RCH 31, 1894.

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JOHN S. MCLEOD.

The Catholic Lecard. London, Saturday, April 7, 1894. EDITORIAL NOTES.

VOLUME XVI.

bores.

noble living."

cause being that they were unable to American University. THIS century, says Carlyle, has bully the Bishop and the Maskinonge produced an incredible number of congregation to build a church just

where the little minority wanted it. The grim philosopher of Chelsea hits hard and straight. Not Some complaints are being made by that we admire him greatly, but we Protestants in the township of Stanthink that his words may be applied bridge, P. Q., that the division of with perfect justice to these women Catholic parishes has so injuriously who travel around the country with affected the Protestant schools that the vague hope of uplifting the human some of them will have to be disconrace. They may effect a little good, tinued unless a change be made in the but it is nothing compared to what Protestant school system, as the subthey might do were they to abide division of school districts has left within their own homes, manifesting these schools without sufficient support. their presence merely by pure and We do not doubt that if there exists a

"I have known wemmin," says John brought properly before the Quebec Bollings, "to spend their time and Legislature the hardship will be reeverybody else's they could plunder moved, for the Catholic majority in in trying to convert the heathen ; and Quebec have always shown themselves in the meantime their own boys grew to be tolerant, and anxious that the up ragged and vagrant, and the old Protestant schools shall have fair treatman had to jine a Klub house." ment. It is not to be supposed that

"PERIPATETIC Philosopher" writes to the Globe an amusing account of the celebration of Easter in a little church remedy is to request redress in a proper way, instead of making loud comin an out-of-the-way town in Northern Ontario; amusing because of the plaint that Protestants are ill-treated. The Protestant school laws of Quebec intense horror manifested by some of were made as perfect as possible with the congregation at the merest susthe information available as to the picion of the introduction of a Ritualwants of the Protestant minority, and istic service. The Ritualism in this they were constructed to the satisfacinstance consisted in the writing of tion of the Protestants in the Legislathe numbers of certain hymns and chapters of scripture on a blackboard ture. More then this could not be done by the Catholic majority, who for the convenience of reference in have always shown far more readiness their alternate recitation by the minto treat the Protestant minority justly, ister and the congregation. The than the Protestant majority have Philosopher states that most of the shown towards the Catholic minority in congregation looked with stern dis-Ontario. favor on the innovation as it was supposed to savor of Anglican ceremonia-

ERIN'S ANCIENT SCHOOLS.

lism. One old lady was so threatening in her demeanor as to remind the Rev. Dr. Shahan of the Catholic writer of "the old woman in bygone days who flung a stool at the head of the offending clergyman who was introducing into Scotland the Laudian lectures will do much to advance the cause of the revival of the Celtic liturgy." The enthusiastic lady referred to was Jane Geddis, who comtongue and to convince those who are menced the Covenanters' uprising by blindly infatuated with the discoverthrowing her stool at the head of the ies and pseudo-science of the present Dean of Edinburgh when he attempted century that the records of early days to read the new Anglican liturgy. may be inspected with much interest and no little profit. It is a regrett-She exclaimed while thus manifesting able fact that the beauties of Irish her indignation, "do you daur to read literature should be so little known. the Mass at my very lug?" But it would be interesting to know in what Not indeed that the fault may be asrespect the blackboard references recribed to the Irish. Their constant sembled either the Catholic Mass or the battling against the oppressing hosts High Anglican ceremonial. It is of of the invader gave them little leisure instance these enthusiastic Evan-gelicals, though not at all poverty-stricken, and having comforts and elegancies at home, had the church in

Catholics, or rather "Romanists," be-cause of errors in "Romanist" doctrine. Celt came westward. It is to be hoped before ourselves or others as martyrs ject-An Open Letter Addressed to We are all aware that this was not the that before long a Celtic chair may be and heroes. There is among some Cathcause which moved them, the real assigned an honored place in the lics-and allour Catholic papers are not

real hardship, and that the matter be they cannot thrive upon the land of the school system is without defect in misrepresent them. The cause of my some respects, for it is human ; but the Church, which I love with overy fiber

<image><image><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Rev. Dr. Shahan of the Catholic University of Washington delivered a very instructive lecture on the above named subject, in Philadelphia. Such lectures will do much to advance the

Catholic Record.

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

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> You are free, go where you You are free, go action to show the select of the select the select This proves that they believed themselves This proves that they believed themselves

Catholics, or rather "Romanists," be | that wandered to the Orient when the fortune. And I do say that we must CATHOLIC CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

e Clothing Supplies," and ad-s Henorable the President of ouncit, will be received up to S-DAY, 16th A pril, 1884. rms of tender contesting full as to the articles and quantities y be had on application to the

y be had on application to the will be received unless made on 1 forms. Patterns of articles at the office of the undersigned. For must be accompanied by an unadian bank cheque for an l to ten per cent, of the total e articless tendered for, which ted if the party deellne to enter tet when called upon to do so, or supply the articles contracted tender be not accepted the per eturned. FRED. WHITE, Comptroller N. W. M. Police. ch 14(th, 1891. S05-2

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published in pamphlet form the lof the conspiracy known as the he book was obtained from one of stributed, as it will be the means of many of our well-meaning Protes-from falling into the trap set for igning knaves. The book will be address on receipt of 6 cents fn the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and dreed, 3 cents. Address, THEMAS ATHOLIC KECORD Office, Londor,

the enemies, the galling chains of " miserable condition."

servitude restrained their energies THE Montreal Witness has a cartoon and a barbarous code of laws prorepresenting Sir John Thompson preclaimed any effort at scholarliness and senting Baptiste, a French-Canadian, culture a crime punishable with the to Dr. Dalton McCarthy for the purpose severest penalties. of having his tongue inspected that From the fifth to the ninth century the sickness which afflicts him may be Ireland was renowned for the excellence of her schools. Thither went

diagnosed. Dr. McCarthy says : do not like this tongue at all. Get students from every clime. The prinready. I have my bistoury and I shall cipal teachers of the continent for two cut it out for you." Baptiste has some hundred years before and after Charobjections. It may be safely assumed lemagne were Irish - Columbanus. that the objections will be so strikingly Scotus, Galtu, Erigena, and many manifested that the doctor and his nosothers. Colleges and monasteries dotttrums will be thrown together out of ed every valley of Ireland. What the window. student of history has not heard of the

WE stated in a recent issue of the famous schools of Armagh, Clonard and Clonmacnoise in Meath, Bangor RECORD that we had authentic informin Down, and Iona off the western coast ation that the eleven French-Canadians of Maskinonge who apostatized of Scotland.

Dr. Shahan sail that it would be a from the Church and became Baptists had repented and returned to their blood whom God had blessed with religion. We received the informawealth would found in the Catholic tion from a respected correspondent, University at Washington a chair for who, however, is not a resident of the the study of the grand old tongue in place, but whom we thought to be which heroes and conquerors once well informed. The Canadian Bapspoke and commanded from the Hetist of March 29, however, publishes brides to the walls of Rome and the a letter signed by the eleven, and heart of Asia Minor from the Black stating that they are still Baptists. We have no hesitation in correcting Sea to the coasts of Spain. Around our error, which, after all, does not this chair would be gathered a library and collection of Celtic antiquijustify the signers, including the Rev. ties. It would be the centre of those W. S. Bullock, the Baptist pastor, in who loved and knew a language older asserting virtually that we and Catholics in general are disposed to give that Greek, Latin, German a Sclavfalse information to the public. There onic, which was the tongue spoken by is simply a mistake somewhere, and the first men of Aryan race who floodwe may hereafter be able to give an ed Europe from their high tablelands account how our informant made the in Central Asia so many long centurerror. At all events the matter is of ies ago that the exact date is now small consequence, except to the apos- forgotten - a tongue equal in dignity tates themselves. They assert in and utility to the Sanscrit of India, their letter that they ceased to be which was the tongue of those Aryans

great and noble thing if men of Irish another, a war. Some Catholics have

so acted, so written and so spoken, as to create the opinion that they are most anxious for a fight, and they tire the patience of the country. DO NOT POSE AS MARTYRS.

Some Catholics are prone to attribute all their misfortunes to a persecution of their faith. They have lost a situ-ation, because the times demand a diminution in the number of their employes, or because their services are not equal to the required pattern. They Bigotry, they say, is the cause. have been unsuccessful in business, for one reason or another. I have suffered, they exclaim, for my faith. After striving with might and main, and perhaps practices un Catholic, to be elected to office, they are relegated to home quietness: opposition to Cath olics, they lament, bronght me defeat. I do not say that Catholics never have to suffer for their faith ; but I do say that some exaggerate the sacrifices and, wittingly or unwittingly, cover up under the mantle of faith their own lack of talent or energy, their own ill-

America. Let Catholics, imdividually, in thought and act be worthy of Church and of country, and no fear need composition of country, and no fear need count upon them. **A REROR CORRECTED.** Thesday's Halifax Heraid contains and account of the defection from the Catholic doctine. The defection from the Catholic of Paris was signed, by which Canada stationa for some time past at Saratoga prings, New York. To this account, which church of the Rev. A. Lambert, a priest of station for some time past at Saratoga prings, New York. To this account, which editor of the Herald adds the following. """ Rev. Mr. Lambert came prominently hentor of a work controvering Col. Bob Ingersoll's anti Christian utterances." This is a mistake. Father Lambert, the saratoga Springs, but at Scottsville, in the same State. The real surname of the unfort in this country.—Antigonish Casket.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. On the 27th ult, a highly successful concert was given in St. Patrick's hall, McCaul street, the proceeds of which were to be de-vorde to the landable purpose of relieving the poor of St. Patrick's parish. The entertain-ment was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Tapshield, who is entitled to great credit some those who took part in order to assure those of Irish songs. Strength was added to the programme by Messrs. Anglin and Kirk, who sang singly and to-gether, on every occasion acculting them-serves to the entire satisfaction of the audi-gether, on every occasion acculting them-serves to the entire satisfaction of the audi-restions, while little Miss Lamont pleased with his comic songs and succeeded in mak-formeron. The accompanists were Mrs. J. We may address was given by Rev. P. A. Bar eth, who spok every instruction. An Bar eth, who so not Mr. Park, violin. An Bar eth, who spok every instructive to the some over pineo and Mr. Park, violin. An Bar ett, who spok every instructive to the dis-sone over the aske of advert bing the for some over on the aske of advert bing the pro-tor the bio and more site of the relievery some over the barned the order barned the pro-sone over the barned advert bing the pro-tor barned the since one site of the relievery some over the barned the prompt people to give. Some over the barned advert bing the pro-tus motives which prompt people to give. Some over the barned advert bing the pro-tus best or all motives is for the love of God and to please Him, and when there is some set barder and motives is were on Wedenseday, ith inst.

self-sacrifice entailed on the giver. he hall was so crowded only standing-room was av il thic. Another concert, a benefit for Father Barrett, was given on Wednesday, ith inst. Two fancy fairs held, one in St. Paul's par-ish, the other in St. H-lea's, took piace dur-ing the past week. Judging irom what I hear both were very successful. NATZ.

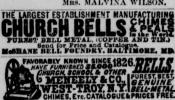
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Worst Kind of Scrolula.

on my breast d, the doat DEAR SINS. - I had an ab and scrofula of the very we said. I got so weak that i c. the house without taking h port me. The doctors in years, and at last said the me. lasked if I might take of chairs to sugar me for three a way no hope for B B, and they said began to take it, a used I felt great x 1 otiles and am B Lood Bitters a me. Iasked if I might tal it would do me no Earn, and before three bottles benefit. I have now tak nearly well. I find Bu-grand bloed purifier and her and very good for childre

MRS. JAMES CHASE Frankford, Ont.

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

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

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

CHAPTER III.

MERVILLE GRANGE. Towards the close of a drear October evening two travellers, spent with a long day's toilsome journey, wended their way across a fertile tract of land on the borders of Gloucestershire. The sky was of that heavy leaden hue which betokens a storm, and hollow gusts of wind ever anon swept across their path, carrying with them clouds of dust, while the sere and withered leaves whirled in circling eddies be-neath the hoofs of the jaded beasts, who had not, as yet, finished a hard day's work work

The closing in of the late autumn day was, indeed, wild and black enough to authorize the far from cause less fears entertained by the travel-lers. At the time of which we write, when not only reckless bands were well known to infest the highways but also some marauding party likely to be encountered on the road, joined to the fearful state of the weather, the prospect of passing a night on the wilds of Gloucestershire was far from pleasing, should the travellers not reach speedily the place of their des-tination. The younger of the two might, perhaps, have numbered some thirty years. His dress, a garment of simple black velvet, was made in some out, after the faction of the day sort after the fashion of the day though, at the same time, it retained somewhat carefully, the excessive sim plicity which formed so prominent a character, even in the outward garb of the Puritans of old and their immed iate descendents, betokened him, to gether with a certain air of noblenes which marked his demeanor, to have

come of gentle blood. His companion, though with a form unbent with age, might, perhaps, have seen nearly eighty winters; his hair, white as silver, was combed over his forehead, and the naturally morose expression of his features now wore a sterner expression than usual, from the very fact that his creature comforts had been interfered with. This aged man was dressed in a suit of sober brown cloth ; the style of his attire, and his general sanctified demeanor revealing without a doubt, the fact that Joshua Benson, whose appellation, in his early days, was, "Firm in Faith," was really one of the veritable Puritans of the generation now rapidly passing away. Sundry exclamations of impatience

now broke forth from Benson, as his companion, Sir Reginald St. John, suffered his horse to trot slowly on, while he took a brief survey of the country around him, and wiped away the drops of perspiration which had gathered on his brow, for he had ridden long and rapidly. "It is a great shame to drag my old

bones so far," burst forth the testy old man. "I wonder why you did not put up at the White Bear; it was a comfortable ian, good enough for jaded man and beast. I shall wonder if the Lord does not punish us for running into danger, 'for, verily, those who love danger shall perish in it.' More-over, I have no liking for the place you are going to. I, Firm in Faith Benson, as I used to be called in the good old times, do not like even to enter the house of an ungodly man like this Papist, De Gray." replied Si Reginald, impatiently, notwithstand ing the respect he still felt for his former preceptor ; "have I not already told you that I bear Sir Charles a letter from the king? He has never allied himself to those disaffected to the present Government, but always main tained a strictly neutral position. Si Charles is immensely rich; he ha broad lands in this county of Glouces tershire and in the wilds of Cumber land, and if we can but win him ove to join the forces of King William, he will bring many others with him, and may well afford to aid our royal mas RUN DOWN WITH **DYSPEPSIA** STOMACH Liver AND HEART AFFECTED. Almost in Despair But Finally CURED By Taking AYER'S PILLS

CATHOLIC RECORD.

ter with purse as well as counsel, and for I believed her to be at St. Gerinstruct him of much that he ought to know, if all report says be true." mains.

THE

"May be as you say," replied the old man, copying the example of his com-panion, who set spurs to his horse and galloped briskly onwards. "May be so," he continued, in a tone inaudible to his companion, who was again buried in thought ; "" but if I had you again in my power, young man, as I had when you were a boy, the Lord knoweth you should never have dared drag me on as you have done this cold drag me on as you have done this cou-bleak night. I could almost strike you now as in old times," he continued, his always thin, compressed lips more compressed than usual, whilst his hand nervously clutched the bridle of his horse. "If I had power over you his horse. "If I had power over you now, I would soon see if you should take me to the house of this Papist, but I have borne the Lord's yoke from my youth, and though it is hard the once submissive lad should now be my master, I may live to see him a more worthy disciple yet. At this moment a sharp turn in the

road brought them to a fence, enclos-ing what, in the fading light of the October evening, rendered still more dim by the thick mist that was now falling, seemed to be thickly wooded park, whilst between the branches of the fine beech and chestnuts, which ined the avenue, appeared the red brick walls, with copings of freestone of a fine old mansion, built probably about the Elizabethan era.

An exclamation of gratified surprise burst from the lips of Sir Reginald, as, allowing the reins of his horse to fall over its neck, he let it canter slowly up the avenue which led to the principal entrance of the mansion, whilst Benson, with sundry exclamations of im-patience, followed, moodily, behind his companion.

At the Grange at last, then," said Reginald, "for surely this must be Merville, the place I have often heard Lady O'Neill describe, as that in which she spent some time of her widowhood. Ah, yes," he added, as his horse trotted slowly on, "the description closely tallies, and, after all, I have reached the end of my journey sooner than I expected. There is the noble flight of steps I heard her speak of, with a spacious portico opening to the en-trance hall, and, if I do not mistake, the ruddy, glaring light which stream from those narrow windows proceeds from an apartment in which the warmth and refreshment I sorely need may be obtained.

As he finished his soliloquy he found himself at the bottom of the steps lead ing to the grand entrance of the mansion, and, dismounting, he rang the heavy bell, the summons being at once answered by the hall porter.

