish wife for whom ty years after her death, s beauty and talents he after the style of lead-atter the style of lead-ity, in which men and id meet to honor her as

en her father approached variably twined her arms ld him of the mournful n. He usually retorted, ver and no Emmet to into society, dear. Uf ver I ask you, but you yourself; your thoughts

i pull his beard and tease 'dear old man ;" the very the wide, wide world, y. I an perfectly happy u and the books and the rot my noble dog, Boxer, and — and everything ; mortal being desire here

al away from her father al away from her father di take a little locket of t. Long and earnestly the pictured face it en-lik to the window and he twin towers of Notre had flattered her, courted yee her, but the memory of di only love, horn in her mg ago, and grown strong nutralling in the years of uld assert its unrivalled di face, like that of a Greek with mute and spealing di f he was living, and if yer-book as she had his

11. Ing down on the dying and of carnage still went on. The smaller ones were at-the south American Re-pathies or interests influ-theother of the contending se of the war was a prolect theother of the contending to the war was a prolect to werful of the two. A-the south American g the new federal capital f the bitter controversies questions concerning the traval Republic made at the souther controversies questions concerning the traval Republic addet of the bitter controversies questions concerning the traval Republic addet of the bitter controversies questions concerning the traval Republic addet of the the legislatures of vernment or to remain as their squabbles i disturbing unreat and impocency to all mundame must come to an point came. Far into the order on extend quarter. II.

the Franco German war of a quarter of

amazement in her clear, shill voice.
Tha way I am Maud. I like brave, strong, gifted men, and I have read that this man is brave and strong and fifted and-".
"And what?" asked the Hon. Mr. Sylvestre as he entered the room.
"And that he had succeeded where other men would have failed." repited Miss Sylvestre.
"And that he had succeeded where other men would have failed." repited Miss Sylvestre.
"Oh, ho i so you two. like all the world, are takking of President Roynane." exclaimed Mr. Sylvestre.
"Yes, sir." said the irrepressible Miss Sil. John. "and a very good subject of conversation he is, don't you think so?"
"Indeed, I do, Miss Maud. I met him in Kew York, a few weeks ago, at the governors' house."
"On! you met him. Mr. Sylvestre! You lucky man ! Do tell me all about him, sir, please 60?"
" I an afraid you're in love with him already, "i an afraid you're in love with him already."
" No! No! Sir! Ah!do tell me! I shall not Premising the Church loves peace and always endeavors to promote its maintenance, the Marseilles prelate declared that she recognizes that war is at times inevitable, and preferable always to peace purchased by shame

and cowardice. If she has plaudits for the soldiers who by their valor win victory and peace for their country, she is not forgetful of those who meet defeat in the nation's service. Blood shed in defence of native land, said the eloquent Bishop, causes to spring up in our hearts that true patriotism which

will make us all rise, as one man, when it is necessary to defend the integrity of our territory, and he eulogized the French soldiers who, though they suffered defeat, won new honors for their country and their flag. Catholicity and patriotism are cor-relative terms, and the influence of the

strengthens the character of the letter, so that the better Catholic a man is, the more patriotic citizen does he nec

All and I fear that his history is rather too romantic to be told to such a susceptible little girl as yoursel, "said Mr. Silvesire smillingly.
"No! No! Sir! Ah! do tell me! I shall not interrupt you, and you know silence is the greatest passance I could impose on myself," said Mr. Silvesire smillingly.
"Weil, as you have promised to be a good girl with the do behind it a great deal of implied curiosity.
"Weil, as you have promised to be a good girl I shall tell you all I know about him. He is an itraible or there are a susceptible by the same of the second statest and statest and the second statest and statest and the second statest and the sec essarily become. you.

hood. Before going he visited his mother, and it is surpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, knowledge that he was ever the cause of whit-ening a single hair in her head or of making solitary tear trickle down her dear, old face. He went down to South America and worked like a common laborer until he accumulated

That husbands and wives may entertain perfect sympathy there should be the closest confidence between them. The wife need not be told to give her husband the most perfect confidence in all affairs. She does this naturally, if her husband do not repulse her. But you, young husband, do not give your wife your confidence—you have an idea that your business is not your wife's business. So you keep your troubles, your successes-everythingto yourself. Numberless disturbances of married life begin exactly at this point. Your wife receives the money for her personal expenses, and for the expenses of the house, at your hands. You do not tell her how hardly it has been won; with how much difficulty you have contrived to get it into your purse, and how necessary it is for her former always deepens, broadens and to be economical. Perhaps you chide her for her extravagance, and so, in course of time, she comes to think you have got a niggardly streak in you, and very naturally rebels against it.

She dresses no better penditures. It is a fortunate day for a man when than her neighbors. So you run your he first discovers the value of Ayer's ingers through your hair, and sigh over the fact that you have got an extravagant wife, while she, in turn, Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last wonders how it is possible for a loving husband to be so selfish and stingy. conquered. Has cured others, will cure Thus for life, perhaps, a hostility of feeling and interest is established,

This would interest

you. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and un-surpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, stc. etc. which might all have been prevented by a free and full statement of your circumstances. her in, and identify her with, all your

purity by teachers of false doctrine in later times, how could the prophecy of Mary have ever been realized ? Would the numerous dissenting bodies, satisfied with the disruption, if it were possible, of Christ's divine establishment, have spread abroad among all nations, and perpetuated from generation to another, that prophetic declaration which is now familiar dear to Catholics through the four quarters of the and out

earth? How have Protestants been exercised in the fulfilment of that prophecy? Is it a favorable argu-ment in behalf of their sincerity and devotion that they remain entirely silent with regard to it, simply because, the Catholic as they think or allege, Church has unduly honored her from whose pure viens the precious blood of the most adorable Heart of Jesus was drawn, and which same blood was afterwards shed for the remission of sins? Turning to the Jews and point ing to the torn and bleeding figure of our Lord attached to the cross, that grief-stricken Mother might have ex claimed, with all due propriety : hold My flesh and My blood which are given for you and for the sins of the whole world :" for verily the Christ that suffered there was bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh

and blood of her blood ; and we cannot separate. His sufferings from her She will not be curtailed in her exsufferings-we cannot truly say that her part in the great work of redemp tion had ended before that awful scene on Calvary. It would be sad, indeed, and entirely

foreign to our conception of the justice and benignity of God, if, after having built for Himself an earthly temple, and adorned it with most precious and becoming treasures, and make it the scene of the profoundest of His enactments, He should relegate that blameless object of His particular love, and instrument of His corporal union with

trials. It is entirely rational and right that your wife should understand the basis of all your requirements of her; and, when she does this, the chances are that she will not only be

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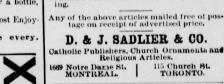
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London; Saturday, May 26, 1894.

THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

The Church celebrates the feast of year on June 1.

The object of this devotion to the most Sacred Heart of Jesus is the Adorable Feart of our divine Saviour, and His infinite love for mankind ; and its purpose is to return the love of Jesus, and to make reparation for all injuries committed against Him. The injuries thus to be atoned for include unbelief in Him as our Redeemer. blasphemies of all kinds uttered celebrated by degrees in various counagainst His holy name, and against tries according as this special devotion the most holy sacrament of His body was spread, until it was made a feast and blood, and all sins committed for the whole Catholic world by Pope against the three divine virtues of Clement XII. The feast was instituted Faith Hope and Charity, especially on the solicitation of Blessed and Veninasmuch as these virtues regard the erable Margaret Mary Alacoque, a nun person of our Blessed Lord, the second of the Order of the Visitation of the person of the most Adorable Trinity. Blessed, to whom the duty of propagat-

devotion is the Heart of Jesus. By Christ in a revelation made to her in this is to be understood the living the year 1675. Heart of Jesus as the God-man, His heart of flesh which is the principal portion of His body, united with His whole Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity to form one person who is both God and Man.

The Heart of Jesus is that from which flowed the blood by the shedding probably as convenient a one for the of which the world is redeemed and saved from eternal destruction, and heaven opened to mankind. Symbolically, the heart is the seat of the affections, and it is in accordance with this symbolism that the devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been established; but this symbolism is not a our going to press, as the law does mere arbitrary thought. It is a fact not permit this to be done earlier than in physical nature that the emotions of twenty-seven days before polling day, the affection have a peculiar effect upon but they will undoubtedly be issued the heart, and the circulation of the within a few days. blood through the heart. Hence, just Already nearly all the constituencies as the blood is the symbolical seat of are furnished with candidates, and life, the heart is the seat of love, and there are more varieties of parties rethe devotion which has for its object presented than have ever before prethe love of Jesus for mankind is natu- sented themselves to ask the suffrages rally directed towards his Sacred of the electorate at a general election. Heart.

seat of love is sustained by innumer find the Patrons of Industry and the able passages of holy Scripture, as Protestant Protective Association hav when God requires our love, with our ing candidates in many constituencies, whole heart, and our whole soul, so that votes will be divided to a liberty votes." Mr. Robert A. Smith, And again : "Now, therefore, fear in the history of the Province, or of the the Lord and serve Him with a perfect | Dominion. and most sincere heart." (Jos. xxiv, 14.) So even the love of God the Father is represented as emanating candidature of a P. P. A. man to confrom His heart, incorporeal though He is. Thus the prophet Samuel when informing Saul that the choice of a successor to the kingdom of Israel would go outside of his house, said : "The Lord hath sought a man according to His own heart, and him hath the Lord , the support of Mr. Meredith's followers commanded to be prince over His people, because thou hast not observed that which the Lord commanded. (1 Kings xiii, 14.) If it were possible to make a distinction between the propriety of one passage and another in the word of God, we might say that with still greater propriety we may speak of the Heart of Jesus as the fountain of God's love for man, for Jesus has in His incarnate person truly a corporeal heart, of which He Himself speaks as the seat of His affections and emotions : "Learn of me, because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest for your souls." (St. Matt. xi, 29.) When also Jesus conversed with some of His disciples, after His resurrection, they declared that even though they knew Him not, "their hearts burned within them while He spoke in the way and opened to them the Scriptures." (St. Luke, xxiv, 32.)

and in a hymn in the office of the Sacred Heart as used in some countries the words occur, "Come let us adore the Heart of Jesus, the victim of charity." In the celebrated Pontifical Bull Auctorem Fidei, those are condemned who assert that the Sacred flesh of Christ, or any part thereof, or His whole humanity are not to be adored." It is then explained that the union between Christ's body and hands. His divinity is inseparable. On the other hand, devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a powerful incentive to us to love God, even as He has loved us. This devotion to the Heart of Jesus is based on the same foundation

as devotion to the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, and as devotion to the Blessed Eucharist is the very soul of Catholic devotion, so also is the devotion of the Sacred Heart of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the Friday Jesus admirably calculated to inimmediately following the octave of crease our love for God. This is ex-Corpus Christi, which will occur this pressed in several hymns of the Church which have special reference to this devotion, as :

O Jesus. Victim blest. What else but love divine Could Thee constrain to open thus That Sacred Heart of Thine ?

Light immortal ! Light divine ! Visit thou these hearts of thine And our inmost being fill.

The Feast of the Sacred Heart o Jesus was at first instituted in the year 1686, and was permitted to be We have said that the object of this ing this devotion was committed by

THE COMING CONTEST.

The Ontario Legislature has been dissolved, and the 26th of June has been appointed as the day of polling for the ensuing election. The date is generality of the electors as could have been selected, and the few weeks that are to elapse before polling day will be employed by all the parties interested in preparation for the contest.

The writs for the new election have not yet been issued up to the time of

Besides the usual parties, the Conser-This reference to the Heart as the vative, Liberal and Independent, we

of the same party to oppose one another in a few places. The number of places in the present contest in which such opposition between the Conservatives and the P. P. Aists occurs is not more than might be expected under ordinary circumstances, if the two formed but one party : and as a general rule there is little attempt made to conceal the fact that these two parties are playing into each other's

In next issue we will deal with Mr. Meredith's reference to Separate schools, made in his address in the London Opera House on Monday, 21st instant.

TWIN DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE.

Kate Field, who is one of the most witty and observant among the writers of the press in the United States, has an article in the last issue of her review, Washington, published in the city of the same name, wherein she solemnly warns all patriotic people of the United States against the danger which threatens the country from the workings of that secret association "the aim of which is to array Protest antism against Roman Catholicism."

It is, of course, readily understood that the organization of which she speaks is the A. P. A., which she declares to be "unconstitutional, un-American, and which would defeat its own object, as it would solidify the opposition, and possibly lead to a conflict of religions, than which nothing can be more deplorable.'

Among the evils which have already resulted from the organization, she makes special reference to the bloody riots of which it has already been the cause, and to the municipal elections which took place on May 2nd, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Miss Field is a thorough Republican. and she regards the Democratic party as the source of almost all the evils which can menace the well-being of the State, and as being a party of very "bad odor." Hence she regards any triumph of that party as a great evil : nevertheless she acknowledges that the recent sweeping victory achieved by the Democrats of St. Paul was a direct consequence of the support given by the A. P. A. to the Republicans. Yet she acknowledges honestly that the Catholics of St. Paul did just what was to be expected from the hostility shown towards them by Republicans, who coquetted with the anti-American organization.

Two years ago the Republican candidate for the mayoralty of the city was elected by a majority of 3,800; and on the present occasion the members of the A. P. A. openly boasted that the seven thousand members of their association would defeat the Democrats for allowing any Catholic names on their ticket as candidates for municipal offices, and that the Catholic candidates especially would be over whelmed. The effect of this boast was to unite the Catholic vote in favor of the Democrats, and Miss Field adds that it soldi-(Deut. xxx., 6: St. Matt. xxii, 37.) greater extent than has ever occured the Democratic candidate, was elected in the United States is applicable to Mayor by a majority of 1,003, a Democratic treasurer and judge, and fourteen Democrats out of twenty members of the Council being also successful. Miss Field declares that "this is no time for religious dissensions. The life of the nation is in danger, not from Roman Catholics, whose Church teaches respect for law and property, but from imported and home-made anarchists and half-educated or utterly illiterate cranks and adventures whose demands upon the Government are little less than insane.' She then points out that "the Coxeys, the Brownes, and Kellys, and Fryes, and Swifts are not Roman Catholics. She admits that a large proportion of the immigrant vote of the United States is Catholic, and a large proportion Democratic, but adds that Protes tants, and not Catholics, are responsible for what she calls "the abominable naturalization laws that allow these aliens to vote before they are natural-She adds, in reference to those ized. of the aliens who are Catholics, that the influence of the Church upon them is always for good, and instances the deplorable riot which recently occurred in Detroit through the thoughtlessness of a mob of foreigners, who were, how ever, brought to their senses by a proclamation issued to them by Bishop Foley. She remarks also that Irish and German Catholics formed a large proportion of the rank and file of the Union Army, so that the union is greatly in-debted to them. It is not against them, but against demagogues, the shall see. arch-enemies of the country, that true In conclupatriots should combine. sion, she savs : "God, and home, and national honor are arrayed against anarchy, ruin and bloodshed. Shoulder to shoulder, let patriots of all creeds and no creeds consolidate to wage war against the red flag and its mad army." Miss Field's remarks might well be taken into thoughtful consideration by those in Canada, and especially Ontario, who are endeavoring to raise

religion. It is well known that the bulk of those who have raised the re ligious cry that Protestantism is in danger from aggressions on the part of Catholics, are those who have but little religion of any kind. They are swayed only by hatred.

