#### ROME AND ENGLAND.

We quote the large portion append-

ed of an opportune article on "Rome and England," contributed by the Rev. W. J. Mulcahy to the Irish Ecclesiastical Record for June :-

Leo XIII. is not only a man of great genius, he is also a man of extraordinary foresight. He knows when and how to speak, at that time and with that power which is all his own, and which is almost unique in the history of the Papacy. In fact, Leo XIII.
seems to speak like a prophet, and to
act like one inspired. Only a few
months ago he startled the Catholic world by the boldness of his design in seeking to re unite the Eastern and Western Churches—Churches divided schism for ten centuries. Opportunists shook their heads. Others centured and condemned. No one approved. Contrary to all expectasave his, which gave it birth, his bold adventure has already borne fruit. and will bear much more in the near future. Within the last few weeks the air was thick with rumor of much subterranean activity between Great Britain and the Vatican, and the rumor is now set at rest, and Europe is cap tivated by an official utterance from the head of the Church, which, in plain language, aims at nothing less than to bring the Anglican Communion within the fold of the See of Peter. face of these facts, it may be useful, and not uninteresting to see what Cath-

olicity was and is in England, and what chances of success have the good intentions and present action of our great Pontiff. It may, indeed, to some, seem purely visionary, and to the worldly wise the acme of folly, to think, at this period of the nineteenth century, of revolutionary chaos, when the infidel and socialist and anarchist are abroad. and dare openly proclaim their doc-trines—doctrines subversive of law, order and religion alike, that the work done by Henry VIII., three hun-dred years ago, and continuing in to some extent, at least, to the present day, will now be undone; and undone too by a prisoner in the

Vatican, who sways no sceptre save that of his own intellect and the light of his own life. The problem becomes more perplexing still when we reflect that when that great schism of the sixteenth century (Reformation I will not call it) was enacted, there sat on the Chair of Peter a great Pontiffgreat in learning and blameless in life, enthroned as a temporal sovereign, backed up by almost every potentate in Europe; and yet with such help, with the aid of a great General Council, he could not stay that heresy which had already begun, and which stopped not in its career of ruin till it divided Europeon Christendom into two warring camps, and tore asunder the seamless garment of Christ. Probably many of my readers may think that to formulate these objections is to demonstrate the hopelessness of answering them. Yet, there are many answers.

I shall satisfy myself with two. We have, first of all, to remember that in dealing with nations, as well as in-dividuals, "the ways of God are not as the ways of man." We have to remember that as God did in founding His Church, so He does in extending it—that as with the Apostles, "He chose the foolish to confound the wise, the weak to confound the strong." in the history of all religion there is no proportion between the means He

employs and the ends He accomplishes. This is the first answer.

But the best answer, from a historical point of view, with which we are more intimately concerned in this paper, will, I think, be best found in the answer to that question which I have already asked, and which I purpose giving — namely, what was, and is, the standing of the Catholic Church in England? Three things, I think, are demonstrable and certain regarding the position which the Catholic Church held and holds in England. The first is, that up to the sixteenth century the English Church was in communion with the See of Peter. The second is, that the English people never rejected the Faith, but that they were robbed The Third and last is, that the Catholic Church has within the present century made great advancement, at in constitutional government and social standing. Of each of these propositions let us give a clear, if succinct, proof. Besides the great desire which animates the heart of the Holy Father to see all mankind within the one true fold, it is easy to understand why so great and gifted Pontiff should ardently long to see the Church of England in that proud position she once occupied in Catholic Christendom. Outside Rome, the mother and mistress of all Churches, the source and centre of Catholic unity, one of the oldest Churches of Christendom, is the Church of England Its antiquity dates back to the second century, and perhaps beyond it. Pope Eleutherius XII. in succession from St. Peter, sent Roman mission-aries to England at the earnest request of Lucius, a British king, in the year 180. This is the distinct record Venerable Bede. admits the fact, and denies the infer-

acy of Rome. Why, then, did not Lucius content himself with sending for missionaries from Gaul, which lay so much nearer? At that moment so much nearer? At that moment there was in Gaul a great and saintly disciple of St. John, the renowned St. Irenews, Bishop of Lyons. Why not apply to him? Because King Lucius had inquired into the principles of the Christianity he was going to embrace, and he knew that St. Peter had been appointed to "confirm" his brethren, the rest of the firm "his brethren, the rest of the Apostles, and to feed the whole flock, sheep and lambs, teachers and taught. This is one striking piece of evidence. While Rome was still Pagan, in the latter half of the second century, England received an accession of religious life from the Bishop of Rome.

And what religion was Rome likely to send? Nothing, certainly, like the Homilies and the Thirty nine

To come to another fact. In the first

Articles.

Council of Arles, in France, held in 314, three British bishops, Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelphinus of Lincoln, attended, and in their joint letter to the reigning Pope, St. Sylvester, the assembled fathers thus wrote: "Joined in the common bond of charity and with the tie of unity of our Holy Mother the Church, we salute the most religious Pope with deserved reverence." In the middle of that fourth century, A. D. 347, the Bishop of London, that same Restitutus sat at the Council of Sardica, in Ill yricum, together with other British Bishops. And what did they pass? They passed the third and fourth Canon, which expressly provides that in cases of contention between Bishops or the deposition of Bishops, appeals should be carried to Rome, because Rome was the See of St. Peter. Was that ancient Church of England like present established institution? Then came the Pagan Saxons, who brought ruin and rapine, and bloodshed and death, into the country they invaded as they brought it into our own when by a base betrayal it was given over to their hands. And when the Christianized Britons were driven into the mountains and valleys of Wales and the rocky regions of Corn-wall by their Pagan invaders, who converted the Anglo Saxons? It was St. Augustine, still sent from the universal centre, from the Rock and Shep-herd of all. Touching and pathetic indeed is that page of history which tells who and why St. Gregory so early and so eagerly sent Christian missionaries to Christianize the Pagan Anglo-When a monk he saw some English slaves in Rome, for the inhabitants of England then consisted merely of slaves and slaveholders. Gregory saw them, and so fair and beautiful were they that, playing on the word, he said: "They are not Angles these, they are Angels." The heart of that holy man melted with pity to see beings so fair and beautiful buried in Paranism and he coverived a great Paganism and he conceived a great desire to convert them. That desire only increased with his years. The man of God never forgets his Master's work. When elected Pope one of the first acts of that great Pontiff was to send monks from his own monastery-of whom St. Augustine was one-to restore the faith to the Anglo Saxons. What relation did that imply between the then Church of England and the

Church of Rome? In the eleventh century, St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave an ex-position of the faith of England to King William Rufus in these words, "He who abjures Blessed Peter undoubtedly abjures Christ, who made him Prince over His Church." What relation does that clearly establish be tween the then Church of England and the Church of Rome? In the thirteenth century (1245) the English Bishops and clergy assembled in a National Synod, wrote to Pope Innocent IV., and assured him that "the Kingdom of England was especially devoted to the most Holy Roman Church, and that they themselves are faithful and devoted sons of the most Holy Roman Church." And what relation do these words clearly establish between the then Church of England and the Church of Rome? Again in the fifteenth century (1427) the Bishops of England addressed a joint letter to Pope Martin V. on behalf of Chicheley, who was then Archbishop of Canter bury, and who had been falsely accused at Rome. Their words are: " Mos Blessed Father, one and only undoubted Sovereign Pontiff of Jesus Christ upon earth, with all prompticude of service and obedience kissing most devoutly your blessed feet." In the same year and on behalf of the same Archbishop, the great University of Oxford wrote to the same Pontiff in these words: "We with united hearts, undoubtedly recognize you as the Sovereign Pontiff, the Vicar of Christ upon earth, and the most true

successor of St. Peter. And what relation do these words clearly establish between the then Church of England and the Church of Rome? One more testimony. It is of an undisputed witness on Protestant side. It is from the Protestant side. the distinct record Archbishop Usher denies the infer- English King, before the unhappy the fact, and denies the infer-By a curious distortion of fact, to which Protestantism is no stranger, lust, and had lapsed into heresy, ob

acknowledge the Roman See for their mother and supreme; nor does distance of place, nor dangers in the way hinder access thereto for the Indians themselves, separated from us by such a vast distance both of land and sea, do submit to the See of Rome."

My second proposition is that the English people never rejected the faith, but they were cruelly robbed of it. Well nigh thirteen hundred years store the faith to England, and from and p that time the faith has imperishably evil da lived on. The doctrines of the Catho-lic Church, recorded by St. Gilda, one of the earliest British writers three hundred years ago, and which at the present moment are taught by in history, and a moral monster of a every Bishop and priest throughout bydraheaded kind. England, who are something more than surpliced laymer.

done, but the English people never reto be seen. The image of Mary the Crown.

Mother of God, the sight of whom raises us above our lowly selves, and position on the Judicial Bench of Engtells of that purity which was bers, and which should, in some measure at the upper and educated classes, is to

those who were born while the religion lish the Catholic hierarchy in England of Jesus reigned in the land, what was the was threatened with death the first the condition of those who were born time he dared to pontificate in public after the deed of sacrilege had been And when his immediate suc done? They came into the darkness who was once an Archdeacon in the of a land robbed of its faith. From Established Church, was invested with that hour the Euglish people have the crozier of Westminster and when been born into twilight, into darkness, the once great light of Oxford-the into the chill of winter. And in the days before that dark deed was done, not only was the Biessed Sacrament on nal's hat, Newman and Manning, the the altar, but in the hands of the little two most glorious names in the history children were the beads of our Blessed of the Catholic Church in England. Mother, and love and veneration for the Mother of God and our Mother was callings with such an honor as was in every heart and on every lip. The never accorded to Bishop or Arch tillers of the field and the shepherds on bishop of the Anglican Church. That the downs, and the little children in honor was continued to them during a the hamlets, all had the knowledge of long life; it followed them to the our Blessed and Immaculate Mother. grave, and like a perfume of sweet-Shrines erected in her honor and dedicated to her name everywhere dotted memories. Cardinal Newman lived the land, and England was then called like a religious, and was buried like by the glorious title, "The Dowry of religious. Cardinal Manning live

Mary historian, calls it, "a political job, funeral—oh, what a glorious sight!—got up by Henry, the murderer of his king and princes vied with each other wives; continued by Somerset, the for positions of precedence to pay a last complished by Elizabeth, the murderer office. Half a million of people turned of her guest." It was not then, as out in busy London to honor his resome partisan Protestant historians mains as they were being conveyed to would have us believe, the revival of their last resting place. Somerset, the murderer of his brother; calls "irredeemable villains." he tries to twist it against the suprementained from the Pope the title of a touch of faith. It cannot then be apostasy), may deny the fact; and, to If he had his own way, he would have

"Defender of the Faith." These are too often or too strongly asseverated the King's words: "Luther cannot that it was a sovereign who was a deny that all the faithful honor and monster rather than a man, and a cowardly crew of Bishops and priestenervated by idleness and demoralized by wealth, that robbed the noble people of England of their Faith What is true now was true then-" as is the pastor, so are the fleek.

If the English Bishops and pastors What now becomes of the modern did their duty by the Church and the theory of Apostolic continuity in the Protestant Church of Eugland?

My second proposition is that the Market and the religion of the sake of the sake of the religion of the sake of the sake of the Jesus Christ, the people would fight under the same standard, and if need be die, in the same ranks. If the faith, but they were cruelly robbed of it. Well nigh thirteen hundred years be die, in the same ranks. If the have passed away since Augustine Bishops and priests of England did for their people what the noble Bishops store the faith to England, and from and priests of Ireland, in dark and vs, did for theirs, we should to day be spared the sad and sickening seeing a whole nation - and one of the noblest nations of Christen known to us, and by Venerable Bede, an undoubted authority, are these self-same doctrines, their fidelity to which Fisher, More, and a host of other martyrs sealed with their blood, sions to Apostolic purity and success

Two things, then, are certain : and, I think I have proved-first, that the And these dectrines lived on. All Church of England, up to the great that man could do against them was schism of the sixteenth century, was uninterruptedly in communion with the See of Peter; secondly, that the second the See of Peter; secondly, that the courtiers, and cowardly Bishops and pastors, who were hirelings, and fled when the wolf came—these it was that robbed England of her faith. The robbed England of her faith. The tion of the Catholic Church of England, English people never rejected it. They and the chances of success the good indo not know it indeed. But it was tentions and present action of the Holy those who were over them who robbed them of their inheritance, and took position will, I think, be best estabway the Blessed Sacrament out of the lished by contrasting what the Cath-churches of England, and turned the olic Church was in England fifty or sanctuary, in which the living presence of our Divine Lord Himself had If we went further back, to the com been always on the altar, into sepul-chres of desolation—the place where would become stronger and more strik chres of desolation—the place where the Lord lay, but where He was no more to be found. The people will mot, and could not, fight for their religion alone. They require a leader. And who was to support the people of England then in the fight? Hireling pastors had fied to Henry's side, and accepted his new fangled doctrines with a readiness unparalled in the history of persecution. And what was then to sustain their faith? The ruthless vandal had been stalking the land, who spared not live. Catholics were debarred from their fatth? The ruthless vandal had been stalking the land, who spared not the most sacred objects of Christian veneration. When the people came into the churches they were chilled by the coldness of the tomb. The talk is the catholic religion was party of the coldness of the tomb. The talk is the catholic religion was party of the coldness of the tomb. The talk is the catholic religion was party of the coldness of the tomb. The talk is the catholic religion was party of the coldness of the tomb. The talk is the catholic religion was party of the coldness of the cold of which is sufficient to soften the heart land! All State offices are now thrown of the most hardened, and which has open to Catholics. Eminent Catholics brought tears from the eyes of saints, hold the highest offices in the rega was rudely torn down and no longer household, and are Ministers of the

least, be ours, was either hidden away day a recognition of honor and a badge or broken to pieces.