It was in the power of Sir Reginald to procure a speedy audience of the baronet at whose mansion he had introduced himself, by means of a seale packet which he placed in the hands of the servant, and a moment later he found himself seated with Sir Charles in that same apartment, the windows of which had shone so cheerily without, from the united glow of lamp and fire-light, on that chill October night. But Benson and the knight both start alike. though each from different causes, as they enter the spacious dining room of Merville Grange. The former sees the figure of an aged man pass hastily across the room, and disappear behind the tapestry with which the walls are hung, and a strange fancy possesses him that in that hasty, fleeting glance he has recognized, in the face and form of the venerable ecclesiastic, one of the hunted down priests of Rome whom he had known in other and far distant times, and whom his heart rejoiced to see again, and in England, doubtless acting up to the calling of his office, for was he not in the house of the Papist De Gray? The start of Sir Reginald proceeded, however, from a very different cause. As he returned the salutation of Sir Charles, who still held in his hand the missive which the servant had delivered, the dark eyes of Sir Reginald, now unusually ani mated, fell on the figure of a beautiful girl, who for a moment gazed in surprise and mute astonishment on th new comers ; who, indeed, should the zealous adherent of William of Orange behold but his betrothed, the loyal and ardent Florence O'Neill, who would have willingly shed the last drop of her blood in defence of the rights of the Stuart race ! Habited in an evening robe of pale blue silk brocade, the sleeves, accord-ing to the fashion of the time, narrow at the shoulders where they were fast-ened with loops of ribbon, widening as they descended, and turned up at the cuffs, to show the under sleeves of rich point, the neck, also, heavily trimmed with point. Her single ornament consisted of a necklace of large pearls ; her hair, perfectly unadorned, and rebelling against the prevailing fashion, fell negligently over her shoulders. Pale almost as the pearls she wore, now stood the fair O'Neill, gazing in strange bewilderment on Sir Reginald, who thus unexpectedly had crossed her path. For one moment their eyes met in mute surprise, but brief as was that space, it attracted the notice of Sir Charles, on observing which, Sir Reginald, recovering from his astonishment, exclaimed, advancing to Florence : "Your fair neice, Sir Charles, and my humble self are old friends, or, not to use such a term where Florence is concerned, I would rather say my betrothed, and tell you, if you are ignorant of our secret, that we spent to-gether much of our early childhood, especially during part of the widow-hood of Lady O'Neill, who was my own mother's warmest friend. Delighted, the fire, and, folding his arms, re-indeed, am I to meet Florence here, mained for some time lost in a gloomy indeed, am I to meet Florence here,

It were hard to say whether Florence was pleased or not to meet with St. John, for the smile that had lighted up her countenance on the recognition that had taken place had so soon faded away. A painful foreboding of impending evil fastened itself upon her heart—in short, that sad feeling which we all experience at times, and are so wont to term presentiment, filled her mind with strange forebodings of com-ing sorrow. She gazed long and eagerly, scarcely noticing St. John, on the letter in her uncle's hand. The one word of astonishment which Sir Charles had uttend on experient Charles had uttered on receiving the Charles had uttered on receiving the carefully folded paper from the hands of the domestic, coupled with the baronet's significant look and the words "William of Orange," had set all her fears alive as to the cause of the unlooked for appearance of Sir Reginald. Florence would rather see the wreck of her own dearest hopes than become disloyal, yet the color fled from her cheeks, and scarce returning the greeting of Sir Reginald, she met the warm grasp of his hand with the pres-sure of one as cold as marble and sure of one as cold as marble, and almost mechanically resumed her seat.

"I will speak to you to morrow. Sir Reginald, about this matter," said Sir Charles, as he refolded the letter ; "we will have no business conversation tonight; you are fatigued and weary, and shall partake of such hospitality as the Grange can furnish. Yours must have been dreary travelling for some hours past, and your aged friend looks, too, as if he sorely needed both rest and refreshment."

Weary enough was Benson ; but had the poor baronet been cognizant of all that was passing in the mind of his guest, he would have known that it was the evil passions which filled his mind far more than natural exhaustion, that gave to his countenance that restless, distracted expression. withstanding, he managed to do full justice to the tempting viands placed before him, and demolished with tolerbefore him, and demonstred with toler-able rapidity a portion of a cold capon, flanked with ham, and a good allow-ance of venison pasty, with a quantity of fine old wine, which the hospitable baronet had directed to be placed be fore his guests.

Vain were the efforts of Sir Reginald to induce Florence to throw off the air of cold restraint that hung over her, and he observed, somewhat uneasily, that it was only when he introduced the subject of the Court at St. Germains that her spirits seemed to re-cover their wonted tone. For a time it appeared as if she yielded to the in-dignation she felt, for her eye kindled, and a bright flush suffused her lately pale cheek, when she spoke of Mary Beatrice and the ex-king. Then words of scorn rose to her lips, which she would not repress, as she spoke contemptuously of those worth less ones who had risen on the wreck of their own fathers' fortunes, of her deep, unswerving love of the Stuar race, of her resolution, if needs be, to give up her life's dearest hopes and affections for them, and to shed her blood, if necessary, in their service, and Sir Reginald felt that she for whom he would have given up all he held dear, save his honor, which was pledged to William and Mary, was, indeed, lost to him, that his own hopes were levelled with the dust; that drawn together by the holiest bonds of an affection which had grown up be tween them from childhood, the hand of the high souled kinswoman of the great Tyrconnell, the loyal Florence, never would be

given in marriage to himself, even did her heart break in the re-

reverie, not noticing the observant air of Benson, who, desirous of impart-ing to his companion the good advice he so much needed, now determined to abide by Sir Reginald as closely as in the days of his boyhood.

Do not suppose, however, that St. John put himself willingly under the surveillance of Benson, or patiently bore the infliction of his advice : the fact simply was, that he paid him that amount of respect and deference which one is wont to yield to those under whom we have been placed for a series of years, ranging from early youth to mature age. Moreover, Benson, introduced at first by the knight to the notice of the young knight to the notice of the Dutch king, had rapidly ingratiated himself in the service of the prince, so that the former friend and preceptor was converted, for the time being, into something very like a spy on the actions of Sir Reginald.

It was, indeed, to sound the opinions of the ease-seeking, comfort-loving, timorous old baronet, that St. John had been deputed by the king with a gracious message, commanding his presence at Kensington, and, likewise, was bade to express a hope that, in the event of his aid being required, should there be real cause for apprehension of a rising in favor of James, that he would not fail to be ready both with men and money, according as

circumstances might require. William was cognizant of far more of his favorite Reginald's intentions, than the latter was at all aware of, for Benson had apprised the king of his long-cherished attachment for Florence O'Neill ; thus it was then, that the knight was closely watched, for the advancement of a certain purpose in view, had Benson been requested openly by the king to accompany him into Gloucestershire, and his proud spirit continually chafed under the infliction of the constant presence of one for whom she was fast ceasing

to feel the slightest regard. Long and patiently did Benson re-gard the man whose disposition he so well knew, and the feeling of whose heart at that moment, he could so clearly read; so deep, however, was the abstraction of the latter in his own melancholy musings, that his attention was at last only roused by a movement purposely made by his companion.

"Are you grieving, man, because the Papist girl with the fair face will not have you ; you, the favored friend of our gracious king," said the fanatic, in harsh, low accents, "what can you be thinking of to seek a mate from such a nest as this? Did I not see to night, with my own eyes, the Romish priest, Lawson, pass swiftly through the apartment by another door than that at which we entered, and I know he recognized me too, for we were school-mates together before he had anything to do with Rome and her corruptions? That he was once my friend, matters not, for his superstit ious creed makes him now my foe. And this fair-faced girl with the mawky blue eyes," he added, his voice sinking to a whisper, "it is a pity but that the gracious Mary knew not the treasonable things I have heard her say this night. I warrant me the Papist crew at St. Germains would stand little chance of beholding her again : but as to you, the favorite King William, and the beloved son of my adoption, you can surely think of her no more, for the Lord loves not to see his chosen ones wed with the daughters of Belial."

"Silence, Master Benson," said Reginald, rising as he spoke, his handsome countenance full of indignation, "remember I am no longer the boy whom you can lecture as your cy p choose to regard or listen to offensive speeches; I tell you there lives not in the Court of Mary and William, a more pure or noble woman than she of whom you dare speak so lightly. Do not presume to mention her name again, and please to keep your fanaticsim, do not trouble me with it, nor meddle about affairs with which you have nothing to do." "Verily," replied Benson, rising and taking a lamp from the table in order to withdraw to the inner apartment destined for his own, "I tell you St. John, you do not know what is for your own good, and in your mad fond-ness for this girl, treat very ill one who loves you as well as I do; I fancy you must be aware King William will not long show you his favor if you aim no higher than to win the hand of this girl of a Papist brood, who is devoted soul and body to the miserable and be sotted James. "How dare you presume to taunt me with the interference of the king,' exclaimed St. John, his temper nov gaining complete mastery over him. now understand once for all, Joshua Benson, our long friendship ends from this moment if you continue by word or action to presume to interfere with my affairs. "Well then, dear St. John, pardon me if the love I bear you has made me too zealous. I promise you I will not give you offense again, but at the same time, I shall strive with the Lord earnestly before I seek my rest this I will wrestle with Him in night. praver, that you may escape the perils which I am certain will fall on you if oaker you dally a moment longer than is requisite in this abode of Satan. Benson spoke thus as he withdrew from the room, but entering the inner chamber he closed the door, stood for a moment warming his withered hands over the fire, and then said in a low voice: "I cannot help loving the man as I loved the boy. The evil which I feared years since has come to pass, and out of the very affection I bear him, I will place a barrier in his way which he will not be able to remove.

APRIL 7, 1894.

He would not let me force him when a youth, surely not now ; but never fear, I know how to gain my point by other means; once in London I can easily gain speech of the king, and if I do not mistake, all his fine plans will soon end in nothing."

Thus trying to gloss over his villainy under the specious pretence of affection for his benefactor and former asleep whilst cogitating over the means he should adopt to carry out his schemes.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SUCCESSOR OF ST. AUGUS. TINE

The Archbishop of Canterbury has before him a somewhat difficult, delicate, and embarrassing task. The year 1897 will be the thirteen-hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine in England, and it is proposed by the Protestant Church to celebrate the commemoration by what is called a Pan-Anglican Conference, in which Dr. Benson will be the lead-ing figure. Most of our readers are familiar with Dr. Benson's polite designation of the Catholic Church in Great Britian in our own time as the "Italian Mission." Agreed that his Grace is perfectly willing to concede that Catholics are members of the true Church, we regret we cannot reciprocate the kindness. Unlike many of his brethren in error, the Anglican chief is not merely content to hold by the "continuity" theory ; he favours the "continuity" theory; he favours the "branch" idea if the differentia-tion is discernible. The "continuity " man contends that the Protestantism of to day is the Catholicism of pre-Reformation centuries, and the "branch" theorist is rather disposed to argue that Protestantism is right, both being branches sprung from the common stem of primitive Christianity. We believe Dr. Benson is a "branch" man. Now, this celebration of Augustine's landing must put his Grace and those who take his view in rather a curious place. His argument, we take it, is that the creed which Parliament pays him to profess is the pristine Catholicism of England, and that the religion of Cardinal Vaughan, of our readers and our-selves, is something totally different to that pristine creed, some thing totally new to England. But, unfortunately for this theory, there are some facts on record which the celebration alluded to will recall, and which do not quite fit in with the views of Dr. Benson. What are the chief points of difference between Cardinal Vaughan, who may be taken as personifying the creed of the "Italian Mission," and Dr. Benson, who may be looked upon as the embodi-ment of England's pristine Catholic-ism? Both believe in God, both believe in the Trinity, Incarnation, and Redemption. What are the points of difference? It is rather difficult to enunciate them, since Dr. Benson has always been an eminently "safe" man, never committing himself to a definite statement, but to generalities and vaguenesses, which pass muster. The broad lines of difference, however, are clear enough. Cardinal Vaughan believes in the Real Presence; Dr. Benson does not. Cardinal Vaughan believes in the Invocation of saints and prayers for the dead ; Dr. Benson does not hold these tenets. Cardinal Vaughan honors Our Lady; if Dr Benson does so he has never said any thing about it. Lastly, Cardinal Vaughan gives his allegiance, and takes his commission from the Roman See ; Dr. Benson scouts the Roman

authority.



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"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach. liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. ,I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dys-pepsia as Ayer's Pills."-JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS **Received Highest Awards** AT THE WORLD'S FAIR 00000000000000000000000

ection she would most assuredly make of all overtures of an alliance. But if St. John was disturbed and uneasy from the cause we have mentioned not less so was the timorous barone who, in the fluctuations of political opinions, had determined to keep him self and his fortune perfectly safe, by maintaining a strictly neutral posi-tion. It was in vain that by sundry impatient gestures, and again by an impetuous "pshaw," that he attempted to allay the storm which was rising in the breast of the excitable Florence In her own heart she ridiculed the timid fears of the old man, though respect for his age and the tie which existed between them, kept her silent where he was concerned. Moreover. Sir Charles had noted what Florence in her storm of impetuous feeling, had failed to observe : that Benson scarce ever removed his keen, light grey eye from the maiden's countenance ; that ever and again an almos basilisk glance darted trom beneath those heavy eyelids, varied by a fierce expression of anger, which seemed as if it could scarce restrain itself. Sir Charles was an acute observer ; he had failed in his endeavors to silence the incautious Florence, who imprudence was thus exposing herself and him to danger, and the baronet resolved to put an end to the conversation by commanding a domestic to conduct Sir Reginald and Benson to the apartments destined for their use. A weird-looking gloomy chamber was that into which St. John was at length ushered, together with the extutor, after having passed up a spacious stone stair-case with heavy balustrades, and crossed several long corridors with apartments branching off both to right and left : but the

cheerful blaze of a bright wood fire which burned in the ample stove gave an appearance of comfort, and the small inner apartment, communicating with that of the knight, had also been With a feeling of duly attended to. weariness and dissatisfaction, Sir Reginald threw himself into a chair beside

Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, speak of him as the "successor of St. Augustine." Dr. Benson accepts the name, and thinks, or pretends, that he has a genuine title to it. But St Augustine came from Rome, sent by Pope Gregory : St. Augustine said Mass, and believed in the Real Presence therefore St. Augustine honored Our Lady; St. Augustine invoked the saints; St. Augustine prayed for the dead; St. Augustine tock his commis-sion from Rome; St. Augustine gave his allegiance to Rome. Which denom-ination, then, has the soundest claim to be called not akin to, but identical with, the pristine Catholicism of Eug-Is it the creed of land? Cardinal Vaughan, or the creed of Dr. Benson We are told that the ecclesiastical head of the Protestant Church in Eng land waxes indignant that the author ity of the English Church is called in question. It is rather difficult to restrain from indignation when in face of the facts stated we continue to hear impudent reference to our Faith as the "modern Italian mission." We would hope that Dr. Benson is an honost gentleman, as Newman, Manning and Faber were, but we are compelled to say that his acts bear the indication of his being a blustering hypocrite. —

London Catholic News.

It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard and, as such, the only blood-purifier ad-mitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

mitted at the Chicago World's Fair. Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affec-tions of the throat and chest. This is pre-cisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease. Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn.

it relieves and cures the disease. Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes MR. J. W. BROWN, Obiones my friend Chicago.

RIL 7, 1894.

me force him when a now; but never fear, in my point by other London I can easily he king, and if I do his fine plans will

ng." to gloss over his e specious pretence of enefactor and former stook himself falling ogitating over the idopt to carry out his

ONTINUED. R OF ST. AUGUS.

INE. p of Canterbury has somewhat difficult, arrassing task. The be the thirteenersary of the landing in England, and it is Protestant Church to memoration by what nglican Conference, ison will be the lead it of our readers are Dr. Benson's polite e Catholic Church in our own time as the " Agreed that his willing to concede members of the true et we cannot reciprose. Unlike many of error, the Anglican y content to hold by "theory; he favours lea if the differentia-ble. The "continuis that the Protestant he Catholicism of pre enturies, and ist is rather disposed rotestantism is right, ches sprung from the primitive Christian-Dr. Benson is a Now, this celebrae Dr. Benson is a Now, this celebra-ie's landing must put ose who take his view ous place. His argu-it, is that the creed at pays him to profess atholicism of England, religion of Cardinal ur readers and our ething totally differnew to England. tely for this theory, acts on record which alluded to will recall, anuded to will recall, ot quite fit in with the enson. What are the f difference between an, who may be taken and, who may be taken g the creed of the n," and Dr. Benson, and upon as the embodi-nd's pristine Catholic-leve in God, both be-bin. Incomparison and nity, Incarnation, and Vhat are the points of is rather difficult to since Dr. Benson has n eminently "safe" mmitting himself to a ent, but to generalities es, which pass muster. of difference, however, h. Cardinal Vaughan Real Presence ; t. Cardinal Vaughan nvocation of saints and dead ; Dr. Benson does se tenets. Cardinal ors Our Lady; if Dr. he has never said any t. Lastly, Cardinal s his allegiance, and ission from the Roman on scouts the Roman

APRIL 7. 1894. JIM'S CONVERT,

And How He Saved Him From a Double Danger

said Jim.

'em.

"What do you know about ?"

admit, and it will never occur again,

a puzzled expression, and said : "See, here, my youthful benefactor

For the first time in his life Charley Gordon was drunk. There is no polite word for the hope-lessly besotted condition in which he leaned up in the corner made by the

junction of a brick wall with an iron railing. His dress suit and light over-coat were covered with mud, his once immaculate linen crushed and dirty and his silk hat lay ten feet away in the gutter, where it had rolled in one of his spasmodic efforts to get on his

feet. "Hello, pard ! Wha's matter?"

Gordon raised his heavy eyes to en-counter the gaze of a bootblack, who stood grinning on the curbstone.

"Why, you little scamp, a gentle-man has to drink semetimes. It never "Got it pretty bad, aint ye? Stiff-in'all gone. Where's your title?" enin' all gone. "In the gutter, you little fiend. See here, my head's all right, but I can't if that will do you any good." "Better let it alone," said Jim, dog-

Getme manage these miserable legs. that hat and I'll give you a nickel.' gedly. The young man regarded him with "Lemme see it first." Gordon produced the nickel, and an

exchange was promptly effected. "Want to git out o' this," presently inquired his new acquaintance. Gor-

don nodded. "Got any tin to pay for a cab ?"

"Got any the to pay for a cab?" "Plenty." The boy disappeared around the cor-ner. Five minutes passed, and the young man was fast sinking into a stupor when a cab rattled up the street, and the boy jumped out. "Come on, cabby! Here's the swell. Limber, aint he? Steady now! In you go! What's the street and num-ber?"