It is much to the credit of a large section of the most independent and influential Protestant journals of the United States, both secular and relig ious, as well as of the Protestant clergy that they have uttered no uncertain sound on the un-Americanism of the A. P. A., yet it has been very truly stated by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop in the North American Review for May, that by far the greater number both of the clergy and the papers have re mained silent, and have thus given a tacit approval to a "religious proscription which if attempted against any Protestant denomination would arous a din of remonstrance from every lead

ing journal. We cannot but remark that in our own Province of Ontario the situation is very similar to that which exists on

the other side of the boundary line.

Many Protestant ministers have de-nounced the bigotry of the P. P. A. as deserves, but many others have either encouraged it by their silence. or by actively joining in the cry that there have been aggressions against Protestantism on the part of Catholics. A certain section of the press have also joined in the crusade. Thus we have been told over and over again by the Mail and those who follow the lead of that journal that Catholic aggressions are the cause why P. P. Aism has been started in this Province ; though it i notorious that this is not the case.

Two events especially have been assigned as the aggressions which have been the cause of the anti-Cath olic agitation : one, the amendments made to the Separate School Act since Confederation, and the other, the pas sage of the Jesuit Estates Act in Que-This is a mere pretext. The Jesuit Estates Act did not concern Ontario at all. It was a settlement of a real claim which the Jesuits had against the Government, and the settlement was a most advantageous one to the State, and especially to the Protestants of Quebec, who, having no claim whatsoever, were nevertheless recompensed by being paid for their educational purposes the full amount they would be entitled to if the sum appropriated for the purpose of mak merely ar settlement were apportion nent made for ordinary educational purposes. In fact a settle-ment under such circumstances can scarcely be regarded as a settlement at all, only that it was accepted as such by those who were chiefly concerned but nothing is more unjust than the representation of the matter as an aggression by Catholics. It is equally unjust to regard the

Separate school amendments as an aggession. The pretence of the Mail repeated to nausea, day after day, that they are "coercive," is simply an impudent misstatement-neither more nor Their only effect was to give Catholics who wish to support Separate schools, the opportunity of so doing with less trouble than was needed before they were passed. They merely assimilated the Public and Separate school laws, and simplified the operaation of the Separate school laws already existing, and the Government of Mr. Mowat deserves credit for having had the courage and honesty to introduce them into the Legislature, and secure their passage.

There is every appearance that the P. P. A. will be an important factor in the approaching provincial elections. What Kate Field says of the A. P. A.

ZOUAVES.

In the eagerness of a portion of the Canadian press to inflame the animosity of that very considerable section of the Protestant population of the Dominion which is always disposed to raise a cry of indignation against Roman Catholic aggression, there are many newspapers which are always disposed to make the most of very trivial circumstances which will afford any kind of a pretext to increase the illfeeling entertained against Catholics.

An occasion of this kind has recently presented itself, and as usual it has been commented on with all the vigorous denunciation which hatred can'inspire.

Major-General Herbert, in addressing the Sixty-fifth French-Canadian Batallion, gave them some words of praise, and at the same time congratulated them on having in their ranks some veterans who had proved themselves brave and courageous heroes on the field of battle in another land.

It is certain that if these words had been pronounced in praise of men who had fought under any foreign flag, except the one under which Captain Lerocque and the other soldiers referred to had fought, the General's words would have been regarded as a graceful compliment both to the battallion itself and to the nation in whose army they had been enlisted ; but in this instance the army referred to was that of the Pope ; and this was sufficient reason why the Toronto Mail and Evening News, the Quebec Chronicle and the Montreal Witness should find fault.

Captain Lerocque and many other French-Canadians enlisted as Zouaves in the Pope's army in 1861, and served the Holy Father till 1870, and of course resisted the invasion of the Pope's territory by Victor Emmanuel's army in the latter year, and it was to the battles then fought that Major General Herbert referred. He said that these men, "justly called the crusaders of the nineteeth century, performed at one and the same time a military and a religious duty on the battlefields of Mentana and Monte Rotundo, and at the very gates of the Eternal City. It is therefore your duty to be at the front and to display the military qualities of your race and its hereditary devotion to your native land."

Certainly there was nothing in all this of which the most fastidious should payment would need twenty figures to complain. It is true the General is a Catholic, but he does not necessarily speak here as a Catholic, for the same words might justly have been used by any General, even though he were a Protestant of Protestants.

Could not a Protestant officer assume that these Zouaves had entered the Pope's army, conscientiously believing that they were engaged in a good cause, and in the performance of a religious duty? Having once enlisted, it was their military, equally with their the most erudite. religious, duty to fight for their overeign, all the more especially because if ever there was a just cause. that of the defence of the Pope's ter ritorial rights was so, founded as they are on a title which goes back for at least nearly twelve hundred years. We say, then, that any General, however firm he might be in his Protes tantism, might very fairly have used General Herbert's words, and have congratulated the batallion for having such heroes in their ranks. Heroes the Zouaves really were, for it was attested that they fought nobly, though they were defeated by numbers, inasmuch as the army which King Victor Emmanuel led against the Pope consisted of 70,000 men. But these journals tell us that King Victor Emmanuel was friendly to Great Britain, and some have even called him Great Britain's ally, and, therefore, they say, the General was not justified in praising the courage of those who fought against him. Victor Emmanuel may have been friendly to Great Britain, but we are not aware that he ever manifested any peculiar friendship in that direction ; but he certainly was not her ally, and at all events, at the time the Zouaves enlisted, there was no question of Victor Emmanuel's marching upon Rome. The enlistment was, therefore, against the Garioaldian freebooters, and not against any power, whether friendly or unfriendly to Great Britian. Still, once enlisted, the soldiers were bound to fight the Pope's enemies from whatsoever quarter they came. This was their military duty, and any General of any country, whether Protestant or Catholic, would freely commend them for fulfilling it. It is only because these journals are anxious to

MAY 26, 1884.

GENERAL HERBERT AND THE and the French Canadians that any complaint has been made. The General, however, stands too high in character for manliness and integrity to be injured by those who have criticised

These French - Canadian Zouaves, after having acquired the experience which actual warfare gave them, returned to their homes and gave their services to their own country and flag, and many of them fought in the North-West troubles, where they gained the praise of their superior officers for their courage and soldierly conduct. But such facts as these are not palatable to the Ontario Francophobists, who cannot imagine that a French Canadian deserves anything but abuse.

We may add that even if the cause in which the Zouaves had fought had been a strong one, it would not have been desirable that General Herbert should criticise it, as his closing words turned the matter in such a way as to lead the soldiers to be more than ever devoted to Canada. Patriotic intentions would have been sufficient to excuse him for putting forward the best possible construction on their conduct.

THE DARK AGES AND THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It has been long fashionable to speak with thorough contempt of the ignorance and superstition of the dark ages. and of course it must be acknowledged that education was not diffused then as it is now ; and even those who were learned for the age in which they lived had not the accuracy of scientific knowledge which modern discoveries have made characteristic of the nineteenth century.

The discoveries of one age became a basis for those of succeeding times ; and, furthermore, the increase of population in later ages sets more brains at work for the making of new discoveries at the very time when knowledge is greater and more widely diffused.

The progress of knowledge, in fact, might be estimated on the principle of the barley corn and the chess-board. Many of our readers will remember that in some old arithmetics it was stated that the inventor of the chessboard demanded for his reward a single barleycorn for the first square, two for the next, and so on, doubling the payment for each square till the sixty-fourth was reached. The total number of barleycorns received in express it, being nearly eighteen and a half quintillions, the value of which would be many times all the gold which has ever been taken from the earth.

It will be understood from this that there is less reason for surprise that the progress of this century has been so great, than for the fact that during the dark ages there were so many truly learned men whose knowledge might be envied at the present day, even by

But it does not appear that in morals, r in the science of itual

But the Heart of Jesus is in itself a the seat and centre of divine love. It is of our Lord, and is hypostatically united with His divinity. It is, there

We do not find that in any case so far the Liberals have accepted the test a constituency in their name During the last eight years, while there were two general contests, at which the no Popery cry defined the main issue, the anti-Catholic element appears to have gravitated towards to such an extent that it is now a unit against Mr. Mowat's Government. In the present contest, though as yet

the party of Mr. Meredith have not so openly as heretofore declared their animosity to Catholics, enough was done in the way of anti-Catholic speeches during the recent debates in the House on the question of a compulsory ballot for Separate schools to convince the P. P. Aists that the regular Opposition is composed of men after their own heart, and hence there seems to be generally a thorough understanding between the pronounced P. P. Aists and the Conservatives not to oppose each other, and in many instances the same candidate openly professes to run on both these tickets. This is the case in West Durham, South Essex, Centre Grey, East Hamilton, West Hamilton, Lincoln, Muskoka, North Norfolk, Peel, West Simcoe, East Toronto, and North Wentworth, while even in Lon-

don, the most prominent parties who proper object of devotion altogether in figured at the nomination of Mr. dependently of its being symbolically Meredith himself, were the most noisy P. P. A. men of the city. an essential organ of the sacred body There are a few constituencies, also, where a Conservative candidate and a P. P. Aist are opposed to each fore, properly, on account of this union other ; but it always occurs that local with God, an object of our adoration ; circumstances bring out candidates dissensions under pretext of zeal for A. Best.

the P. P. A. with equal force. Its triumph would be a misfortune to the country. In many constituencies it has its own candidates ; and it is re markable that in every instance these candidates have the support of Mr. Meredith's Protestant supporters, just as the A. P. A. and the Republicans worked in harness together in Minnesota.

We would be pleased if we were able to carry out the plan we always laid down for ourselves for the conducting of the CATHOLIC RECORD, to abstain from interfering between the two political parties of the Province, but we cannot close our eyes to this practical alliance which has apparently been effected between the promoters of fanaticism and Mr. Meredith's followers ; for not only do the latter support the P. P. A. candidates, but in other constituencies where the P. P. Aists do not feel themselves strong enough to bring forward candidates of their own, they are doing their best secure the triumph of the Conservative nominees. The two parties seem to understand each other perfectly well, and to be quite satisfied with each other's policy. It remains to be seen whether the result in Minnesota is an indication of what is going to happen in Ontario under circumstances so very similar. Will "the personal liberty votes "of Ontario-the votes of those who have so loudly proclaimed themselves friends of Equal Rights to all-be cast in favor of the proscription and persecution of Catholics? We

Mr. Pringle Nichol, a graduate of Oxford, who has just been received into the Catholic Church, is the son of John Nichol for many years professor of English literature at Glasgow University, and author of "Byron" in the "English Men of Letters" series.

The Chapter of the Carmelites of Canada and the United States meets at New Baltimore, Penn., on May 25. The Monastery at Niagara Falls will be represented by Reverend Fathers A. Kreidt, Dominic O'Malley and Philip same progress has been made as in other departments of learning. The reason for this undoubtedly is that this is a sphere which belongs peculiarly to revelation. The human intellect by itself cannot make new discoveries here, nor is it capable of correcting the errors of fantastical dreamers. Hence superstition is at least as rampant as it was during the darkest of the dark ages, and it is at the same time less amenable to correction. In the socalled "dark ages" the authority of the Catholic Church was recognized ; and thus all dealings and communications with devils were forbidden, and inquiries after things lost, hidden, or to come, through fortune-tellers, wizards, or the summoning of the spirits of the dead.

The doctrine of the existence of a spiritual world is not a superstition : it is a revealed truth, and reason cannot refute it. Yet it was at one time the fashion of those who dabbled in superficial learning to deny all spiritual things. Later on, it appears that a series of inexplicable facts brought back to these same people the conviction that there is a spiritual world, and, after a time, ghosts seemed to have become the playthings of the very class who before denied their existence altogether, and there are actually now several religions existing which are based upon pseudo-revelations given by supposed dancing or tambourine playing spirits who have habitually shown the most utter ignorance of the first principles of religion and morality ! Among these religions may be numbered modern Spiritism Theosophy.

The latest fake in this line is to be find some fault with General Herbert found in an announcement made in a

, 1854.

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lian Zouaves, he experience gave them, reand gave their intry and flag. ht in the North ney gained the or officers for lierly conduct. are not palat cophobists, who French Cana but abuse.

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AND THE CENTURY.

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has made revelations to her ; and now Lady Caithness, who is an "adept in hall."

MAY 26, 1894.

twelfth and thirteenth centuries for any event nearly equal to this in absurdity and impiety.

A DIABOLICAL SECT.

Some time ago a terrible sacrilege was committed in the church of Notre Dame, and after investigation it was traced to the Luciferians or Devil Worshippers. The object of this sacrilegious sect is to dishonor the Blessed Sacrament. Its members procure consecrated Hosts, and subject them to every indignity which satanic fury can devise. It was imagined at first that the sect existed only in the imagination of sensational writers, but incontrovertible proofs convinced the world that it was a sad reality.

> Hugsman, a writer of considerable prominence, made it the subject of a romance entitled "La Bas." In an interview lately he disclosed some startling facts with regard to the workings of the Luciferian sect.