And if this was the condition of Dr. Wiseman was about to re estaby the glorious title, "The Dowry of doing battle for God amidst the bustle Speaking of the so called Reformation of the world, and the honors of a public Lord Macaulay, a Protestant funeral were accorded to him. At h orian, calls it, "a political job, funeral—oh, what a glorious sight! his brother; and ac mark of respect to his name and his

learning and gradual increase of knowledge, but the lust of Henry VIII. and his relations with Anne Boleyn have been made by several successive that brought about the scalled United States. that brought about the so-called Re- Governments to establish real, though formation. The Reformation of God's not formal, relations between the Church — what blasphemy, brought about by a besotted monarch, "by I shall recall the name of only two of Henry, the murderer of his wives ; by the commissioned -though afterwards Somerset, the murderer of his brother: shamefully disavowed—Sir George and Elizabeth, the murderer of her Errington and Sir Linthorne Simmons. "; and perfected by men, whom Do not all these things point to Dr. Littledale, a Protestant cleryman, fact, and clearly prove that the Catho-It is a lic Church has made great progress in pity Lord Macaulay should spoil such England within the last fifty or sixty sport by not giving his due position years, and that she has made marvel and prominence in such a blessed lous advances, at least in outward rework to Essex, the prime paramour of spect and social standing. Dr. Ben-the "pure" Elizabeth; and the pic son, the present usurper of Canterbury ture would be perfected to nature if (where sixty-nine true Archbishops two precious gens, Luther and Calvin, from St. Augustine reigned till the were added to canonize the crowd with race became extinct in Cranmer's

bury is the mere figure-head of a State institution, and has no more real influence with the English masses than a parish clerk. You could not travel in England, or visit their churches, or listen to their flocks, without being convinced that the days of Protestantism are numbered. Democracy is on the onward march, and tall talk or mere declamation from men of eight or ten thousand a year, and of no work and of no worth, has long since ceased to command any respect from the Eng-lish masses. Such men may speak their own feelings, or for themselves, but they have no preponderating power in the practical outcome of the case. We must look for a solution of it to a more trustworthy source, viz., the course of events.

And what is the tendency of events? The truth is, all things go to show that Protestantism is an effecte institution—that it is dying of that corruption which gave it birth. Like Manichaeanism, Donatism, and other isms which have lived their day, Protestantism is doomed. It has lived its brief day—yes, brief in the history of religion. What is three hundred years in the life of the Catholic Church? Before the on-slaught of infidelity, the puny offspring of private judgment, Protestantism, is shivered to atoms, and we who are witnessing its dying shall see its death The English people are a noble people. They are looking for light they are yearning for truth; are thirsting for change. A walked their cities - cities busy as bee hives with commercial business, but in spiritual desolation and ruin-and as we gazed on the streets of some of these cities still bearing the names of those saints that once blessed and bled for that Saxon land, we could not help exclaiming, Oh! what a prize the Church has lost; and we entertained the hope, and we entertain it still, that the martyrs' blood, poured out in torrents, will yet reconsecrate what was once the holy and hallowed land of England. We are hopeful that the spirit of Fisher and More, and of hosts of others, who gave their life's blood for the Faith; and of Faber and Oakley, and Newman and Manning, who sundered their dearest earthly ties, and made many other sacrifices to embrace it, will yet breathe and live in the hearts of Englishmen, and that the intercession of such martyrs and saints will again revive in England the true religion of Jesus Christ, and will make it what it was before, the "Island of the Saints."

We can then easily discern the design of the present great Pontiff, who, looking out from his Vatican prison on one of the seven hills of Rome, upon the wide world, even as the Good Shepherd of old looked out from the Judean hill side for the return of the lost ones of Israel, sees the eyes of all England, whose minds are harassed with anxiety and uncertainty, turned or turning towards Rome, the centre

and source of Catholic unity.

It is meet and right that the Father of the Faithful, who loves all, even the most erring children, should foster that spirit-should encourage, invite, and exhort the good people of England to return to their old allegiance and to their ancient mother. No matter how wayward a child may be, or may have been, the mother loves him still, and longs for his love, and yearns for his return. That is the noble spirit that animates the heart and actuates action of our great Pontiff. And all who love their religion, and like a good people—a people basely robbed of their Faith-do earnestly wish, and will fervently pray, that the designs of our grand old Pontiff may be crowned with fruition, that God may give him and them to witness, if not in whole, at least in part-oh! what a olessed sight-the sight of the good people of a great nation once again members of the one true fold under the one true Shepherd.

# The Twelfth of July.

The Orangemen held their annual parade yesterday in commemoration of Boynewater, but they must have found it rather poor fun. They were not mobbed or hooted, and there was no excitement about the procession. looked very woe-begone and disconso ate as they straggled up Fifth Avenue, spread out so as to look numerous, but in fact emphasizing their fewness by their separation. There were probably more hired musicians in the procession than paraders, and there were nearly as nany policemen. Apparently bands were not even familiar with the insulting tunes of "Boynewater" and Croppies, Lie Down," wherewith it is the delight of the cheerful Orange men to stir up the Papist to rage and

mutiny. It was dreadfully tame.

Those of the processionists whose memories go back a quarter of a century must have meditated sadly upon the degeneration since the brave days of 1871, when a little squad of them paraded, with two regiments of militia at each end and two more alongside to receive the brickbats intended for themselves. That is your Orangeman's notion of enjoyment.

save his situation, may repudiate all re-union with Rome, and on the "no-Popery" cry of an Orange mob. But the Protestant Archbishop of Canter prived of his enjoyment through the exercise by the police of its power to prescribe the routes of parades and by the designation of a route which did not lead along the shore of the North River, but through the abodes of the apathetic millionaires, who are, moreover, not at home. The Orange men must have seriously doubted whether it was worth while to hire bands and livery horses and after all not to have a row. In the absence of rows it is likely that the custom of celebrating the 12th of July by a public parade will fall into a perfectly innocuous desuctude. - N. Y. Times,

#### Over Five Thousand Conversions

There is nothing that impresses people more than a definite statement of fact, and from that point of view the most impressive sentence in Cardinal Vaughan's elequent sermon at the Oraory last Sunday was that in which he stated that according to the registers of the Church the number of converts received by the Ocatorian Fathers in London in the last forty years amounts to between five and six thousand. It is a splendid esult, though, as His Eminence was careful to add, numbers are a very inadequate test of spiritual work. The figures are interesting as throwing much light on a much discussed point-the numerical growth of the Church in Euglandwhich the most exaggerated and contradictory reports have been spread at times, both by friends and enemies. As is usually the case, the truth lies midway between the two extremes.

Five thousand conversions in forty years is not "corporate reunion;" nor does it indicate a wild anxiety on the part of the English nation to acknowledge the Supremacy of the See of Peter. But it does indicate a quiet, steady flow toward the Catholic faith, and as a sign of the vitality of the Church in England it is full of hope for the future. We have heard the average number of conversions for other large and energetic London par-ishes placed at one hundred per annum. The Oratorian average is a little above that and extends over a very long period; but the Oratorians, it must be remembered, have had exceptional circumstances in their favor, in the number and zeal of their members, in the beauty of their church, and finally in the fact that so many of the Fathers are converts themselves, or the sor's of converts, and therefore specially well-fitted influence their separated brethren. If in the face of such figures it can still be maintained with any show of reason -as our enemies do maintain-that our numerical growth is practically nil, then, indeed, the "leakage" in our midst must be more extensive than the most misanthropic amongst us has dreamt of. But for our own part we have no terrors on this point -Liverpoot Catholic Times.

# St. Ann's Day Among the Micmacs.

John H. Wil on in Donahoe's Magazine. Early in the afternoon the tribe be gins to gather for the most notable grasto gather for the most notable feature of the whole festival, the pro-cession of St. Ann. The gayly be-decked shrine, containing the image, so reverenced by the pious Micmaes that the toes of the statue have been well nigh worn away by frequent kiss ing, is borne by four solemn-faced maidens arrayed in white. Following these is a like number of young men, selected because of their good voices and who are depended on to take the lead in the musical part of the exercises, consisting principally of the responses, the intoning of psalms, and a few of the Church's chants.

Their voices are rich and flexible, and were the singers left to themselves they would be heard to good advantage but they are subjected to the annoying interference of their more excitable brethren, who, carried away with the eligious fervor incident to the occasion, insist on adding their discordant notes. quite as much out of time as out of tune. Just in front of the quartette. and walking backward, is another of the tribe, who holds before him an open music book. The day is hot and the volume heavy, but he flinches not from his task, in spite of the beads of perspiration which chase each other down his copper-colored cheeks. In line are also the black cassocked priests and the women of the tribe, all in gala at

Having passed out of the sacred edifice and once around it, the procession proceeds to an elevation some 100 Daring its progress the line is flanked on either side by the der braves, who keep up an incessant firing. As the shrine passes between each pair of men, bang! bang! their rifles, while those whom it has already passed have hastily reloaded and taken their places farther forward, awaiting their turn to discharge another volley. Thus the shrine is be-tween two fires all the way. The fusillade that is kept up, with its accompanying cloud of smoke, floating languidly across the peaceful waters of the Bras d'Or, would lead a distant observer to imagine a genuine fight in progress. To add to the din a small cannon has also been booming away at intervals from another part of the



gayety-eatres, and eas in rapid accession find

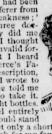
succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

#### "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from female weakness; I tried three doctors; they did meno good; I thought I was an invalid for. But I heard Pierce's Fa-Prescription,





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#### Society A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE; OR, WHO WAS GUILTY?

By Christine Faber, Authoress of "Carroll

CHAPTER III.

Madame Bernot's evidence was taken -taken in her own room while Margaret stood beside her, pale and nervous enough to have been considered another invalid.

The young girl never forgot that morning.
From the time that her own examin-

ation had been concluded she had watched for this promised official visit to her aunt, and she had recognized at first sight the face which looked out from the carriage that stopped before the door-it belonged to the gentleman who had suggested that this evidence should be obtained.

She flew to the sick room, dismissed the attendant with an injunction to rest, as she was now prepared to wait on her aunt, and when she was summoned to meet the strangers she rang for Annie Corbin to attend Madame

Three men met Margaret on her entrance to the parlor. The professional man whose suggestion was the cause of this visit, said blandly:

"You shall see, Miss Calvert, that

we have arranged every detail of this call in such a manner that the slight est alarm cannot be given to your aunt es: airm cannot be given to you kath.
This gentleman," pointing to a floridfaced man on his right, "is a physician; he will ask all the questions so
that Madame Bernot shall be led to hink that she is simply answering a doctor's necessary inquiries. You can prepare her, if you choose, by telling er that he is skilled in such cases and you have engaged his services for her. "And this gentleman," pointing to sharp visaged man on his left, "is a reporter who will accurately note

down everything that occurs."

Margaret only bowed, but she fancied that the fluttering of her heart ould be seen through her dress as she eft the room.

She knelt beside Madame Bernot while Annie Corbin retired to a window, and said with as much firmness as she could assume:

"Aunt Bernot, an eminent physician is in the parlor. I heard of his skill in the cases of others and so have engaged him to visit you. For my-for Hubert's sake, allow him to see you."

"Dear child!" was the reply; "it takes long to convince you that my disease is beyond all earthly remedy my sufferings are entirely in God's

"But see him," pleaded Margaret, for just this once; I wish it so much

"Ge it so, then," the invalid answered, and she fixed her eyes on their usual resing-place, the picture of Christ's bleeding head.

The three professional gentlemen vidently were not prepared for the ight of this patient, suffering woman Daly one, he who was to make the inquiries, came in her sight; the other two, in obedience to a request from Margaret, remained near the door, so hat Madame Bernot supposed she was in the presence of only one stranger. They looked embarrassed for the first moments, and the physician

situted as if fearful how to begin. At length he commenced by inquiries out the amount of pain she suffered, Il of which Madame Bernot patiently nswered. Then he asked the length time she had thus suffered.

"My niece will have to tell you," was the reply. "I remember no date and know nothing of the passing of time. I am simply here waiting the Master's call."

It was impossible to discredit her. Her angelic face, her clear eyes, with heir peculiarly touching expression told too convincingly the truthfulnes

The physician again hesitated while pretended to rub softly the helple ands lying in her lap, and when hooke his voice slightly trembled. H ked a few unimportant questions



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and then he casually inquired about

Margaret tremulously answered : "I attend her most of the time.

The gentleman assumed a more confident air. He was slowly but surely approaching his point, and he felt sanguine of success. Raising his eyes to Miss Calvert's face, he said :

But this care does not devolve entirely upon you -there are other relatives I presume—"
"My son!" interrupted Madame
Bernot with true maternal tenderness

in her voice.
"So there is an equal division of the duty, I suppose," he said, smilingly. "You have reason to be

proud, my dear madame, of such duti-ful kindred; but I shall have some directions to give that the care your case requires may be rendered in accordance with my mode of treatment, and, if possible, I should like to see your son."
"He is not at home," said Madame

Bernot; "he is travelling."

"Ah, then!" looking again at Miss "the affectionate duty does Calvert, devolve entirely upon you."

He bent his head to Madame Bernot's

hands and appeared to study intently their delicate veins.