The young man had already become

too stupefied to reply. So the boy sprang into the cab, searched his clothes, and produced a pocketbook in

and clean ! I shouldn't think the fraternity would own you." "I thought you was the 'ristycrat,'

At this unconscious satire Gordon turned sharply away, and began his ablutions. He dipped his aching head in the cold water, removed as well as he could all signs of his late debauch, buttoned his overcoat to hide his soiled linen, and smoothed his silk hat. Jim

watched him in silence until he was nearly done, and then said, sharply :

"Young feller, you better let it alone." "What do you mean?" demanded Gordon, turning on him angrily. "Better not touch it. Safest way. "Know enough. Dad died with m. Better let it alone."

went to my head that way before-to 'my legs rather. I'm ashamed of it, I

you have kept me out of a lot of trouble and I'm obliged to you, but that

and I'm obliged to you, but that doesn't constitute you my guardian, so dry up! How did you pay that cabman last night?" "I had some money." "Well, here's five dollars. Will that cover your bill and reward you for your hospitality? All right then. Good by And you need? the straid

Good-by. And you needn't be afraid it will ever happen again, my young missionary." Gordon disappeared down the stairs

leaving Jim standing at the top, gravely shaking his head. A few minutes later, with Jim still

in his arms, Gordon entered his mother's sitting-room. "Mother," he said, quietly, "this child has just saved my life and is

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In Dublin. Seaforth Sun, March 23.

The spin data of the spin d

Mitchell. B. O'Connor, Esq., the able chair-man, called upon the Rev. Father Kealy to reply, which he did in a few eloquent re-marks. The rev. gentleman is a first-class speaker. The chairman than gave his ad-dress, which occupied fully halt an hour. He fairly surpassed himself upon this occa-sion. He reviewed the history of Ireland from the earliest times, quoting from histor-ians and poets and fairly astonishing his audience with his flights of oratory. We Blood Bitters, took two botters, and my new aches have now altogether disappeared. think it is a grand medicine. EVA FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

THE THOROLD CEMENT MILL. The Thoroid Cement Mill was established in 181 by John Brown. Mr. Brown, who had a comparison to the Welland Canal, was unfortun-ate to the during its construction, when the ment mill passed into the hands of Mr. John which time the business has been conducted by his sons, under the title of the Estate of John Battle. The extensive quarries cover an extent of forty-four acres, and are situated on the east side of the new canal. A steam drill is kept in operation the whole year round, conven-ient tracks running from the quarries to the brought to the mill, situated on the old canal, where it is manufactured. The Thoroid cement manufactured by this firm has more than a pro-vinelal reputation. Almost its first introduc-tion was its use in the Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal. It was also used exclusively in the building of the old Welland canal and also in the new Welland canal. It was also exten-sively used in the construction of the great St. Clerit unrel between Port Huron and Sarnia. The fact of this cement having been used in such important works as the fore group is suffic-ient evidence as to its reliability. Forty hands altogether are employed. The mill is a three story frame structure, fitted up with all the latest appliances necessary for arrying on the business, and is 19350 feet in all the great engineering undertakings since the building of the Victoria Tubular Bridge in 1851. The late John Battle was born in 1854. In the town of Ballymote. Slige county. Ireland, coming to Canada in 1812. He settled up with all the latest appliances incessary for arrying on the business, and its 19350 feet in all the great engineering undertakings since the building of the Victoria Tubular Bridge in 1851. The late John Battle was born in 1854. In the town of Ballymote. Slige county. Ireland, coming to Canada in 1812. He se

Catharines Standard, March. 24. IT IS NOT what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. When in need of medicine remember Hood's Cares. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Song wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Desa Woman Bask Od Sooner Than & Man Do Levers Haop., Lud., 43 Scott street, Dicture, free from adver-tistic, and well with framine. This is an easy way in the market, and it will only cost ke postage to show in the wrappers. If you leave the best in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully. *Dear Sirs*. — I have been using Burdock Blood Bitters for boils and skin diseases, and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyappen-dis a cure I have also found it unequalled. MRS. SARAH HAMLICON, Montreal, Que.

MRS. SARAH HAMITTON, MONTON, GUINA, GUO-I had a severe cold, for which I took Nor-way Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take. J. PATNER, Huntsville, Ont. About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles, and my head-



3

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit. The following letter is from Mr. J. Aleide haussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw

Street, Montreal, Canada: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. " Gentlemen: - I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good.

to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since HOOD'S



creased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE

pers, referring to the abishop of Canterbury, as the "successor of St. Dr. Benson accepts the iks, or pretends, that he title to it. But St ne from Rome, sent by St. Augustine said ved in the Real Presence Augustine honored Augustine invoked the gustine prayed for the ustine took his commise ; St. Augustine gave o Rome. Which denom-has the soundest claim t akin to, but identical ine Catholicism of Eugthe creed of Cardinal he creed of Dr. Benson? that the ecclesiastical otestant Church in Englignant that the author lish Church is called in is rather difficult to redignation when in face ted we continue to hear rence to our Faith as th an mission." We would Benson is an honost Newman, Manning and ut we are compelled to ets bear the indication of olustering hypocrite. lic News.

you time and money to that, when you need a Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in favor with the medi-It is the standard and, only blood-purifier ad-Chicago World's Fair. Chicago World's Fair. y expectoration immediately set he throat and lungs from und a medicine that promotes medicine to use for coughs, con of the lungs and all affac-oat and chest. This is pre-le's Anti-Consumptive Syrup r, and wherever used it has d satisfaction. Children like bleasant, adults like it because ures the disease. get some of Holloway's Corn

get some of Holloway's Corn ntirely cured of my corns by d I wish some more of it for o writes MR. J. W. BROWN,

"Boys, you all know me. name's Jim Brown. This gen grin ; but he made no objection. They drove rapidly away. It was after 8 o'clock the next morn friend of mine, and I'm goin' to take him home. Cop's a comin', too. Better

when Gordon raised his aching head and looked around him. It was cheese it. With many mutterings the youthful Sunday morning.

The sun poured in through a dingy little window, and flooded the tiny attic room in which he lay. The room was not more than six feet by ten. mob gradually dispersed, with the ex-ception of one boy who came up to Jim and said, confidentially : and said, confidentially: "Goin'to go through him? I'll help ye, and go halvers." "Look here, young chap!" said Jim, sharply. "You aint been here long, or I'd knock you out for that. Aint none of the fellers told you that Jim Brown's respectable? You git!" As Jim was the larger of the two, the wong candidate for the State Gordon lay on a straw mattress, covered with a coarse grey blanket, and he saw no furniture save a dry-goods box in one corner, on which were a battered tin wash-pan and a piece of soap. Couched on the bare floor, in a vain endeavor to keep warm, was the sam the young candidate for the State prison departed. Jim turned, and boy he had seen the night before, gravely regarding him through a pair of keen, gray eyes. Gordon returned gravely regarded the drooping figure of the young man, who had at last steadied himself in an angle of the

the gaze for a minute and then asked : "What are you doing there?" "Playin' missionary," was the an-swer, with a slight return of the mockwall. "I told ye so," said Jim at length. Gordon said nothing. "Got any money?" asked Jim ing grin of the night before. Gordon gave a sound between a The young man shook his head.

laugh and a groan. Where did you learn about missionaries?' "Down at the Mission. I go there

to learn to read. "What's your name?" "Jim Brown." "How did I get here?"

"Me 'n' cabby brought ye. Thought mebbe you'd rather not be seed at a hotel."

Gordon buried his face in the gray turning home from evening pleasures, blanket, and groaned at the shadowy memory of his last night's experience Then, with those keen, un-childish eyes fixed on him, he threw off the soon fast asleep with a heavy arm blanket and struggled to his feet. He across the boy's shoulder. felt in his pockets, took out his purse and found its contents intact.

As the conductor came forward, Jim drew the young man's soft hat further "Can I find a place where I can wash over his face and then turned and paid here?" he asked. Jim pointed to the the fare. The conductor glanced from dry-goods box where the pan stood, the shabby little figure to the fine profull of fresh water, flanked by a ragged portions and handsome clothing of his towel. Gordon laughed. "Jim, you're a bloated aristocrat !

companion, and laughed. "Pretty bad off, aint he ?" he said. Where did you get your ideas? You don't steal, and you do wash. Honest "What are you going to do with him?"

and brought out fifteen cents.

place. Come on !"

more time than character? These This gent is a things cannot possibly injure you, un-less, indeed, you take notice of them, and, in combating them, give them standing and character. If what is said about

you is true set yourself right; if it is false let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings would you go to the hive to destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little concerning the injuries you received. We are generally the end if we stop to refute all the back biting and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sus tained by ourselves, by our own actions aud purposes and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calum niators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of pub

lic opinion."

The Enemies of Workingmen..

Terre Haute, Ind., March 8.--Eugene V. Debs, President of the Jim went through his own pockets, American Railway Union, has an "No cab this time," he said. "Tell you what we can do. If you can get article in the March number of the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine de up to the next corner, we'll take a cable car, and transfer to First street, and that will take us nearly to my nouncing the American Protective Association, and claiming that the purpose of the order is to disorganize labor unions. Debs claims that the With much slipping and stumbling plan of the order was evolved at a on Gordon's part, the two, after a time, got upon a car filled with people remeeting of railroad magnates and other large employers of labor held in and the only vacant seat was on the He warns labor organizations against front of the "dummy." Into this Jim the danger of permitting A. P. A. New York a number of years ago. hastily bundled his charge, who was principles to gain a foothold.

Don't Wait for the Sick Room.

The experience of physicians and the pub-lic proves that taking Scott's Eunlison pro-duces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in de-stroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

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Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, April 7, 1894.

A BLOT UPON OUR CIVILIZA-TION.

The A. P. A. in the United States is every day making itself more and more ridiculous by the high-handed proceedings which it attempts, but which turn out to be disastrous failures just at the moment when it would seem that the object of the members is just within their grasp.

We already gave in our columns an account of the purchase of three-thou: sand Winchester rifles by the A. P.A. of Toledo, Ohio, at a cost of \$50,000, the object being to repel an attack which it was pretended the Catholics proposed to make upon the Protestants of the country in order to exterminate them.

But the Apaists, at all events, had the rifles for the money, and it might have been supposed that they would be content to pay the bill. A portion o the bill remained unsettled, howeffor, and the firm which supplied the firearms was obliged to enter suit for \$250 for ten of the rifles of very superior quality which were furnished with the rest.

Thr society endeavored to shirk payment, but the court has just given judgment against Mr. Ostrander, the treasurer, for the full rmount and the costs of the suit.

As the uprising is not likely to come off for some time, Winchester rifles will now be for sale cheap at the Toledo A. P. A. halls. As Mr. Ostrander contested payment rather for the purpose of forcing the other members of the Executive Committee to share the burden with him, lively times may be expected in the efforts he will now be obliged to make to have the responsibility divided equitably.

It is needless to say that by this transaction the Apaists have made themselves the laughing-stock of the nation, notwithstanding that there is a very serious side to it, inasmuch as their folly very nearly brought on a disaster the consequences of which have it in their power to do harm to might have been fearful. The citizens of Toledo generally express themselves as highly indignant at the whole shameful transaction, and the mayor of the city, who was the leading spirit in it, will probably never again be elected to his present position.

But not only in Toledo have the Apaists brought upon themselves the indignation of all right minded people

way, as they did not feel disposed to interfere with it while it confined itcome once more dominant.

self to the injuring of Catholics. They As far as the recent doings of Gerfelt it was not their concern. This man Protestantism are concerned we new movement in West Bay City have no hesitation in saying that the shows that respectable Protestants are writer in the Gegenwart is right. waking from their apathy, and are The principle of individual liberty, now determined to put an end to the which was so loudly proclaimed by Luther, Calvin and Zwingle, may have In Denver, Colorado, also, there is been cherished by some individuals, evidence of a similar reaction against but it was certainly not put into pracfanaticism. This has been made man tice by the dominant majority, and it ifest by several recent events, among

dominancy of bigotry.

designs.

which may be mentioned the fact that

the mayor of that city has openly re-

had thoughtlessly become a member

ence, formally demanded that the ap-

pointment should be cancelled, and the

chief removed. The mayor refused to

association denounced him by resolu-

the words "Perjurer and Traitor '

resolved that "all communications

with said traitor and his carcass re-

whatsoever land, an unknown commit-

last rite in the name of this council.

by marking the place, that all may

These proceedings, which so strik

ingly resemble those of the "Light-

hearted revellers " which owned Simon

Tappertit as their illustrious captain,

have brought upon the association the

contempt of the respectable Protes-

tants of Denver, and the ridicule of the

When a society thus makes itself the

butt of general ridicule, it cannot

long survive amid a population

having so keen a sense of what is

ridiculous as are the people of the

ada were equally sensitive with our

leaders of the A. P. A. and the P. P.

A. They would perhaps be found not

actually insane, but no doubt they

should be placed under the head of

the authorities, so that they might not

PROTESTANTISM IN EUROPE.

A Berlin paper, the Gegenwart, in

an article entitled "The Condition of

Protestantism," asserts that the relig-

ious enthusiasm of the German and

other Protestant continental nations,

know. 'Here lies a traitor.'"

press of Colorado.

than ridiculous.

was only because the Catholics took a determined stand in the assertion of their rights that the persecuting nounced the association, of which he policy of Bismarck and Dr. Falk. known as the Kulturkampf, was rebefore he was fully aware of its dark versed.

But it is a mistake to assert that at On entering upon the duties of his the beginning of this century conoffice, his first act was to appoint a tinental Protestantism was really Catholic chief of police, whereupon the tolerant. A. P. A., with characteristic impud-

At so troublesome a period, when the German States were fighting for their very existence, it was not to be sup posed that they would waste much yield to their demand, whereupon the time in enacting persecuting laws. Nevertheless enough was done to show tion, and draped his photograph in the spirit which really animated most black in their council chamber, with of the Protestant States. At this very period Hanover was confiscating inscribed upon it. It was further Church property and Nassau was imitating its example. The revenues of the church at Mayence, Treves, pose in the arms of mother earth, in Cologne, Constance, Basle, Strasbourg and Spires were seized, and William tee, duly appointed, shall perform its the Fifth, Stadtholder of Holland, was permitted to seize upon the property of the Abbey of Fulda, though the princely Abbot of that monastery alone upheld the liberties and lindependence of his subjects when their territory was invaded by the French under Napoleon. The princes of the neighboring States fled at Napoleon's approach. In 1806 the religious sentiments of

the Tyrolese were shocked when they beheld their churches, sacked and the crucifixes and images of the saints sold to the Jews by the soldiers of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. It was owing to such outrages that the United States. If the people of Can- Tyrolese revolted to a man on the 10th of April, 1809, proclaiming their independence.

southern neighbors, neither would the In the beginning of this century sister society, the P. P. A., survive the Holland expelled the religious com humors of the recent convention of its Grand Council at Hamilton. But it is munities and all Catholic missionaries, even more mischievous and wicked and Catholics were treated as having no rights, civil or religious. It was on It may yet become advisable both in this account chiefly that the country the United States and Canada to was invaded by the French, who authorize a medical convention to in-

placed Louis Bonaparte on the throne quire into the sanity of some of the to govern it as part of the French Empire.

Religious liberty flourished then till the fall of Napoleon I. changed the situation. A law was passed and cranks, and should be taken care of by placed in the constitution to the effect that the king must be a Protestant.

When the Congress of Vienna placed four million and eight hundred thousands Catholic Belgians under the Protestant king of Holland, this law was repealed, indeed, as a concession to the Catholics, but care was taken to deprive the Belgians of the influence in the Government to which their numbers entitled them.

were inclined to let it have its own claimed in the beginning, they might tianity, and we always find them work- that they should be observed when the regain what they have lost and be- ing side by side with the most ultra-Protestants in attacking the Church. They are satisfied that Protestantism will finally end in Free-thought, and so they have little hesitation to make common cause with it, in their desire to overthrow religion altogether.

> A PROTESTANT OPINION OF PROTESTANTISM.

Mr. de Pressense has in some public lectures delivered at Lausanne, in Switzerland, given utterance to opinions that have been productive of much comment and controversy. He happily spoke frankly, and we think but voiced the sentiments of the majority of his auditors. He called attention to the growth, ever increasing, of Catholicity, and to the manifest decadence of Protestantism in many countries. "Criticism and modern science," he said, "have shaken the historic foundments of Christian faith one sees everywhere contradictions between faith and reason, and will no longer listen to the claims of the former. Only morality is henceforth needed, but on what base to establish it is the question. Protestantism once rested on two principles-the divine inspiration of the Bible and justification by faith in the Saviour Jesus. Every word of the sacred book was once the word of God and Christ the Saviour was thought to be indeed the Eternal Son of God made man. What has Protestantism done with these two principles? Who admits to day the divine inspiration of the Scriptures? Who (among Protestants) would today refuse to sign with both hands the declaration of Edmund Schereo at Geneva in which he denied the inspiration of the Scriptures, a declaration that caused such a lively protest not many years ago? Is Christ yet believed in and preached as really God, increate and consubstantial with the Father? He is to day no more than a purely human being, and His divinity, if the expression be yet retained, only a certain sanctity or moral perfections.

What the consciences of Manning and Newman felt to be right, who will a priori declare wrong? When we see men of so much knowledge and piety take refuge in the bosom of the Roman Church, who will dare to utter a syllable of reproach ?

CATHOLIC, ROMAN CATHOLIC, OR ROMISH?