"In a part, "he said "of the canton of Fribourg called the Grande ing? We believe that it could be Fontaine there exists in the rear of a done with little difficulty. It has house of ordinary appearance a sort of grotto cut in the rock. This house is occupied by the tiler of the Masonic Lodge, La Regeneree. Those who belong to the satanic sect meet on certain days in the grotto, which is decorated like a Catholic church." The ceremonies are worthy of the demon to whose service the members are de- tend the services. They came but pervoted. Hosts that have been stolen from some church are desecrated and torn to pieces.

It must be said in justice to the French Government that it has undertook the suppression of this diabolical organization.

A BITER BIT IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sterling Morton has administered a sharp rebuke to a certain Rev. Dr. Hershey, who undertook to tell him how to run his department. It appears that the Sisters of Charity are accustomed to visit the Department of Agriculture on pay day and to accept relief for the institution under their charge, from the generous employees. This so enraged the rev. doctor that he felt it his duty to warn the secretary of the iniquitous proceeding and to counsel him to have it done away with immediately. His zeal prompted him to tell Mr. Morton that he would hold him up to the scorn of an aroused

American people. But the doctor's bluster and childishness have drawn down upon his devoted head the wrath of Mr. Morton, and, without claiming in our churches. any prophetic gift, we may say that believe that they who are Dr. Hershey will hie himself away to spiritual guides 'fully appreciate the some distant parish, and forget in soliadvantages of congregational singing tude that he ever penned his threat to and that they await but a favorable Mr. Morton. opportunity to introduce it. The doctor told Mr. Morton that "the abuse must be corrected, and FANATICAL INTERMEDDLERS. will be." "I am very much surprised," says The Protestant Alliance of London, Mr. Morton, "to have a Presbyterian Eng., has a decided faculty for interclergyman who vehemently protests fering in matters which are none of against the interference of the Roman its business, and for being in con-Catholic clergy with political affairs, sequence snubbed by the high authorities in the land. The deserved reinstruct me as to when pay day will buff given to the Alliance by her transpire in the Department of Agriculture. Your mandatory clause 'this Majesty the Queen, when they promust be corrected and will be ' seems tested against the election of Sir Stuart Knill as Lord Mayor of London might rather the imperial edict of a Czar than the expression of a meek and have been a lesson to them to curb lowly follower of Christ, who taught their bigotry, but it seems they are the beauties of persuasion instead of unteachable. Last January the soldiers of the the brutality of force. I have charity for all and malice toward no sects Munster Fusiliers, who are nearly all which mitigate human suffering and Irish Catholics, being stationed at Rathmines Barracks, Dublin, were bestow blessed alms upon the sick and permitted by their officers to attend poor. Manly and ringing words that will the Forty Hours' Adoration, in the be printed in every paper in America! Rathmines Church of Our Lady of Cardinal Gibbons paid a most eloquent And Dr. Hershey will be remembered Refuge, and to assist as a guard of tribute to the worth of the deceased. only by the castigation he received honor in the Corpus Christi procession of the Most Blessed Sacraat the hands of Mr. Morton. Americans will resent this onslaught on dement. The soldiers at the Curragh fenceless women who have consecrated of Kildare, which is only a few miles themselves to the care of the sick and distant from Rathmines church, were

to the effect that since her death, the human nature that we would not have of England," etc., the only liberty they to thwart and nullify the actions of the them to receive the ministers with C spirit of Madame Blavatsky has paid believed it had not the letter of the can endure is the liberty for them. Catholic Church will be surprised to respect and to attend the opening of several visits to Lady Caithness, and rev. doctor been placed before us. The Sisters of Charity are respected agree with them in religion. by even those who repudiate the tenets Theosophy " is about " to issue invita- of their creed, and but recently have to the War Office that the attendance of tions to an angels' and devils' fancy we heard a prominent Protestant de- the Catholic soldiers at public Catholic nouncing their maligners. They have We might search in vain through earned a right to the gratitude of ity of the British Empire, and should of France were present. Chavette, the history of Christian families of the Americans. In the bloody war of be prohibited under the Articles of with a contingent of Pontifical Zouaves,

> the hospital and in the field of battle and many a boy in blue and many a boy in gray lived to bless the ministering hands that snatched him from death.

These things will be remembered when any maligner of the Dr. Hershey stripe ceaseless rounds of charity.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Musicians are awaiting with much eagerness the reported Encyclical of Pope Leo on Church music. They feel that some attempt should be made to exclude the airs that savor of the profane and theatrical and that the beautiful prayers of the Church should be rendered in a manner befitting their dignity and solemnity. We

sincerely hope that the change may be effected very soon. One wearies of music that has no bearing on the words of the prayer and serves only to display the vocal culture of the singers. Why not have congregational singbeen tried in other places with suc-

The Paulist Fathers of New York inaugurated the movement and they were rewarded for their patience and earnestness with very gratifying results. It has been the means of inducing indifferent Catholics to atchance through curiosity, but they came again; and no one lingers long within the precincts of a house of God without feeling an impulse to nobler and higher things. The congregational singing educates our people ; it gives them a knowledge of our prayers, which indeed they know, but whose

meaning they but too often fail to understand. We have attended a service which was sung by the congregation, and we confess that its memory is with us still, so beautiful and inspiring was the scene.

One might carp at the lack of training noticable in the majority of the voices, but the reverent earnestness and the enthusiastic and whole-souled outpouring of melody amply compensated for the technical defects. They seemed to understand what they were singing. There were no repetitions. no operatical flourishes, no high C's so dear to some hearts, but simple words that we could understand. They were singing of the love of God, and the rapt, transfigured faces made us think that it was doing them more good than

CATHOLIC THE RECORD.

The Alliance, therefore, complained

secession she was a familiar figure in War !

Protestant soldiers may attend Baptist dipping exhibitions, Salvation Army parades, travesties of the sacred rites of marriage, and Alliance processions, but if Catholic soldiers take part in an act of pure devotion, fanatistrives to bar the Sisters in their cism is aroused to attempt to curtail their liberty.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, knew how to appreciate the zeal of these busybodies, which made them appoint themselves guardians of military discipline ; but he considered that the officers at the barracks knew their duties quite as well as these fanatics, days holidays to the workmen. They and so he gave them to understand by his reply, which was as follows, being

signed by one of his assistants : "Sir-I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to acquaint you, with refer-ence to previous correspondence, that Campbell Bannerman has, after Mr. full inquiry, given every consideration to the memorial addressed to him by the Committee of the Protestant Alliance, and finds nothing calling for any action on his part. He regrets that he is unable to furnish your Com-He regrets mittee with a copy of the report submitted by the Commander of the Forces

in Ireland on this subject." It is a custom with bigots on both sides of the Atlantic to endeavor to curtail the liberties of Catholics, and they always express great surprise when Catholics resent their interference. They appear to be of the opinion that Catholics should bow down meekly under the yoke they would impose upon our shoulders and around our necks. Thus there are a few journalists, and several prominent politicians in our midst, who are constantly expressing their indignation because they are accused of fanaticism and bigotry for endeavoring to curtail the liberties of Catholics. These are the same parties, for the most part, who were snubbed as effectually by Lord Stanley when they desired to prevent

the settlement of the Quebec Jesuits' has done with the Protestant Alliance. They were snubbed also by the electorate of Ontario when they desired to interfere with the Separate school system, and to impose harsh treatment on the French school districts of Ontario. In spite of the lesson thus taught them, there are strong indications that a similar policy is to be tried! at the forthcoming provincial campaign. Notwithstanding the claims which our adversaries have made that we should should be permitted full liberty to en-

selves to trample on those who do not learn that fifteen thousand people thronged the cathedral and that fifty thousand were massed in the great square outside. The solemn Mass was celebrated by the Cardinal-Archbishop worship is a threat against the stabil- of Paris. The most distinguished men graced the occasion with his presence It was indeed a scene that will be long

remembered, and it was an object lesson to the French Government. It is pitiful to see some around us "appearing saints when most they play the devil." Such is the scandalmonger, the civilized buzzard.

RE. RT reaches us of a very touching incident in connection with the Spanish pilgrimage to Rome. A number of Spanish masons, seeing that some new buildings were in course of erec tion on the grounds of the Vatican, asked the authorities to give three volunteered to fill their places - This manifestation of enthusiastic loyalty to the Holy See so impressed Pope Lee that he ordered a gold medal with his

effigy to be given to the masons.

THE betrothal of the Princess Alix of Hesse to the Czarewitch of Russia, which has recently taken place, is re garded as a triumph of German diplo macy, as it is supposed that there will now be so close a tie between Germany and Russia that the French alliance with the latter power will be broken up. making void all the feastings of the Russian naval officers with French magnates and officials on the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet to the various French ports. A curious feature of the contract is the fact that the Princess has agreed to become a member of the Russian Church. This is not the first agreement of the same kind, as it appears that there is a crop of German Princesses who are willing to embrace any new faith for the sake of a husband of high rank. It would seem that a temporal crown is valued by them as of greater worth than an eternal one, as they are so ready to profess faith in what they do not believe for the sake of an earthly crown or a title of nobility.

À MOMENTOUS question was decided at the Methodist deaconess conference claims, as Mr. Campbell Bannerman held a few days ago at Chicago. The costume committee recommended that the young ladies engaged in the office should wear black gowns with gathered or plaited skirts, bishop sleeves and round waists. Turn down collars and white cuffs were also suggested, and apparently the costume recommended was accepted by the ladies without much objection ; but when the recommendation was made that the hair should be worn plain, with no jewelry solely for ornament, there was quite a the learned compositions so often heard sit by in silence and apathy while they breeze. The report states that the girls with "frizzes, montagues, and ther pretty fixings" declared that it

recent issue of the London Daily News the poor, and such is our confidence in ers," "Protestant Protectors," "Sons leisure moments in fashioning schemes Archbishop of Lyons had exhorted Murphy as sub deacon, and Fathers Brady, the exhibition. It is certain that had it not been for this advice and the dignified forbearance of the Archbishop the popular manifestations against the Cabinet would have been more emphatic, to show that the people will not endure such tyranny as the Government has shown in its recent treatment of the Archbishop and other members of the hierarchy.

> It is estimated that the charitable and reformatory institutions conducted by Catholics, Protestants and Jews in the State of New York, save the State annually \$2,500,000 which would have to be spent for similar objects if these institutions were closed. The State aids them to the extent of about \$2,-500,000, but the work could not be done by State officials for less than \$5,000.000, and then it would be done very imperfectly : yet there are always persons to raise an outcry against giving any State aid to these institutions. the real reason being that a larger share of the work is done by Catholic institutions than by those of any other denomination according to population.

THERE is being held at New York. under the auspices of the Catholic School Board, an exhibition of the educational work being done by the Catholic parochial schools, colleges, academies and children's asylums of the Archdiocese. Mgr. Farley, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, has principal charge of the exhibition, several prominent priests being associated with him in the work. Sixty one parochial schools take part in the ex hibition, representing forty thousand pupils, besides St. John's, Manhattan, and St. Francis Xavier's Colleges, De La Salle Institute, sixteen academies, the Catholic Protectory, and a large number of Asylums and special educational institutions. Entertainments will be given every night for a fortnight by the bands and orchestras of the schools, varied by drills and calis thenic exercises. As the New York Catholic schools have for many years in succession proved themselves to stand in the front rank of the educational institutions of the city and the surrounding country the exhibit cannot fail to be the most interesting educational display ever made in New York.

The Canadian Magazine for May omes to us with some charming illus trations. Thomas Champion writes under the caption of " Popular Superstitions." He alludes to the belief of the Athenians in an unknown God, as an evidence of how the minds of men may adhere to the figments of imagination. We confess our inability to agree with the writer. The belief in an unknown God was the yearning for a life better than the one they possessed, the striving of the human mind to find one who might solve the

and Schweitze

On Tuesday the Bishop visited His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who is expected to honor with his presence the delication of the new church of St. Joseph, at the west end, which takes place on Sunday, the 24th of Luce

5

new church of St. Joseph, at the west end, which takes place on Sunday, the 24th of June. CONFIRMATION AT DUNDAS. On Sunday last (Trinity Sunday) His Lordship visited Dundas. Pontifieal Mass was celebrated by the postor, Monsignor Heenan (for the first time in full canonicals in his own parish). The Monsignor was assisted by Father Madigan as deacon and Father Coty as sub-deacon. The Bishop presided at the throne and was assisted by Monsignor McEvay, who also wore his purple. It was a red letter day for Dundas, and the people showed their appreciation, as the large church was packed, notwithstand-ing the inclement weather. After Mass the Bishop examined the children, preached, and complimented paster and people, can-threndo one hundred and ten candidates, in-cluding several adults and converts and con-cluded by imparting the Apostolic Bonedic-tion and Plenary Indulgence in the name of the Holy Father. The evening the Bishop returned to the on the Blessed Eucharist, complimented pasted at vespers, preached a sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, complimented pastor ad people on the piety of the parish as proved by the fact that between five and six hundred had received holy Communion dur-ing the last three days, and concluded the exercise of the devotion of the Forty Hours by carrying the Blessed Sacrament in pro-cession through the church under a splen-dit silk canopy borne by yik gentlemen of the congregation. The exercise closed with a grand *Te Drum* by the four priests of the Cathedral parish who heard confessions during the week. The Bishop afterwards presided at a meeting of the men of the prish in the St. Lawrence hall. St. Lawr-ence parish continues to increase and pros-per under its indefatigable pastor.

THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTION IN BRANT

per under its indefatigable pastor. THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTION IN BRANT-FORD. On Simday, May 13, the forty hours de-votion in hour of the Blessed Sacrament was begun in St. Basil's church. Although all were looking forward to the exercises for the first time held in this parish, none were pre-pared for the general enthusiasm the devo-tion called forth. Fram High Mass on Sum-day until after the High Mass on Wednesday morning there was no time when the church was open that there were not many worship-pers on their knees before the sanctuary. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings there was Mass at 5:50 o'clock, at which hun-dreds received holy Communion, and at High Mass at 9 o'clock. On the three days of the exercises there wore large congregations present. The priests who were here to assist in the work of the de-vidins nearly all preached sermons at some of the services. On Sunday at High Mass Rev. Father Hennelly, of Chicago, preuched; and in the evening Father Molphy, of Ingersoll – on Monday morning Father Hatter, of Berlin ; Tuesday morning, Father Barke, of Oakville ; Tues-of Eloca closed the services. All the sermons were mest appropriate, and the church was preached; at every service. The visiting priests were occupied in the confesionals motion 5 o'clock in the morning until mid-night, upwards of nethousand people re-evend holy Communion. While at first seeming to be designed as a means of might, though of short duration, was fuller of ardor and enthusiasm than any ever held in the parish, It proof here dave they of aschard Communi-ming that that ad more ardent in its practice than ever they were before. They with the daty of paschal Communi-ming the devotion was carried out, the Catholic religion in Brantford has here we have it in abundance. After a year of the bitterest agitation we have ever known, in injured those at whom they were almed here we have the most questionable char-acters could get an andience, our people are in the faith and more

mysterious problems of their origin and whit SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. MARY'S BERLIN.

been made as in learning. The btedly is that this ongs peculiarly to man intellect by new discoveries of correcting the lreamers. Hence t as rampant as it kest of the dark e same time less ion. In the sothe authority of was recognized ; s and communicare forbidden, and s lost, hidden, or rtune-tellers, wizing of the spirits

he existence of a ot a superstition: , and reason canwas at one time se who dabbled ing to deny all ter on, it appears nexplicable facts e same people the re is a spiritual me, ghosts seemed playthings of the ore denied their , and there are religions existing on pseudo-revelaposed dancing or spirits who have most utter ignornciples of religion ong these religions modern Spiritism

this line is to be cement made in a

poor. They are unwearied in their lists and like the field mentioned in the Gospel, in which good seed and cockles are usually devoit in spite of the eving and the members of the french Cabinet have if they persist in an attitude of have if they persist in an attitude of beatification of the action of the act

croach upon our rights, we shall be on the alert to sound the alarm whenever these encroachments are attempted. Perpetual vigilance is the price at which liberty is to be purchased and preserved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Rev. Dr. Baum, who, as our readconsiderable majority. ers know, undertook to prove that St. Patrick was a Presbyterian, has met Jupging by the anathy of some of with disasters sore in the Maritime our people one might say that they are Provinces. The learned doctor develafraid of doing right so fearful are oped the dangerous habit of forgetting they of doing wrong. to pay for the hire of his lecture halls. When the discourse was over, the doctor, like the Arabs, folded his tents bert is suffering from cancer. Poor and silently stole away. Unfortunateking! The emptiness of earthly ly, however, the minions of the law honor has been oft shown him since pursued him, and he was treated as he took his seat on the throne. And any common evader of just debts. he has no friend. Against him are "Verily the children of this generation arrayed the myriads who regard him are wiser than the children of light. as an aggressor, and they who stand

around him and applaud his actions AT THE funeral of the late George as very marvels of statecraft are mere W. Abell, president of the A. S. Abell parasites that will drop off when the Co., publishers of the Baltimore Sun, tempest of adversity blows. Well does he know the truth of the poet's words: Referring to the press, he said "The Within the hollow crown That rounds the mortal temples of a king Keeps Death his court ; and there the antic sits Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp. press is the great vehicle of public thought in our day. It is a colossal engine of truth and of error. It is like the field mentioned in the Gospel, members of the French Cabinet have

MONS. CASIMIR-PERRIER and other

of their destiny. It was no vain was "too horrid for anything" that superstition that induced the men of they should be obliged to plaster their Athens to uprear an altar to the unhair down flat. Doctor North, of New known God. The versatile Eugene York, came at once to their defence and Davis has an entertaining article on said it was "his great delight to look at French journals and journalists. The a crowd of deaconesses with fuzzy other articles are well written. hair," and when the vote was taken, the fuzzy hair carried the day by a

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Diocesian Notes.

Diocestan Notes. The Feast of Pentecost was celebrated with great solemnity at the cathedral. The choir rendered excellent music both morning and evening. At solemn Mass the Bishop offici-ated, preached and gave the Apostolic Bene diction. Mgr. McEvay acted as assistant priest, Father Hinchey, deacon, Father Murphy, subdeacon and Father Coty mas-ter of ceremonies. Before dismissing the congregation His Lordship requested the people to remain a few minutes longer whilst the Holy Sacrament was taken from the THE cable reports that King Humter of ceremonies. Before dismissing the congregation His Lordship requested the people to remain a few minutes longer whilst the Holy Sacrament was taken from the tabernacle for exposition and an act of re-paration made in atonement for the sacrileg-ions conduct of the unfortunate wretch who disturbed the service the previous Sunday. The Bishop concluded by giving the Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the afternoon the Bishop visited eight classes of St. Mary's school. During the week the Bishop, accompanied by Rev. Father Coty, visited all the classes taught in St. Vincent's school by the Ladies of Loretto, and the several classes of the Sacred Heart, St. Thomas, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick's assembled in the parish hall to receive their premium cards and certificates of progress, attendance and good conduct. ORDINATION, RECEPTION OF NOVICES AND PROFESSION. On Tuesday morning His Lordship ordained Mr. Anthony Wachter, of Berlin, sub deacon, and on the following Saturday deacon in his private chapel. On the same morning he officiated at St. Joseph's con-vent chapel at a reception of postulants and profession of novices. We copy from the Spectator: The solemn ceremony of receiving postu-iants the col-

Berlin Record, May 11.

Berlin Record, May 11. Whit Sunday of 1891 will be a memorable day in the lives of many members of St. Mary's church, for yesterday forty or more children received their first Communion. The Catholic Church recognizes Whit-Sunday as one of the most solemn occa-sions in the Church year, and it is one on which its always impressive services are con-ducted with unusual religious pomp and cer-emony.

which its always impressive services are con-ducted with unusual religious pomp and cer-emony. Sunday was a typical May-day : sunshine and sweet scented blossoms overywhere— symbolical of the youth and innocence of the young hearts about to make their first Communon. The interior of the church was beautifully bedecked with dowers and fine linen, making a cheerful devotional scene. At 10 o'clock the church bells pealed forth the hour, and the celebrant, Rev, Father Kloepter, entered the church and began the opening zeremonies of celebrating a solemn High Mass, assisted by Rev. John Kosinski, as deacon, and A. Waechter as sub-deacon. At a certain stage in the pro-ceedings the college band, stationed near the school building, struck up a sacred selection, and the forty children who for weeks had been receiving instruction from the Sisters for this great day of their lives, marched by twos fowards the church, the boys nealy dressed in dark suits and the young girls in pure white with white cloth head-dress, and carrying a large was taper, adorned with roses. Arrived at the church door thow were arrying a large wax taper, adorned with oses. Arrived at the church door they were roses. Arrived at the church door they were met by the celebrant and his attendants, when all marched up to the fore-part of the church and the ceremony was resumed. Rev. Father Kosinski delivered an appro-Rev. Father Kosinski delivered an appro-

Nev. Father Kosinski derivered an appro-priate sermen in English, after reading a portion of the gospel and in which he pointed out in very forcible terms the reasonableness of man's service to God. Christ's work for man, His welcome to those who worship the scalampity of an occasion of this

of man's service to God, Christ's work for man. His welcome to those who worship Him, the solemnity of an occasion of this kind when forty children are about to offer their young hearts to the Saviour and their services to the church, and what thoughts this scene must recall to their parents and friends of the time when they themselves made their first Communion. After the conclusion of the sermon the cele-brant administered holy Communion to the children : sweet, appropriate music being given during this, as well as other parts of the ceremony, and the whole forming a scene that will never be forgotten by those young hearts nor by their friends. The Rev. Father Kloepfer then spoke to them in German, very kindly and so simply that the youngest could understand him, im-pressing on their minds the nature of the act just performed, and exborting them to be faithful, loving followers of Christ their Lord.

OUT OF THE CHURCH NO SAL Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and publican." VATION.

6

Philadelphia Catholic Times.

There is no doctrine of the Church that has met with more vigorous and indignant protest than that expressed indignant projects than that expressed in the above heading; and yet, when properly understood, no doctrine is more evident and reasonable on the hypothesis admitted by all Christians will of God is the supreme law for His rational creatures.

We propose to enter somewhat into details and free this doctrine from misconceptions and at the same time show that every one who believes Christ to be the Eternal Son of God and that He established a Church on earth, must also believe that that Church is the only ordinary means of salvation, and that those who are not within it are not in the way of salvation.

The teaching of the Church on this subject is : First, that God wills the salvation of all men ; second, that no one can be saved but by the merits of Jesus Christ-there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved (Acts iv., 12); third, that he who hears not the Church must be regarded as a heathen and a publican; if he will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and publican (Matt. xviii, 17); fourth, that he who hears the Gospel preached by the properly commissioned ministers of the Church, according to the order established by God, and who thus hearing refuses to believe, will be condemned. "Go ye," said our Lord, "into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth not shall be condemned; fifth, that he who hears those properly commissioned ministers hear Jesus Christ; that he commissioned who despises them despises Him, and he who despises Christ despises Him who sent Him. "He that heareth you who sent Him. "He that heareth you heareth Me. He that despiseth you despiseth Me. And he that despiseth Me despise th Him that sent Me (Luke x., 17); sixth, that the Church of God is one, both as to doctrine and pastoral ministry; that whoever breaks the unity of doctrine by heresy or the unity of ministry by schism ceases by the fact to be a part of the Church, outside of which there is no salvation.

The reason why there is no salvation outside the Church is simple ; thus, he who despised the authority of the Church despises Jesus Christ ; he who is a rebel against the Church of Christ is a rebel against Christ Himself ; he who rebels against Christ is a rebel against God, and he who is in revolt against God and perseveres in his re-bellion cannot be saved. This prin-ciple is incontestable. All who recognize the existence of a Supreme Being and His providence, Jew and Christian, Mahomedan and Pagan, recognize at the same time that they cannot resist His commands with impunity. Much as they disclaim against it,

Protestants themselves have recognized the maxim, "Out of the Church there is no salvation.

According to the Helvetic confession of 1566 "there is no salvation outside the Church no more than there is safety outside the ark ; if you wish to have life you must hot separate from the Church of Jesus Christ.

The Saxon Confession (Art. 12) says "It is a great consolation for us to know that there are no inheritors of eternal life except in the assembly of the elect (in the Church)."

The Belgic Confession says : "We believe and confession only Catholic Church (in the Protestant sense). Whoever forsakes this true Church manifestly revolts against the ordin-

17.] The maxim then, ''Out of the Church no salvation," means simply that those Infidels, heretics and schismatics who knew the true Church and refuse to enter it become guilty of obstinacy against the will of God. The Church goes no further than this. According to Catholic theologians,

Matt. xviii.,

the Church has members hidden in the sects separated from unity. The grace of baptism may be preserved, or, if lost, recovered by the repentance and perfect contrition of those whom good faith, prejudices of early education and morally invincible ignorance still hold in heteradox communions. The theologians of the University

ot Paris hold that "children of uninstructed parents partake neither of heresy nor schism ; that they are ex cused by their invincible ignorance of the state of things ; that they may, with the grace of God, lead a pure and innocent life ; that God does impute to them the errors to which they are attached by an invincible ignorance ; that they may thus belong to the soul of the Church with faith, hope and charity. This explanation is not new or sug

gested as a means of removing an objection, for both ancient and modern doctors of the Church have taught that one can be in error without being a heretic or without his error having the effect of separating him from the Church. Only those who obstinately remain in error are heretics. He who does not know the doctrines and de cisions of the Church is not a heretic even though he professes heresy Heresy of this kind is like the which one commits through involun tary ignorance; for instance, the breaking of a law of whose existence one is ignorant. In this case the sin is only material, not formal, and is therefore in itself not an obstacle to salvation.

We must not," says St. Augustine. "rank among heretics those who carefully seeks after the truth, and who are in a disposition to embrace it as soon as discovered."

"If," says Challoner, "error come from invincible ignorance it excludes from sin of heresy, providing a person be ready to embrace the truth immedi

ately it shall present itself to him. When these authorities say that those who are in error through no fault of their own are not heretics, they mean that they are still members of the Church. Hence Nicole says : " It is therefore, true, according to all Catholic theologians, that there is a grea number of living members and true children of the Church in communions separated from her ; since there are so many infants, who always form a considerable part of them, and since there might also be some among the adults, although she does not pay at-

tention to it because she does not know them. Commenting on these and other like

statements Bishop Trevern, author of the Discussion Amicale, says : "Reigion teaches Catholics to judge the doctrines and forbids them to judge the persons of men. Of course, there fore, they maintain the principles and never allow themselves to condemn those who are out of their Church they leave them to the judgment of

the heart and the graces that He gives ; He alone can judge the actual disposi-tion of the souls that He calls to His tribunal. This doctrine is conform-able with the spirit of Christianity, and shows to great advantage the extent of Catholicity, whilst it forbids us to mark

God.

coming of the Messiah. They have no other duties to fulfil in religion and morals than those which they know from the natural law and from traditions, more or less mutilated, concern ing God, Divine Providence, the promise, more or less confused, of a Re deemer and the existence of another The Saviour came not for the life. destruction but for the salvation of the world. We cannot suppose that salva tion became impossible to whole nations from the moment that the Redeemer consummated the work of the redemption of the human race.

The unbeliever who accepts as com ing from God all that he knows of the true religion, and who sincerely desires to know the will of God, believes by that fact implcitly what Christians believe. And his faith, however imperfect, being the effect of a grace denied to no one, can abso-lutely suffice to salvation. If then he observe the law of God. so far as he knows it, he will work out his salvation. But he will be saved in the Church, to the soul of which he belongs by the interior gifts of grace. It is true he cannot enter into the

kingdom of God save by baptism. But theologians, according to the spirit of the gospel and the teaching of the fathers, distinguish three kinds of baptism—the baptism of water, the baptism of desire and the baptism of Now the baptism of desire, or the desire of baptism, in him who loves God above all things, supplies the sacrament The Council of Trent teaches that baptism is necessary in fact or in desire—in revel in voto. (Session vi., ch. iv.) An implicit desire of baptism is that desire one has who, having no knowledge of baptism, is disposed to do all that God requires of him as a means of salvation. Many doctors of the Church can be cited in support of this view ; among them St. Thomas and St. Ligouri, who require in default of baptism an implicit desire of the sacrament, together with a perfect love of God. In affirming the necessity of baptism

for the spiritual regeneration of man, the Church regards it as necessary only from the time the Gospel is promulgated ; post promulgatum evangeli-cum, says the Council of Trent. Now this promulgation has not been simul-taneous but successive. The law of baptism could not then have been obligatory on all men at the same time. Could so many people who could know nothing of the Gospel or of baptism until many centuries after the death of the apostles be left without any means of salvation? Did the primitive remedies which the patriarchs had against original sin suddenly fail everywhere the moment baptism was instituted or from the moment of its promulgation in certain places by the apostles ? We may believe that these primitive remedies retained their valid ity among the Gentiles as long as the law of the Gospel was not sufficiently promulgated among them. The bless ings of the Gospel which we posses have not made the condition of those who know not the Gospel worse than it was before the coming of the Redeemer.