Margaret bowed her head and tried to quiet the wild beating of her heart. She knew he was but seeking a pretence on which he might ask one question of the invalid; and what if the latter should correctly answer! The girl's heart beat wilder at the thought, and a choking sensation came into her

The physician lifted his head and looked sharply into the sick woman's

eyes. "At some time in your life," he said, slowly, "you have received a very severe shock, of which your prescondition is the consequence. Your mental state now is far from being quiet, and you have experienced recently some new agitation-perhaps due to the departure of your son - which has left baneful effects. When did you last see your son?"

Margaret's heart gave a thump, which, to her excited imagination seemed as if it must be as audible to every one in the room as it was to herself; and the choking sensation in her throat increased, till it seemed to her that she must be experiencing all the sensations of a drowning person.

Madame Bernot's eyes had not once turned from the vivid picture oppo-

She was not startled by the physi cian's words, for every practioner who had treated her, had told her that her illness was the result of a severe shock to the mental system; neither was she surprised by the rather abrupt and unnecessary question with which he had concluded. She answered,

"I have said before that I keep no account of time. My son was here, but he has gone. The time of his departure I am unable to tell you. He bade me good bye, and left me; my niece will tell you when.

The strange sensation went sud-denly out of Margaret's throat, and her voice was quite firm when she swered-the same answer that she had iven in the court room.

The physician looked discomfited,

Bernot's shoulder at the two silent figures near the door-one so busily writing-as if imploring help in hi emergency. The lawyer answered with a glance that seemed to say: "On no account must you give up

And the medical man swept his hand cross his forehead, and said in a lightly nervous tone :

"I should like to know precisely, my dear madame, for the reason that t is necessary for me to have such particulars in order to determine with reater accuracy upon your casehave have the goodness to make ar day time or in the evening that your son took his leave of you? Perhaps in that way we shall arrive at the

Poor Margaret! the lump w turning to her throat. But Madame Bernot answered as quietly as before "Neither am I able to answer the

question. Since it has been the Divine will to afflict me, I have alowed little incidents to drift in and out of my life without thinking, or ever after remembering the time of their happening. All I know is, that my son was here; he kissed me while I sat as I am sitting now, and left me. My niece will give you any further particulars you may wish; and, pardon me, but I seldom give so much time to

strangers." The expression of her eyes still fixed on the picture, and the motion of her lips, conveyed to her immediate isteners the fact that she was praying.

The physician glanced again for his cue, and receiving a nod from the lawyer signifying that sufficient questions had been asked, said he would leave his directions with Madame's niece, and he departed gently from the room, followed by his companions and Miss Calvert.

All repaired to the parlor, Margaret going slowly that she might gain time

tering, leaned slightly against a knew that which, had she told it, could marble pillar which supported a large arabesque vase, and asked in a low evidence against Mr. Hubert Bernot.

"Are you satisfied, gentlemen?"

and then he casually inquired about her immediate attendance, saying that hers was such a peculiar case she should seldom be left entirely to the should seld the should learned nothing. Sufficient evidence has not been elicited to warrant the arrest of Mr. Hubert Bernot; and this murdered man will not be avenged ceeded to the room which Carter, or just yet. It is probable that the case will be dropped now, for others do not entertain my views of this affair; but murder will out in this as in other instances, and when it does, you and I shall meet again. That you may

not forget me, here is my card."
He placed in her listless hand a little square of enameled pasteboard, on which she read, in a mechanical way, the single and singular word: " ROQUELARE."

Even in her strange state of feeling the singularity of the inscription struck her, and she found herself wondering if that was the name of the gentleman; and then she looked at his heavy face again, and seemed to be making a special examination of each one of his features. They were no easily forgotten - square cut, and prominent, and yet with a heavy. athomless expression about them which, on first sight, frequently con

veyed the idea of lack of intelligence. He seemed to desire her close in spection for a few minutes, then, as the mental examination still continued he turned to his companions and signified his wish to depart. garet accompanied them to the door

in a half abstacted way.

The lawyer was the last to descend the stoop, and while his companions entered the carriage, he paused to say to Miss Calvert in a significant tone : "You may calm your fears; nothing more will be done for a while; but re-

member, that truth is sometimes strangely revealed. He followed his compan'ons into the carriage, while Margaret turned from the door and repaired to her aunt's

room. "Did this eminent physician leave a prescription dear?" Madam Bernot asked, as her niece having motioned Annie to withdraw, took her accus-tomed place beside the invalid's chair, and there was a slight smile on the

patient face. "No, ma'am," was the reply. think your case puzzled him.
"I think it did," said the invalid,
"and I think also he asked rather

strange questions, but I suppose the eminence of his profession made it necessary for him to do so." Her eyes returned to the picture

and it was evident that she wished all thought of the late visit dismissed.

Annie Corbin's face on her descent to the kitchen wore a half frightened expression, which at once attracted attention of the cook, who ha tened to her with a sympathizing look in her own countenance, and asked: "Have they gone? And how does

hat young creature up stairs feel?" Cook's sharp wits had discovered the bject of that unusual visit as quickly nd correctly as Miss Salvert herself had done.

Annie told hurriedly all that her nemory retained of the conversation between Madame Bernot and one of

the strangers, at which the cook sagely shook her head, and made other igns that there was an assured conection between Annie's statement and her own previous thoughts of the What does it all mean?" Annie

concluded, "surely, Miss Calvert had never anything to do with that mur-

"Is it that baby?" said the cook in trong indignation. "That pretty thit of a girl who would'nt harm a fly Don't be taking leave of your senses Annie!"

"I don't mean that," answered the little maid. "Of course I know Miss Calvert herself wouldn't do such a hing, but don't you think - mightn' be that she might know that Mr

Hubert Bernot -- ?" "Tut, tut, tut!" interrupted th cook, with an un-called for energy in her tones. "Never let such a thought as that into your head. Both Mr Hubert and Miss Calvert are two inno cent babies that have been unaccount ably mixed up in some other body sin. Here, as you're down here, mix up this batter for me."

And ruddy-faced, warm-hearted Han nah Moore bustled most unnecessarily about her culinary duties; but when Annie Corbin had mixed the batter and gone up stairs, and she was alone in the kitchen, she ceased her work very suddenly, and standing quite still, placed her arms akimbo, and said,

audibly:
"He wasn't one of them that came to-day. Well, perhaps he won't have anything more to say; if he does, then I'll have my speech and maybe the tables will be turned.'

So the mysterious murder case was dropped; neither the public investigation nor the private inquiries of the man whose card bore that singular inscription, having discovered anything further about the matter. And after many days had passed, during which nothing had occurred to cause a return of Miss Calvert's fears, she began to be almost her own placid self.

The servants ceased to talk of the murder, and at length even to think of it ; all, save Hannah Moore. But Hannah gave expression to her

The gentlemen grouped themselves thoughts only to herself, and not even near the door, and Margaret, on en. Miss Calvert suspected that the cook The murdered man had long since

been consigned to an obscure grave. The lawyer had been talking eager- Just before his burial, the keeper of solved in a passion or tears. The lawyer had been talking eager- ly to his companions, and he answered a private boarding-house in the lower sight of her grief seemed to have a southing effect upon him. for he took Miss Calvert in the same eager tones: part of the city, had identified him as soothing effect upon him, for he took

"By no means satisfied; the case a boarder, who had mysteriously dis-

Clare, had occupied, but, beyond a trunk filled with handsome clothes a a few letters bearing the signature of the banking-house in Germany which Mr. Plowden had spoken, and a check for a large amount of money, payable at one of the city banks, they found nothing to show what friends he had possessed.

A letter asking for particular in-

formation of him had been despatched immediately to Germany, and the reply tallied exactly with what Mr. Plowden had told of the dead man's affairs. The check had also been forwarded to Europe, but his watch, and ring and clothes disappeared through some of the meshes of the law. So, at last, the public regarded the

affair as one of those mysteries which would only be cleared at the Divine Judgment Seat.

Hubert Bernot's letters came regularly, and Margaret always hastily scanned the contents before she read them to her aunt, lest there might be a sentence referring to the fearfu event of the past weeks, or a stray word to betray the unhappy state of the writer's feelings; but each missive was calmly, even happily, written-de tailing only the pleasant events of his journey, or describing in his graphic way, the novel sights he witnessed.

Margaret in her replies was equally careful not to touch on the murder but she thought sorrowfully how his crime seemed to weigh less upon him than the knowledge of it did upon her. She carried about with her a worm, the gnawing of which never ceased. Her face never for a moment now los its sad expression, and her manner, contrary to its old wont, was frequently

languid and abstracted. Months went by, and at length a letter from Hubert announced his

speedy return.
"God is very good," said Madame Bernot, "to have spared me to see my son again." And she smiled, but made no remark when Margaret said to her

one bright morning : "This is the day Hubert has fixed for his return to us. Miss Calvert herself was nervous

and wretched. An undefinable dread had seized her- a terror which she felt would not desert her even in his pres ence; so she went forth slowly when the carriage, which had gone to meet him, returned, and she heard him alight, and a moment after his quick springing step on the stoop.

He did not wait for the door to be fully opened, before he bounded with-in, and bestowed on Margaret a passionate greeting.

He was too eager, too excited to notice that she hardly returned his affectionate salute, and he proceeded to inquire hurriedly for his mother. "Her health is the same," said

Margaret. And she led the way to her aunt's room. He wore such a bold, confident air he looked so handsome and well, even his mother delightedly commented on

his appearance. While a special repast was being prepared for him he entertained his wo auditors with a lively description f his tour; and when he rose to visit the servants, as had always been his wont after a lengthy absence, Margaret

thought with a sick heart: "It is only on me the burden is pressing ; he has cast it off.

With what a hearty greeting he met each one of the domestics! Annie Corbin said when he had left

"Just his being home makes the house like another place! And Hannah Moore, when she was alone that night, soliloquized:
"An'it's on him, the kind hearted

gossoon, he wanted to put the crime Thank God, I said nothing!" Hubert partook of the tempting dishes prepared for him in his mother's room, where her eyes could fix their oving glances upon him. As if to

apologize for her desire to have it so, she said, smilingly:
"I wish to feast my eyes this once

we have been parted so long." But when he had partaken of the repast she insisted that he should retire for rest after his journey, and he playfully obeyed. Margaret as usual busied herself about the invalid; but there was a choking sob in her throat and a squeezing pressure about her heart which made her gladly resign her charge to the attendant, and

seek her own 100m. As she was about to ascend the stair she heard her name called from the hall below and looking over the balus ter she saw Hubert standing there. He beckoned her to him, and when she reached his side he drew her into the library.

'I must see you, Margaret,' he said, "I could not go to my room with-out speaking to you, and I waited for you, feeling that you must soon come forth.

He closed the door, and, leaning against it, extended his hands with just such a cry as that with which he had extended them to her on the night after his crime. Ah! the mask had fallen completely from his countenance and his manner,

and Margaret shuddered at the suffer-ing face which met her. "Help me, Margaret, help me!" sad soul, and the pressure about her heart and the sob in her throat dis-

The

her hand between his own and said

the bitterness that has come into your life-but bear it for me awhile, and one day perhaps you shall be free; but not yet, not yet!"

He released her suddenly, and, resuming his former position against the door, continued, his voice sinking to a hoarse, ominous sounding whisper.

"You are the only one to whom I can wear my own face. To every one else I show the mask you saw me wear below. I have worn that mask during all the time of my absence, and I fancy that I have schooled myself to wear it even in my sleep. I jested and laughed with the very paper in my hands in which I saw the account of your examination, and the rigid means they were adopting to discover the murderer. I laughed the loudest when my fears of arrest were greatest Unexpected grips made me start, and strange voices suddenly speaking made me shudder, but mighty effort kept start and shudder from being perceived.

"I shouted with mirth when there were gaunt devils whispering all sorts of evil things to my black heart. I thought time would inure me to my wretched secret, but it has failed to do so most miserably. If the phantom which pursues me grows a little dim while I am talking to others, and light and mirth are around me, it is only to come out more startlingly distinct when I am alone—to pursue me relentlessly then, to hold me, and com-pel me to look at the bloody thing as it

was-as it was-"

He stopped suddenly and put his hands before his eyes, as if he saw that which he was describing.

His words were harrowing Margaret's soul. She, too, covered her face, not to shut out the imaginary scene he pictured, but that she might not look upon his suffering.

In her pity for him she had almost

ceased to pity herself. Minutes elapsed before either looked up, and then it was Hubert who withdrew his hands first and said in that

same dread whisper: " I have disclosed to you now a part of the agony which I continually suffer. I have been so long alone with it that the mere telling of it to you has afforded me intense relief. It has given me courage to assume my mask again and to wear it perhaps even in your presence. I shall plunge into the work I have planned for myself, letting the worm that is here," placing his hand on his heart "gnaw. till it has eaten the very cords which bind me to life."

He turned away, moving with a firm step toward the centre of the com. Margaret followed: her own ad heart was full of tenderness, now hat she knew he had not cast aside

bis wretched burden. She had words of hope and comfort upon her lips, speaking them sweetly, while her face had such an expression as an angel might wear. He listened calmly, and even something like hope it up his own countenance, until she

said 'And after a little, Hubert, God. in pity for your suffering, and in love for your repentance, will give you grace to kneel at His tribunal and

He became furious :

'If you would drive me to commit suicide name confession again. I tell you I shall never confess to mortal man, and did they arrest me, this and," raising his right arm end my existence before Hubert Bernot would stand in a felon's dock. Her passionate sobs calmed him. "Never again, Margaret, speak of confession to me. Remember your oath, and remember also that you are

the only one in this wide, wide world who can afford one ray of comfort to my desolate soul. He stooped and kissed her forehead. She flung her arms about his neck and clung to him as a frightened child might do to its parent. Alas! she felt the need of companionship in her misery, and she tried to imagine that the love and tenderness of a creature could compensate for the God

she had resigned. When both had grown outwardly calm, she sought to tell him of his mother's official examination, and of the card bearing the strange inscrip-

tion, but he interrupted.' "No, Margaret! let the dead past bury its dead as much as we may do. I read the papers carefully and wish to know no more than they contained; if anything else has happened do not tell me, it might but add to my fears." She made no more attempts to tell

him, but bade him good night. He accompanied her to the door, clasping her hand for a moment before opening it, and whispering:

"We two, bound by a bloody bond." She shuddered at his words, but even while she shuddered, a thrill—an undefinable thrill - ran through her form. Now, too, surely she knew that a creature usurped her Creator's place in her heart. God help her! Mur-derer as he was, she loved Hubert Bernot.