Mr. Controller Wallace was very properly brought to task in the House of Commons by Mr. C. R. Devlin, M. P. for Ottawa county, for having used the term Romish as descriptive of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wallace disclaimed any intention of being offensive, nevertheless the term is an offensive one which ought not to have been used, especially by a member of the Government. The Catholic Church has a well-known name, and it is not becoming in one who ought to have the instincts of a gentleman or a Christian to use a nickname in speaking of the The population of Belgium was Church to which the vast majority of all the Christians of the world belong The title of the Church is "the Cath olic Church." It is Roman in a peculiar but well-defined sense, inasmuch as the Pope or Bishop of Rome is its divinely appointed Head, and therefore we are quite satisfied to be called Roman Catholics, and to have the Church called Roman Catholic, by which name it is described in British legislation : but for the use of the term Romish there is no authority save that of enemies who are unwilling to give the Church any name but one of their own invention. Such words as Romanist, Romish, Popery, Papist and Papistry are the inventions of modern bigotry ; whereas the true name of the Church has the sanction of nearly nineteen centuries, fifteen of which were before the birth of Protestantism, which came into the world too late, and is altogether too local an institution to stand sponsor for or give a distinctive name to the Church of all ages and all countries. Mr. Wallace's apology for the use of the term Romish may be accepted on the principle that deficiency of knowledge excuses from the suspicion of malicious intent. The Toronto Mail in referring to the event states that it does not matter much whether Mr. Wallace used the expression or not, and it attributes to Mr. Devlin's "smallness of mind, or largeness of yearning to be talked about," because he brought Mr. Wallace to task for his indecorous expression.

religion of two-fifths of the population of the Dominion is spoken of in Parliament. It is well that there are gentlemen in Parliament to bring to account those who violate these usages. The Mail says : "No loyal subject objects to being described as British : but Roman Catholics do not like to be referred to as Romish." By this mode of reasoning it evidently means to

suggest the propriety of the term Romish as applied to the Catholic Church. The propriety we deny. It is well known that common usage may in particular cases modify the signification which strict etymology would give to a derivative word, and this seems to be the case with the word British, which is used by general consent of things relating to Great Britain or its inhabitants, because there is no other euphonious and simple word to express the idea. But out of these circumstances the termination ish has a diminutive and restrictive sense which. when it is attached to the names of countries or cities, localizes the mean ing in a way not suted to the universal Church, which is alone Catholic. This is readily seen in the words greenish,

whitish, Greekish, Frankish, etc. The word Roman is understood to express the relation of the Catholic Church to its head in Rome, but the localizing diminutive "Romish simply indicates the spitefulness of those who have invented the word as a nickname. It is not an appropriate word, because it localizes the Church which is universal, and Catholics can therefore never accept it as a title of the Church. The Mail says, further :

"If you term a Church a ' Roman Catholic Church you are practically declaring that there may be other sorts of Catholic Churches, and are thus denying by implication that the 'Roman' Catholic Church is the sole and only Church on this terrestrial

sphere. It is clear that the Mail fails to understand the application of the words it attempts to explain. The Church which is Catholic is no local thing. The name Roman is therefore applicable to it only in the sense that Rome is the centre of its universal unity. Hence the Church universal is neither the Church of Rome, which is the portion of the Church in the diocese of Rome, nor is it Romish. The Universal Church can be styled Roman in the sense that its head, divinely appointed, resides in Rome. But not even the most ultra Nationalist among churchmen pretends that Queen Victoria or any of her predecessors, as Elizabeth or Henry VIII., has or ever had any authority to rule the Universal Church. Hence the expressions which we sometimes hear, 'the Anglo Catholic, Russo-Catholic, and Greek Catholic Churches " are just as absurd as would be the Luthero-Catholic, Prusso-Catholic, and Presbyterian-Catholic churches-absurdities which we believe have not vet been proposed. You may, indeed, call a sheep's tail a fifth leg ; but the animal will still continue to have as before only four legs in reality. We have said that the expression 'Church of Rome" belongs to the portion of the Church which is in the diocese of Rome. It was thus that the name Church of England was applied to the portion of the Catholic Church which was in England before the Reformation. It is not by any inherent right that the modern Church of England assumed this designation, but by force of civil authority, which is ourely local, and has no right to constitute a Church of Christ at all. much less a Catholic or universal Church. We must infer from this that even the assumption of this name is simply a usurpation ; but the assumption of the name Anglo-Catholic is more preposterous still. AT Fremont, Ohio, a few days ago, the Rev. G. J. Shackelford, a muscular minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, was in attendance at an A. P. A. meeting which was held simultaneously with a democratic meet ing at the other side of the street. One of the democrats, Mr. Frank O'Farrell, a Catholic lawyer, made some remarks in denunciation of Apaism, which, however, were in no way personal. Mr. Shackelford overheard these remarks, and, determining to avenge them, rushed at Mr. O'Farrell to punish him for his audacity, but to his surprise Mr. O'Farrell was more than a match for his assailant, and in the melee the minister was undermost and might have been severely punished for his interference were it not that the

that the Rev. Mr. Shackelford will be more cautious in future how he exhibits his pugilistic powers.

A NEW CHURCH UNION MOVE. MENT.

A movement has begun among some of the Baptist ministers of the United States looking towards a union with the Campbellites, or, as they usually call themselves, "Disciples of Christ." Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, one of the most prominent of the Baptist clergy, of Denver, Col., is strongly in favor of the movement, and he even proposes to adopt the name "Christians" for the united sect, as an approach to the name claimed by the so-called disciples. He says the disciples "are in error in the emphasis they place upon baptism ;" yet he imagines there can be no great difficulty in arranging a union, as there is "not so great difference between Baptists and Disciples as is generally supposed."

The Boston Watchman, a Baptist organ, has stated that negotiations towards effecting the union have been secretly carried on between prominent men of both sects, to such an extent that the consummation is quite prob-

able. It remarks, however, that the Baptist Churches are ecclesiastically independent, and that "no one is competent to act for the denomination to treat for its mergence in another. Nor could the vote of a majority in any single Church bind a dissentient minority to agree to commit ecclesiastical hari-kari.'

It considers that the assumption of the name "Christian" as the designation by this new combination would be a piece of unauthorized assumption exceeding even the assumption of Episcopalians in calling themselves " the Church." It hopes, therefore, that should the union take place, and that a new name be adopted, the new sect will adopt some other distinctive title than the name "Christian."

The Canadian Baptists do not appear to take kindly to the proposal for a union. The Northwest Baptist seems to voice the general opinion of Canadian Baptists when it says : "We question the wisdom of spending time over Disciple doctrine. Disciples among themselves have a hard enough time in settling what they believe and what they do not believe.

After the avowal of the Boston Watchman above quoted to the effect that every Baptist congregation has its own peculiar belief, it is certainly a curiosity of logic for Baptists to put as a condition for the union of another sect with them, that the latter should first settle on some definite belief, the Baptists holding themselves free to leave faith an unsettled matter. Yet it is no more than the prevalent notion among different sects, that they are free to set aside truth at will, or what they have hitherto held to be the truth, if any ulterior end is to be gained by so doing. On this subject, the Christian Evangelist of St. Louis published recently a letter from a Baptist minister which very clearly gives us to understand that most Bapsts are quite willing to give up the teaching of what has hitherto been regarded as the truth, if they can thereby secure the outward semblance of unity. He says: "Some of our most prominent secular papers have very lately circulated the report that our two denominations were to unite. To that project I can say a hearty Amen ! But as much as I desire it, I hardly dare expect it. suspect that there are too many in each denomination who are too bigoted to be willing to yield anything of what they have held to be the truth-and one of the chief reasons why they think it must be true is because they have held it." It adds that "Baptist Churches ask prospective members to subscribe to rather a lengthy creed ;" but that there is latterly a change in this respect, so that "I should not be surprised to find out that there was as great a difference in the belief of different members of the Baptist Church as in the Church to which you belong. But this is a point in which Baptist theory does not quite agree with Baptist practice." The idea these writers and teachers have of the Church of Christ is evidently very different from that of the Apostle St. Paul, who holds that the purpose for which Christ instituted a Church and ordained a hierarchy therein was "that henceforth we be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine." (Eph. iv., 14.)

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as the following still more recent occurrence will show :

The Democratic city convention of West Bay City, Michigan, has just taken a course somewhat unusual with political parties by giving the nomination for the mayorality of the city to Dr. A. F. Hagadorn, a Republican. whom they had hitherto defeated for the office on two occasions on account of the party to which he belonged. Dr. Hagadorn is particularly obnoxious to the fanatics of the city because while he was a member of the Board of Education he refused to allow the A. P. A to dictate the course he should pursue on educational matters. The Re publicans have hitherto received the support of the A. P. A. because the Democrats would not countenance them, whereas some of the Republicans were disposed to yield to the pressure brought to bear upon them. Now. however, both political parties have agreed to lay aside their minor differences and run a citizens' ticket chosen from both political parties, in order to crush out bigotry and fanaticism. The Apaists are completely demoralized at the turn affairs have taken, for they feel conscious that they will be completely snuffed out. Dr. Hagadorn will head the citizens' ticket, the supporters of which are confident of a sweeping victory.

hotbed of Apaism, arising, not so much out of any great strength of the by the Protestantizing of the schools. thinkers. Yet it is not with Catholics organization itself, but rather from the indifference with which it was re- the Protestants return to their old operate as the Geganwart states.

present century were moved is rapidly losing its influence, and that in consequence Protestantism is endangered by a coalition of enemies. These enemies, it says, are Catholicism, Greek Orthodoxy, Judaism, Liberal Deism

themselves or to others.

and Atheism The Jews, Deists and Atheists are said to have regarded the cause of Protestantism as that of religious toleration and liberty of conscience : wherefore Protestants were looked upon by all these as brethren ; while the Orthodox Greek Church looked upon them as allies against the arrogance of Rome. Why now is their fopinion changed? The writer of the article gives for answer to this question that Protestantism has changed its doctrines in the schools, and Catholics character, and has become during the last few decades more arrogant than it

accuses the Catholic Church to be. The Franco-Prussian war was hardly concluded, the thunder of the artillery at Sedan had scarcely ceased, and the head the imperial crown, when he became head of the Church, and a Protestant Empire was proclaimed. This in-

sade, which forced the Jews into a hos-

by which men of the early part of the three-fifths of that of the united countries, whereas its representation in Parliament was only four-elevenths, or a little more than one-third of the whole. Hence the minority was able to tyrannize over the majority, and they did not hesitate to do so, cramp-

ing their commerce, and imposing restrictions upon their exercise of the Catholic religion.

The patience of the Belgians was exhausted by these persecutions. The effigy of the Bishop of Gand was exposed in public between two thieves. after an unjust sentence had been pronounced against him, the Catholic seminaries were closed. Catholic children were openly taught Protestant were shut out from employment in the public offices.

The result of these annoyances was an uprising of the Belgians in 1830, and they soon established their independence, notwithstanding that the victor had scarcely placed upon his Prince of Orange led a powerful army against them in 1831.

The fact cannot be concealed that in every country where Protestantism censed the Russians, and to this is to established or endeavored to establish be attributed in a great measure the itself it attempted to do so by violence persecution of German Protestants in and persecution, and it is only during Russia. The Kulturkampf was insti- a very recent period that the spread tuted against Catholics, and the Luth- of free thought, which is a result of the eran clergy began an anti-Semitic cru- rejection of ecclesiastical authority, has caused more moderate counsels to pre-Michigan has hitherto been a very tile attitude in order to defend them- vail, owing perhaps partly to the laxselves. The Deists were also roused ity of religious convictions among free-The writer thinks, however, that if that free-thinkers are disposed to co-

We have been hitherto under the

bystanders rescued him from his garded by Protestants generally, who, principles and sincerely carry out the Free-thinkers well know that the Cath- impression that the amenities of decent perilous situation. Neither party was while not positively approving of it, religious liberty which they pro. olic Church is the bulwark of Chris- society are of some importance, and seriously injured, and it is supposed

St. Teresa used to say that if humility was to be considered the first grace for ordinary souls, we must consider that for souls aiming at perfection courage is of more account at starting even than humility.

APRIL 7, 1894.

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RCH UNION MOVE. MENT.

has begun among some ministers of the United towards a union with es, or, as they usually "Disciples of Christ." opper, one of the most the Baptist clergy, of s strongly in favor of and he even proposes to " Christians " for the an approach to the name so-called disciples. He es "are in error in the place upon baptism :" s there can be no great rranging a union, as so great difference beand Disciples as is gen-

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APRIL 7, 1894.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION. By the Sisters of St. Joseph teaching in the Diocese of Hamilton-Held March 27th and 28th.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. Taking advantage of the acceptable Easter recess and thereby avoiding the many discomforts of a midsummer

assembly, the Sisters of St. Joseph teaching in the Diocese of Hamilton held their annual general convention in that city on March 27th and 28th, under the auspices of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Dowling. As on all former occasions, the Community brought its whole effective strength to bear upon the business of the conven-tion and with an intensity of effort that guaranteed magnificent results from the very outset. The pro-gramme was the most comprehensive and varied yet in use, and the proceedings in general were fresh, sparkling, practical and strictly in touch with the requirements of the times. Some sixty Sisters were in attendance every teacher had a part assigned to her, and not one member of this large gathering was there as a mere idle spectator. Moreover, no part of the day was left unemployed, for, besides the lengthy forenoon and after-noon sessions of each day, there was also one in the evening, which was quite as fully attended and as benefic-ial as the others. The convention was the delight of the Bishop, who honored it with several visits, and on two occasions enhanced its value with well-timed and invigorating addresses. Among others present were the Rt. Rev. Minsignor MacEvay, Rev. J. H. Cotey, local sup't Separate schools, Rev. R. E. Brady, Rev. Mother Celestine, Superior of the Community of St. Joseph, and Inspector C. Donovan.

To give a full description of the con tents of the programme would be unnecessary ; but on account of the more than ordinarily important character of he convention, it will serve many good purposes to subject the whole of it to a Times," as a literary effort was admirable, but its great value lay in the convincing arguments it offered to teachers for the proper treatment of current history and geography. A spirited review lesson in phonic reading showed just where this method should be placed on the curriculum, after the word method had been duly introduced. A lesson on that practical subject, physiology, or the laws of health, plainly and succinctly given, will do a great deal towards popularizing a branch made obligatory at a comparatively recent date. An excellent lesson on the parliamentary system of Canada dexterously given with the aid of apt illustrations and pertinent references showed how even the dry subject of Civics may be made interesting and attractive to children. An example of perspective drawing was so neatly given as to win the good opinion of the most indifferent and to prove the good results that come from a thorough preparation by the teacher. A fine paper on "The Study of Conti-nents" gave evidence of the most conscientious care in its construction, was exemplary in its lection, and especially valuable in proving the importance of the great principle of comparison in teaching. A lesson in reading (second strikingly brought out the efficacy of blackboard illustrations and pictures in teaching this subject. An essay entitled "The Girl that is Wanted " is given in full below, and will repay attentive perusal both for its literary style and the intensely practical advice that it offers to all. Another paper, "School Etiquette," also published herewith, will be found also published herewith, will be found of a similarly praiseworthy character. The productions of Canada formed the matter of a lesson to a second form, and was developed with such gradual sequence, socratic style of questioning

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an everyday courtesy that will become not be crained to accompany every request with the word. "Please," and on receiving any kindness to say "Thank you," not only to their teacher, but their companions also. The pupils should always speak in an even, pleasant tone, which is the only polite one is which to speak to any one. The same quality of voice used in the par-for at home ought to be acceptable in the class-room. It is not necessary to have them shout their lessons, nor to read them in a loud, high key. The pupils should also be taught that even their manner of asking questions is an in dex to their degree of cultivation, and there-fore, they should preet their teachers with " Good morning," and make at the same time a grace-abuptly. On entering the class-room the uppils should greet their teachers whey should are sent to any of the teachers they should are sent to any of the class-rooms to give a message, policness requires that they rap genity and wait until they are admitted. Their manner of walking and closing doors should be are same to startle all within. A polite holy or girl will be on the alert to be helpful to by and as not to startle all within. A polite holy or girl will be on the acet day, such as opening an dlosing the door, placing a chair, picking any anything she may drop, preparing the blackboard, etc. During recitations, whether the pupils be standing or sitting, their position at a doning with their pencils and books, nor moving and turning about. When the pupils are addressed they should to do anything they should always be erect, their manner attentive, not digeting with their pencils and hows, nor moving and turning about. When the pupils are to the symbol to the addressed or in performing a service when addressed are tool sost may be the real day word of promptitude, and show that, apart from the teacher is always and the mercessity of normands—ask pupils to do the ary of the teacher is always and the merces and any of the teacher is always and the acce addressed aready bould ne

feel. "Thy Tasks For Thy Thinkers." As the change from the home to the school-room is very typing to fill the ones at the begin-ming of the year, the inventive power of the tacher may child's mind from reverting to home and the found mother from whose care it how shar must scence to the long. threemed asy-onless the school and its "tiny tasks" are made easy and attractive. First thing requisite on the part of the teacher is to sympathize with the othid and to make it feel at home, for natur-ally during the first few days in school the child may cry and fret. Take it by the hand, show it around, pointing out all the pretty pie-tures, etc. Have the other children sing and dance to amuse it. Do not let it sit in a seat set of putting an alphabet card into the child hands, will a pictures, have some toys for it, and even allow it obring some toys from home. Always try to have some candies in re-serve, and if you cannot afford such dainties, some little thing that will please should be given instead-for example, a teacher who was once on a very poor mission, too poor to have candies in store, used to give a peacek feather to each of the little ones, and I believe it worked a work has been accomplished, the children, no hore instead for example, a teacher who was once on a very poor mission, too poor to have candies in store, used to give a peacek feather to each of the little ones, and I believe it worked a werk has been accomplished, the children, no houre the study will begin to take pleasure in their new surroundings, and rejoit in the use randies in store, used to give a peacek feather to each of the little ones, should be intro-drawing on shure pond, consisting of little blocks and read the word or figure begins or buttoms or drawing on shure pond, consisting of little blocks and read the word or figure begins or buttoms or drawing on shure pond, consisting of little blocks and read the own or bigre beads or buttoms or drawing on shure the insered have as the c