In conclusion the Church condemns only those who are formally, that is voluntarily, infidels, heretics or schis matics ; only those who through pride reject the Gospel and refuse to hear He alone knows the bottom of Church of which Christ said. that "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and publican." Such is the sense of the maxim "Out of the Church no salvation.

The New York Sun, commenting on the tendency to skepticism and un-

belief in the supernatural, says : "The transformation in Protestant belief, more particularly during the last ten years alone, has been unexampled in the history of Christianity.

This is no doubt true, but the Sun errs in accounting for it. A writer in the Forum attributes this change to 'a slow but perceptible movement in the direction of the intellectual and somewhat away from the more emotional aspects of the subject." The Sun, commenting on this proposition, says: "That means that it has been away from faith." Now it is not true that a movement from the emotional towards the intellectual is a movement away from faith, for faith is not an emotional but a purely intellectual act, an assent to the truth for adequate motives. a conviction resting on the highest evidence that can be presented to the intellect as a motive of inference.

The writer in the Forum is equally wrong in attributing the decadence of faith in the Protestant world to a change from an emotional to an intellic times lectual view of religion. The deca-dence of faith is the logical result of the fundamental principle of Protes tantism, private judgment, the rejection of a supernatural authority in things supernatural. From the time that this principle was proclaimed there has been nothing but discord among those who adopted and put it into prac-A false principle once implanted tice. in society will sooner or later pass through the process of evolution, and work out logically its evil results. The false, like the true, has its laws of development, the one for evil, the other If the false principle of prifor good. vate judgment in matters of religion, introduced by the so-called reformers of the sixteenth century, has not as vet landed in pure skepticism it is because of the positive and preservative influence of the Catholic Church in the Christian world.

The Sun, continuing its criticism,

says : "Instead of believing without ques tion, even people of spiritual attentiveness are now examining the evidences of the supernatural in a cool, intellectual and scientific spirit which is essen tially opposed to faith.'

The assumption here that the faith ful must believe without question is gratuitous. Every one who has the gratuitous. Every one who has the intellectual capacity to believe any thing whatever must have some rea son, good or bad, for doing so. He must question and find some reason for giving his intellectual assent or he cannot give it. This is a law of the mind, without which it cannot act. whatever may be the subject of its contemplation.

The assumption that faith is essen tially opposed to a cool, intellectual scientific spirit is equally gratuitous and can be accounted for in the Sur only by the fact announced by telegraph that Mr. Dana is in Berlin. is a modern fai, this attempting to make skepticism identical with a cool, intellectual, scientific spirit of inquiry Speaking of what it regards as the "cool, intellectual and scientific spirit," the Sun says :

"It disregards the source whence that belief (in the supernatural) is derived by discrediting the Bible as

book written by inspiration of God." This statement is evidently not there sult of that cool, intellectual and scientific spirit of which the writer speaks as if it were an old neighbor of his; for

known the gospel are in the same state in which the Gentiles were before the **THE BIBLE AND THE SUPER**. God, it cannot lead to a full knowl-edge of what that existence implies in other words, it cannot lead to a knowledge of the will of God. To know this revelation is necessary in

some form, written or unwritten. We have italicised certain words in the above quotation to draw attention to the difference in the position of the The Sun Catholic and the Protestant. is certainly right in saying that a belief in a future life which depends solely on the Bible, on Scriptural authority *alone*, must fail when belief in the Bible fails. On the Protestant principle there is no other means of knowing the will of God ; that means failing, the connection is broken. With the Catholic it is different. He believes that the Son of God established a living Church to teach all nations. with His authority, a Church cannot err. He believes all this independ of the Bible as an inspired ently book He believes all this not with credulity. but with reason. Hence he is not frightened by the critics. If all the Bibles in existence were suddenly annihilated the catastrophe would not effect his faith. The Church of Christ will stand till the end of time, teach-ing all nations. - Philadelphia Catho-

Eucharistic League.

A society of American priests and prelates has been started, the object of which is to promote the Eucharistic They have adopted the name of life. "Priests' Eucharistic League. The members pledge themselves: 1stly, to spend at least one hour every week in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament 2ndly, to further, by all means in thei power, practical devotion to the Blessed Sacrament.

Arrangements have been made by the bishops and priests who are members of the league for a conference next summer at Notre Dame, which is likely to result in a Eucharistic Con-gress in 1895. Those who are aware of the admirable results of the con-gresses held in the Old World will reoice to hear of the proposed convention, and pray for its success. No set programme has yet been arranged for this preliminary meeting ; but we learn that on the first day Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, and a sermon preached by the Right Rev. Bishop of Covington. In the evening there will be an hour of ador-ation in common. The day following, a Pontifical Mass of Requiem will be celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Fort Wayne. The convention

close most appropriately with Benedic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament. It is none too soon to arrange for a Eucharistic Congress next year, and it is assuring to know that the preparations for it have been conceived in

the spirit of the first promoters of the movement. There will be no outcry in the newspapers, but silent prayer before the Tabernacle ; no noisy harangues. but only spiritual conferences. - Ave Maria.

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ances of God.

The Scotch Confession says : "We firmly believe that Church is one * * We utterly detest the blasphemies of those who pretend that all men, by following equity and justice, whatever religion they otherwise profess, shall be saved. For without Christ there is no salvation.

The Catechism of Geneva teaches that "There is nothing but damnation and death for him who is out of the Church. * * * Yes, without doubt, all Church. those who separate from the communion of the faithful, to form a separate sect, must never expect salvation as long as they remain in that state of separation.

Calvin in his Institutes, book iv., chap. 1, says: "Out of the bosom of the Church there is no hope of remission of sins or of salvation.

Pearson, Anglican Bishop Chester, in his Exposition of the Creed, says: "The Lord has not n.ade two ways to go to heaven ; He has not established His Church to save some persons, while others are saved in a different manner.'

By "the Church " all these Protestant authorities meant, of course, the Church or sect to which they severally belonged. But that makes no differ ence. The principle "out of the Church, no salvation," is the same. In this they were perfectly logical, so long as they believed the Church to which they belonged to be the true Church of Christ.

We come now to the meaning of the maxim. We must determine what is meant by "out of the Church," and who is responsible for being out.

It is not true, as Protestants and Infidels are fond of asserting, that Catholics condemn all those who do not belong to the body of the Church. condemn only those for being out of the Church who are voluntary heretics, schismatics or Infidels : those who will not hear the Church, who despise the Church, and who, knowing its teachings, remain separate from it. They, in obedience to the command of Christ, condemn only those who are obstinately disobedient to the Church of Christ.

out its precise boundaries. It also fully exculpates Catholics from that imputation of enmity and spirit of intolerance which people are fond of lodging against them."

What has been said thus far relates to those who have received the sacra

ment of baptism. We will now con-sider the case of those who are not bap tized, such as Jews, Mahomedans and Pagans. The unbelief of these priv-of three kinds, namely, positive, priv-ative and negative. It is positive in The unbelief of those may be those who despise and reject the teach-ing of the Gospel when it is made known to them ; privative in those who are culpably ignorant of the divinity

of Christianity; and negative in those who never heard of Christianity. Those of the first and second kinds are not free from guilt. because their unbelief is voluntary, deliberate, formal. Of these two classes of unbelievers our Lord spoke when He said : "If I had come and spoken to them they not

would not have sin ; but now they have no excuse for their sin." John xv., 22.] That is after the Gospel had been preached to them. The nature of their sin can be seen from the follow-ing text: "All the day long have I spread My hands to a people that believeth not and contradicteth Me." [Romans x. 21.] Those of the third class, that is, whose unbelief is negative, are not to be condemned, because

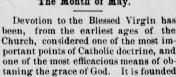
their unbelief is the result of involun tary ignorance of causes over which they have no control. Referring to this last class, St. Paul asks : then, shall they call on Him [the Lord] in whom they have not believed ?

how shall they believe Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher ?" [Rom-ans x., 14]. The Church has solemnly condemned the proposition that purely negative infidelity is a sin in those to whom the Gospel has not been preached.

In reference to unbelief the Church condemns only those who despise and reject Christ in rejecting the Gospel when announced to them

It can be affirmed without fear of disobedient to the Church running counter to the decisions of the who is justly, styled the Help of Chris-"If he will not hear the Church that unbelievers who have not tians and the Refuge of Sinners.

The Month of May.



taning the grace of God. It is founded on the cardinal principle, that, as all honor comes from God, those, who have een most highly favored by the Most High, deserve the highest reverence and respect from their fellow creatures. And as Mary, by becoming the mother of Jesus Christ, who was at once God and man, was exalted above and beyond the rest of the children of Adam, she is necessarily entitled to the great est veneration of the human race. By honoring her, we do not detract in the slightest from the supreme worship which we pay to God alone ; on the contrary, by giving Her our love and re-spect, we indirectly praise the Lord, who has seen fit so to elevate our human nature, by raising one of the daughters of Eve to the high office of Mother of God.

Hence, following the example of the Archangel Gabriel, who saluted Mary with the title "full of Grace," the Church has at all times evinced an anxious desire that Her children should pay a fitting meed of respect to Mary, Mother of God.

Of one thing we may rest assured and it is, that there is no more effect ual way of acquiring the blessing of perseverance in the grace of Jesus than by devoutly honoring and piously invoking the help and protection of Mary, His Mother.

We should, therefore, resolve to make good and earnest efforts to spend this month of May in holiness of life and purity of conduct, in imitation of the example given us by the Saints of God, who were all devout clients of the Blessed Virgin to whose intercession they have attributed their continuance in the holy work and their triumph over the snares of evil. And we, too, if we but follow their example in this re spect will experience, in abundant manner, the power and efficacy of her

f he had reflected he would have recog nized the fact that the Bible is not, and from the nature of things cannot be, the source of belief in the supernatural. Belief in the Bible presupposes a belief in the supernatural, as revelation pre supposes a revealer, the act the agent. The truth, then, is precisely the opposite of what the Sun asserts, namely, belief in the supernatural is the source of belief in the Bible. It is this belief in the supernatural that makes belief in the supernatural origin of the Bible possible, for one cannot believe the Bible to be the Word of God until he believe that God is; and as God is the supernatural-and all there is of it-to believe in Him is to believe in the supernatural. Hence, if Dr. Briggs and other skeptical critics were to destroy the Bible as a divine revelation, they would not in the least effect logically the belief in the supernatural, though no doubt they would give a severe blow to the faith of those who be lieve in the Bible alone as the sole rule of faith, as the only means of knowing the will of God.

The Sun continues thus :

"Under such circumstances it is in evitable that the faith in the future life that is derived solely from the Bible and based on Scriptural authority alone, should give way to mere speculation, the subject being one of which men can know nothing except by inspiration from God."

Here the writer confounds belief in the supernatural with a knowledge of the will of the supernatural. Belief in the supernatural does not depend on the Bible, nor does it depend on revelation at all, in the ordinary accepta-tion of that term. Men believed in God before He said to Moses, "I am who am." God affirms Himself directly to the intellect, otherwise He could never be known, for no created medium could affirm Him to the mind, as the finite cannot induce the idea of the infinite. It is in the light of this divine and immediate affirmation that human reason can apprehend the Supreme Being without the medium of book or prophet. God can be known by reason. But while reason can lead to the knowledge of the existence of

occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases : Shingles, Ersipe-las, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, by remov-ing all impurities from the blood from a com-mon Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore. Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Noted For Quality, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plug.

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The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk ; But none up to that time had seen An article called "COTTOLENE."

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"You're not the merchant for my dimes I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard : A healthful substitute for lard. Its composition pure and clean ; For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. My Daily Cross.

Second Sunday after Pentecest. INGRATITUDE. A certain man made a great supper, and in-vited many. . . . And they began all at once to make excuse. (Gospel of the Day.)

MAY 26, 1894

all that he had to offer them.

appeal;

supper.

you forever.

If souls could know the priceless worth Of every daily cross, The crosses sent by Providence To cleanse the gold from dross. If they could feel with ev'ry pang, A Father's gentle Hand, That soothes the irritated wound, And holds the healing band. You know, my dear brethren, the parable given by our Divine Lord in the Gospel of to day. The principal point of it is in the words which you have just heard. The guests who were invited to the supper, instead of

If they could see, when terrors chill And stormy clouds o'erspread, A Father's eye directing all, A Father's smile o'erhead. feeling honored by the invitation and

In every harsh, unkindly voice, If they could learn to hear A Father's accents whispering low, "My child, am I not near?" accepting it gladly, began to make one excuse or another; one had his farm, one his oxen, and another had just married a wife. None of these reasons would have prevented them

In every hard, distasteful task, To recognize His will, And bravely kiss the proffered cross, And sing their "Fiat" still. from coming to the supper had they really wished to; they were mere

flimsy pretexts put forward to hide their indifference to their host and to To all but sin their "Fiat" cry, To all their will resign, Who then, but God, could count their wealth Their treasury divine? You know this parable, and I think

A little while and even here Would sanctity be theirs : God's grace, His presence and His love— To these they would be heirs. you also know well its meaning. As our Saviour uttered it the coldness and ingratitude of those whom He had

come to save rose up before Him, giv-ing Him a foretaste of the agony Courage, my soul! attempt the height, Can ought be counted ill That comes through God's dear Providence, Is sent by His sweet will? which was afterward to overwhelm and crush Him in the Garden of Gethsemani. His heart, burning with love

The Knight of Hapsburg.

for men, longed and thirsted for love in return ; it was all He asked ; could Twas morning, clear and cold, the sun shone brightly on the lofty peaks He but have had all the pains of His sorrowful life and terrible death of the Alps, bathing their glistening heads in its light. On the side of the mountain a noble stag was resting. would have been as nothing. But no; He foresaw that, after all, those to Suddenly the silence on the mountainwhom He stretched out His arms on the side was broken by the baying of hounds. "The autlered monarch" cross in loving invitation would, for the most part, turn a deaf ear to His appeal; would give Him at the best but a reluctant and half-hearted serthe wind, sped away to the thickets in the plain. Ah! well for the deer that vice : would keep as much as possible for themselves, and give as little as he fled with such haste, for on his track

possible to Him. And, in particular, He foresaw that was the renowned hunter. Sir Rudolph of Hapsburg, at the head of a hunting the crowing gift which He had in store train. Catching sight of the stag, the hunter gave a joyful shout, and with for His rebellious and ungrateful children—His own Body and Blood, which He was to leave them in the Blessed spur and rein urged on his gallant steed leaving the other hunters far in Sacrament of the Altar, and in which He was to remain with them even the rear.