TO BE CONTINUED.

To make your business pay, good ealth is a prime factor. To secure health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be The cry found an echo in her own neither health, strength nor ambition. A little three-year old girl went to a children's party. On her return she said to her parents. "At the party a little girl foll off a chair. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't." "Well, why didn't you laugh?" "Cause I was the one that fell off." ur

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#### A CHRISTIAN'S REVENGE.

BY J. C. H.

Some years ago business of a legal nature called me to B-It was a good ten hours ride by rail from the city where I lived, and the prospect of so long and thresome a journey was not pleasant. However, with an air of "grin and bear it," I boarded the train, making a bee line for the smoker, pulled out a good cigar from a supply I had secured to while away dull time; bought a morning paper; and sat back in my seat determined to make the best of it. After an hour's reading I put down my paper and looked around me for some friendly face. All strangers. "Just my luck," thought I. "Here I'll have to hump along this way for the rest of the day without so much as a 'How' d'ye do' from anyone."

My wandering look was suddenly directed towards my opposite neighbor, for while I was soliloquizing thus I could not but notice the extremely painful expression on the countenance of the man directly across the aisle from me. He seemed to be suffering greatly. Thinking the man was sick I was about to tender my services, when he apparently recovered himself and appeared perfectly calm again. Moved by idle curiosity I concluded to watch him and find out if possible what

caused his agitation. I hope it will never be my lot to see a fellow man suffer as he did. He now appeared unconscious of his surroundings; once or twice he turned his face directly towards me, but there was such a vacancy of expression that it was quite evident he did not notice me, nor the attention I was giving him Lost in thought, now his face darkers, his lips quiver, and that pained ex pression I noted before flitted across his features; the muscles of his face twitched convulsively and his whole frame seemed to shake as in mortal agony; gradually the emotion passed away and he looked stealthily about to see if any one had noticed him. Naturally my sympathy as well as my curiosity was aroused. I tried to imagine what could cause such excitement, and concluded that the cause was some thing internal, hardly sickness, and most probably grief or remorse. cided to try and draw him out of his painful reveries. His gentlemanly bearing, neat dress, clear cut and delicate features bespoke a man of means and education; his innocent looking. large, blue eyes would inspire anyon with confidence. I judged him to be man of about forty summers, though his hair was slightly tinged with gray He held in his hand a cigar which had gone out and now he appeared to be in search of a match. Rummaging all his pockets, he found his match-safe

empty Here is a chance," thought I, and as he turned his face in my direction I handed him my lighted cigar, saying at the same time :

"Can I furnish you with a light? I noticed you looking for a match."
"Thank you," was the response, as he took my proffered cigar. "I was about to ask you for a light." "I was

He lit his cigar and handed mine back remarking, "If I mistake not that is a good cigar you have there, one with the pure Havana flavor. I

admire your taste."
"Well, yes, it is a good brand; it ought to be for I pay enough for it. However, I am willing to give a fair price if I can get the right article. I find it affectly to prove the right article. find it difficult to procure a good staple brand of cigars unless I pay an extra vagant price and even then run the chance of being fooled."

so. I don't see why we can't get a good cigar for less money."

Thus commenced a conversation which soon drifted into other channels until we became quite friendly. As the car began to fill up with new-comers, my friend, at my invitation, came over and sat with me, where we could converse without interruption.

There was something in this man that attracted me and I felt as though I were performing a charitable act in thus keeping his attention from the thoughts that caused the agitation I had witnessed. Almost before either of us knew it, we were near our jour-ney's end and the genial faced brake-man sang out the next station as

As I made some preparation to leave, my friend handed me his card saying, "I am delighted to have met saying, "I am delighted to have met you. We have spent, at least for me, a very pleasant afternoon. I am more thankful to you than you are, perhaps, aware of. My nan e, as you can see on my card is John T. Norman.

"Why," said I, as I read "Chicago, Ill., attorney at law," "that's good. We are both in the same boat on the stormy sea of life. I am also a disciple of Blackstone."

So saying I handed him my card. "In fact it is legal business that is now taking me to B----.

"Are you getting off here, too?" Not receiving a ready answer I looked up and saw Mr. Norman closely exam ining my card. He stammered some thing rather confusedly and said he had not heard my last remark. I asked him again if he intended to get

step?"
"At the Genesee; a real first-class house and not very far from the de-

pot."
"If you have no objections, we shall

We got a cab at the depot, which took us to the hotel and after taking supper, we went to our respective rooms, which were directly opposite on the same floor.

For the first few days I was quite busy, and Mr. Norman made a tour of " seeing the sights," as he remarked to me. We spent our eve-nings together, in either his or my room, reading or talking on various

Mr. Norman was a bright, intelligent talker, well posted on the topics of the day as well as in legal matters. I enjoyed his conversation very much, especially after a harassing day in court. In our evenings thus spent he seemed also to take pleasure and we soon became fast friends.

I could not but notice sometimes while he was engaged in reading some paper or magazine, and I similiarly employed, that he would put aside the paper and appear lost in thought. Then he underwent that peculiar emo-tion I had witnessed on the train.

One evening when he saw I noticed his agitation, I walked over to him and said gently, "My friend you seem to be suffering. Can I do anything for you?" The answer I got was a despairing shake of the head.

"Trust me, John," I continued.
"If there is aught I can do for you, only name it." He slowly raised his head and said, "This is too much, that you should be so friendly to me, and I believe you mean it ; but if you do not wish to increase my suffering, I beg of you never mention this subject again. You will lessen my grief by appearing not to notice my strange actions; then we shall be friends. Oh, G.d! how long must I suffer?"

He rose from his chair and staggered from the room leaving me puzzled and sad. "Poor fellow," thought I, "I would that I could help him."

I had my doubts as to the soundness of my friend's nightly rest, for, some mornings he would appear at break fast haggard and careworn, like a man to whom "nature's soft nurse" had been a stranger. On entering his room one evening, I found him stretched on a sofa, his face buried in him the pillow, his hands clenched in his hair, the very picture of abject misery and despair.

It was some time before I could soothe him or persuade him to arise. I felt deeply moved at the sight of this man, who a few days previous was but a stranger to me. He seemed as a brother in trouble, who needed a brother's consolation.

I thought a walk in the city along the busy streets might be some distraction for him, so I gently prevailed upon him to accompany me for a stroll. The streets were still thronged with people but my friend appeared not to notice anything; he suffered himself to be led wheresoever I willed. We had been walking about thirty minutes, and during the whole time he did not speak a single word. I considered in my mind what I could do for him or where I could take him to draw his thoughts from himself. I could think of no expedient. Just then the lighted cathedral loomed up before us, the words you have been your's, for he called cathedral loomed up before us, the bells were ringing and people were en-tering the edifice. Directly the thought flashed across my mind to go into church, where the singing and sermon might arouse him from his lethargic despondency. We entered, and I selected a seat in a dark corner in the rear of the church.

pulpit did it occur to me that I might have made a mistake acting in this way, for I had not learned what religion "Why, I experience the same trouble, and I can't understand why it knew I was a Catholic. Would be death already upon his placid face. leave when he realized where he was? Would be be displeased?

While these thoughts were rushing through my mind the priest began his sermon. It was Wednesday of Passion Week and the subject of the sermon was the sacrament of penance, its foundation and the unlimited power of the sacred tribunal. The preacher was a man of medium height though was a man of medium height though slightly stooped, his hair showing the silvery signs of age. The force and junction he put into his every word transformed him into another St. John Chrysestem. Never will I forget that sermon; it penetrated my soul and made me thank God that I belonged to the Catholic Church, the Church of Christ, alone authorized to administer the consoling sacraments instituted by our Divine Lord. "The Sacrament by our Divine Lord. "The Sacrament of Penance," said the preacher, "is like the precious blood of Christ Himself: It is powerful and omnipotent. There is no sin of any kind, however deep, dark, black as midnight and often committed, nothing so inveterate, nothing which in the sight of God is so beteful. or in the sight of God is so beteful. is so hateful, or in the soul of man so deadly, that there cannot be absolution for it in this sacrament of the merciful love of God. And what is asked of the sinner? Sorrow for having offended God, self-accusation in the way pointed out, and steadfast resolution to sin no more." Thus the zealous priest impassionately showed to the sinner the way of redemption. "Come as you are, though your sins are as black as night, and as numerous as the sands your good will.

sinner doing penance more than over

ninety-nine just."
I was so interested that I forgot the presence of my companion, but when I turned I saw him leaning forward with his face buried in his hands; he looked up for a moment and I perceived the signs of anguish on his face During the Benediction of had left. the Blessed Sacrament which followed the sermon, he knelt with the rest, but not raising his head.

The people were leaving except those who remained near the confes-sional boxes. I touched my friend on the arm and asked him if he was ready to return to the hotel. Without look ing up he answered in a steady voice.
"Leave me here. I will return later."
The tone of his voice told me it would be better for me to go. Upon my arrival at the hotel I was presented with a telegram that called me home immediately. My father was very sick. I just had time to leave a few lines of explanation with the clerk for Mr. Norman, pack my valise and get to the depot in time for the 10:50 p. m. express. In the note I left for my friend I gave the reason for my hurried departure, and as my business in - was about finished and consequently as I would not return again for some time, I invited Mr. Norman to | you. pay me a visit at his earliest conven-

ience. About a week or ten days after I arrived home I received a letter from Mr. Norman. It ran thus:

Dear Friend: I am now on deathbed in St. Vincent's hespital, B—and if I am not asking too much of you, I would like very much to see you again. Once you told me you would do anything in your power to help me; now you can do something by coming to me before I leave this world of sorrow. "J. T. Norman."

I took the first train for B-and I took the first train for B— and on arrival there a cab soon brought me to the hospital. When the Sister who came to the dor learned whom I wished to see she said, "I am so glad you have come, as Mr. Norman has been calling for you incessantly, and we feared you would be too late." we feared you would be too late.

'Is there no hope then?" I asked. "No, it would be useless to say therwise. Internal hemorrhage has otherwise. set in and the doctor says he won't last the day out.'

"This is indeed sad. I left him about a week ago apparently in very good health. How could be become so sick in so short a time? Ican't understand it.

"Oh, have you not heard how he was hurt? I thought you knew all about it. One night last week, returning from the cathedral, he was think ing of the sermon he heard and unconsciously stepped before an electric car, which struck him and then crushed him in a frightful manner. He was taken up for dead and brought here in the ambulence. For several days he hovered between life and death, until a few days ago he regained conscioushere. Since then he has been continu ally asking if you have come. Will you go to him now?"

I was taken to one of the best rooms and the Sister went in first to prepare my friend for the interview. She came out soon, and with her a priest, and in the rear of the church.

Not until the preacher ascended the pulpit did it occur to me that I might

It was a small but tastily and com-

fortably furnished room. On the bed, with his eyes fastened eagerly upon As I approached the bed a smile lit up his features and he said in a voice low

and weak.

"You have come. I knew you would. I felt it; yet I feared. I am dying, but death has no terrors for me now. I have a last request to make of you and if you grant it I shall die happy. He gasped a moment and then asked for a little brandy to strengthen him. Holding my hand he said, looking at me, with an expression in his eyes so full of pleading that it

amounted almost to anguish.

"Can you forgive me for a great injury I have done you. Do not answer too soon, as I may ask too much."

"Oh, John, it grieves me to see you. thus. I know of nothing in which you have ever offended me, but rest assured, whatever you ask is already granted. Do not tire yourself by talk-

ing too much."
"You had a brother named Mark. I knew him well and often heard him speak of you. He was shot; he was speak of you. He was shot; he was murdered and I am the murderer. Ah, I thought I would ask too much!" as I involuntarily started up. "My punishment is to die without your " My pardon, but I can't blame you."

The memory of my brother rushed back to me like a dream. I saw him again, the pride of his mother's heart, the hope of the family, and here was the man who cut him off in the prime on the sea-shore. Come! do not put it off, and oh! what joy and peace will you experience when your load of sin is lifted from you? You will receive that peace which the world cannot "if you knew how I suffered for my on the solution of the search of the suffered for my on the solution of the search of the suffered for my on the suffered for crime you would have pity on me. Since that day my life has been a dreary, wretched existence. The face He will be only a just Judge. He of your brother haunted me day and knows all your sorrows and troubles, and He will help you if you only show your good will." Finally the preacher over the earth a fugitive, another into this supernatural order and work

where I am now known. I was successful as a lawyer, but never had I a minute's peace. I was on my way to Europe to seek distraction there when I met you on the train. Your face recalled more vividly that of your brother, but I could not fly from you; something seemed to hold me, and I remained with the intention of asking you about your murdered brother. But my courage failed me. You treated me with the affection of a brother and did not pry into my sorrows. Finally you took me to the cathedral; and God, in His merey, softened my heart and gave me grace to make my confession. I was raised a Catholic, but from the day of my horrible deed I never entered a Catholic church. On leaving the cathedral late that night my heart relieved from the burden of my sins, I felt for the first time in many years a little peace. Suddenly as I was crossing the busy street, I heard the clanging sound of the street car bell. I felt a shock, and when I came too, I found myself here. This morning I received Holy Communion and now I am ready to die my life has been a burden to me. But I was rash when I asked so much from you. I did not consider the wound I inflicted on your heart ; I don't blame

This was too much for me. I grasped his hand and said, "John, you are forgiven long ago, by all of us; and now I assure you that as I one day hope for pardon, when I meet my God, so do I now forgive you. From my heart I pity you. You have suffered

Never will I forget the smile that lit up his wan face. He pressed my hand to his lips and tried to speak, but he could not articulate a word. His dim eyes spoke volumes. He made a sign for me to come closer. I put my head down to his and he murmured slowly, as though already entering the portals of eternity.