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FRUITS .- The next very important and pleas-The subject would be that of fruits, and one very conventivel like liked. As a varlety of them are to be had in September. For the sake of comparison the teacher should have some apples, a pear, peach, plum and grapes, but have the taik principally upon the apple. The best means of illustrating this would be a small branch bearing both fruits and leaves. You would also require a colored picture of the apple blossoms. Let the children first name the fruits as you hold them up one by one. Get the children first name the fruits as you hold them up one by one. Get then the leaves distinguish the fruits. Then question them upon the shapes, also compare the velvety shin of the peach with the samooth skin of the apple blossoms. Let seeme of the children distinguish the fruits. Then question them upon the shapes, also compare the velvety shin of the peach with the samooth skin of the apple and pear. Let some of the children distinguish the fruits. Then question there apples and pear. Let some of the apple how the pear the way the pranes grow, and the way the prine the way the prane grow, and the way the prine the way the prine to get these apples ready for us for the apple tree to get these apples ready for us for the apple tree to get the second has thay brought the pupils who were in school last May brought pretty apple blossoms for the attar. Tell the children a story about the apple blossoms for the start. Tell the children is apple without any help? No. What the sple way and they are they avel the pretty apple without any help? No. What the apple, like this (show apple and also make a drawing of one on the board). Did the tree make its apples without any help? No. What heaves, not evel work heaves are they are they are tree some days. They are the seeds? Though they are very wholesome when the start and they are very down and trans. For the start and the ser the seeds? Now many and ripe, like this (show apple and also make a drawing of one on the board). Did the tree make its apples without any help? No. What t

birds. CHEISTMAS. - This is a subject which cannot be introduced too soon to the delighted children, who look forward to it with intense longing. Santa Claus and his Christmas gifts so wholly for a talk about this welcome visitor. Hegin by impressing uron their minds the object of the great feast of Christmas whose birthday it is, and tell them the story of the Divino Child, who came as a gift to the wrild on that day, the most joyous feast of all the year. Speak of Christmas gifts, greetings, etc. Make the impression that gifts are tokens of love, but that we can show love also by doing acts of kindness, deeds of love, for those around us. father, mother, teacher, companions and all our friends. Tell me some other time beaddes Christmas when people give presents ? Yes, very often on birtbalvs. But why do you think should Christmas be atione for gifts ? If they have no idea about it explain it to them. Speak of the gifts we may obtain from the Infant-scus and those we may offer Him. What do you think the Holy Christ would be most christmas especially. Because it is our Lord's birthday. The day on which the gift of *peaces* was brought to me of good will therefore when people give presents it is our Lord's birthday. The day on which the gift of *peaces* was but Kanta and the mouse. The lesson might be concluded with a song or a Christmas hum.

yymn.
One Christmas eve, when Santa-Claus, Came to a certain house
To fill the children's stockings thero He found a little mouse.
" A Merry Christmas, little friend,"
Said Santa good and kind,
" The same to you, sir," said the mouse ;
" I thought you wouldn't mind, If I should stay awake to night And watch you for a while."
" You're very welcome, little mouse," Said Santa from bis creat stock of toys ;

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r most prominent secular ery lately circulated the two denominations were that project I can say a But as much as I de-dly dare expect it. I ere are too many in each who are too bigoted to yield anything of what d to be the truth-and nief reasons why they be true is because they

"Baptist Churches ask embers to subscribe to hy creed ;" but that there nange in this respect, so l not be surprised to find was as great a difference. of different members of Church as in the which you belong. point in which Baptist t quite agree with Bap-

ese writers and teachers Church of Christ is eviy different from Apostle St. Paul. that the purpose rist instituted a Church a hierarchy therein was rth we be no more chiland fro, and carried very wind of doctrine."

d to say that if humility was the first grace for ordinary onsider that for souls aiming arage is of more account at in humility.

and vivid illustration that no observer wondered how a difficult subject could be made pleasant and profitable to

immature minds. The mysteries of English spelling, a heart-sinking subject to many a teacher, were con-siderably unravelled by several prac-tical illustrations. The movements tical illustrations. The movements of the ocean furnished the text for an interesting and serviceable lesson, which in many minds must have strongly emphasized the teaching of physical geography. British history as a first lesson to a third form was most efficiently handled and again than methods, it was plain to all the proved the inestimable value of hones preparation. "The subtraction facts teachers that in dealing with this, the vivifying principle of their profession of ten," apparently a sober and prosaid he was about to perfect and dignify the work in which they had been enwas so ably manipulated by lesson, means of objects popular to infant tastes, as to prove that even fun and gaged during their two days' conven-tion. He enlarged upon the dignity fancy may often be turned to practi cal account. A first lesson on mood. and responsibility of the teaching pro fession in general and of the religious unlike many "first lessons," was ac curately gauged as to quantity and teachers in particular, showing them as to method effectively treated. The that the well-being of society largely depended on their works, that it business of the first day was then the complement if what the Church herself was doing, and that after the wound up with a paper from the In-spector on "Psycho Physics," or the oint operation of mental and natural Church the school was entrusted with the sublime task of fitting children to science in teaching. At this point the assembled teachers grouped themselves e not only useful citizens of this world but also happy citizens of the world to into five committees, according to their come. These were some of the lofty considerations that should inspire every respective forms, and each committee was instructed to duly consider a cer-teacher, for, in the absence of Christian motives, all the knowledge and skill that the world possesses would never supply their place. It is true that the for Primary Grades," "The Cul-ture of the Imagination," "Utility world does not properly appreciate of the "Picturing Out Principle in History," and others of a like practical nature, all of which were reteachers, but this fact should not discourage teachers in religious life, for practical nature, all of which were the ported on in a prompt, vigorous and thoroughly business like manner. repeating our Lord's injunction : "Suffer little children to come unto "Suffer little children to come unto they know that every day of their thoroughly business like manner. The second day's work began with a paper entitled "Tiny Tasks for Tiny Thinkers," specifying and illustrating Me," and that by working daily under the influence of His example their final many ways of dealing with little reward will be infinitely greater than children during the first year of their if they had received the most unboundschool life. It is published below and ed admiration of the world.

"We may our homely duties, And commonplace enjoyments so refine, That life will blossom with a thousand beau

And swell the chorus of a song divine."

That fife will blossom with a thousand beau-ties. And swell the chorus of a song divine." The girl we love is she who is her mother's confidant : the tried and trusted friend of her invites the tried and trusted friend of her which she moves. But not alone at the fire-side do we find these noble girls, for at the present time there are thousands of them bravely fighting life's battle alone, unpro-tected by fond fathere are thousands of them bravely fighting life's battle alone, unpro-tected by fond fathere are thousands of them bravely fighting life's battle alone, unpro-tected by fond fathere are thousands of them be known to be loved for their own real worth. And it would be well, since the wheel of for-tune is so uncertain-often bringing unex-perted and sudden reverses—to equip every girl for some honorable self-support, even though at present there be no likelihood of hevery family where there are daughters, in every school where there are many there, is all the departments of dom csite science, es-end the sick-room. The queen in her must never be disguised in calico dresses, or hays no, she means no. If she have an en-sagement at a certain hour she will keep it. She must hate deformity of form as well as of must hate deformity of form as well as of both her physical and ment all company, espec-ially that of the opposite sex, conver-sations and books, of which she would not

And watch you for a while." "You're very weleome, little mouse," Said Santa with a smite. Well Santa from his great stock of toys and candies for the good little children filled their stockings from toe to itp until he felt sure there was not room for anything more. But to fils great surprise Miss Mousie declared she could yet put in something more. Of course Santa, Claus thought the mouse was "silly" to attempt to put anything more into the stocking. He only laughed and said the mouse was "silly" to attempt in put anything more into the stocking. He only laughed and said the mouse did'nt know any-ting about it. But he was very much sur-prised and felt he was badly beaten when mousie grawed a little hole in the toe of the stocking, and Santa paid the mouse for his nice. Ittle joke by giving him a Christinas cheese. Then have the children sing about Santa Claus. Woob.-Introduce this subject by calling uppil's attention to their desks, the floor, plat-form, etc. Ask them of what these are made. Wood. Was it always in that snape? From where does the wood come? From the trees. What else does the tree give us ? Nuts, tho sap which makes maple sugar. Yes and the prety leaves you saw in autumn. But they give us a great deal of wood. All that we burn, and all that is used to build houses, schools, cars, and so many other things come from tho trees. Have each child touen or name some-thing they use made of wood. Make this exer-cise as lively as possible. Get the children to name the parts of a tree. What shape is the trunk. Touch it. Is it rough or smooth ? What must be done to the tree before a chair, table or anything can be made out d'it. Lead the children to follow the process from the frager they see in the pleture. What is the boy doing? Why is he running after it? Tell something eise that he what does? I tolows in they are only eise the help what is he bolow in the trees in the forest to the sawing of it in the mil. WIND. – After the morning greetings and prayers are over, call the children's attendiation to

From east to west, from north to south, a rov-ing life is mine,

ing life is mine. Now howing around the snow-topped fir now toying with the vine. From beggars rags to princes robes, from hut toourt 1 go. I rule the golden clouds above and drive the waves below.

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

A MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

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Dr. Parker's Praise of the Roman Cath. olie Church.

HER GREAT POWER FOR GOOD-A HART FORD PROTESTANT CLEARGYMAN OUT-SPOKEN IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF UNREASONABLE PREJUDICES - KIND WORDS FOR THE POPE AND BISHOI TIERNEY.

Widespread attention has been at tracted to a remarkable sermon de-livered two weeks ago in the South Congregational church, Hartford, Conn., on the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Parker said that the Roman Catholic Church in its manifold aspect, its historical continuity, its admirable organization, its compact unity, its faith, its worship, its missionary enterprises and in its other phases would occupy their attention for the evening. He did not intend to attempt a thoroug or learned treatment of any of phases of the Roman Church. His purpose was simple. It was to say a few things about the Roman Catholic Church in view of the unreasonable prejudice which is being worked up against it and the unfounded theories in relation to it which are being ad-

vanced by some Protestant Christians. In his (Dr. Parker's) boyhood and youth, in a corner of New England where there was no Catholic church, he shared the common feelings of great antipathy to that Church. He looked upon it almost as anti-Christ. The simple fact was that he knew nothing about the Roman Church except some foolish hearsay and what he had gotten from violent anti-Catho Tic literature. But his emancipation from these prejudices is complete Having observed the Roman Catholic Church at home and abroad he has come to have a large and sincere respect for its mission in the world. believes the Roman Catholic Church to be a true Church of Christ in the world.

HER SAINTS AND SINNERS.

On the pages of the large history of the Roman Catholic Church there are the names of evil repute and of shameful deeds. There are black spots on But on the pages, too, there are the names of heroes, martyrs and saints whose Christ-like services and sacrifices fill page after page. H. (Dr. Parker) loves to think on them He He loves to think on that Church surviving the deluge of barbarism which overwhelmed old empires and civiliza-tions. Frem the Roman Catholic Church the Protestant Church has received its most precious prizes in hymns, prayers, meditations and ser-If what they have derived from the Roman Church should eliminated from the Protestant Book of Common Prayer, the remnant would be very poor, and not much of the book would be left but the covers. These prayers and hymns are the outgrowth of the Christian love of people who lived ages ago. He loves the great missionary zeal and enter-prise of the devoted men who, taking their lives in their hands, carried the gospel of Christ through Europe, China and Japan, and through the wilds of the western workd. These missionaries made noble records, many of them sealing the records with their blood.

There have been bad men among the Popes, prelates and priests. But where did Victor Hugo find his highest type of the Christian pastor which he portrays in his "Les Miserables?" Where did Balzac find the type of the priest which he describes in his roman-Of course there is another and a reason why he does not refer to the dark side is that Protestantism has its dark side, too. It has not allowed the Roman Catholic Church to have a monopoly of persecution. The Pro-testant Church has need to regard the beam in its own eve. Protestantism has had its rapacious welves in sheep' clothing. It has burned heretics. It has had its own little inquisition. The story of the treatment of Roman Catholics in this country down to the war of the revolution, when it was found polite to treat them decently, make Protestants hang their heads in The Protestant Church is not shame. so enlightened or so holy as to warrant boasting much over its neighbor. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let them suffer the broad mantle of charity to cover their sins. In the words or the Roman liturgy he said. " Remember not, oh, Lord, our offences nor those of our parents, "etc.

negative kind and consists principally of animosity. They are not entitled to much respect. They may be Pro-testants, but they are not Christians. He (Dr. Parker) would not say even to heaven with the Pope until God calls him. The present Pope is considerably the best man that has occupied the Papal office. He wishes him many years of influence. Dr. Parker made a kindly reference

to Bishop Tierney, saying that he re-joices with all his heart that Bishop Tierney has been promoted to the Bishopric of Hartford, and he congrat ulated the people of Hartford. Bishop Tierney is a noble and devoted Chris-Tian man. In all things Bishop Tierney is a loyal man. He thanked Bishop Tierney for saluting him (Dr. Parker) as "brother" and for signing himself in his letter "Your brother in Christ." He knows that Bishop Tierney meant what he wrote.

Instead of holding Roman Catholics in aversion and in suspicion and of dividing Protestants and Catholics into hostile camps, they should rather have respect and charity for them. He differs radically from Roman Catholics in religion, but he remembers that they have one Lord and one hope, and that they are on terms of Christian brother-hood. They should not keep alive the They should not keep alive the old bitterness.

ADMIRES HER UNITY AND HARMONY. Dr. Parker next referred to the statement which some make that if the Roman Catholics are allowed to get the upper hand they will prosecute Protestants, and said that he does not believe a word of it. They couldn't if they would, and they wouldn't if they could. All civilized nations except Russia-and that is neither Protestant nor Catholic and is only half civilized -are moving upward to where the at-mosphere is freer and clearer. Moral forces are now relied on to propagate truth.

Some object to Roman Catholics as

building costly churches. He asked in reply, why not? If they are ready and willing to outbuild Protestants by giving \$1,000 where Protestants give only \$100, he, for one, honored them. He honored Catholics for their love to their Church, for their zeal to have their children brought up in the faith, which they show in their willingness to build churches, colleges and schools, whatever he may say as to their wisdom. He admired their Church and thinks their benevolence in sup porting their Church exemplary. He admired their unity and harmony. The Catholic Church exhibits a faculty for adapting itself to a large portion of our communities, which our too intellectual Protestant Churches seem to lack. When we so appeal to the eye, ear and heart as to bring in reverent devotion together the noble and the peasant, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, as he had seen them gathered in prayer, we shall have learned a great lesson and shall have made an advance in the right direction.

He often thinks with gratitude of the influence of the Roman Church among the people in this country. It is no discredit to them to say that the great majority of Roman Catholics came to this country in poverty and ignorance. How their condition would have affected the common weal but for their Church is a question that may be answered by their looking at others who came here churchless and without religious belief. The latter are the most dangerous class in the commun-The children of the Irish Roman ity. Catholics and their children are among the most orderly and the most re dark side. Some may ask, why not refer to the dark side of the Roman Church? Because Protestants have wearisomely and unjustly harped upon it. There is no need of it. Another by the Catholic Church is immense. Do you ever hear of an Irish Roman Catholie Anarchist or Nihilist? The Roman Catholic Church is a mighty bulwsrk against the wild, raging and He is. destructive forces in the social life. I is a mighty conservative factor. turns its tremendous artillery against the organization that foments discord and that plots destruction. On the question of supernatural re-ligion the Roman Church is powerful and solid. The Roman Church beand solid. The Roman Church be lieves in God the Father ; in Christ the Lord; in the Holy Ghost; in human-ity's sins, and in divine redemption; and it holds out a blessed hope to eternal life and a warning of retribution against sin. It perpetually teaches these things in the midst of an anbelieving and materialistic world. The Apostolic and Nicene Creeds which Protestants accept are the Roman Cath-olic Church's. The Te Deum Lauda mus is her incomparable song. It is true the Catholic Church has symbols in its services which cannot be en dorsed by Protestants. The Mass has perilous and serious misapprehensions. But even in the Mass the Catholic Church adores Christ. FALLACIES DISPELLED. It is not true that Catholics bow down to and worship images. The invoca-tion of the saints is only the extreme of the privileges which Protestants often avail themselves of when they ask each other to pray for them. Th Protestant asks the pastor and the members of the Church to pray for him. "Ora Pro nobis," says the Cath olic to the Virgin and to the saints It is the communion of saints. But behind all there is common ground of Christian faith. He (Dr. Parker)

Rome and heard a nun sing : "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi; miserere nobis." It was Latin, but what of that when we knew that it meant "Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us." He would go a long, weary journey to feel again the spiritual impressions which the singing of that hymn produced. He blessed God for the powerful testimony which the Catholic Church gives to the truths of religion.

HAVE PROVED THEIR LOYALTY. It is reiterated with wearisome fre quency that Catholics are bound in loyalty to the Pope and that they would be obliged to take sides with him and against this country if he commanded them. This is an impossible supposi-tion and a false conclusion. Such a claim is of the utmost improbability. and if it were made Catholics would repudiate it. Mr. Parker referred to the repulse of the Spanish Armada which was sent by Spain to conquer England. Those who fought most bravely for England were the English Catholics, though Spain was a Catholic country. The state-ment that Catholics owe first allegiance to the Pope in temporal affairs is an insult to their patriotism and loyalty. Catholics have proved their loyalty to the republic. The Catholic religion enjoins on its Catholics that it is their duty as good citizens to make personal sacrifices for their country. In spiritual matters they are loyal, but in politi-

cal matters they are free. Dr. Parker referred to a Catholic newspaper called the American Citi zen, which had a series of editorials opposing a division of the school fund. The editor of the paper received a let-ter of commendation from a prominent Protestant commending its course The true American is alien to the Knew-Nothing and to the foreigner. Dr. Parker said he did not wish to discuss the A. P. A. He did not know anything about it. It no doubt has some good points. But so far as it goes to ferment religious prejudice it is un American. He supposed that at the present time unless a man belong to the A. P. A. or Y. M. C. A. or X. Z., or some other organization with an alphabetic name, he is a curiosity (Laughter.) Well, he (Dr. Parker) wished to be a curiosity. All the people born in the United States are not Americans.