On he pressed ; the din of the chase after His work was done and the time became tainter and fainter ; he was about to sound a bugle-call, when a come for Him to return to His Father -would be rejected by the greater soft sound struck on his ear, the silvery sound of a bell; he reined in part even of Christians with the same indifference with which His other sacthe mountain pass. At !——Sir Rud-olph dismounted in haste, took off his rifices were to be met. He saw Him-self in our churches, unwelcomed and almost unknown by the most of those whom He loved to call His friends. plumed hat, and reverently bent upon his knees. What did he see? Who approached? The Knight of Hapsburg was lord of all that land, but a might-He saw that, though for a time in the first fervors of faith, when the sword of persecution drove those to His side who were not overcome by it, He would, as He desired, indeed be the ier Lord than he drew near, and before Him he bowed in submission An aged priest with bowed head and daily bread of His people, yet there would come a day when that faith would be dimmed, and the love which clasped hands carrying next his heart the King of kings, Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, toiled across the rocky way. A little boy ringing a bell, walked in advance. When the priest reached the spot where Sir Rudolph knelt the knight arose and sprang from it would grow cold. He knew that an age would come when-shame to say it !-His Church would have to force her children by strict laws and threats of excommunication to receive Him in the Sacrament of His requested the priest to mount his horse. "For the sake of Him you love even once a year. And He knew that, in spite of all this urging, many bear grant me this signal favor ; ride this steed of mine," he whispered. "Nay, Sir Knight," the priest replied, still would excuse themselves from the Divine Banquet, offered so freely to, nay, almost forced upon, them; that "that must not be, your train await you in the plain below." "My train must ride without me to-day," the millions every year would miss their Easter duty ; would either turn from the bread of life to the food of swine by deliberate choice, or at least would, knight made reply ; "it would not be worthy of a knight to ride while his Lord passed by borne on foot-his on some frivolous pretext, put off the time of their reconciliation till the last Lord Who bore the cross for him.

The priest demurred no longer, but day appointed for it had gone by. Alas! my dear brethren, children of Alas! my dear brethren, children of this God and Father who has done so with careful step and reverent mein, led the way down the rugged path. Noble Sir Rudolph, gay as a boy, in much for us, I fear that some even of you who hear My words have once you who hear My words have once more thus grieved His heart and despised His love. In all this long time of Lent and Easter which has just gone by you have missed the duty to which the most sacred and solemn of

allied English and Dutch fleet of more than a hundred sail, under the com mand of Admiral Russell, appeared be fore the town of Sables d'Olonne, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, with the in-tention of bombarding the place. Daniel Fricaud, a native fisherman, had previously been captured while at

sea in his fishing-smack. When the admiral's vessel had ap proached as close as the depth of water permitted to the town, the poor fisherman was brought on deck and ordered, under penalty of instant death, if he disobeyed or deceived his captors, to give to the gunners, who stood waiting at their guns, information regarding the shape and extent of the city, which would enable them to destroy it. Sables d'Olonne, being built partly upon a sandy peninsula, and partly upon and behind rocks of a higher elevation, they were unable to judge

for themselves, and were forced to depend on what they could learn from their prisoner, the fisherman. But he was a poor, ignorant fellow, who appeared greatly terrified at their threats, and they did not believe he would dare attempt to mislead them.

He pointed without the least hesitation contemplate such an ideal unmoved. at a cluster of buildings near the wharves, telling them that behind these lay concealed the greater part of the town. At once the thunders of the fleet

broke forth, and bombs were hurled by hundreds at the place thus indicated. In a short time smoke and flame

arose, and increased so rapidly in volume that the triumphant enemy were assured they had caused a ter sprang up, tossed his head high, rible conflagration ; but if they were delighted Daniel Fricaud was astonished

He had not for a moment entertained the idea of giving over his native place to destruction, and had pointed out a quarter in which he knew there were but a few boat-houses, sail-lofts and fishermen's huts, not all of which burning at once would cause such a blaze as he beheld. But he held his peace, and when the bombardment was over, he was allowed to return to his fishing smack and come safely to strung seventeen centuries upon a conshore, while the fleet sailed away in the full belief that they left behind necklace of pearls upon her bosom.

them a city in ashes. He found on his return that his quick-witted fellow-townsmen, per-ceiving that the bombs were falling where they did the least harm, and fearing that if the enemy saw no results they would seek and find a more destructive line of fire, had hastily heaped huge bonfires and lighted them within range of the guns. This ruse had prevented his own

This ruse had prevented his own trick from being discovered, and besides assisting to preserve the city had in all probability kept the neck of Daniel Fricaud from a rope run up to the yard-arm of Admiral Russell's ship.

A bomb, fired from the fleet in the attack, has recently been mounted upon a neat pedestal with a simple inscription, and serves as a monument to the Biscay fisherman of two centuries ago. - Youth's Companion.

One by one the sands are flowing, One by one the moments fall : Some are coming, some are going : Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee, Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams elate thee – Learn thou first what these can teach.

-ADELATICE A. PROCTOR. Words of kindness we have spoken May, when we have passed away, Heal, perhap: a spirit broken, Guide a brother led astray. -J, HAGEN.

MAY THOUGHTS.

ALPLAUDED IN CHURCH.

All Soul's church, Chicago, was not large enough to accommodate the throng that came to hear Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, last Sunday. Mr. Jones spoke on "Contributions of the Catho-lic Church to Our Civilization " and applied his arguments and deductions to the A. P. A. agitators. His listen-ers seemed in full sympathy with him and toward the and of his discourse be-

and toward the end of his discourse became so enthusiastic as to lead to the somewhat unusual incident of hearty applause being injected into a Sunday morning religious service. Mr. Jones said in part : The Catholic Church has tried to

throw its encircling arm around all classes, from pauper to emperor. It has sought to rear the crucifix in every latitude and in all longtitudes. Its dream is as comprehensive in time as it is in space. Its venerable arches seek to bridge the chasm between the ancient and modern worlds. Its vernacular reaches from the most barbaric

tongue of the South American Indian 1608. to the classic tongues of Greece and Dul: indeed is the mind that can

And then think of the devotion and toil that for eighteen hundred years have struggled for the realization of this inclusive ideal. Shallow and hard is the mind that can dismiss with flip pant contempt or sarcasm the Catholic Church in the presence of its stupend ous history. How beautiful is its dream of spiritual life-a power that can silence worldly ambition, lull the storm of human passion, bid the inquisitive agitations of reason be still. wrap the soul in a mantle of trust and fill the heart with communion with the unseen and eternal verities of heaven It is not given to the human soul to realize its ideals, but the Catholic Church has succeeded in embodying more of its ideals than are given to most human dreams. Its antiquity is in question. Would that we might realize what this means. How rare are the things that survive a century and yet here is a Church that has tinuous thread and wears them like : More than any other institution, the

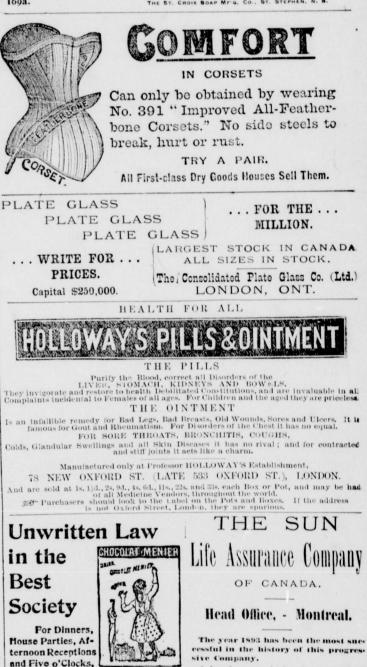
Times Have Changed.

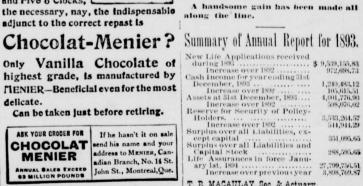
It is easy to imagine that the bones of Cotton Mather, and the other worthies in old Copp's Hill buryingground, must be rattling in futile indignation at the strange going on in that stronghold of Protestantism Harvard University. For the firs time in its history a Catholic pries has preached in Appleton Chapel and, what is more, received most earnest attention and reverent appre ciation from students and faculty without regard to creed or lack o And this is not all. When the Legis

ature of Massachusetts did away with that hollow mockery, and annual Fas Day, it took the opportunity to elevat the 19th of April to a holiday, in which persons may go fishing if they choose without incurring the displeasure of the authorities, their employers, of their own stern New England con sciences. So the day on which the his toric

". . . . shot heard 'round the world."







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all the laws of the Church has called you. But still our Lord has not yet treated you as you have treated Him. a truer Knight than when as page to the servant of his Lord !

They reached the house of the sick person. The dying sinner was prepared He has not yet said to you, as the host said in the parable : "None of you for his journey to eternity. The priest, said in the parable : that were invited shall taste of my with Sir Rudolph at his bridle-rein, returned again to the place where No ; once more, in this great they had met; here the priest was about testival of Corpus Christi, He makes yet another appeal to you, to put aside your excuses, and to come to Him with all your heart and soul. Do not, I beseech you, continue to insult and despise Him who thus humbles Himself before yet another appeal to you, continue to another appeal to you, continue to another appeal to you and the steed that bore my Lord. Be pleased to keep him, Father. In the holy Mass remember my poor soul." festival of Corpus Christi, He makes One moment the priest paused then raised his hand, blessed the knight, you, and still tries to remind you of His goodness and mercy. Come to Him without delay, and make amends for your past neglect ; all will and said : "Brave knight when nine years have run their course thou shalt be well rewarded for thy service of tobe forgiven and forgotten. But remember, if tempted to reject Him once day The nine years sped quickly by, and

more, and to postpone your return, the youthful Lord of Hapsburg had reached the full flush of manhood, nor that even His infinite mercy will at last have to yield to His justice ; that did he belie the promise of his youth. He was still brave, chivalrous and His loving Spirit cannot strive with Catholic to the heart's core. The throne of Germany became vacant, and

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the ends open. Write your address carefully. About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles and my head-aches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a grand medicine. Eya FINN, Massey Station, Ont. Sirs.—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle com-pletely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont. HOAST is the old Scotch name for a cough

HoAST is the old Scotch name for a cough. The English name for the best cure for coughs is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Another old story of a patriotic sailor of France has recently been recalled, which, if a little less striking, yet WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, PALENESS, AN-AEMIA, etc., are cured by Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

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was fired has an official distinction,

NAY THOUGHTS. Seated on my door step this balmy evening I gaze at the beautiful sky all aglow with colors caught from the setting sun; soft chullets tinged with crimson are floating in up in the ocean of blee. The voice of spring has sent forth its breezy call, and out from their graves where the chill fingers of winter had laid them. Nature's children start again to life ? They answer the awakening call of spring. "I come," say the crocus and the violet. "We come, we come," echo the grasses, the leaves and the flowers all as beyring out their delicate fragrance to be borne away by the balmy southern breeze. May has come to us this year in all her old-time sweetness, trailing her robes of gale green broidered and starred with various ints and hues. The soft wind whispers down into the earth to tell the flowers that May is here, and the "beauteous sisterhood." are rising quickly from their lowly beds to deck with beauty the grassy meadows. The warbling of birds, singing their little hearts way is here af from the leafy boughs of the maked, but now re-clothed in loveliness, "like in ara dise."

Paradise." Surely with her budding flowers, her leafy trees, and sweet mild air, gentle spring is Nature's resurrection angel, calling, with genial voice, her beauties from earth's dark bosom. So shall it be one day with us when the Angei shall call us from our lonely graves to a happy new life.

Catholic to the heart's core. The throne of Germany became vacant, and by general assent Sir Rudolph was chosen emperor. The gay hunter of the Alps, the royal head of the German land ! On the day of his coronation as he knelt before the altar, the words of the aged priest came back to his mine," it says. Obeying its call the people are flocking to the church, where in those service of to day."
Ah, the loving Master shall reward thy service of to day."
Ah, the loving Master keeps loving account of the smallest service done for His love. F. E.
How the Town was Saved.
Browning is not usually a favorite with young people : nevertheless, there are many hundred ardent young admirers of his spirited ballad of Herve Riel, the pilot who saved the remnant of the French fleet in its hour of disaster, and asked no reward but a day's holiday.
Another old story of a patriotic sailor of Loren conduction of a patriotic sailor of the story of a

HOOD'S CURES when all other preparation fail. It possesses curative power peculiar t itself. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparill forms no unfitting mate to that related by the English poet. In 1696, the last period of the war in 1696, the last period of the war

celebrate which the Harvard boys this year duly enacted the "Phormio" of Terence. For the unlearned a libhighest grade, is manufactured by MENIER-Beneficial even for the most Terence. delicate. retto was necessary, the letter-press of which was readily enough prepared. Can be taken just before retiring. To illustrate it suitably was more ABK YOUR CRODER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER ANNUAL BALES EXCEED SS MILLION POUNDS difficult. The Vatican manuscript, on which their hearts were set, was ap-parently inaccessible. But they were kind friends at court, and through them twenty-six of the illustrations of the "Phormio" made in the tenth century Men's Underwear, 50 Cents per Suit were placed at the disposal of the enthusiastic actors, who promptly photo graphed and returned the precious Balbriggan Underwear 75 Cents per Suit The Pope and the Cardinal Librar-ian of the Vatican are duly thanked in Silco per Suit nauscripts. Special Line of Trouserings wearers of the crimson. - Ave ful Maria. \$3.50 per Pair It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. New Scotch Suitings Mahony's Irish Serge Suit-Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. ings. PETHICK & McDONALD APPOINTED BY ROYAL WARBANT, SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN 393 Richmond Street.