"God has been good to me, in sending you into my life. You will never regret your kindness to me. May God bless you! Pray for me." He sank back exhausted, his hand was already cold and clammy, and now the ashen pallor of his countenance death's relentless hand, "Jesus have mercy—Mary help me," his hand clenched in mine then softly relaxed, and looking more closely at his face I saw his sour new its flight to its Maker. brother's death saw his soul had left his body to take

Thus was my brother's death avenged and a life of sorrow ended and ended only, I trust, for a life of everlasting joy.

#### DR. ROOKER AMONG THE MINIS-TERS.

The third day of the Union College centennial commencement was entirely devoted to religious exercises. The services were held in the First Reformed Church, the history of which is closely linked with the record of "Old

The speakers were the Rev. A. C. Wall, D. D., of Schuectady; Rev. B. B. Loomis, D. D., of Canajoharie, class of '63, Methodist; Rev. W. Scott, class of '68, Principal of the Connecticut

iterary Institute, Baptist; Thomas E. Blirs, Denver, Col., class of '48, Presbyterian; William D. Maxon, D. D, Pittsburg, Pa., class of '78, Episcopal, and Rev. Fred. Z. Rooker, D. class of '84, secretary to Archbishop tolli, Catholic. Father Rooker spoke s follows :

"You have asked me to give the iew which the Catholic Church takes of the subject of 'Religion and Educa-tion.' It is not a difficult thing to do, tion.' the position of the Catholic Church in that matter is definitely and clearly formulated, and within her fold there is no chance for a diversity of opinion Her teaching in this regard is the logical outcome of the great fundamental principles which per-meate by their influence her whole system — principles about which or about the evident and necessary deductions from which she admits no

"Let me then briefly expose to you these principles, and I am sure that you will agree with me that the stand taken by the Church regarding the relation of religion to education is but a necessary conclusion. In the first lace, the Church recognizes two distinet orders in creation—the natural order and the supernatural order—the order of nature and the order of grace. To her the supernatural order is just as real, and, for rational creatures, far more important than the natural. In her doctrine there is no place for the theory that man was created to work out as best he may a natural destiny, or by the use and perfection of his natural faculties to progress through grades of evolution to a better and fuller knowledge of himself and the universe, and, consequently, to a better and fuller existence as a more perfected and highly developed element of that universe.

"No, the Catholic Church sees in man a creature made for one end only, and that end a supernatural of life, and for no cause but a pearly jealousy. I wept like a child. But the recollection of my surroundings and the man lying there pleading for and to that state he was restored by the work of the redemption. The one the work of the redemption to which he can At the moment of his creation and only perfection to which he can attain is a perfection in and of the supernatural order. If he does not attain that he must forever remain unperfected. Do what he will with his natural faculties, develop them as he may in the natural order and by go there together, for I think I will ended his glowing appeal to the sinner stay there also, since you recommend with these words of Our Lord. search for me ceased. I changed my does so, it were better for him never it."

"Now, this supernatural order is a thing whose very existence is absclutely hidden from the natural knowledge of man. By his natural faculties alone he never could even come to know that there is such a thing, much less to know anything about its details And yet this knowledge is of supreme importance to him. Whence, then, is it to come? Only from the author of both the supernatural and the natural. Only the voice of God speaking directly to man could make known those things which are of first and highest concern to him. The secrets thus manifested constitute the deposit of revealed truth and the handledge. of revealed truth, and the knowledge and understanding of them are the most necessary things in the life man. To communicate this knowledge and to perfect this understanding is the work of religion and of the teach ers of religion.

#### Why Protestants are Protestants

The common definition of a Protest ant is that of one who "protests against the Catholic Church, but i most cases that is false in fact. really remarkable how large a number of those who are genuine Protestants that is, who go regularly to a Protest ant church and partake of the sacra ments there, are destitute of any real animosity against the Catholic Church The strength of the A. P. A. and all similar anti-Catholic movements is made up mostly of Infidels and of nonchurch-going Protestants. There is, on the other hand, among many devout Protestants an admiration, almost an affection, for the Catholic religion. of course they prefer their own form of religion. It is largely a ma ter of habit with them what sect they belong to. They are Christians by baptish and desire, but they naturally follow that sect in 'which they have been trained by their parents, or have be come best acquainted with, or accus tomed to, through the circumstances in which they have lived. It is a monstrous fallacy, therefore

to pretend that Protestants are Protest ants because of a deliberate purpose to protest against the Catholic Church The better sort of intelligent and virtu ous American Protestants would them selves strenuously protest against any such definition. Most Baptists are such definition. Most Baptists are Baptists because their parents, or other associates, were of that sect, and so of the other denominations gen erally. That fact carries along with it the refutation of the ancient That fact carries along pious theory that Protestants hav-ing the "open Bible" read it through until they get from it the inspiration what form of religion to choose. The fact that all the Protestant sects main tain Sunday-schools to train up the children in the same way of thinking as their parents is to the some effect In other words, the maintenance of sectarianism by our separated by thren is, as the Holy Father says, the result rather of inheritance than of any serious desire to be cut off from the unity of the Catholic faith.—Philadelphia Standard.

adelphia Standard.

Fagged Out.—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

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or oftener if the cough spens remained sary.

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d and recommended by the ArchToronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St.
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Dominion.

Gorrespondence 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, July 20, 1895.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The Manitoba school question is not yet definitely settled, though it came near to causing a crisis in the Government. In fact, three Quebec members of the Cabinet bad actually handed in their resignations owing to the fact that Ontario members of the Cabinet refused to make a satisfactory pledge to the effect that there would be remedial legislation to relieve the Catholic minority in the Western Province. In consequence of this, on the 10th inst., the Hon. Mr. Ouimet authorized the statement to be made through the press that himself and two of his colleagues, Sir. Adolphe Caron and Mr. Angers, had resigned their portfolios; and it was publicly, though not officially, announced on the 11th that their resignations had been accepted.

Technically, an offer of resignation does not become an actuality until it has been formally accepted and re ceived by the Governor-General. Hence, even at the very last moment, Mr. Foster was able to state that no resignations had been received. though on the public mind there was no doubt of the true state of the case.

At this critical stage of the proceed ings further negotiations were carried on between the Government and the three members named, with the final result that the Hon. Mr. Angers adhered to his resignation, and now ceases to be a member of the Government. The other two have withdrawn their resignations and will continue to retain their portfolios. As they re turned to their seats in the House they were greeted with ironical cheers by the Opposition; however, they assured the House that they had accepted their portfolios again on the full and distinct assurance of the Government that in January a remedial law, restoring Separate schools to the Catholics of Manitoba, will be introduced into Par. liament by the Government, unless a satisfactory law to the same effect be in the meantime passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

Mr. Foster, on the part of the Government, made a like statement, add ing that it is hoped that before the next session of Parliament Manitoba itself will take such action as will render Dominion legislation unneces

We cannot say that we are quite satisfied with this delay. On the other hand, we would have no desire to have the authority of dealing with the school question taken out of the hands of the Manitoban Legislature, if there were any disposition shown by it to deal fairly with Catholics, such as has been manifested by the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec in regard to Catholics and Protestants, respectively.

It is certain, nevertheless, that if the case had been that of a Protestant minority, as that of Quebec, smarting under similar unjust treatment. the Canadian Parliament would not hesitate a moment concerning the granting of redress; and the question is one which does not require long study to know the nature of the redress which should be given. It has been the study of our Legislatures for years, and it is well known that what is needed is the restoration of Catholic schools completely and unreservedly, and with nothing less than this can the demand of the Catholics of the Do-

minion be satisfied. The Manitoba Legislature has positively refused to take the course demanded by the judicial decision of the Imperial Privy Council, and by the Order in Council sent by the Dominion Government, and Catholics can have but little confidence in any action it

In its answer to the Remedial Order, the Legislature declared :

may now take.

" As to the Legislative grant, we and that no part of the public funds of the Province could be made available for the support of Separate schools without the voluntary action of the authority.

Provincial Legislature. If this be the It was precisely to prevent these tailed refutation of the many slanders ton archdiocese.

nate from the standpoint of the Roman Wahlished Weekly at 484 and 496 Richmond Catholic people themselves than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the Parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony.

We are also reminded in the same precious document that the majority of the members of the Manitoba Legislature were elected under express or implied pledges given to their constitu ents to the effect that they would not consent to any measure restoring Catholic schools.

We are quite ready to admit that the majority of the Legislature were elected under these pledges, at least implied, inasmuch as they had pledged themselves positively to support the Government and implicitly all the special measures which the Government might introduce toward maintaining its general policy, as understood by the people. The perpetuation of the injustice inflicted on the Catholic minor ity was part of this policy, and the people of Manitoba, or at least a very decisive majority of them, assented to presume they are as implacably hostile to Catholics now as they were when the elections took place, that we have very little hope of getting justice from them or their representatives, and so we are justified in the demand that Parliament concede, with the least possible delay, what Manitoba refuses, not only with obstinacy, but even insultingly and with threats, that it will throw every possible obstacle in the way of a reasonable solution of the difficulty being reached. No other interpretation can be placed upon the words of the reply above cited, than that they are threats of what is to be expected unless the Dominion Parliament yield to the Manitobans by permitting them to legislate away the rights of Catholics.

We have no desire to increase the 'strained relations" which have already been produced, but of which the Provincial reply speaks as if they were a contingency of the future. It looks very much like a piece of hypocrisy to pretend now that any action of the Dominion Government or of the Catholic body will produce these "strained relations," when we have in the same breath the admission that harmony should be restored. How restored, if it has not been already destroyed? And who is the cause of its having been destroyed, if not Mr. Greenway's Government, which not only, in spite of the constitution, but also in the face of most solemn pledges made to the late Archbishop Tache, not to interfere with the Separate school laws, swent away the Catholic schools by the laws of 1890?

The whole difficulty has been created by Mr. Greenway's Government, and intensified by the inflammatory speeches of Attorney General Sifton during the Haldimand campaign, in the Toronto Pavilion, and in the Provincial Legislative halls.

It is needless to say that we approve of the determined attitude taken by the Quebec members of the Government in requiring fall justice to be done and we hope and are confident that the promises of the Government, even as now given after so many delays, will be faithfully carried out. If Ontario members of Parliament desire to over-ride the constituional guarantees given in the British North America and Manitoba Acts. it was evidently the duty of Ouebec members to insist upon justice. If i is the wish of Ontario to destroy Con federation let the Province speak plainly its intentions, instead of using underhand measures to filch from Catholics, one by one, the rights which have been guaranteed to us under the constitution.

We have confidence that such love of fair-play exists among the people of Ontario that they are willing as a whole to do equal justice to Catholics and Protestants. They have more than once made this manifest in re cent years by rejecting the most impassioned appeals to prejudice, but we cannot forget or shut our eyes to the fact that there is a party or a faction in the Province so amenable to such fanatical appeals as to render our posi tion precarious, and to keep us in constant trouble in order to preserve even what the constitution has guaran teed. The people as a whole will no be carried away by fanaticism; but in the conflict of divers interests which determine the advent of one party or hold that it is entirely within the coneasily be jeopardized through the object and as trol of the Legislature of the Province, wiles of certain politicians, and we same name. would not feel secure if those rights were not guarded by the Federal

case, nothing could be more unfortu- rights from being entrenched upon by uttered by speakers in London and arbitrary Provincial majorities that, elsewhere. We need only say that the under stated circumstances, the power universal theme was that the griev to intervene in educational matters ances of the Catholics of Manitoba was vested in the Dominion Parlia. ought not, and must not, be redressed.

authority. The Dominion Parliament is far the only legislative body in Canada host of ministers, at the London demonin which Catholics are able to stration. Little else but this was said exercise a powerful influence in de- in every form of language, and the inion Government shall interfere with equitable. Nothing beyond this is be removed. demanded in the case of Manitoba, and we hope and believe that there is sufficient determination among the French-Canadian members of Parliament of both political parties to insist upon this now and in all future emergenc ies. By so doing they will cause themselves to be respected, and holding as they do the key to the seaboard this injustice: and it is just because we and the future of the Dominion in their hands, they will continue to be respected in spite of the spasms of fan aticism which may from time to time

> trouble the peace of other Provinces. Quebec must continue to be the nainstay of Catholic rights in the Do minion. The Catholic body constitutes 42 per cent. of the entire population-a percentage which will ensure fair play as long as we demand it with resolu tion, for we may always depend on the honor and love of justice of a certain percentage of our Protestant fellowcitizens : but the chief burden of the battle will always rest on Quebec. We are confident that our reliance upon the sister Province will not be in vain.