HIS BLOOD WOULD BOIL

He referred to a paper which is sent him every week, and which is abusive of Catholics. He would not advertise the paper by naming it. But he wished to say that if any paper mis-represented, caricatured, abused, by text and picture, the religion and Church which he professes and loves, as that paper does the Catholic Church, every drop of blood in his veins would boil with indignation. This is not the way to treat one's fellow-citizens. It is calculated to provoke the evils which it apprehends. He (Dr. Parker) will take his stand with his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, who are his Christian brethren, as against the spirit of prejudice. He said that he does not The Constand alone in this attitude. gregational ministers of the State, at their meeting in 1893, passed a series of resolutions in which they deprecated the hostility which some Protestants assume toward Roman Catholics, and which is hindering the homogenity of the population. In conclusion Dr. Parker said that

it is the first time in years he has discussed such a subject and perhaps it will be the last. His fellowship is with the whole Church of Christ. Roman Catholics see differently and they think differently on a great many points from him, but they are mem-bers of Christ's Church and they are his brethren in Christ. He is glad the spirit of confidence is growing. They are being drawn nearer politically and religiously eye to eye to see Him as

THE BRITISH CHURCH WAS **ROMAN CATHOLIC?**

To answer this question we may ask two others: 1. Did the British Church hold the faith and teaching of the Church of Rome? 2. Was it *independ-*ent of the Bishop of Rome? or did it allow a superior authority to the Pope? 1. The faith and teaching of the British Church was the same as that of Rome. St. Jerome says in one of his "The Church of the city of etters : Rome is not different from that of the whole world. Gaul (France) and Britain, and Africa, and all foreign nations adore one Christ and follow one rule of faith." St. Chrysostom says: "Lven the British Isles have felt the power of the Word, for there, too, churches and altars have been erected ; there, too, men may be heard discussing points in Scripture in different languages, but not with differ-ent belief." When St. Augustine came into England in A. D. 596, and had a conference with the British Bishops, he only asked of them that they should keep Easter at the proper time, that they should administer baptism "according to the method of the holy Roman Apos tolic Church, and jointly with us preach the Word of God to the English nation. So it is clear that in all other things at all events in their faith, they agreed with him. Dr. Goodwin, Anglican Bishop of Carlisle, says in his Church of England Past and Present: "There is no evidence of any substantial dif-ference between it (the British Church) and the Church which Augustine es tablished." But it cannot be denied that St. Augustine was a Roman Cath-olic and that he established or founded in England the Roman Catholic Church, with the Mass, the invocation of saints, the honoring of relies, confession, and all the other points of the Roman Catholic belief and practice. Therefore, from this agreement of the British Church with that of St. Augustine, we may safely conclude that the faith and teaching of the British Church was the same as that of the Roman Catholic Church.

ever from the British Church ; not its orders, if it has any ; not it faith. The British would not hold communion with the English, nor would they But, further, Gildas, their own his torian, tells us that they had Bishops and priests, whose hands were anointed and blessed at their ordination, as is done in Roman Catholic ordinations that the priests offered "the most holy sacrifice of Christ "-that is, the Roman Catholic Mass ; that they had churche in honor of the martyrs, and monas teries of monks, who took vows of obedience, poverty and chastity. A penitential canon of Gildas shows that they practised confession of sins ; and the Venerable Bede gives instances of the honor paid to relics. This, then, is the answer to the first

should belong, as for many centuries every Englishman did belong. question. The faith and teaching of the British Church was, as far as we So eminently successful has Hood's Sar-saparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testi-monials of cures which seem almost miracu-lous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself." know it, the same as that of the Church of Rome-Roman Catholic; but the Britons differed from the Church of Rome in some matters of discipline.

II. The British Church was not in-dependent of the Church of Rome, but it recognized a supremacy, or superior authority, in the Pope. This is clear HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, sick Head-che, Indigestion, Billiousness. Sold by all authority, in the Pope. This is clear from the missions sent into Britain by the Popes, and from the fact that the British Bishops took part in councils which recognized the supremacy of the Pope.

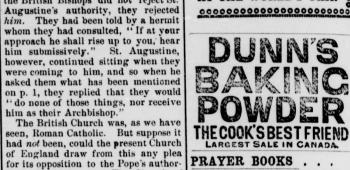
Thous Finds cure hauses, sick flead ache, indigestion, Billiousness. Sold by all druggists. The Medicine for Liver and Kidney Com-plaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quice relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled. Burdoek Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Roman Missions. The Vener able Bede, in the first book of his History (chap iv.) tells us that "whilst Eleutherius, a holy man, presided over the Roman Church, Lucius, king of I was troubled. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus cur-ing headache and similar complaints. the Britons, sent a letter to him, entreating that by his command he might become a Christian. He soon obtained his pious request, and the Britons preserved the faith which they had re ceived, uncorrupted and entire, in peace and tranquility, until the time of the Emperer Diocletian. This was at the end of the second century.

APRIL 7, 18941



"Several years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much in-barred. Wy hands were covered with arge sores, discharging all the time. I had no strength nor onergy and my feet-ings were riscralle in the extreme. At tast, I commenced ricking Ayer's Sarsa-arriha and soon notifeed a change for the reiter. My appetie returned and with the renewed strength. Encouraged by these results, I kerpt on taking the Sar-arriha, thil had used Six bottles, and ary health was restored." - A. A. Towns, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak. wn, contraction of the second second

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla Admitted AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



PRAYER BOOKS . . .

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Hedelive I sup there is subjected there ar that of others. ally liab Protesta be quite who som two for sume, as believe which W est men for insta that we our sins mission Almigh the end to any ago tha an asse the Cat in the than o seems h so gros will no assert i And posed t that we that un tice all believe our on exerci these t rent in looked wretch ally, a "You name' But in mat that v charg own p all fin find o iudgi about somet ioners priest other. compl those friend not th to be life w it: : beari the b On putti allow judic

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EXTREMES OF BIGOTRY.

Dr. Parker referred to two incidents which are related in a volume which he has read and which illustrate two extremes of bigotry. There was a woman in Cork who had a son who was addicted to drink and was very abusive and acceler to drink and was very abusive in his behavior. She complained to the priest, who said the boy was not a Catholic at all. "Ah, your rever-ence," said the woman, "The trouble is he is too good a Catholic ; he would strike any Protestant from here to It is always the drunken, Tralee. good-for nothing Roman Catholic who is offensive and insulting to others. The other incident is that of the Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who was called to attend a dying sailor who was an Orangeman. The Bishop said in a low voice, "Now, my man, you're almost gone; make some sign that you die in the faith." The sailor opened his eyes and, seeing the Bishop, said "Toh-ll with the Pope." These were Catholic church with some pauses than in a see the some pauses that you die in alistic Protestant churches. He could worship with more satisfaction in a "Toh-ll with the Pope." These were two extremes. There are some Pro- in some Protestant churches. Dr. testants who are inspired with the Parker referred to the sacred music in sentiments which the dying sailor en- Catholic churches. He said that on one tertained. Their religion is of a occasion he was at a Vesper service in

Studious Ireland.

A very curious little point is revealed about Ireland in the censu returns which were published recently It seems that the proportion borne by the "professional class" to the total the population is much higher than in England and Wales, or than in Scot-land. This is partly due to the large number of soldiers quartered in Ire-land, but mainly to the astoundingly large number of persons over fifteen years of age returned as "students. These amounted to no less than 95,766 or from three to four times as many as in Scotland, and two-thirds as many as in England and Wales, notwithstandinh that the population in this latter is more than six times that of Ireland. What may be the explanation of this enormous excess of students over fifteen in Ireland the commissioners declare themselves "quite unable to sav.

The rapidity with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its risits. An admirable remedy for this disease is Aver's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved b ds of lives and should heme where there are be in every young chile

young chile real Mr. W. Torsver, Wright, P. Q., had Dys-pensia for 20 years. Tried many remedies and doctors, but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of desh, when he heard of, and immedi-ately commenced taking, Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery. The pains have left and he rejoices in the enjoyment of excellent health; in fact he is quite a new man." man.

man." SIRS.—I had such a severe cough that my threat 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. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Some time later, in A. D. 428, as we learn from St. Prosper (Chronicles), Pope Celestine sent, in place of himself (vice sua) two French Bishops, Germanus and Lupus, "to refute the heretics and guide the Britons to the Catholic faith ;" and St. Prosper also tells us that Pope Celestine "kept the Roman island (Britain) Catholic, and made the foreign island (Ireland) Christian; the first by expelling certain native leaders of Pelagianism from their hiding-place in the ocean, the other by ordaining a Bishop (Palladius) to establish Christianity among the Scots (of Ireland and of the north of Britain)." The Venerable Bede also tells us of the mission of Palladius: "In the eighth year of his (the Em-peror Thedesius ') reign, Palladius was sent by Celestinus, the Roman Pontiff, to the Scots that believed in Christ, to be their first Bishop."

2. Councils. In A. D. 314, a Coun-cil was held at Arles, in France, which was attended by three British Bishops, Edorious, Bishop of York ; Restitutus, Bishop of London, and Adelfius. Bishop of some other See, probably Lincoln. This Council wrote a letter, signed by all the Bishops, to Pope Sylvester, saluting him with "reverence due," regretting that he had not been able to assist in person at the Council (though he had been represented in it by four clerics) and absent himself from "that place (Rome) where the apostles daily sit." for if he had been there the sent ence against heresy "would certainly have been more severe." They tell him all that they had done, They then "in order that all might proceed from him." They also say that they have informed him of what they have decreed "in order that all may know what they should observe in future.

In A. D. 347, British Bishops took part in the Council of Sardica. This Council decreed that Bishops accused of any crime had the right to appeal to the Bishop of Rome, who was to appoint the judges and decide upon the case The Council also wrote a synodical let-

ing headache and similar complaints. Excellent Reasons exist why DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL should be used by persons troubled by affections of the threat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pains, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjection-able, whether taken internally or applied out-wardly. wardly.

Two objections are made against this conclusion : (1) That the British did

not keep Easter in the Roman way

(2) that they did not accept the author

To the first objection I answer, with Dr. Giles, the Protestant translator of

Bede, that the Britons did not keep the

improved Roman way of keeping Easter, but continued to keep the old

way which they had learnt, not being

To the second objection I answer that

the British Bishops did not reject St.

were coming to him, and so when he

The British Church was, as we have

ity? Certainly not. The Church of England has derived nothing what-

preach to them. The Church of Eng-land originated with the Roman monk,

Augustine, first Archbishop of Canter-bury, who was sent into England by Pope Gregory. He and his compan-

ions and successors were undoubtedly

Roman Catholics, and the Church

which they founded in England was

Roman Catholic ; and to this Roman

Catholic Church every Englishman

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ity of St. Augustine.

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APRIL 7, 1894

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Second Sunday after Easter.

A Legend of Inchidonney. SUFFERING FALSE ACCUSATIONS. Hedelivered Himself to him that judged Him njustly. (Epistle of the day.)

A Legend of Includiney. The moon rose red in the Eastern sky, And, anber pale, the low West glowed Where the dying sun had kissed. And veiled were the hills in purple haze. Which comes as night draws on. And the light o'er the waving billows far. In the mingled radiance shone." I suppose, my dear brethren, that there is no grievance to which we are subjected more common, and certainly God's peace seemed resting on land there are few more distressing, than

and sea. No sound was heard but the soft, musical splash of the waves as they broke in curling foam on the rocks of Inchidonney. The last twittering notes of the birds had died away; one by one the cleaning stars took their there are few more distressing, than that of being judged unfairly by others. As Catholics we are all speci-ally liable to this; we all know how Protestants, even those who profess to be quite friendly to us personally, and by one the gleaming stars took their places in the blue sea above, and saw their bright faces reflected in the blue who sometimes will say a good word or two for our religion, still calmly assume, as a matter of course, that we sea beneath, a heaving mass of jewels. believe and practice many things which we and all intelligent and hon-Hill and dale stood clearly outlined in the clear, full mconlight. Altogether est men detest and abhor. They say, that spot on the Southern coast of Ire-land. Certain it is, that not the least honored names of that Church were for instance, that we worship images ; that we pay money not only to have our sins forgiven, but even for per-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

" A picture fair as a vision rare Or a glimpse of a poet's dream."

mission in advance to commit new ones; that we believe the Pope to be The beauty of the landscape, and the beauty of their changeless fidelity to their dear, old faith, still remained, amid the wreck of their hopes, to sustain Almighty God ; that we maintain that the end justifies the means ; and so on to any extent. It was only a few days the hearts of the suffering children of ago that it was unblushingly stated in an assembly of one of their sects that On this fair ni

On this fair night, so runs the legend, the Blessed Virgin left her home in the skies and came to pray in that beautiful spot. Clad in radiant robes, her serene face and calm, holy the Catholic Church was more guilty in the matter of permitting divorce than other denominations. There seems hardly to be a falsehood about us so gross or so absurd that some of them will not be found to believe and to eyes turned heavenward, and fair hands clasped upon her stainless breast, the Blessed Mother knelt. For whom was Our Lady praying? What need had she of prayer? No And we of the clergy are more ex-

What need had she of prayer? No need for herself, but much for the poor children of Erin, who, through want, posed to these slanders than any one else. They say, they take for granted, that we are hypocrites and deceivers : that under a cloak of sanctity we prac-tice all kinds of vice; that we do not and woe, and bitter persecution, and fierce temptation, kept ever their ten-der love for God's fair Mother. And so, it may be, she came to kneel there believe a word of what we teach ; that And our only object in our profession is to exercise power or to make money; that the Almighty, looking down upon her, a suppliant in that land of sorrow, these things and many others pass cur-rent in the world about us, so we are might the more readily grant her prayer for its unhappy sons and daughlooked upon by many as detestable wretches not fit to live. In us, especiters. Our kind, holy Mother, how beauti-

ally, are our Lord's words fulfilled : "You shall be hated by all men for My ful she was, as she knelt there in the silver light of the moon, im-ploring strength and courage for But it is not only from outsiders, or her faithful children ! No words can describe that angelic lovein matters where religion is concerned, that we have to put up with false charges and unjust suspicions. In our liness. As she prayed, a vessel, with snowy wings outspread, glided slowly shoreward. An Algerine pirate she was, coming, as oft before, own private character and actions we all find ourselves liable to them ; we find our neighbors and acquaintances to ravage and lay waste the coast. As she neared the land the captain spied the radiant form on the hill-top, and judging and even speaking unfairly about us. Priests suffer in this way sometimes from their own parishioners; the laity perhaps from the priest, and often certainly from each other. How frequently we hear people complain of slander or belying from

Now all this is certainly very hard to bear. And yet as we go through life we cannot expect to be free from it; and we must try to find a way of bearing it as well as we can. What is impunity. But "the sword of heaven," though "not in haste to smite," this time did not linger. The moon and the stars immediately hid themselves in bearing it as well as we can. What is One way, and a very good way, of putting up with this trouble is to make allowance for the unavoidable pre-judice, ignorance and imperfection of those who say about us what we know shame behind a heavy veil of black clouds that in one instant stretched themselves across the sky. The waters, which a moment before had been lying to be false, who do to us what we know to be unjust. They may not, they do not know, this as well as we do. "Father, forgive them," said our Lord on the cross, "for they know not what they do." We think others are slanlike a mirror beneath moon, rose up in wrath to vindicate their Queen. Wave upon wave came rushing on, urged by God's mighty, awful anger. The lightning leaped across the inky dering or injuring us through malice ; ten to one they think they are in the sky, and amid the encircling gloom the beauteous form vanished from the hill top, while wind and wave and flame swept madly on, till at length one mountain wave lifted the vessel like a feather, and dashed her into a Probably we ourselves should

act just the same way in their place. Make allowances, then; give our neighbors more credit for good intentions : that is one way to put up with hundred fragments on the scowling this suffering which we cannot alto-gether avoid or put a stop to. But a above the roar of wind and water, and under the angry better and perhaps an eas one recommended by St. Peter in to-day's epistle. "Dearly beloved," he surge. Suddenly, as it rose, the tem pest subsided, and the waters, still mut-Christ suffered for us, leaving tering and quivering, sank to rest. you an example that you should follow His steps. Who did no sin, neither was guilt found in His mouth. Who, when Next morning when the sun flooded the hills with light, what a sight lay beneath his rosy beams ! Thirty dis-He was reviled, did not revile ; when He suffered He threatened not, but detorted corpses scattered along the beach ! "Thirty bodies stark and white, Ah ! so ghastly in the light, With sea-weed in their hair !" livered Himself to him that judged Him unjustly." He, the holy, the innocent one, was more wickedly and unjustly Still does the fisherman on that coast accused and judged than any of us sinshow where the pirate sloop was shatners have been, or ever can be. Shall tered, still, reverently raising his hat. we not then bear, if need be, the same treatment for His sake? To be spoken he will point out the mound on which Our Lady knelt, and call it "The Virgin Mary's Bank." EDAMEE. evil of falsely is to be like Him; it is the mark, the badge of the Christian. This is the example He has left us that **RELIGIOUS MUTATION IN SCOT**we should follow His steps ; shall we refuse to profit by it? LAND.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

content to feed on the husks of swinethe horrors of rationalism-the despair of infidelity-have much of warning, nought of edification. Yet, in anticipation of the prodigal's return, of the time when, overcome by want, he shall retrace his steps towards the home he had discarded, we may follow with interest the course of religious thought in Scotland. As forboding that happy issue, the signs of the times

have much of interest and gratification. It is somewhat difficult to estimate with any degree of certainty, the posi-tion which the Church Society Conference which sat in Glasgow recently holds in regard of the Church of Scotprominent in its discussions. Its pro-ceedings may certainly serve as a fitting criterion by which to gauge the religious influences that are at work in our country. If those proceedings have left any impression on my mind it is that the Church of Scotland has been weighed "in the balance and found wanting." Her ministers have looked around them and have found naught but spiritual ruin and destitu tion — a laxity of doctrine and an ab-sence of devotional life that appals them. The evil of non-church going has assumed proportions that threaten to result in a general disintegration of Church and creed. To quote the words of a member, "There is a serious want of faith on the part of all classes in the supernatural and Christian re-ligion;" and again, "The Church is suffering from a gradual weak-ening of the devotional habit." In their efforts to stem this tide of irreligion, which threatens to sweep away the Church, the members of the away the Church, the members of the conference have paid an eloquent if unwilling tribute to the Catholic Church. For in the measures which have been promised as embodying the only remedies for the evils they would combat, there has been a distinct tendency to revert to the practice of that Church. Perhaps the most striking testimony of this reversion was given in the discussion on "The Celebration of the Holy Communion and the Daily Service." Sacramental worship has been for eighteen centuries of the very been for eighteen centuries of the very essence of the spirit of Catholicism— the very "bete noir" of latter day Presbyterianism. Let Dr. McLeod's paper as published speak for itself; we can here but indicate its character. Speaking of the Holy Communion : "Whatever else we do when we meet together in the congregation of the faithful, we fail to do that which He most distinctive act of worship, if we refrain from celebrating this holy or-

the throne of the altar, her interces-sions based on that commemoration, and her subsequent reception sacra-mentally of the food of her spiritual nourishment in the Body and Blood of Christ - these constitute her divine The position of service. the Eucharist as the distinctive rite of Christian workship has been universally recognized by the spiritual instinct of the Church, and throughout all history, except indeed in quite recent times and within comparatively narrow sections. The truth of this remark indeed is not invalidated even by a reference to the history of Presbyterian

lic ears. The depths of degradation to immense value, doctrinally and devowhich the religious spirit of our own country has come, till even it has been season. And this in a country where season. And this in a country where the sacred festivals of Christmas and of Easter have been but a name, and the holy seasons of Lent and Advent a subject of reproach and derision ! Yet the old leaven is not yet purged. The spirit that made our forefathers outlaws and fugitives, that drove them from their homes to worship their God in the solitude of the mountains and and branded them as with a felon marks, still lingers, fain to depart. The Cross of Christ still stinks in the nostrils of righteous and God-fearing