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LAUNDRY & HOUSEHOLD

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

C. M. B. A.

Address and Presentation.

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

C. O. F., TOKONTO. Assessment System. St. Joseph Court No. 370 enters upon its second year with very bright prospects. At the regular meeting, held last Thursday, the reports of the various officers for the year ending April 30 showed that while a large amount of work had been accomplished, the affairs of the Court financially were in a satisfactory condition. Brothers out of employment had been assisted and others who had been on the sick list could testify to the promptness with which their benefits were paid. With regard to the latter item it might be said that the sick benefit by Jaw, as amended by the High Court and published in the Catholic Forester, affords the members privileges unequalled by any other society, and has given universal satisfaction through out the entire order.

Signed on behalf of the branch."
James Traynor, John Bolaud, Edward Dow. In.
Mr. O'Keeffe made an eloquent reply, express-ing deep regret in his separation from the brethren here, and his appreciation of the gift they had vin delivered the following speech :
Mr. Grevin delivered the following speech :
Mr. Fresident and Brotherz, —I must say that heartily agree with all the sentiments ex-pressed in the address read to our retring president this evening, and that I feel heartily forry at losing him whom I consider har been the life of this branch since its organization. I may say he has been the amage with all the past, also by consider har been the life of this branch since its organization. I may say he has been the amage of Branch iss of the C. M. B. A. I am sure it will be no easy matter to fill his of dues and assessments in the future, awaid attendance at our meetings, tailbuild obecome putting this shoulder to the vice, a will be abeen made in our fudent. And, rest assured. Brother brough the efforts of Mr. O'Keeffe, and while he that the heas made rand strides work by retriking a vice to may different and bridge attendance at our meetings, tailbuild obecame putting this shoulder to the vice, a will be abeen made in our fudent. And, rest assured. Brother brough the efforts of Mr. O'Keeffe, and while be the detector and officer, and a senter that the heas made rand strides work hy retificite, I wish you God speed and brother of all with whom be came in contact. Ar O'Keeffe still remains a member of Branch and while be its delegate at the coming con-vention in st. John. N. B. By his residents when the st. J. R. Galvin to Secret Autor and while be its delegate at the coming con-vention in st. John. N. B. By his residents when the st. J. R. Galvin to Secret. The and Fitzgerald is elevated to the Fristlent weak of the st. J. R. Galvin to Secret. Deve. Daws Fitzgerat. D. Pres. Daws Fitzgerat. D. Pres. Daws Fitzgerat.

Bro. Kern's Entertainments.

Bro. Kern's Programments. We are pleased to know that Brother Kern, of Waterloo, Ont., whose advertisement appears on this page, had most successful entertainments in Sarnia, Petrolea and Wyoming, with his dissolving stereopticon and Line Light views of the World's Fair and the Passion Play of Oberammergau,

Grand Concert at Fletcher.

Under the auspices of Branch 157, Fletcher, a rand concert was given on the 15th inst. The ollowing is the programme :

Toronio, May 14, 1894. At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., York County, the following reso-lution was unanimously passed : Resolved whereas we, the members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., York county, having learned of the death of Mr. Thos. McDonald, the beloved brother of our estesmed Brother, John McDonald, be it, Resolved that we do hereby tender to Brother J. McDonald and other members of his family our sincere sympathy and con-dolence in their sad bereavement. Be if urther

Under the anspices of Branch 157, Fletcher, a frand concert was given on the 15th inst. The following is the programme: Music al selection, Messrs. Latham and Pritchard. Duet, Misses Lizzie and Maggie Barry Recitation. Messrs. Concenty Bros. Musical selection accompanies by double jig. Tombo O'Flaherty K. E. Writters Solo. Misses Concentry Bros. Musical selection accompanies by double jig. Tombo O'Flaherty K. E. Writters Solo. Misses Concentry Bros. Musical selection accompanies by double jig. Tombo O'Flaherty K. E. Writters Solo. Misses Concentry Bros. Miss Koas Coyne Dialogue. Messrs. Geo. Barry and Ed. Murphy Solo. Misses E. Whalen. and T. Stafford Dialogue. Messes E. Whalen. and T. Stafford Duet. Misses E. Whalen. and T. Stafford Duet. Misses E. Whalen. and T. Stafford Stafford Disses S. Whalen. and T. Stafford Musical selection. Messrs. Apple and Writers Song M. Miss Minnie Barry and Mr. Smith Recitation Messrs. Apple and Writers Song God Save the Queen." The hall had been nexity ornamented with evergreens, pictures, etc. The stare could be compared with nothing short of a grand draw. Ing room, being unsparingly decorated with pictures. plants, draperies, etc. (many thanks to the ladies of our village). Precisely at Sim O'clock District Deputy W. P. Killachy in his able manner addressed the audience a few minutes, then introduced Messrs. Latham and Pritchard. The numberless encores dispel all other than appreciation of the lengthy programme. Owing to the inclemency of the weather Miss Coyne and Guernacy Brothers were mushely to Song and Guernacy Brothers were mushely for Song and Song Brother Song and Song Brothers

The numberless encores disperation of the appreciation of the lengthy programme. Owing to the inclemency of the weather Miss Coyne and Guernacy Brothers were unable to take part in the programme, but were ably represented by Messrs. Primeau Brothers, of Chatham. It is needless to remark that we did not have a full house.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Toronto, May 15, 1894. At the last regular meeting of Branch 15

hours were very pleasantly spent in addresses explaining the objects and henefits to be ob-inceedsity for organization. Between the ad-dresses several songs and recitations were very phy rendered by the members and their friends. As a result of the meeting several ave in their names as candidates. The ladies back indly furnished their visitors with light *WEDING ELLS.* Were pleasing event lately took place in the St. Helens Circle, and P. Loughin. Steward of bavitt Branch No. 11. As is often the case, he even twas kept very private; nevertheless is balance of the sever present to visit them every happiness this world can be visit them every happiness the world can be were mean of the severe present to wish them every happiness the world can be visit them every happiness the source of the severes were present to the bride Protestant Tributes to our Virgin Queen.

Virgin and Mother to our dear Redeemer ! All hearts are touched and softened a: her name;

hande: And even as children who have much offended A too indulgent father, in great shame, Pentient, and yet not daring unattended To go into His presence, at the gate Speak with their sister and confiding wait Till she goes in before and intercedes; So men, repenting of their evil deeds. And yet not venutring rashly to draw near With their requests an angry father's ear. Offer to ber their prayers and theit confession. And she for them in heaven makes interces slon;

And she for them in heaven makes interces slon; And if our faith had given us nothing more Than this example of all womanhood. So mild, so merciful, so strong, so good, So patient, peaceful, loy al, loving, pure, ihis were enough to prove it higher and true Than all the creeds the wold had known be fore. —HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

-HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. O Virgin, pure and perfect in each part. Maiden or mother, promptly honcred both. This life to lighten and the next adorn : O pright and lofty gate of open d heaven ! By thee, thy Son and His, the Almighty sire. In our worst need to save us came below ! And. Gom amid all other earthy seats, Thou only were telect, 'Frein supremely biest ! The tears of Eva thou turned'st into joy ; Make me, thou came, yet worthy of His grace ; O happy without end. Who art in highest heaven a saint immortal shrined ! -FRANCESCO PETRARCH

-FRANCESCO PETRARCH.

At morn-at noon-at twilight dim-Maria thou hast heard my hymn In joy and woe-in good and fil-Mother of God be with me still ! When'the hour flew brightly by, And not a cloud obseured the sky, My soul least it should truant be. Thy grace did guide to thine and thee : Now when the storms of fate o'creast Darkly my present, and my past, Let my future radiant shine With sweetest hopes of thee and thine. — Docar ALLES PO

-EDGAR ALLEN POE.

Is thine name Mary, maiden fair ? Such should be, methinks, its music be ; The sweetest name that mortals bear. And she to whom it once was given. Was balf of earth and half of heaven. -OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Ave Maria : 'tis the evening bymn of many pilgrins on the land and sea : Soon as the day withdraws, and two or three Faint stars are burning, all whose eyes are dim.

dim, with tears or watching, all of weary limb, Or troubled spirit yield the bended knee, And find, O Virgin life, repose in thee. -PARSON.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

asked a blessing on his parents and the con-gregation. After the ordination the Bishop preached. The newly ordained Father Valentine is twenty-four years old. He was born in Saginaw; came with his parents to Detroit when three years old, and to Windsor five years later. He graduated from St. Alphonsus' school with highest honors and entered Assumption college, where he is now professor of German, which duties he will discharge until the ecclesiastical retreat in July, when the Bishop will confer an appoint-ment. He is well known in this city, where his intrinsic qualities have won him the esteem of all who enjoy his acquaintance. Detroit Free Press, May 20. On Sunday, the 20th, the Rev. Mr. Brady was ordained to the priesthood at Sandwich. He has been a student Assumption College during the last six years, before which time his stulies were prosecuted in Cleveland Seminary.

out in deep sympathy to her fond husband, be-loved mother, brothers and sisters, who feel their loss so keenly ; but though their loss is great indeed, we are confident her gain is far greater and that her soul rests in peace within the embrace of Jesus and Mary. R. I. P. Seaforth, May 21, 1804. A. FRIEND.

JOHN HEARN'S DEATH.

ONE OF QUEBEC'S MOST PROMINENT MEN PASSES AWAY.

ONE OF QUEBEC'S MOST PROMINENT MEN PASSES AWAY. Quebec, May 17.—Hon. John Hearn, M. P., is dead. His denise occurred at his resi-dence in this city during the torenoon. Mr. Hearn's complaint was acute bronchitis. The deceased was born in Waterford Ire-land, in January, 1827. His mother was a cousin of the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He was educated at Meagher's A cademy, where he was a schoolmate of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher, of the United States army, and by private tuition at Quebec, after setting there in 1812. He was married in 1849 to Mary, daughter of John Doran, J. P., of Quebec. He made a tortune for himself by speculating in real estate. For nigh forty years he was a member of the Quebec Corporation, and was by all odds the senior member of that body, having illed the posi-tion of chairman of nearly all its standing and special committees. He was first re-turned to the Legislative Assembly for Que-bec West at the general elections in 1807, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council for the distaict of Stadacona. When the Hon, Thomas McGreevy lost his seat in the Federal Parliament in January, 1892, Mr. Hearn was elected to succeed him for Que-bec West. Deceased, notwithstanding his severe illness, asserted his characteristic pluck and he came to Ottawa twice during the present session. He spoke once in de-fence of the action of Hon. Mr. Angers while he latter was Lieutenant Governor of Que-bec, claimed the attention of the House by his will timed and classic Januguze. In his demise the Irish Canadians of Quebec have lost an essentially pronounced representa-tive,—one who while holding to the defence demise the Irish Canadians of Quebec have lost an essentially pronounced representa-tive,—one who while holding to the defence of his own people would not and never did an injustice to any one who might happen to be of a different creed or nationality. Mr. Hearn's funeral and interment takes place in Quebec to-morrow morning, and it is likely a number of Ottawans will leave this evening to take part therein.—Ottawa Citizen, May 18.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

How A Haldimand County Lady Regained Health-She Suffered Exeruciating Pains from Sciatica - For Four Months was Forced to Use Crutches - Relief was Ob-tained After Many Remedies Failed.

From the Selkirk Item.

From the Selkirk Item. There have been rumors of late in Selkirk of a marvellous cure from a long illness of a lady living in Rainham township, a few miles from town. So much talk did the case give rise to that the *Item* determined to m-vestigate the matter with a view to publish-ing the feat.

give rise to that the *Lem* determined to m-vestigate the matter with a view to publish-ing the facts. Mrs. Jacob Fry is the wife of a well-known farmer and it was she who was said to have been so wonderfully helped. When the reporter called upon her, Mrs. Fry con-sented to give the facts of the case and said :--'' I was ill for nearly a year, and for four months could not move my limb because of sciatica, and was compelled to use crutches to get around. My limb would swell up and I suffered excruciating pains which would run down from the hip to the knee. I suf-fered so much that my health was generally bad. I tried doctors and patent medicines, but got no help until I began the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the out-set these helped me and I used six boxes in all, and since that time have been a well woman, having been entirely free from pain and having no turther use for medicine. I am prepared to tell anybody and everybody what this wonderful medicine has done for "The reporter called on a number of Mrs. Fry's neighbors who corroborated what she said as to her painful and helpess condition before she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. M. F. Derby, chemist, of the firm of

said as to her painful and helpless condition hefore she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. M. F. Derby, chemist, of the firm of Derby & Derby, Selkirk, was also seen. Mr. Derby said he knew of the case of Mrs. Fry, and that what she saur ergarding it was worthy of every credence. She had herself told him of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Pink Pills. He further said that they had sold Pink Pills for a number of years and found the sale constantly increas-ing, which was due beyond a doubt to the great satisfaction the pills gave those using them. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all troubles arising from an impairment of the as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, ancemia, cholorosis or green sickness, general muscular wakness, dizzinces, loss of mean-

as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, cholorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of mem-ory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the atter effects of la grippe, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They build anew the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all diseases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature. These Pills are not a purgative medicine. They con-tain only life.giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in any other style of package, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defrand you. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refase all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont, or Schenectady. N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Women and Women Only Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily. tions, etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous

Assessment System. Mutual Principle. DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS.

BLIND BUT NOT POOR.

BLIND BUT NOT POOR. Orillia, Ont., 20th April, 1894. E. S. Miller, Esq. Scy The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont. Dear Sir-Permit me to thank The Pro-vincial Provident for the sum of 8500 received doday in full settlement of my claim for Permanent Disability under my Certificate, No. 2507. The provision in P. P. I. Policies for the payment of one-half of the insurance in case of disability is a great boon to those so uniortunate as to be entiled to it. Some time since I became totally and incurably blind. The Company has paid my Claim immediately upon completion of proofs, and I appreciate your business like promptness. Yours truly, (S. C. H. MADDEN.

(S). C. H. MADDEN.
Holder of Certificate No. 2507. Flesherton, Ont., 30th April, 1894.
E. S. Miller, Esc., Sec'y. The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.
Dear Sir-Your Cheque for \$1,000 in pay-ment of Claim for Insurance on the life of my deceased husband, who was scalded to death on the 15th of January, is duly received. According to terms of Policy this Claim was not due until ninety days after completion of proofs, but the Company very generously waived its right on this question and paid with commendable promptness as soon as profs were completed. Thanking you for the conteous and liberal manner in which I have been treated, I remain, Yours truly.