> We may add that in the present difficulty we may confidently expec the aid of the Protestants of Quebec, as the cause of the Catholics of Mani toba is as much that of the Quebec minority as of those who are now more immediately concerned. We rely also on the aid of honorable Protestants from every Province ; and that aid, we believe, will not be wanting in case of

> ORANGE DEMONSTRA-TIONS.

The celebration of the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of Wiliam III. was quite as generally celformer years, and probably more so. ferment which has been felt on account of the agitation of the Manitoba school question which so nearly brought about a collapse of the Dominion Govvernment, just on the eve of the cel-

damper to enthusiasm, nevertheless in at present for the purpose indicated. many places there was the usual the thousands who listened to the vio-Mackenzie Bowell, the Catholic Hiertribes formed the framework of all the should be attended to at once. speeches delivered in London, Ottawa. country.

In Toronto there was indeed a demusual, and the object of it was, to a certainty, to emphasize the indignation felt because the Government has the manifestation. promised definitely to treat the Manitoba Catholics justly. But alas for the olics are to have even tardy justice, Kingston. and that the Dominion is not to be It will be necessary for those another to power, our rights might United States association with the same grimage, so that the railway officials easily be jeopardized through the object and as nearly as possible the may make suitable provision for their

comfiture of feiled fanaticism, and we occasion will be found in his Grace's

ment. It is, therefore, no slur upon Thus spoke Brother Talbot, County the people of Ontario to say that our Master of East Middlesex, Acting chief reliance must be on Federal Mayor A. B. Powell, ex-Alderman Coo, ex Mayor Essery, Bro. Thomas Magwood, M. P. P. for North Perth, that from being a Catholic body, but it is prince of bigots Rev. Dr. Wilde, and a fence of equal rights. We cannot ex- only refutation we need offer to their pect, nor do we desire, that the Dom- assertions is the statement made two days before in Parliament by Sir any local government to obtain for Mackenzie Bowell to the effect that us anything beyond what is just and those grievances ought to be and shall

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said :

"No matter what my individual opinion may be, as a public man I consider myself bound, and I will take my party with me, as far as I can, to carry out to the fullest possible extent the promises that were made at Confederation, and which I say and repeat, I believe the Manitoba Legislature has despoiled them of.

Statesmanlike words for which we unhesitatingly thank Mr. Bowell and which we hope to see fulfilled; for deeply as we should regret it, if we to treat Catholic rights as a political shuttlecock, we shall do all in our ower to overthrow such party.

We should add that Mr. Martin himlaws of 1890, has declared them to be a tyranny. Yet this is what the Orange | should be before the House. rators desire to perpetuate. Nothing else, however, could be expected from them : but we call the attention of the honest Protestants of the Dominion to their course, and we ask: Can they expect us to make peace with Orangeism when we know its purpose to be just what it has proclaimed itself to be, a proscriptive association?

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S CIR CULAR TO THE CLERGY.

In another column will be found a owerful appeal from his Grace the Archbishop of Kingston on behalf of the Irist Parliamentary Fund, to which we desire to call the immediate attention of our readers, as the matter to which it refers is of urgent necessity.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for Tyrone, knowing the interest which his Grace has always taken in the success of Ireland in her present effort to gain Home Rule, telegraphed to him asking his immediate co-operation ebrated throughout Canada as in to obtain assistance for the Irish election fund in the present emergency. owing to the excitement caused by the An urgent letter was also sent to the same effect.

Mr. Blake's deep interest in the suc cess of the Irish cause should of itself be an example to others to make them equally generous, according to their means, all the more especially as there The situation was no doubt a great is no general collection to be taken up

Mr. Blake himself with his wellamount of bombast and menace to known generosity has just given which we are accustomed and which \$5,000 to the cause. This amount will we always expect on that day. A need to be supplemented by friends of great surprise was, however, in store Ireland generally in order to be of for us, and that was the character of avail at the present moment, while the the celebration in Toronto, the head- elections are pending in Ireland, those quarters of Orangeism in Canada, in England being nearly over at the The demonstration there was unpre- moment we go to press. By depositcedentedly tame, and that tameness ing with their parish priests the gives the flavor of insipidity to all the amount which each friend of Ireland venom and virulence which was poured is willing to give on the occasion, it into the glass and greedily quaffed by can, even at this late moment, be made available to be sent by telegraph to lent denunciations of the Pope, Sir the Hon. E. Blake by his Grace, and we trust that the many who take an archy, and the Catholic minorities in interest in Ireland's welfare will re-Ontario and Manitoba. These dia spond generously to the appeal, which

Another subject mentioned in the Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Archbishop's circular merits particular N. S., and other places throughout the attention. It is the purpose of the Catholics of Kingston diocese to make a devout pilgrimage to the sacred onstration, and it was larger than shrine of St. Anne of Beaupré on the 80th of the present month, and Catholics generally are invited to join in

His Grace the Archbishop intends to be one of the pilgrims, and a large departed glory of the party of Ascend- number of priests will also be of the ancy, orders had been issued that there company with the purpose of venerat should be no speeches, and the crowds ing the good St. Anne, and asking her dispersed without their usual pabulum intercession, and that of her Immacu--saddened with the thought that, after late Mother, at the throne of grace and all the Lodge and Synodal and Confer- mercy, for themselves, their parishes, ence resolutions to the contrary, Cath- and specially for the archdiocese of

governed according to the dictum of parishes which will take part in the L. O. L's. and P. P. A's., even though pilgrimage, to make known, as nearly the latter have extended their supposed as possible, by the 20th inst., the numinfluence by becoming a branch of the ber of those who will join in the pilcomfort and accomodation.

We do not wish to add to the dis- All particulars to be observed for the

A BLUNDERING LEADER

After the announcement made in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 11th inst., concerning the threatened Ministerial crisis, and the final result by which an actual crisis was averted, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy arose to give notice that when the question of Supplies would be brought up, it was his intention to call the attention of the House to the policy of the Government in reference to the Manitoba school question. It is understood that the form in

which Mr. McCarthy's intention was to be carried out was the proposal of a motion which would express that "At no time and under no circumstances will this House force Separate schools on Manitoba." Following the declaration and pledge of the Government that in case of the neglect of the Manitoba Government to grant the remedial legislation necessary to remove the grievances of the Catholic minerity, the Canadian Government will introduce such legislation into Parliament this motion would imply a direct want of confidence in the Gov ernment, and would serve to bind all who would support it to vote against remedial legislation when it will be find a disposition in any political party introduced. He was baulked in his purpose, however, by Mr. Laurier, who, on behalf of the Opposition, immedi ately called attention to the fact that he had been waiting for some time to self, the father of the Manitoba school bring forward a motion on the same subject when the question of Supply

> Mr. Laurier remarked, while claim ing his prior right to bring the question forward :

> "My honorable friend knows that I have also been waiting for some time.

Mr. Laurier's priority of right was

then conceded by Mr. Foster.

Mr. McCarthy, in spite of his long experience in Parliament, appears to have all the innocent freshness of a mere tyro in the House of Commons : for blunders of the same kind in not making proper use of his opportunities to bring his views forward have been frequent with him since he assumed the leadership of his independent party of one. We shall not say that this habit of bungling is the result of any mental incapacity on his part, for his recognized ability as a lawyer precludes this; but we may fairly remark that such a want of knowledge of the rules of the House is not consistent with the duties devolving upon one who aspires to the leadership of a great party.

If, as we have good reason to sup oose, this bungling habit is due to Mr. McCarthy's frequent absence from his place in Parliament, so that his mis takes are to be attributed to want of familiarity with the usages of the House of which he has been so long a member, it is surely incumbent on those who have any thought of follow ing his leadership - if there are any such - to consider well the propriety of following a leader who thus neglect: his duties to his constituents, and whose errors are so numerous that he must frequently make them as ridiculous before the public as he makes himself.

THE HURON COUNTY JUDG-SHIP.

We have already expressed de eisively our opinion in regard to the appointment of a judge to take the place of the late Senior Judge of the County of Huron. There can be no doubt that both in equity and fitness for the position, the proper person to appoint is the Junior Judge who survives, Judge Doyle, who has filled his position for thirteen years giving universal satisfaction, equally to the bar and to lay citizens.

General opinion in the County of Huron points to Judge Doyle as the gentleman who ought to be selected. for the Senior Judgeship, whether it is the intention of the Government to take occasion of the death of Judge She is fermenting discord in the States. She is fermenting discord in the States and Canada, holding aloof in her work of the County, or to have two schools from Protestant intercourse Judges there as hitherto.

It is well known that Judge Doyle We want nothing to do with Roman did the burden of the work for the priestcraft and Jesuits, etc.' thirteen years during which he has not the population required by law that pose of inflaming the passions of the there may be two Judges it is believed most rabid class of fanatics, and we ago which do not exist now, as it was scale as to publish such arrant non necessary to relieve Judge Toms, on sense. account of his ill health, etc. But He has also much to say concerning the whole work if necessary; shall not in this issue enter into a decircular letter to the clergy of Kings- are to be equitably used, he is the man light it is to misrepresent Catholic for the place.

But if the Government intend really to appoint another judge, justice clearly requires that he who has done the work so long should not now have another placed over his head. Let Judge Doyle receive the Senior Judgeship, and let the new appointed be made Junior Judge.

Judge Doyle's character, public and private, is also stainless. The iniquity would therefore be greatly magnified if the new appointed placed over him were one who has had the misfortune to be branded in the Courts by being told that corrupt acts "adhered to him like pitch." We have no wish to stir up this matter, but we do say that one who is stainless should be preferred to such a one. It such a thing were done, we could attribute the act to no other cause than P. P. A. or similar associations using their influence to proscribe Judge Doyle because of his religion. We believe, however, that the Government will not deal so dishonorably in this matter.

#### A FANATICAL ESSAYIST.

In a Toronto sheet entitled The Protestant, issued for June by the Rev. A. D. Demill, there appears an essay from Mr. Charles Durand, under- the title, "The Falsehoods and Mis-state ments of the Romish Church."

In former years Mr. Durand was known as a gentleman of liberal instincts; and the part he took in the political troubles of 1837, which was the cause of his undergoing a species of martyrdom for his ultra-liberal sentiments, would have led us to expect from him the expression of much more generous sentiments towards his Catholic fellow citizens from those which he manifests in this his latest lucubration.

We well remember that Mr. Durand was at one time a writer of considerable vigor and certainly of enlightened views, for he was one of those gentlemen who did not hesitate to take Mr. George Brown severely to task for the bigotry displayed by that gentleman during his celebrated No Popery crusade which lasted from 1844 to 1860. It is the unexpected which happens, when we find this same Mr. Durand issuing over his signature an essay which for senseless bigotry was not excelled by the most violent fanatics of that memorable period.

We are confident, however, that in the days when Mr. Durand's intellect was in its vigor, no such puerile writing could have issued from his pen, as the article to which we here refer. We can account for it only on the hypothesis that what has occurred in Mr. Durand's case is what has frequently happened with others who are ready to sell their principles, and write anything, however vile, provided only it will find a market; and from the character of the P. P. A. organ in which the present article appears, it is evident that Mr. Durand can now find only the cheapest market for his wares.

Mr. Durand admits the great progress which the Catholic Church has made in Canada, and especially in Ontario, during the last sixty-five vears. He says :

"I recollect when there was not a Roman Catholic church in Hamilton or Dundas. Only one, I think, existed in Toronto prior to 1830. Nunneries Toronto prior to 1830. were not known in the western part of Canada. In Quebec, of course, the Church existed in a quiet form, not in arrogance, as it now exists."

Mr. Durand ought to know by this time that the Catholic Church is not to be repressed by false and abusive language like this :

"Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him? And there was given him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies, and power was given him to continue forty and two months. . . . Here then we see what Rome has done in times past, especially prior to the Reformation. . . . She slaughtered the ation. . . She sla French and English spoke as a lion against Luther and all who opposed her. . . This same Church is now aiming to conquer, through her schools, the United States. Protestants and Orange men, see that this is not done again

This twaddle, and much more of the been Junior Judge, and as Huron has same kind, is useful only for the purthat one judge can do the work. refer to it chiefly for the purpose of There were reasons for the appoint expressing our regret that Mr. Durand ment of a second judge thirteen years should have sunk so low in the literary

Judge Doyle is able to do Catholic veneration for the relics of saints. This is a constant theme with and if the powers of the Government | Protestant controversialists whose deteaching and practice. Catholics

honor the relies of the saints, not because of any power inherent in them to hear our prayers, or to help us, but because the bodies of the saints have been temples of the Holy Ghost, and at the last day will be honored by Almighty God, before all mankind.

The honor of sacred relies is fully justified by Holy Scripture, and those who delight in speaking disrespectfully of them, as Mr. Durand has done, throw discredit upon the sacred volume of God's word. Almighty God thought it proper to honor the bones of the holy Eliseus by raising to life the dead man who was accidentally thrown into his tomb, and so touched the prophet's bones. Objects also which had touched the living body of St. Paul miraculously cured all manner of sickness. By these and many similar miracles God has testified that it is His will that sacred relics should be honored, and venerated. This is a sufficient answer to Mr. Durand and others who are so fond of representing the veneration of Catholics for sacred relics as an act of superstition or idolatry.

Mr. Durand attacks especially the authenticity of the Holy Coat of Treves, which is, on the best of evidence, asserted to be the garment worn by our Blessed Lord while on earth. He is very hard up for an argument on this subject when he is forced to maintain that, because there is also a garment of our Lord preserved in another place. that therefore both these relies must be spurious. This second garment is at Argenteuil, but it is not asserted that it belongs to the same period of our Lord's life as the one preserved at Treves. The Coat of Treves was that worn by our Lord when He was tried before the unjust judges who condemned him to death : that at Argenteuil belonged to Him in childhood.