Christians. Dr. M'Leod and the other members of the Church Society Conference are at pains to inform us that they view with horror the doctrines and practices of Popery, and that the doctrines they advocate are as distinct as the poles from the doctrines of the Church of Rome. The distinctions they make partake of a logical subtlety which it is not quite easy to follow. Nor does the force of their reasoning on this point seem to commend itself to many of their co-religionists. The protest against this new invasion of Popery and sacerdotalism have been many and bitter. The Church Society has been denounced as an "association of clerics with an avowed purpose to bind the minds and the consciences of their people under priestly control. One is perplexed indeed, amid the con-fused medley of opinion the work of the conference has called forth, to grasp what the doctrine of the Church of Scotland really is. What by one writer is propounded as a fundamental doctrine by another is playfully char-acterised as a nostrum. But enough That Dr. M'Leod, of Govan, should be a member of a Church which embraces in its fold the renowed of Ladywell is indeed sufficsent guarantee of its laxity of doctrine and latitude of thought. Be the direct results of this confer ence what they may, we have at least abundant assurance that the spirit of inquiry is abroad. The evidences that portend a crisis in the religious history of Scotland are many and obvious.

The quickening of religious thought and the renewed vitality of spiritual life and the reaction of the first of spiritual me cannet but have results consistent with the divine promise, "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." "Magna est veritas et prevalebit." The Church of Church has prevalebit." of Christ has preserved inviolate her heritage. She has evidenced her con-sciousness of the possession of truth by the stability of her doctrine. The influence of human passion and the weak nesses of human nature may have separated from her fold many whom she should number among her children. Yet she has swerved not. She has never deviated from the standard of appointed should be done by us, united with Himself, and as the highest and can but work its own destruction, and that the more sincere the inquiry after truth, and the more pronounced the courage to follow that inquiry to its logical development, the nearer must be the approach to that unutterable standard. A lesson of experience is familiar to us. When in the Church of England the movement began which culminated in the publication of Tract 90, its promoters were imbued with no friendly spirit to the Catholic Church. The outcome of that movement is matter of history. were rash to anticipate such a speedy development of religious truth in Scotland. Yet we hail the first tokens that the prodigal, in a far-off country is in want. The fulfilment of the par able, the time when the heart of the wanderer will turn with yearning to the home of his Father, is in the reference to the line Reformation. It churches since the Reformation. It must be sorrowfully admitted that in these churches the supreme aspect of the institution, that which we may call its Godward aspect, as a service of its Godward aspect, as a service of



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Presbyterians and the Holy Encharist. -Significant Declarations.

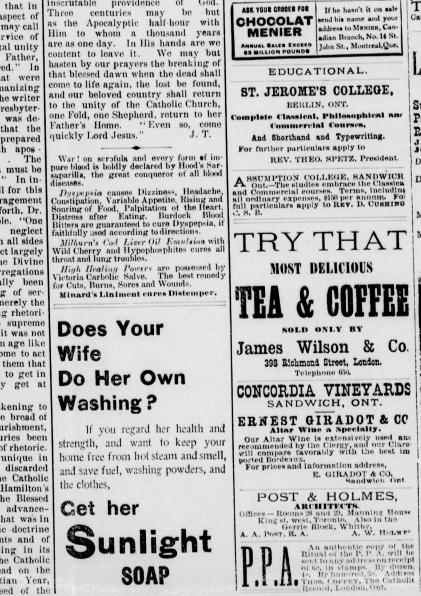
Rev. Father Francis Bauguis, mis siouary at Western Su-Tchuen, China, writes a touching letter to the effect Catholic News. There is a familiar story in the that a persecution is raging in that Bible — ever ancient, yet ever new. In childhood its simple pathos did not territory as fierce as that which raged in the first centuries of Christianity fail to move us; in maturer years we throughout the Roman. Empire. The ever discover in it some new beauty some strange interest. We read, nor pagans made a plot to kill all the does the eye seem to grow weary ; we listen to, nor does the sound pall on Christians, but though the houses of many were wrecked and the inmates the ear : the Divine Master's story of were forced to flee for their lives, the that wayward son, who sought his portion and left behind him his pateractual death of only one is mentioned who was killed by a mob consisting chiefly of his relatives and the schoolnal home; how he wandered into a master. The schoolmaster was the person among them who acted brutfar-off country, the strange vicissitudes he underwent, till even he was fain to ally. He turned over the body when it was covered with bruises fill his belly with the husks the swine did eat, ere he sought again the plen titude of his paternal home. And he spake a parable unto them. Three and struck it with sticks so that the blood spurted out to a great distance, while he cried out, "See what a fine centuries ago, from their paternal home, from the bosom of the Church of while he crited out, 'see what a fine thick bone, from the bosom of the Church of blood! This is how we will pierce the Christ, many prodigals went forth. hearts of all Christians." The martyr The pleasures of a far off country, lived for a few days after this ill-treat-ment, and was able to receive the last follow the biddings of passion, lured the second the biddings of passion, lured the second to the forth their parts of the second to the biddings of the biddings of the second to the biddings of the

with the Lord and before the Father, has been almost wholly obscured." In to some strictures that were reply passed upon him for the Romanizing spirit of this paper, in which the writer averred that "the breach of Presbyterianism with Catholic custom was de-liberate," Dr. M'Leod says that the writer "would seem to be prepared also to justify a break with apos-

dicating the reasons that call for this testimony, and the encouragement which urged him to set it forth, Dr. M'Leod's words are remarkable. "One reason was found in the neglect of Divine worship, alleged on all sides to be increasing. That neglect largely arose from the fact that the Divine worship at which their congregations should assist had never really been offered. When the hearing of sermons, which too often take merely the form of useless and unedifying rhetori-cal displays, was made the supreme

object of going to church, it was not matter for surprise that in an age like ours many people should come to act upon the instinct which told them that the good they were supposed to get in church they might equally get at home.

Our countrymen are awakening to the fact that in place of the bread of life, instituted for their nourishment, they have for three centuries been satisfied with the dry stones of rhetoric. Nor was this discussion unique in its leaning towards the discarded doctrine and ritual of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton's remarks on "Prayer for the Blessed Ded." Dead," and their gradual advance-ment in glory, had much that was in sympathy with the Catholic doctrine of the Communion of Saints and of inent, and was able to receive the last sacraments. He was resigned to the will of God, and died pardoning his murderers, as Christ died on the cross. HOOD'S AND ONLY Hood'S Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. Because it is the best blocd purifier. HOOD'S CURES.



SOAP

ESTABLISHED 1864. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 1,300,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - 626,000 J. W. LITTLE, · President JOHN BEATTIE, · Vice-President DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received a highest currant rates. DEBENTURES issued, payable in Can-ada or in England. Executors and trus-tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company. MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real estate MORTGAGES parchased. G. A. SOMERVILLE, MANAGER London, Ont. BAKING POWDER. Should be used, if it is desired to make the **Finest Class of Gems**-Rolls, Biscull, **Par-**cakes, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Bolled Paste, etc. Light, sweet, snow-while and di-gestible food results from the use of Cook* Friend. Guaranteed free from alum. Ask your grocer for McGarcus' Cook* Friend. Margaret L. Shepherd A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE, Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont. **REID'S HARDWARE** TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS. BRASS FIRE IRONS. The Good stock of General Hardware 118 DUNDAS STREET, North Side

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, magicatarth and troublesome throats, Eyes (ba'ot, glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4.

C. M. B. A.

Our Dutles. When the fathers of the C. M. B. A. in-augurated the work of bringing into one bond of fellowship a large number of our Catholic men, the financial consideration was not by any means the only object they had It must, bowever, be conceded in viny.

that that object held a primar, mare Be for as the payment of assessments in case of death is geneerned no one dare say that the association has not been eminently success ful. In every case the insurance has been paid with a promptitude that deserves hearty commendation. It would be well, however, were we to take a survey of the whole work and see if there are not visible some little openings in our good ship sadly in need of

calking — some little rough places that require planing and sand-papering — so that we may present to the gaze of all a comely eraft which may be viewed with feelings of pride. Our Mother Church is built on a rock, and upon and in that Church lives and moves the C. M. B. A. It would be entirely moves the C. M. B. A. It would be entirely useless to offer any argument for the purpose of demonstrating that the more the society is in harmony with the Church the more successful will be its career in every particular. Each one of our members will on a moment's consideration admit the truth of this contention ; and, such being the case, should we not all endeavor. so far as lay in our power, to lift up our association and its membership as nearly as possible to the point of perfection.

At this time of the year it is usual for the members to make their Easter Communion and it is gratifying to know that so many branches include nearly their entire membership on such occasions. Although we are required to make our Easter duty, is it not worthy of consideration that we should be better men and better members were we not to allow month after month to elans waiting for the extreme limit the law allows No doubt many of our members are monthly communicants, but it is true also that a great number wait for the annual procession In so doing they obey the letter, but cer-tainly not the spirit of the association's It would not become as, nor de laws. we desire, to attempt anything in the form of a sermon to our brother members, but we deem it a duty, and we think it is like-

but we deem it a duty, and we think it is like-wise the duty of all, to endeavor to infase amongst the membership a spirit that would lead us step by step from the nominal into the practical, from carelessness and indiffer-ence as regards the Church, into a warmth and love for hor and a close affinity with her in the work of lifting and leading souls up-wards. We may be very successful in busi-ness, or we may be very unfortunate in our undertakings ; we may have lucrative posi-tions, or we may be the most humble engaged in manual labor, but all should stud shoul-der to shoulder in loving communion with the Church. Looking at the matter merely from a human point of view-which is, after all, but of minor importance as compared with eternity's welfare-we will, in this way, be all the happier, all the better and stauncher supporters of the C. M. B. A. structure. If in any branch there are to be found dried-up branbles which from year to year neglect or refuse to have infused into them the spiritian life of the Church they should be cutoff as un-worthy members of the C. M. B. A., whose connection with it is detrimental to its some practical system should be adopted wherehy it may be known what members do and what members do not make their Easter duty. Few there are, it is true, who ars de-linquents, but the officers of each branch should see to it that no one should be con-sidered in good standing in the C. M. B. A., unless he makes his Easter duty. This is a law of the society, and one that should be con-sidered in good standing in the C. M. B. A. unless he makes his Easter duty. This is a law of the society, and one that should be wise the duty of all, to endeavor to infase

Assessment No. 6 was issued from the Grand Secretary's office on the 5th inst. It calls for the payment of beneficiaries amounting to \$3,000. The amount collected during the month of March on assessment account was \$44018.23. The reserve fact up to date amounts to \$34,903.40. The amount of benefit paid to heirs of deceased members during the month of March was \$13,800.

The amendment I have suggested, I'_effore, would be very much in the interests of the association. It would encourage economy in the branches, and prompt payment of dues, and induce many close financing Catholics who are good risks to join the C. M. B. A. Yours fraternally, J. C. O'N tota, Simcoe, Ont., March 28, 1894,

New Branch Organized at Cote St. Paul.

Paul.
A new, and what promises to be a most important and flourishing, branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was brought into extence last evening. The event took place in the hall of the parish church of Cote de Paul. The ceremonies attending the formation of the new branch, which will hereafter be known as No. 229, were conducted by District Deputy J. E. H. Howison, assistant Grand Secretary and organizer for the province of Quebec, assisted by Grand Deputy D. J. Finn, Trustee T. P. Tansey, District Deputy J. J. Finn, Trustee T. P. Tansey, District Deputy J. J. Finn, Trustee T. P. Tansey, District Deputy Dandelin, District Deputy Spedding and Secretary Costigan. Amongst those present were the Rev. Father Brault, pistor; Rev. Father McGinvis, Messrs. Japhet Dane, Joseph Sauve, Henry E. Martin, Adelard Therien, A. T. Martin, James Rinnhaw, F. Y. Payette, Joseph Henri Boyer, Thos. J. Evers, Jas. P. Evers, Edward Kennedy, A. Tourangeaur. Amongst the members of the association present from the city branches were: President P. Reynolds of Branch 26; Grand Deputy T. J. Finn, Chancellor J. H. Feeley, District Deputy Dandslin, Grand Trustee Tansey, District Deputy Spedding, Treasurer A. D. McGillis, Brothers A. Brogan, N. P.; M. Sharkey, B. Campbell, L. E. Simoneau, John Walsh, J. A. Hartenstein, M. F. Dolan, James Milloy, Jas. J. Costigan and J. J. Keating. The organization of the new branch toxis place. This was followed by the election of office-barers, which resulted as follows: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. A. B. Brault, president, Mr. A. T. Martin; First Vice President, Mr. A. T. Martin; First Vice President, Mr. A. T. Martin; First Vice President, Mr. F. X. Payette; Second Vice President, Mr. A. T. Martin; First Vice President, Mr. F. X. Payette; Second Vice President, Mr. A. T. Martin; First Vice President, Mr. F. X. Payette; Second Vice President, Mr. F. X. Payette; Sec

Resolutions of Condolence.

amounting to \$3,000. The amount collected during the month of March on assessment account was \$4018.23. The reserve fact up to date amounts to \$34,963.40. The amount of benefit paid to heirs of decreased members during the month of March was \$13,800. Easter Communion. Last Sunday morning at the High Mass the members of Branch 211, Rat Portage, attended in a body and partook of Holy solved that while bowing to the Divin

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ing by many expressions of gratitude and praise the value of services rendered to the party by the member for South Longford. The Freemer is Journal, commenting on Canada and its representative in the party, said U at Mr. Blake amply merited this spect a recognition. Mr. Blake, in an ad-dre systerday, expressed the opinion that be solution of the Irish difficulty was to be found in a union of the democracies of both islands. He was disposed to believe that now the conscience of the English people had been touched, a more friendly spirit would be fostered, and a growing feeling of justice towards Ireland would be observable.

E. B. A.

Low SUNDAY IN TORONTO. Low Sunday being the day set apart for the members of the Emerald Beneficial Asso-ciation to receive Moly Communion, Davit Branch, No. 11, invited the members of the city branches to attend their parish church for the purpose; and a large number ac-cented the invitation, including Grand Officers D. A. Carey, J. J. Nightingale and J. J. Hennessy. Chancellors of Branches Nos. 8 and 12, Presidents of Nos. 7, 8, 12 and 29, and other officers. The members and marched to St. Helen's church for the 8:30 Mass, where the Very Rev. Dean had seats reserved for the large number that attended. At the close of holy Mass the Very Rev. Dean addressed the members, congratulating them upon the large number that attended. At the close of holy Mass the Very Rev. Dean addressed the members, congratulating them upon the large number that were present, some having come a distance of five miles. He spoke very highly of the asso-ciation, it being a great means of assisting the clerary in their work for the salvation of souls, instancing cares in which it had been the means of bringing men to their religious different of the during the members of the congregation to join its ranks, as it was an organization that submitted its rules to the hore ason for Catholics to join associations outside the pale of the Church. He hoped the association would not only increase and prosper in his parish, but all over the Dominion. He all also received the full approval of His Grace the Archbishop, and was calculated to do an im-mense anount of good. He was much the other associations in the parish, and uso recess. He thanked the members for having visited his church, and so set agood xumple that he hoped would be followed by member anount of good. He was much the other associations in the parish, and the good way future occasion that they might visit the function he should be pleased to give them and indigity God to bless them and the good work my checher. The following colors th

hip. ST. HELEN'S (LADIES' CIRCLE) NO. 2, TOR

ship.
ST. HELEN'S (LADIES' CIRCLE) NO. 2, TOR-ONTO.
The ladies of St. Helen's Circle No. 2, held an adjourned meeting of Tuesday, March 27, with a full attendance of members and soveral candidates. There were also present:
D. Shea, President of Branch No. 11; and Secretary gave a short address for the instruction of the candidates, explaining to them the benefits to be derived by enrolling themselves as members, and they expressing their willingness to join the circle, were duly initiated. It was the unanimous wish that the Very Rev. Dean Cassidy should be chaplain. The ladies then elected the following as their officers: President, Miss L. Brennan; Vice-President Miss N. Douglass; Rec. Sec. Miss M. Herron; Treas. Miss K. Langdon; Stewards, Miss M. Roach and Mrs. Redden; Guard, Miss L. Langdon. The officers having been installed by the Grand Secretary, it was unanimously decided to hold their meetings on the first and third Monday in each month. It was also decided that the meeting on Monday, the 2nd, should be an open one, so as to give their lady friends an opportunity to have the objects of the association explained to them. CARBO OF THANKS. CARDS OF THANKS.