Yours truly (S) MARIA SANDERS. Beneficiary.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 1, 1894. The Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas, Ont. Dear Sirs — I am in receipt of your cheque for \$1,000.00, in full payment of certificate No. 4740 on the life of my late wife, Mary Jane Bennet. I wish to express my thanks for the prompt and business-like manner in which this claim has been paid. Mrs. Bennet died on March 17, the claim papers were mailed to you on April 21, As your claims are not payable for ninety days after the receipt of the claim papers I was surprised to receive the cheque so soon.

soon. Again thanking you for your promptness and wishing you success, I remain Yours truly. (8) THOS. BENNETT. (8) THOS. BENNETT.

Beneficiary.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 24.—Wheat 95c to 81 per cental. Oats \$1.05 to \$1.07 per cental. Peas 95 to 81 per cental. Beef 86 to 85.50 per cwt. Veal 4 to 5c a pound by the car ass. Spring lambs were more plentiful, at \$4 apiece. Yearling mutton or lamb 9c a pound wholesale. Dressed hogs 85 per cwt. Butter 18 to 19c a pound by the basket for best roll, and 17 for crock or large roll. Eggs 9 to 12c per doz. Potatoes 70 to 85c a bag; seed, 40 to 50c. Hay \$7 to 85.50 a ton. Toronto May 21.—Flour=Straight roller. \$2 65

Eggs 9 to 12c per doz. Potatoes 70 to 85c a bag: seed, 40 to 50c. Hav 87 to 88.50 a ton. Toronto, May 21. – Flour-Straight roller, 82.65 to 82.75; extra 82.40 to 82.50. Wheat-White, 57 to 58c; spring, No. 2, 80 to 80; red winter, 57 to 58c; goase, 66 to 56 e; No. 1 Man. hard, 71c; Nc. 2, 694, peas, No. 2, 55; barler, No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed. 30 to 40c; oats, No. 2, 53]e. Montreal, May 21. – Grain-No. 1 hard Man-tioba, wheat, 77 to 78c; No. 2, do, 75 to 76c; peas per 66 lbs. afloat, 71[c; 16, n store, 70 to 71c; oats per 34 lbs. 36] to 40c; corn, 55 to 56c; barley, feed. 44 to 45c; do. malting, 50 to 55cc, ryc, 52 to 53. Flour-patent win-ter, 83:50 to 83.60; straight rollers, 83; extra 82.75 to 25:00; Manitoba strong bakers. 83:40 to 83.50; do. best brands, 83:45 to 85.50. Bran, 819; shoris, 82:00; manitoba strong bakers. 83:40 to 83.50; do. best brands, 83:45 to 85.50. Bran, 819; shoris, 84:09; granulated bbls. 84:40; clanadard, bbls. 84:40; granulated bbls. 84:50; split peas, per bbl. 33; 40. Provisions-Canadian, hort cut, heavy, 81 to 10c; bacon, per lb. 10 to 12c; lard, com, refined, per lb. 71 to 74c. Cheese, -Easler in tone to day at 110 to 118. Butter-Fine new creamery, 105 to 20c; do. townships, 18 to 19c; head dairy, 10 to 13. Eggs, 0 to 10c; bec, held dairy, 10 to 13. Eggs, 0 to 10c; bec, held dairy, 10 to 13. Eggs, 0 to 10c; bec, held dairy, 10 to 13. Eggs, 0 to 10c; back.

dairy, 10 to 13. Eggs, 9 to 10e per doz. • Latest Live Stock Markets. TOHONTO, Export Cattle – Prices ranged from \$1 to \$1,30 for straight shipping steers and helfers. One or two mixed lots sold at under 4c. • Sheep and Lambs – Choice at 310, and with woo off at color in a form start at 10, and with woo off at colore straight heavy tais at 54 to start, Springs lambs ages low at \$3.00 to \$4.50 each. For bacon purchases were firm and rather higher at from \$5 to \$5.10 weighed off car. Thick faits sold at \$1.55 sows and rough heavy hogs at \$4.25 to \$4.40; stargs at \$5 to \$5.75. Calves-Sales of mixed lots were made at from \$5 to \$5.50. Calves-Sales of mixed lots were made at \$4.50 add one bunch of 18 sold at \$3. and one banch of 18 sold at \$3. and one banch of 18 sold at \$3. and choice starts to \$4.75 each; good fair veals at \$4.10 to \$4.60 each; Bat \$5 to \$5.60 EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure diphtheria. French Village, JOHN D. BOUTHLLER. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

MAY 26, 1894.

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C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engroused fit for presentation at a very small cost. All kinds of penwork executed promptly and mailed with care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, Box 356, Guelph, Ont.

Branch No. 4. London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every onth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block, Richmond Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. Boyrk, Recording Secretary.

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I have another Beautiful Exhibition, entitled Wonderland," of a highly moral character.

It is a Rich Treat for both Old and Young,

Comprising 300 Beautiful Views, includ-ing those of the World's Fair. Correspondence invited from the reverend clergy and C. M. B. A. Branches.

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gress. Containing three volumes in one large volume, beautifully bound in full elit, embrac-ing the official proceedings of the Chicago Catholic Congress, of 1985, civing in full the various speecnes, addresses, essays and rosolu-tions of the Congress, and on Catholic Educa-tion. To which is added an epitome of Catho-lic Church progress in America. Puolished by J. S. Hyland & Co., of Chicago, and bearing the Imprimaturo I His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Feehan and preinced by Reverend Archbishop Feehan and preinced by Reverend Archbishop Feehan woon the market. The very best terms given to agents. Address at once, for terms and circulars, T. J. Killy & Co., 77 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

Address-ADOLPH KERN, Dis. Dep. C.M.B.A. Box 46, Waterloo, Ont

Toronto, the following resolution of condol ence, moved by Brother D. Kelly and seconded by Brother J. J. O'Hearn, was unanimously adopted

by Brother 5, and adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself the venerated father of our worthy Brother, Thos.

yenerated rame of the second s

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother O'Leary; a copy en-tered in the minutes of the meeting; and a copy sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register.

CHARLES M. RYAN, Rec. Sec.

Perth, May 9, 1894. The members of Branch 89. Perth, having learned with deep regret of the death of Miss Nellie Fraser, sister of Brother Jas. A. Fraser, Renfrew, the following resolutions, moved by Brother J. Loughlin, seconded by Brother Jas. Lally, were unanimously carried at the last regular meeting of the branch :

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to call to Himself Miss Nellie Fraser, sister of our worthy Brother, Jas. A. Fraser, and while bowing in humble submission to His most holy will, be it Resolved that the sincere sympathy of this branch is extended to Brother Fraser and family in their sad bereavement. Be it further

further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent Brother Fraser, spread on the minutes of this meeting and forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. J. H. KEHOE, Rec. Sec.



EMERALDISM IN TORONTO.

EMERALDISM IN TORONTO. The members of St. Cecellia's Branch having decided to receive Holy Communion in a body, invited members of other branches to accom-pany the second second second second party that we have a second second second second second second second second second party recommended the members of the con-provided breakfast for their visitors. Full jus-tor second breakfast for the second shows a spread before them, short addresses were made by the generation second second second second second second sec. Treas, and others, upon the work one at the late convention. LADES' CINCLES.

done at the late convention. LADIES' CIRCLES. St. Patrick's and St. Helen's circles are add-ing to their members at each meeting, and on Wednesday the ladies of St. Patrick's invited their friends to an open social meeting, upon the occasion of taking possession of the new hall enjoyed by the members of the branch and eircle for their meetings (one of the best furn-ished society halls in the city). Among the visitors were the officers and members of St. Helen's circle, Grand officers D. A. Carcy, W. Lane, J. Fahey and J. J. Nightingale. A few

Toronto, February 1, 1891. James Massie, Esq., Wardea, Central Prison : Dear Mr. Warden. – In compilance with your suggestion, made more than once during the last year and a halt, I beg to submit the follow. Ing report of my ministrations in the Central Prison, since my appointment to the chaplaincy in the latter part of January, 1891. Are been filled in our to an angle and the submit the follow. The prisoners among whom Jene during 1891 from seventy to anney, 1891. Are been from seventy to minety; but during the last year these figures have been steadily growing, until they now reach the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty. Mass, followed by a short instruction, is cele-brated regulary every Sunday at So 'clock. Jo Monday evenings, between 7 and 8 o'clock. On Monday evening to the order of his leav-ing the prison. On Staurday evenings, at the same hour, confessions are heard, and so lim-ted is the time at two disnosi for this leav-ing the prison.

C. O. F., TORONTO.

privileges unequalled by any other society, and has given universal satisfaction through out the entire order. The membership has steadily increased, so much so that a new hall had to be seenred which will be ready for occupation about the end of June. A contingent from Sacred Heart Court visited the Court early in the evening for the purpose of witnessing the installation of officers. D. H C. R., Brother Bachand, who conducted the ceremony, was ably assisted by Brother Pape. The Chief Ranger's address was attentively listened to, as it showed evidence of careful preparation. In touching upon events which had occurred during the past year, he said that while not wishing to discriminate, he yet could not let the occasion pass without commending the officers of the zeal displayed by them in the performance of their duties. A deputation from Sacred Heart Court ex-tended an invitation to participate in the annual excursion which takes place it an early date. A committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the visiting Brother, and as an early start is being made this excursion promises to be what it ought to be, a pronotine stop what it ought to be, a pronotine of success, An in-teresting debate between Brothers ice Gruchy, and Brady of Sacred Heart Court, and Brothers Quinn and Pape of St. Joseph's, resulted in the honors being evenly divided. A very profitable evening was brought to a close with prayer, by the rev. chaplain.

A very profitable evening was brought to a close with prayer, by the rev. chaplain, The next meeting takes place on the 31st, as the 24th is a holitav.

A. O. H.

dolence in their sad bereavement. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother J. McDonald, entered in our minute-book, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Regis-

Her. Signed on behalf of Division No. 1, A. O. H., York county, T. MCKEAGUE, Rec. Sec.

THE CENTRAL PRISON

Toronto, February 1, 1894

F. WALSH, C. S. B., Chaplain.

Seminary.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. MRS. ELLEN TROY, MINTO TP. Mount Forest, May 15, 1894. It is with sad hearts that we chronicle the death of the late Mrs. Ellen Troy (of the township of Minto), who was called away on the 5th inst. to render an account of her stewardship : but our sad hearts are hopeful when we know that she was always ardent and zealous for the good Master, in whose ierr and love she tenderly raised her family. Her pleasant face and friendly, helping hand shall loug be remembered by her many friends. All her acquaintances were friends. To know her was to love her. The same smiling and cheerful countenance shall never be forgotten by her sorrowing foldren, who lost their dear father, William Troy, some two years and six months ago. These good people lived in Minto ever since 1800. They had everything that they desired of worldly goods, as well as the respect and and confidence of the entire community. Drestants as well as Catholics. The saftered patiently, and died, fortified by made not a single complaint of pain. Daring those last two months of her life she made not a single ecomplaint of pain. The esteem in which she was held by all charge poccession which followed her remains to their last resting - place — Kenilworth cemeter y-on Monday, the 7th inst. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the is a crasse is place — Kenilworth is there is a scatter is felt in the parish of Sea. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the is last. Resting - place — Kenilworth is there is a scatter is felt in the parish of Sea. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the prime community. May her soul rest in the cast. A. H. DUXN, SMITH'S FALLS. This of the court is felt in the parish, which is an the of the satter is felt in the parish.

Beeder, Amen.
Bracker, Amen.
Bracker, Amen.
Bracker, Amen.
Bracker, Braker, Brak

Ave Gratia Plena.

O Full of Grace ! O Flower of snow ! Untouch'd by stain of Adam's guilt ; O House of Gold. by Wisdom built For His own dwelling here below ! While 'round thee winds celestial blow, The blessed dews of Paradlse Upon thy spirit ceaseless. flow ; Its honey in thy bosom lies !

Ah ! let us, bee-like, near thee swarm, To glean that honey for our hives: Feed on thy sweets, thy fragrance warm, And store them in our busy lives: That clean of heart, we too may grow, O Full of Grace ! O Flower of show ! -ELEANOR C. DONNELLY in Catholic World.

NEW BOOKS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 24.-Cattle-About cars on sale ; steady ; veals, fair demand, at

In the preparation of curative washes, solu-

membrane or too free or offensive perspira-

Like all others of the CUTICURA REME-DIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is

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MR. O. LABELLE HAS OPENED A FIRST-Class Merchant Tailoring establishment on Richmond Street, next door to the Rich-mond House, and opposite the Masonic Temple. He will carry a full range of the very choicest goods. Prices to suit the times Satisfaction guaranteed.

tion, it has proved most grateful.

Scars on sale; steady; vents, har demain, at 81 to 84.05. Sheep and Lambs-Sheep, 10 to 15c higher; fair and fancy lambs, 84 to 4.60; spring lambs, 84 to 87.50, good to best wethers, 83.90 to 84.35; fair to good mixed, 83.40 to 83.90. Hogs opened 5c to 1% higher; closed dul, with advance lost, at 15c lower; Vorkers, tops, sold at 85.90; other good lots at 85.05 to 85.15. Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS FOR Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Headquarters of the sev-eral Military Districts in which candidates re-side, in June each year. The addition to the facilities the College affords for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education. The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject. The course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorolical Service and other departments of applied science. The Juligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necessary for the profes-sion of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Volun-tary Course comprises the higher subjects re-quired for the degree of Dominion Topographi-cal Survey. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught. Length of course four years.

car survey. Hydrographic surveying taught Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually. Board and Instruction 3200 for each term, consisting of ten months' residence. For further information apply to the Adju-tant-General of Militia, Ottawa, before the loth of May. Lepartment of Militia and Defence, 1804. 813-2

THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

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

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PPPA An authentic copy of the Ritual of the P. P. A. will be sent to any address on receipt of 6c. in stamps. By dt 2en, 4c. By hundred, 3c. Address Tros. CorFFY, The Catholic Record, London, Ont. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvis street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home omforts. Terms \$1.60 per day. M. DEMESLLY, Proprietor

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