These relics have been preserved through ages with the greatest of care, and their authenticity is attested by the strongest testimony, and by numerous miracles which have been wrought as the divine sanction for their vener-

Mr. Durand maintains that because they are of cloth, they could not have been preserved so long. The fallacy of this argument will be apparent when it is borne in mind that the cloth garments of many Egyptian mummies have been preserved for nearly four thousand years: not indeed in a condition which would make it possible to wear them, but in such a form that their authenticity is indubitable. All that was needed was that they should be preserved carefully, and this care was taken of the two garments worn by our Blessed Lord, rendering their authenticity undoubted during all the ages which have elapsed since He dwelt on earth.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA has written he French Bishops regarding the fiscal law. He recommends union and action that may not lower the dignity of the episcopate.

THERE is every indication that the coming convention of the C. T. U. of America will mark an epoch in the history of temperance in this country. The secretary is devoting much time and labor to the perfecting of every arrangement that may conduce to the comfort of the delegates and facilitate the business of the convention, and they who are conversant with his ability and energy understand that his work will be well done.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN is determined to keep in touch with his people ; and, despite the critics, it is becoming daily more evident that the mantle of the great Manning has fallen on worthy shoulders. The Cardinal is present at every meeting of any importance, and his addresses are scattered broadcast throughout England. Dowered with splendid abilities he has also much tact, which is an invaluable gift for anyone intrusted with the government of a large diocese.

PRESIDENT FURE of France is giving proof of much tact and executive capacity. At Perigneux he gave the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Sister Josephine, an aged nun who during sixty two years had ministered to the sick and outcast. The President, pining the cross to her Habit, said: "My dear Sister, it is my custom to embrace the men whom I make Chevaliers of the Leyou." Imagine the confusion of the Sister, but the President bestowed the accolade, and led her to the door of the outside might see her.

THE Canadian Magazine for July is well up to its standard. C. W. R. Biggar, has a very readable article on "Rome Revisited." Mr. W. B. Walof Halifax priests and physicians during the cholera epidemic. "Two days in Weiman," by Ellen Ligid, is a most interesting study of several great Germans and their environments. The Magazine sustainsits reputation, and we are glad to notice that it is enjoying a well-merited and ever-increasing popularity.

THE Rev. Father Zahm, of Notre Dame University, is meriting daily the respect and admiration of all who love fair-minded enunciation of scientific truth. His lectures and books have buried-let us hope, forever-the falsehood that the Catholic Church is antagonistic to true science. Legitimate scientists have learned that the utterances of the reverend professor of Notre Dame cannot be brushed aside, and the scientific guessers have been taught that it is prudent and conducive to their reputation to be modes: and silent in his presence.

THE Government and the Manitoba School Question make a very interesting combination. Justice points out the only way of adjusting the question, but political expediency has led her from the right path. Instead of honest, outspoken utterances upon the subject, we have speeches en masse abound ing in commonplaces and antiquities : and instead of legislators intent upon the dignified and just administration of our affairs, we have men disunited and divided, intent upon the preservation of power, be the cost what it may. The state of political affairs at present is enough to transform an ordinary citizen into what Carlyle calls 'a very unthankful, ill-conditioned, bilious, wayward, heart-worn son of Adam.

THE celebration of the centenary of Maynooth College will be held on the 26th and 27th of July, and will be the occasion of the assembling of many notable men who have either been trained within its famed precincts or who have learned to appreciate its educational advantages. Maynooth has been, during the last hundred years, an honored name. Her sons are in every land the world over, and will hail with thanksgiving the commemoration of one hundred years of unbounded success. Amongst the prelates and dignitaries who will be present are Cardinal Logue, the Irish Archbishops and Bishops, Cardinals Gibbons and Vaughan, and many

THE news is telegraphed from London, England, that one hundred and eighteen seats in the British House of Commons will not be contested by Liberals at the elections which are now going on. This number is unprecedentedly large, but we strongly suspect that it is greatly exaggerated by Unionist reporters, who say also that the Unionists will contest all seats but twenty which are abandoned to the Liberals. The bulk of the Provincial elections took place on Saturday, and those of London on Monday. No doubt the Government took advantage of a moment when its members thought the Liberals would be least prepared for the contest, but short as was the time given for preparation, the Liberals are usually energetic, and it is difficult, almost impossible, to believe that they have allowed so many seats to be lost by default, as reported by cable. In a few days, however, the truth of the the matter will be known.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN gives in an article "Literature as a Profession," published in the Reading Circle Review, many suggestions and much information. Literature is the reflection of life, and literature ought to be the crystilization of all knowledge. He says that hard work that produces thoroughness is the indispensable condition of success that means anything. The genial professor of Notre Dame has the sure faculty of imparting in pleasing vein information that cannot but be agreeable to many persons. His criticisms are gems of graceful diction, and are acknowledged as such by lead ing authorities. It is gratifying to note that a Catholic holds such a conspicuous place amongst the literary workers of America. Time was when Maurice Egan received scanty recognition from the critics, but they cannot gion of Honor; allow me to embrace to-day ignore him. He has fought his way onward and upward to the place of honor he now occupies. Conscious ever of his responsibility, and true to hospital so that the immense throng his principles, he has earned our gratiule and merited his success.

MR. LAURIER's motion to adjourn the land. House, which was intended as a vote of non-confidence in the administralace, LL. B., portrays the heroic deeds testing whether the events of the last appeal for assistance.

No one feels more intensely the school question had weakened the Government with either friends or foes of the Catholic minority. Seven Quebec members who have hitherto voted with the Government, on this occasion went against them. Mr. Mc-Neil and Mr. Denison declared that they will vote against remedial legislation whenever it may be brought up nevertheless they supported the Government on the division. Mr. Lariviere was absent, and there is a sus picion that he absented himself on pur pose to leave himself free to vote in future according to circumstances and to his future conviction whether or net the Government will adhere to its pledges. In addition to those who were paired, and leaving Mr Lariviere out of the count, seven Conservatives were absent. As the Government had proper quarter in Ireland. a majority of 34, with these 7 the total Government majority would have been 41 in a full House. A hundred and ninety eight votes were recorded, the full House consisting of 215 mem-

> WE deeply regret to have to record a sad and terrible accident which occured at 3.15 on the morning of the 9th inst. by the collision of two special excursion trains on the G. T. R. at Craig's Road Station, twenty miles west of Levis, where both were due at 8 45. Each train had a party of beween three and four hundred pilgrims on their way to St. Anne's of Beaupré. The first train, from Norton Mills and vicinity, was standing on the main line waiting for the Quebec mixed train to pass, when the second train, from Sherbrook and neighborhood, crashed into the rear of the first, demolishing its own engine, one Pullman, and three first class cars of the first, smashing them into splinters and dealing death and destruction. At first it was reported that twenty-five were killed, but later reports give the death list at thirteen. One priest is among the killed, the Rev. Father Mercier of Richmond, and two others are severely injured, Rev. Father Dignon and Rev. Father Desrosiers of Brampton. It is feared their injuries will prove fatal. Twenty-one others are more or less seriously injured, but nearly all are now expected to recover.

THE results of the British elections, which are now in progress, indicate that the Unionists will win by a larger majority than was anticipated even by the most sanguine partizans of the new Government. On Saturday night the returns showed the election of fiftyfour Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, four Liberals, and three Parnellites without opposition. The elected for Parnellites were Dublin city, where Parnellites and Tories combined are numerous enough to carry the constituencies. In twenty two contested elections the results are known, eight seats having been gained by the Conservatives. As in most instances the Liberals have also reduced majorities where they were successful, a general falling off in the Liberal vote is to be anticipated, though the large number of Tory successes in the uncontested seats would not be so positive an indication of this, as undoubtedly the Government brought on the first elections in the constituencies where the Liberals were least prepared. It may be taken almost as a foregone conclusion that the day for Home Rule for Ireland is indefinitely postponed, and that the postponement is chiefly due to the unfortunate dissensions of Irishmen

# ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

themselves.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY. Dear Rev. Father-His Grace, the Archbishop, received a cablegram a fortnight ago, and subsequently an urgent letter, from Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., expressing an earnest hope that the friends of Ireland in Canada will come to the assistance of the Irish Parliamentary Party in this gravest and most critical day of for-The success or failure of the Home Rule movement will unquestionably depend upon the result elections that are expected to be held before the close of this current month. Mr. Blake's cry to us for help to bring the elections to a successful issue by supplying the means of contesting a large number of doubtful constituencies and crushing out of political existence the "nine traitors who have been devouring the vitals of their country, is notoriously just and true : and it commends itself to the Irish race all the more because of his remarkable fidelity to the National cause and the brave sacrifices he has made, and is still making, for the benefit of Ire

His recent contribution of \$5,000 to the election fund is an act in the minds of some that discomfort of noble generosity indicative of the ardor of his patriotism, which entitles tion, was offered for the purpose of him to our ready compliance with his

necessities of Ireland in the present hour, nor is any one more willing to respond to Mr. Blake's appeal than our Archbishop. But His Grace could Archbishop. But His Grace could not think of ordering a diocesan col lection this year, the times being unpropitious, and his people having sent a goodly sum of money for the maintenance of the Irish Party less than a year ago. At the same time he deems it right to afford an opportunity to his people everywhere to make an offering to Ireland of their own will and sportaneous generosity without any demand from him or pressure of any kind. He has been informed, and is fully convinced, that there are numbers of persons in every part of his diocese eager to do something for the Irish cause, and desirous to have facility given them for handing their private subscriptions to some one in their locality authorized to receive their charitable and patriotic offering and secure its transmission to the

Accordingly His Grace bids me inform the clergy of his wish that they will read this circular to their congregations next Sunday, and announce that there will be no diocesan collection; but that every one who finds it in his heart to give little or much of his own bounty to the Irish Election Fund, may hand his donation to his own pastor, who will forward it to the Archbishop without delay, to be transmitted by him, together with the vol-untary offerings of all the other par to Hon. Edward Blake.

It is requested that the names of the subscribers in each parish shall also be sent to the Archbishop. As the Par liamentary elections will take place very soon, it behooves the friends of Ireland to make their offering without delay, if possible next week, lest our contributions should arrive too late.

His Grace prays God's blessing on all his priests and people, and on poor, struggling Ireland.

THOMAS KELLY (Archdeacon), Secretary. Archbishop's Palace, Kingston, 9th July, 1895.

P. S.-The Archbishop requests the clergy to ascertain as nearly possible the number of their parishioners who intend joining in the pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne on the 30th inst., and to notify it to His Grace before the 20th inst. By this means the officials of the C. R. railway will be able to calculate the number of cars and the accommodation required by day and by night for the pilgrims, so that there will be no crushing or inconvenience of any kind, and the jour nev may be made without discomfor or disappointment to anyone.

It is the Archbishop's ardent wish and intention to accompany his pries's and people in this holy pilgrimage, and join with them in devout homage to "good Saint Anne," and supplica-tions to her and her Royal Daughter not to forget him and the venerable Diocese of Kingston at the Throne of Mercy. He will celebrate Holy Mass in the cathedral on the morning of the 30th, invoking the special blessing of heaven upon the pilgrims and their He expects the Catholics of congregation uniting their petitions with his, that the prayer of the Cathoaccomplished in this great diocesan pilgrimage, viz.: "that the Almighty and Merciful Lord may direct the tra vellers in the way of peace and pros-perity: and the angel Raphael may be their companion on the road, that they may return to their homes in peace

and health and joy."

His Grace will be at Kingston depot at 11:30 o'clock, and will solemnly stow his Archiepiscopal benediction upon the pilgrimage and the pilgrims at the moment of departure.

T. Kelly

GREAT DIOCESAN PILGRIMAGE.

As the time approaches for the grand ilgrimage to the wonderful shrine of Anne de Beaupre, just twenty below the ancient capital of Canada, the quaint old city of Quebec we are desirous of using our utmos influence to attract the attention of our readers to its specially advantageous features. Our readers will not be without knowing that this pilgrimage is diocesan in its character, and is approved of by His Grace the Archbishop, who is always anxious to en-courage piety and the discipline of prayer amongst his people. It is not for us to speak of the many spiritual benefits to be derived from such an ex cursion, if it be undertaken in the sincere spirit which the Church strives to infuse into journeys of this kind. suffice it to say that, whilst our de votions are oftentimes misunderstood by non-Catholics, yet pilgrimages to some privileged shrine of God's saints have always produced in earnest and pious souls unspeakable advantage, and have always been encouraged and

approved by the Church. The shrine of Canada is at St. Anne de Beaupre, an unpretending little village on the banks of the St. Lawrence just below Quebec. For generations it has been the theatre of ignal favors, sometimes of open and miraculous temporal benefits, but most frequently of spiritual and interior consolation. Those who visit the holy shrine of the good St. Anne have always returned with faith increased and the fervor of Catholic life revived

and strengthened.

age may, perhaps, awaken misgiving and disappointment would be the por tion of these who would join au ex cursion of such vast proportions. we would remind our readers that Father Stanton has made every preparation, has seen the leading men of all the railway companies personally, and has so perfected the programme that the utmost security and comfort is guaranteed. As we have stated already, the route is the best available method of reaching the shrine; it is all rail and the only all rail route There will, therefore, be no troublesome changing of cars nor any crossing of the river in boats. Being under the management of a single company, there is no danger of misunderstand ing or mischances in going or return-Refreshment cars will accom pany the train, and every means has been taken to render the route a pleas ure and enjoyment instead of a weari

A few points must, however, be emphasized so as to make everything entirely satisfactory. First it is neces sary for those who intend securing sleeping berths to send an early notification to the C. P. R. agents—to F. Conway, Kingston; to F. A. Bamford. Peterborough, or R A. Bennett, Smith's Falls. Also, it will be important to notify the priest of each parish how many persons in the district intend joining, so that the companies may have every accommodation for all the travellers. By attending to these two particulars, which cost nothing, imnense advantages will be secured to The train will leave the excursionists. tae Kingston station, opposite the City Hall, on Tuesday, July 30, at 11:30 a. m. sharp, calling at all way stations, and is due to arrive at St. Anne's on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

some and anxious journey.