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requently pressed by his many friends to accept some municipal office, but he always refused. In religion he was a staunch Catholic and was a very regular and pious attendant at all religious exercises in his church. He was a member of different Catholic societies, and was at the time of his death President of the Holy Name Society. He advocated, as well as practiced, temperance, and was ever ready to extend the hand of generosity to the poor and needy. Although a devout Catholic and true to his Church and creed, he was imbued with that broad spirit of liberalism and toler-ation which should animate the heart of every true Christian. In Mr. Devine's death the village of Renfrew loses one of its best and consistent children. The funeral occurred on Tuesday last, and was one of the largest ever seen in Renfrew. M. J. O'Brien, Esq., James Carswell, Esq., Joseph Gravelle, Esq., John Ferguson Esq., M. P. After an impressive Requiem Mass in St. Francis Xavier's church, the body was conveyed to the cemetery, where the interment took place in the family plot, many a moist eye being observable in the throng of people as the clods fell upon the coffin which contained all that was mortal of one who in life was so deeply beloved. Among those who came from the neighboring towns were Dr. Lynch, P. C. Dowdall, from Al-monte; Dr. Dowling, M. P. Y. M. J. McKan, Esq., Mr. J. P. Leacy, Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. W. Gorman, and others from Eganville ; Mayor Moles, Jno. Harvey, M. Galvan, H. McLonghin, J. Havey, R. Havey, M. Galvan, H. McLonghin, J. Havey, R. Havey, M. Havey, J. White, A. Campbell, E. Armand, J. Tier-ney, from Arnprior ; also Revs. P. S. Dow-dall C. Chane, J. Donovan, R. McEachen, H. S. Marion, M. Lavan, P. T. Ryan. Life's abor done, serenely to his final rest he pased.

While the soft memories of his virtues yet

linger. Like sunlight lines when that bright orb is passed. Requiescat in pace!

- JOHN SULLIVAN, RENFREW.

JOINS SCILLIVAN, KENFREW. The tomb has just closed on one of Ren-frew's oldest residents, Mr. John Sulli-van, a native of Ireland, whose life has been one of usefulness. Though not unexpected, it still cast a gloom over this happy town. He died at the age of eighty-two years, and leaves several children and grand-children to mourn his loss. MRS. CATHERINE FARRELL BURFORD. Died at Burford on March 25, 1894, Mrs. Catherine Farrell, of paralysis, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was born in the country of Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to this country when sixteen years of age, with her parents, who settled in Brantford. She married Daniel Farrell, who preceded her to the grave air years ago. married Daniel Farrell, who preceded her to the grave six years ago. She leaves six children, of whom Sister Catherine Dericci of St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, is one, to mourn the loss of a good and edifying Christian mother. On Wednesday, 28th, the large funeral cortege proceeded to La Salette, where Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P.; and Rev. J. Feeny of Brantford, who accompanied the funeral, de-livered an eloquent and pathetic discourse on the life and virtues of the deceased lady, which visibly affected the congregation. —Requiescat in pace!

A PATRIOTIC POEM.

Hamilton Sjectator. Thos. O'Hagan, Ph. D., late principal of the Waterdown High School, now taking a post graduate course at Cornell University, was at this point called upon to read a partro-tic poem which he had written specially for this occasion (the Canadian Club banquet.) Dr. O'Hagan was received with a salvo of applause. He said modestly that he desired the company to receive what he had written, not as poetry, but as a hearty expression of his sentiments. Then he read this poen: HERDES.

HEROES HEROES: Our land is dower'd with glory From the East unto the West, With rays of ripen'd splendor That cluster on her breast ; But the stars that beam out brightest, And shall burn to the last, Are the de ds that light our father's grave-The heroes of the past.

O brothers, ye who gather round This festive board to night. Whose hearts are timed to patriot words That glow with love and light. Recall with me the years gone by-Full well ye know their life-When patriots stood to guard our homes In dark and deadly strife.

When through our lands a psalm of grief With terms of the second secon

From Lundy's lane and Queenston Heights The message speedily came That filled each heart and home with joy And tired the wings of fame : At Chateauguay brave sons of France Drove back the stubborn foe With loyal heart and weapon strong Just eighty years ago.

But not alone in battlefield Did herces staunch and brave Yleid up their lives in bonor's cause Our country's flag to save : In savage forests deep and drear, Beset with hardships tell. Our fathers toiled and sank to sleep Within each lonely dell.

Their memory lives upon streams, Their deeds upon our plains ; They need not shaft nor monument, Nor gold-emblazon'd panes. In virtues link'd through ages Shall their great, strong lives flow on, Inspiring souls to nobler deed From father unto son.

Theirs be the glory, ours the love In this great cherish'd land, Bearing the impress-seal of heaven-And fashioned by His hand, Whose victory is the ark of peace, Guarded by love-nrt fear-Strong as the faith that consecrates Our heroes with a tear.

A nation's hope, a nation's life Be ours from east to west : A nation's hope, a nation's life To fire each patriot breast, That in the blossoming years to come Our broudest boast as men, When bound by ties to nationhood To hail this land—CANADIAN !

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS. London, April 5.-Wheat was firmer, at 90 to 98c per cental ; oats \$10 50.06 per cental ; bar-ley bre to \$1; peas 90 to \$1.65, rys %6 to \$1; and corn 90 to \$56; clover ; sed \$575 to \$5.56; lamba yearlings 74 to \$5 a pound wholesale (ressed calves \$5 to \$6 a pound, by the careas; pork \$5 to \$6 per cent.; the average, nice hogs, was about \$5.75 to \$5.80; butter \$26 a pound for sincle roll by the basket; eggs to 12c a doz.; potatoes 50 to %0 c a hag; cabhages 65 to \$1 per doz, apples \$1.55 to \$1.50 a hag; hay \$7 to \$8 a to ; milch cows \$85 to \$15 a piece. Toronto, Apr. 5.-Flour-Straight roller, \$2.60 to \$2.75; extra, \$2.35 to \$2.40. Wheat-White, 57 to \$96; e; No.1 Man, hard, 736; No. 2, 14e; peas, No.2, 54 to 55; parley, No. 1, 41b to 42c; peas, No.2, 54 to 55; barley, No.1, 41b to 42c; peas, No.2, 54 to 56; car and elivered at \$10 to \$0.25. Montreal, Apr. 5.-Wheat-No.1 hard Mani-

sy.25, and ton lots off car and delivered at \$10 to \$10.25. Montreal. Apr. 5. - Wheat-No. 1 hard Mani-toba. 76 to 77c; No. 2, do., 74 to 75c; peas, per 66 bbs. 68 to 77c; No. 2, do., 74 to 75c; peas, per 66 bs. 68 to 76c; Oats, per 34 lbs. 40 to 41c; corn, duty paid. 61 to 58c; barley, feed, 42 to 48c; mait-ing, 50 to 55c. Flour-Winter wheat, 53.60 to \$3.70; straight rollers, \$3.10 to 53.55; extra, \$275 to \$2.80; superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Manitoba strong bakers, best brands, \$3.55. Oatmeal-Standarf, bags, \$1.55 to \$3; standard, bbls., \$4 to \$4.10; granulated bags, \$2.66 to \$2.0; granulated bbls. \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled cats, bags, \$21 to \$4.25; do bbls, \$4.30; to \$4.25. Canadian short cut, per bbl, \$15 to \$3; standard, bbls., \$4 to \$4.10; granulated bags, \$2, 66 to \$2.10; granulated bbls. \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled cats, bags, \$21 to \$2.5; do bbls, \$4.30; to \$4.55. Canadian short cut, per bbl, \$15 to \$4; standard, bbls., \$4 to \$1.10; granulated bags, \$2, 66 to \$2.10; granulated bbls. \$4.20 to \$4.50; change, \$21 to \$2.5; do bbls, \$4.20; to \$4.25. Canadian short cut, per bbl, \$15 to \$4; standard, bbls. \$4 to \$1.6; lard, Canadian, in pails, \$9 to 10c; bacon, per lb. 10 to 12c; lard, compound, refined, per lb, \$7 to \$5. Eutter - \$4.8cs of townships are passing at \$2 to \$5.c, and new creamery at 26 to 75; Mon-treal limed, \$6 to 9c; held fresh 6 to \$c; and bolling stock at 11 \$k to 12c per do.2. Beams \$1.15; to \$1.35; per bag. Potatoes 40 to 65c per bag. Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Mark

SEALED TENDERS mark d "For Mount-ed Follee Clothing Supples," and ad-dressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, will be received up to noon on TUE-DAY, 10th April, 1884. Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required may be had on application to the undersigned. required may be had on application to the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be foreited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without author-ity having been first obtained. FRED. WHITE, Comptroller N. W. M. Police. Ottawa, March 10th, 1894. 86-2

APRIL 7, 1894.

G. C. RICHARDS & CG. Gents-My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtherin. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine. JOHN D. BOUTILIER. French Village.

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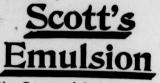
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Children who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are

made Strong, Robust and Healthy by



the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones, Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

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 aonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. BOYLE, Recording Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER HOLDING A Athlat Class certificate wanted, for Catholic Separate School Section No. 7, Gleneig, State salary and recommendations. Duties to begin on Tuesday, March 27, Address J. 8, BLACK, Secretary, Pomona, Ont. 805-3

PAY YOUR

Water Rates

Before the 15th Instant

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

0. ELW00D, Secretary.

O. ELWOOD, Secretary. MRS. SHEPHERD We have printed the letter written by Rev. J. A. Mac-donald, Presbyterian minister of St. Thomas, concernig this mischlevous woman. Her plan of operation seems to be to go to out-of-the way places, where her character is not known, and by retailing abominable sland-ers against the Catholic Church and its inst-tutions, play on the creduility of innocent people, alt the while reaping a rich harvest of a lid cash. These fly-sheets will be useful for distribution in such places. Single copies will be sucplied at 2 cents each; by the doz. Leent each; 100 or ver, half a cent each. Address, Thomas Coppery, Catholic Record office, London.



The members of Branch 211, Rat Portage, attended in a body and partook of Holy Communion, in fulliment of their Easter duty. It was an imposing and edfying sight to see so large a number of men turn out for suck an object. After the gospel Rev. Father Fox ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon on the gospel of the day. He congratulated the members of the C. M. B. A. on the gosd work they had performed that morning, exhorted then to perseverance, and in a few well-chosen words put before the large congregation the advantages of membership in the C. M. B. A. advising all eligible to seek admission therein. Branch 211 was established at Rat Portage shout two months ago, and since its incep-tion it has accomplished much good work in the parish.

the parish. At a regular meeting of Branch No 154, Eganville, held March 16, the following resolutions were unanimously passed : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to her eternal reward the mother of our esteemed Brother, Cornelius Carmody, be it therefore Resolved that we tender to Brother Carmody and his brothers our sincere sym-pathy, and condole with them in the loss they have sustained by the death of their mother. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Carmody, recorded in the minutes of this meeting and published in the CATHOLAC RECORD. JOHN A. KITTS, Rec. Sec.

Constitutional Amendments.

Resolved that while bowing to the Divine will we recognize the loss sustained by Brothers L. A. Peterie and W. E. Cook and tender to them and their families our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother L. A. Peterie and W. E. Cook, recorded in the minutes of this meet-ing and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Antigonish Casket. R. J. McDonald, Rec. Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 223, Springhill, held on the 21st ult., the following

Springbill, held on the 21st ult., the following resolutions were unanimously passed : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward the son of our exteemed Brother, Daniel D. McNeil, therefore be it Resolved that while bowing to the Divine will we recognize the great loss Brother McNeil has sustained in the death of his beloved son, and tender to him and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrew. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother McNeil, recorded in the minutes of this meeting and publi-hed in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Antigonish Casket. R. J. MCDONALD. Rec. Sec.

C. M. B. A. Relief Association.

C. M. B. A. Relief Association. White River, March 27, 1894. I being one of the first to receive the hospiti benefits of the C. M. B. A. Relief Association it may be of some interest to members of the above association to learn of the treatment I received. On my arrival in Montreal I met Grand Secretary Tansey, who conducted me to the Hotel Dieu, where the association has engaged a large ward for the use of mem-bers of the Association, in which they have every coavenience a person could desire, inclading daily papers, books and periodi-cals, etc. I was placed under the treatment of Dr. Morreau, of the Executive Committee, who attended me daily, and I am pleased to say I recovered very rapidly. I am also very gravered very rapidly. I am also for the association for their many acts of kindness during my stay in Montreal. Before concluding I would strongly mem-bers to join at once, as it is an exceilent institution and should receive the support of all members of the C. M. B. A. Yours fratemally. C. PERRON, Branch 219.

CANADIANS THANKED.

At a meeting of the Irish National Feder ation, held in Dublin, a resolution submitted by Michael Davitt was unanimously carried, in which the grateful thanks of the Irish at home were tendered to their friends in Canada for their sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland and their substan-tial contributions of financial aid. Hom. Ed. Blake, M. P., was at the same time singled out for special eulogy, the meeting recogniz-

To J. Hickey, Recording Secretary Branch No 21, E. B. A., Peterborough :

21, E. B. A., Feterborougn: I desire to thank the members of your bra ch for the kindness extended and assist ance tendered during my late husband's illness also for the s100 faneral benefit, which they promptly paid. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN.

To J. Hickey, Recording Secretary Branch No. 21, E. B. A., Peterborough :

No. 21, E. B. A., Peterborough : Accept my thanks for the funeral benefit of \$100 and for the many kind words and acts of sympathy extended to me upon the death of my late and lamented husband. ELLEN CALLAGHAN. W LANE, S T., 17 Homburg ave.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK DEVINE, RENFREW.

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

"This, Too, Will Pass Away." For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

We long for something, in our selfish pride, Perhaps a bauble that may glitter bright, Some foolish thing we think is good a

Some foolish thing we think is good an right For us to have; and though God may decide That it is best that we should be denied, We murmur at His will; our sin blind sight Impatient, cannot see it in His light. And so we spend our lives unsatisfied.

In every life there must be light and shade, And Joy and sorrow. A jewel in the dark, Will shine as in the sun. a quenchless spark Emblem of hope whose light shall never fide. Oh, heart, be strong ! though it may storm t

day, Be patient, and " this, too, will pass away !" —HENRY COYLE.

In April. In the windy April, When the world's aglow With crocus bell and daffodil, And primroses do blow Across the dawning meadow In spray of green and gold-Every nock in all the land Its secret joy doth hold. Brightly and lightly Drifting swallows fly : Yet my heart is lonesome, Who knows why ?

In the windy April Spert is winter's pain ; Cheery, piping Robin Struts the fields again ; Ears are glad for hearing, Eyes are glad for hearing, Eyes are glad for sight Of all the bonny green thi Climbing to the light ; Gay day is gray day. Rainy day or dry ; Still my heart is lonesome, Who knows why? n things

In the windy April Dear is Hope's unrest, Throbbing in the frozen ground, In the frozen breast. Clouds tair as sunshine Flash and fude away; Silver is the night time, Golden is theday; Best time and blest time Of the year is nigh. Still my heart is lonesome— - God knows why !

TORONTO.

April 5. —Butchers' Cattle-Numerous sales of choice cattle were made from 34 to 34c., and one or two extra loads brought within a fraction of 4c. Inferior to medium cattle sold at from 24 to

Sickers-A few head were bought to day for country feeding. Four head, averag-ing 1,100 lbs. at \$41.50 a head; 1 head, averaging 1.320 lbs, at \$47 a head; 6 head, aver-aging 1,125 lbs. at \$63 a head. Hors Long lean hors sold at \$4.55 to \$4.60, weighed off car; stores at \$4.50, thick fats at \$4.40 to \$4.50, rough heavies at \$4.20 to \$4.25, sows at \$4 and stags at \$2.50 to \$3. Bheep and Lambs-Sales were made at \$4c a h. for choice grain-fed lambs, and one sale was made at \$4.70 a cwt. which is top price of the season. A few spiring lambs were in and sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50, each. A few sheep sold from \$4 to \$5 a head, according to quality. Calves-One bunch of 10, averaging 135 lbs., sold at \$5.50, and one choice was from \$30 to \$50. Mith cows and Springers-The range for mediums to extra choice was from \$30 to \$50. Stockers-A few head were bought to day

Black Cashmere Socks

EAST BUFFALO. East BUFFALO, East Buffalo, N. Y., April 5-Cattle-Only 2 carssold in peddling trade Sheep and Lambs.-Fancy wethers, \$4,60 to \$4 75; good to choice mixed sheep, \$57.5 to \$4; choice to fancy lambs, \$5.10 to \$5.25; light to choice lambs, \$4.40 to \$5. Hogs,-Vorkers, \$5 to \$5.06; mixed packers, \$4.05 to \$5; good to choice heavy \$4.80 to \$4.90.

"Disfigured For Life" Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin L. diseases. Do you realize what th is disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, se-CA clusion. It is a bar to social and It is a bar o social and business success. Do you wonder that despair soizes upon these sufferers when boctors fail, standard remedies fail. And nostrains prove worse than useless ? Nin diseases are most obstinate to cure. CETIOUIA REMEDIES Have carned the till Skin Specifics, Because for years they have met with most remarkable success. There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed. It is nolong-drawn-out expensive experiment. Sc. invested in a cake of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove more than wo dare claim. In short CETICURA WORKS WONDERS, And its cures are simply marvellous.

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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 COFFET, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ontario.

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