

interest in our home rescue work of Protestant girls. You are conscious that Romanism is not in harmony with the Bible, or you would not send money and missionaries to convert them. Do you know that church is taking from the Protestant faith yearly thousands of our girls, many of whom are orphans and others who are equally to be pitied because their parents are godless or so indifferent about the spiritual welfare of their children, that they send them to the convent school, where every permissible effort is made to turn them to that faith. Hence the vast number that embrace that system of error and die confirmed Roman Catholic members. Will you as consistent, intelligent women lay this matter to heart and help in some way to rescue those girls from the deadly snare to which they are exposed?

We have the fact from those who have been patronizing these institutions, that in the Loretto Abbey in Toronto there are three hundred boarders nearly all of whom are Protestants. But that is only one of fourteen such convents or schools for girls in that city. Surely this should sufficiently inspire you all to become sincerely interested and active in helping anyone who takes up this work in a practical way. That is what we have faithfully done for over five years, for which time we have been running a school in Toronto and in every reasonable way making it known that Protestants who required a school and home for their little ones could send as cheaply to us and have them under Protestant Christian influence instead of Romanism. Many who have heard of this effort have failed to interest themselves in it in any way. In some instances when they have known of our work, they have declared themselves as true to God and Protestantism and yet sent their daughters away to be taught by those trained sisters (as they are called) to embrace the habits and faith of those designing women, who are true to the church in securing every convert possible. Think of your responsibility to God and your younger sisters, and do your utmost to keep them to the same faith and hope that gives you inspiration as you look heavenward.

In reading and looking over the history of convents as given by those who are conversant with the facts and the frequency with which we are told of another company of young women taking the veil, a question naturally arises as to the fate of these beautiful, bright girls. We know they are fully instructed as to the great merit of giving their lives to the church, and the happiness they are to expect and enjoy in the new condition of things. What a terrible revelation must come to those poor deluded souls when they realize that they are really prisoners for life and in the power of those whose apparent former goodness is cast aside while they appear in their true character. Their oppressors being without any moral or religious restraint, these poor deluded girls very soon find that they would be just as successful in appealing to a demon as to these men with unbridled passions, in those haunts beyond the reach of civil law. Where blood curdling scenes transpire, and there is no earthly hand to rescue them, while our British law is too weak to demand an inspection of these prisons in this Dominion. It has proved sufficient in

Mexico and in Italy where the scenes of degradation have been too shocking to relate, when an entrance has been made against all resistance that could be given and the wretched inmates were released. Some of these have spoken and written as far as propriety would permit, but a complete exposition cannot be given; and yet these places are built and tolerated, with all their horrors and iniquity in our midst and some of our dear Protestant men and women are greatly offended because these places are spoken against. Just ask these girls whether they are as much enamored with the inside of these walls and dungeons as they expected and whether they have not been deceived and abused and their higher nature outraged and destroyed. Ask them if they will be allowed to escape. No people, of whatever name or religious profession, should for one moment be allowed to imprison others or keep them in bondage upon any pretence whatever, much less a church that has, in the name of religion, perpetrated cruelties that would put the veriest heathen to the blush. The question of the inspection of the convents is a live question to-day, and Protestantism should hide its head if this matter is long delayed. It is for the best interests of humanity, both Protestant and Catholic, that the bars and bolts of all such premises be broken and that they be fully inspected by the authorities of the land and any institution that will not bear inspection should be broken up.

#### LOOK FORWARD FOR SOME HOLY ROMAN DECORATIONS.

As some Catholics spend the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y. and have no church in that neighborhood, Chancellor Vincent, of the Protestant summer school, has granted to them the use of the chapel for mass early on Sunday mornings until they erect a building of their own. Father Gibbons of the Buffalo Diocese, was the first priest to offer up the Sacrifice there. This gracious courtesy is fully appreciated by us. The Lord of the Mass will know how to show His own thanks for it.—CATHOLIC REVIEW.

The Lord of the Mass is no other than the Pope of Rome. We may look forward to a letter from his Roman Holiness, granting a plenary indulgence to regular students at Chautauqua. Chancellor Vincent, the Methodist Chaplain, Vincent, the aggressive Minister Vincent, very likely will be made a count of the Holy Roman Empire and small count at that. This is an extraordinary age we live in; we should not wonder to hear yet of some ministerial knight-errant, famous for his prohibition views, toasting with Satolli on a big glass of potheen his Holiness of Rome as the peace-maker in general of the world. This would be in keeping with Chancellor Vincent's more than stupidity flagrant exhibition of weakness, to use no stronger term.—PRIMITIVE CATHOLIC.

#### ITALIANS IN WASHINGTON JUBILATE.

The Italians of Washington celebrated the anniversary of the unification of their country. The celebration began with a street parade and was conducted by the local society. Baron De Fava, the Italian ambassador received the society about 400 strong at his residence on Connecticut avenue and gave them a luncheon. Patriotic speeches were made and a message to King Humbert congratulating him on the unity of the Italian states, was sent by the society through Baron De Fava. A banquet presided over by Baron De Fava, formed the concluding feature of the celebration.