Let us hope that all will take in this magnificent diocesan pilgrimage, the finest of the season, which will em brace all Western Ontario, numerous contingents from the West ern States. Father Stanton has travelled extensively to secure by personal appeal and explanation s large patronage from the West Wherever he appeared he was well re ceived by priests and people, and notably was encouraged by the zealous pastors of Woodstock and St. Thomas the well known priests, Father Brady and Dr. Flannery, who entered heartily into the scheme of organization. Our own people will second these earnest workers and throw themselves fervently into the grateful task of making this pilgrimage the most successful and the largest which yet entered the quiet village of St. Anne de Beaupre.

Three special trains, capable of carrying over three thousand persons, have been engaged to convey the ex cursionists to St. Anne's. A special train will leave Pembroke at 9 a.m. on the morning of the 30th, and arrive a Smith's Falls at 12:30 p. m., and will leave for St. Anne's at 2:30 p. m. Another special will leave Peterborough at 9:45 a. m., and arrive at Kingston at 3:30 p. m., leaving at 4:15 for St. Anne's. The third special will be made up and will leave at 4:30 p Father Stanton has forgotten nothing that will add to the pleasure and convenience of those who go The trains will be made up of first class coaches, and first class sleepers A refreshment car will accompany each train, and, in fact, the accommo Kingston will assist at this Mass in full dation throughout will even excel that which travellers enjoy on the regular express trains.

> Father Doyle, of the Paulists, on Church Unity.

> The plan proposed by the "League of Catholic Unity," a company of prominent clergymen of the principal Prodenominations, to unite divided Christendom upon a basis of the four articles adopted by the Lambeth Conference in 1888, has attracted the attention of the Catholic as well as the Protestant clergy throughout the land. In speaking of the new move ment toward Christian unity on June 29, Father Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, said, "I deem the movement a most significant one, and when I read the account of the last meeting of the League of Catholic Unity, and saw who the men are who have identified themselves with it, and remember their reputation for earnest ness, the importance of the movement can scarcely be over-estimated. The least aspect of it is that it shows how the leaven has been quietly and silently working in every Christian denomina-The leaders have had the matter at heart and have been praying and thinking over it, and, as a consequence, will ultimately work out a modus vivendi of Christian unity.

> "The days of theological scalping have gone by. The policy to-day is not to emphasize our differences, but to reaffirm more and more our agree-The points on which many Christian denominations agree are very many, and those wherein we differ are, after all, but a few, and the less notice taken of those few the closer we shall come together. After all, most of our religious antipathies come from not knowing each other. If we were personal friends, meeting frequently, entering into some good work, for civic purity or anything else, we would ap preciate each other's motives better and have a higher respect for each other's religious life. The sentiment in favor of Christian unity is growing stronger as we near the end of the century The dawning of the twentieth century will see a reuniting Christendom, if not a reunited one.

The greatness of this year's pilgrim- which leaves out the mother Church,

but, as I understand it, that of the League of Catholie Unity is designed to unite the Protestant denomination. The union of the Protestant denomina tions is but a step to their union with the mother Church. The appeal of the Holy Father is ringing throughout the Christian Churches, and it will not be

#### MR. HUXLEY.

The death of Huxley removes one of great lights of atheistic science. Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Romanes, are gone, and Spencer, one of the five most conspicuous leaders of the modern anti Christian school, alone remains. Huxley lived long enough to witness a re-action against their speculation. These men wielded a great power their day, and their influence will be long felt, but aside from their labors in the purely physical sciences it will

not be permanent.

We have used the phrase "anti-Christian school" in reference to these men designedly, for, though they did not attack Christianity with the direct-ness and bitterness of Voltaire, Paine and others of that class, they yet attacked it indirectly and insidiously : and if their theories were once accept ed as truths the result would be the same-the overthrow of the Christian

While they assumed the name "agnostic" to indicate their impartial unassertive attitude of mind, they were, with the possible exception of Darwin, the most dogmatic of dogmatists. This is especially true of Huxley, who was irritable and intolerant in the face of sumption of humble superiority to opposition. In all of them there was the great minds of Christendom. may have been unconscious of it, but it was there nevertheless. That they were able men cannot be denied. that they were superior, or even equal. in the domain of philosophy, to St. Augustine, St. Thomas of Aquin, Descartes, Leibnitz, Newton, Brownson and other master minds of Christendom, cannot be admitted for a moment.

The chronic attitude of Huxley toward religion is thus set forth by himself: "I have subordinated any reasonable or unreasonable ambition for scientific fame which I may have permitted myself to entertain to other ends: to the popularization of science; to untiring opposition to that ecclesi-astical spirit, which, in England, as everywhere else, to whatever denom-ination it may belong, is the deadly enemy of science.

Here he is frank, but not agnostic ; he is the dogmatist; he has spoken; causa finita est. And yet what he said is not true. It may appear irreverent to say this of any dictum of the mighty dead, but it must be said. Mr Huxley, as the Knight of Science, expended his energies on an imaginary enemy. Clericalism-by which he enemy. Clericalism—by which he means Christianity—is not opposed to science; and true science is not opposed to religion. The scientist, like the poet, when once he becomes known to fame, is prone to fall under the de-lusion that he is a prophet as well; and by adulation his admirers are apt to augment the delusion indefinitely. While he denies the incarnation of the Eternal Word, he is ready to admit the incarnation of science in himself. When he arrives at this stage of his monomania he is in a position to speak with authority; what he thinks is the thought of science, his conclusions are the conclusions of science, and science is infallible. Contradiction is facto error, and opposition ipso elerical stupidity or deadly inimical to science. Extremes in poetry, fiction and the other arts are attributed by Nordean to degeneration. Why may we not attribute abnormal scientific egotism to the same source, and take the scientist from his pedestal and make him the subject of scientific investigation? The death of the famous agnostic recalls to mind the exclama-tion of Edmund Burke, on being informed of the death of his political op-ponent, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

# A Catholic by Desire.

A fact of much interest in connection with the recent death of Mrs. Brown, wife of the Governor of Maryland, is that the lady, having lived a Protestant, died practically a Catholic. The Catholic Mirror says that a short time before her death circumstances occurred that led to the impression that Mrs. Brown had become interested in the Catholic faith, and a few days before she passed away, she sent for His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons

The Cardinal was, away and the call was responded to by a priest, who instructed Mrs. Brown in the doctrines of the Church and prepared her for death. It was intended that the last rites of the Church were to be administered on the following day, as death seemed near; but Governor Brown who is not a Catholic, objected to the ministrations of the priest and he was not again permitted to see her.

Mrs. Brown, however, died a Catho-lic, for in the Church baptism is of three forms: by water, by blood, and by desire, or when there is a wish to in die the Church and circumstances prevent.

# Chinaman Dies a Catholic.

Sam Kee, a wealthy Chinaman, was buried with a Requiem High Mass from Mary's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., He was a member Friday morning. of the Roman Catholic colony recent ly discovered in the interior of China. the members of which are said to have "Of course, I, as a Catholic, cannot kept the faith imparted to their anthink a great deal of any platform cestors by the Jesuits three hundred years ago.

### A MODEST GREAT MAN.

Bautiful Sketch of Justin M'Carthy's

Writing of Justin McCarthy, a contributor in the London Weekly Sun has this to say :

Upwards of sixty years of life in a much-checkered world, nearly twenty of public participation in the storm and stress of eventful and tempestuous times in one of the stormiest epochs of history-above all things, the recognition of all classes of a great literary power—have not cured him in the least of incurable and unconquerable shyness; he can still summon up a blush etty as that of a young girl at her first ball-and altogether his whole inclination is to retire into a corner or to steal quietly through the bye-ways of life-with no companions save his intimates and his thoughts. And yet a braver man-one more ready to face danger without thinking of it-with a serener contempt for death-there does not exist in the House of Commons.

Take these two pictures of him in recent years. At the time of the Parnell split feeling ran more highly perhaps in Cork city than in any other place in Ireland. At the very moment when passion was at fever heat, a quiet gentleman, rather below the middle height-no longer young-no longer very strong, and so painfully short sighted as to be unable to descend three small steps of stairs without elaboratecare-might have been seen facing a mob of thousands howling furiously and trembling on that thin border line which separates words from acts of violence, when civil discord reigns among men of the Celtic races. This was Justin McCarthy immediately after the deposition of Parnell in Committee Room XV. Or take another scene, also of recent Irish history. A great convention is assembled in Dublin, collected from all parts of Ireland. There is no danger of violence—for the gathering is unanimous-but there is the electric excitement of historical events in the air, and the atmosphere, physical and moral, is tropical. Again the small figure-retiring, shortsighted, a little tremulous, perchance, from the high importance of the day, and still more from illness is in the foreground. His friends have been with him late on the preceding evening and early in the morning, and have com-pelled him to lie on the sofa while he had an attack of illness-not dangerous, but trying and exhausting. They have begged him to follow his doctor advice, and remain quiet in his hotel but advice against doing something which he thinks he is called upon to do, addressed to this shy, gentle man, is spoken to the unhearing winds, and he takes his seat in due time as the chairman of this gathering of excited and stalwart men. He had promised to be present at the opening, and he kept his word. But when he had done this, outraged nature had her word, and he had perforce to retire shaken and broken to his hotel. Again it is of Justin McCarthy I write.

These splendid examples of moral courage and sense of duty triumphing over weakness and shyness and peril. are not confined to moments of inspiratian and high wrought excitement With that steady and gentle tenacity which only the highest natures display in political life, with all its hardening and lethargizing disillusions, Justin McCarthy is never absent from any meeting, public or private, at which he is announced; is the first in the room to take the chair at every gathering of his party, and may be relied upon in all circumstances and under all changes, whoever else is absent or neglectful, apathetic or unpunctual, to be in his place at the very tick of the clock. If the Victoria Cross were conferred for steady, unbending and untiring civic courage, as for the splendid rush and recklessness of a moment in the excitement of battle two men of our time would stand forth with the assent of all the world as its first recipients - Mr. Gladstone and

Justin McCarthy. The life of Justin McCarthy is just what you would expect - what you could have forcasted with almost scientific accuracy — when you had learned the main traits of his char-It has been, throughout, a life of tender affection, of incessant work of unquestioning and continual self sacrifice. When he was a boy of six teen he was helping to support his mother and the rest of his family after the lovely fashion of family affection and mutual helpfulness which is one of the most beautiful features of Irish life, amid all its squalor and unhappi And from that moment up to now his fingers have rarely ceased to work for more hours during the day than any literary man of his time Shorthand was the weapon with which he had opened the world's oyster. McCarthy belongs to the old school of shorthand writers -the school that knew nothing of phonograph Pitman's system, or more modern inremains system, or more modern in-ventions—a school, in my experience, which in rapidity and accuracy is far superior to any of its successors. It is interesting now and then, in the midst ingly and without murmur, and of scenes of tumult, to see Mr. Mc Carthy marking on the margin of his the consuming altar of an unorder paper in curious characters—all angle just as in his longhand—the There is some compensation words which are to guide him in writing the leading article be has written for so long a succession of years in the se of Commons.

than that of Mr. McCarthy's marriage the anarchy and wreckage of the last is hard to imagine. The first moment sad years, trust in his honor, courage he caught sight of the lady who was to and patriotism is the great remaining be his wife he loved her. Many years bond of union among Irishmen-the elapsed before he was able to marry anchor of faith and hope against which ; and there was altogether some tug impotently the forces of treachery quarter of a century of the joint ex- and despair.

istence of marriage. Throughout all that period there was never one moment of cloud. You had only to step inside the quiet, old-fashioned house in Gower street, where this couple lived, to feel yourself at once in the atmosphere of peace and all-per vading happiness that envelops a family blest by true, unselfish and loyal love. Hard times this twain of people had known, for when Mr. McCarthy married he was but a reporter on a Liverpool newspaper; neither the world nor himself knew anything of the great gifts which were afterwards

to be so highly prized and so univers-

ally known.

I remember that day well when I saw mourning coach returning from a suburban graveyard, and the silent and sad figures of Justin McCarthy and his two children inside. They were returning from the burial of Mrs. Mc-Carthy ; I was on my way to the cemetery, but failed to find it. It was a tragic thing that just after his early struggles had come to an end-when he was already the famous and success ful author-when his countrymen had elected him to be one of their representatives-it was a tragic thing that just at that moment he should have lost the beautiful, affectionate and loyal heart which for all these years had kept tune to his-had been brave and hopeful in face of adverse fortune, stimulating his life, his hope and his trust. The wound has never healed. Like all truly fine natures, Justin Mc-Carthy took up his cross silently and bravely; did his work in the same steady, punctual, unfailing fashion; took what risks and what lab-ors there were associated with his duty to his own people, and be seen after a while in his usual haunts, a little more silent, a a little, perchance, shyer, but ready, as efore, to make his genial and delight ful criticisms on men and things. His heart is not on his sleeve : but the in visible cross still lies across his shoulder. Just twelve months ago he was with a friend in Liverpool-the scene of his early days of marriage; as the even-ing fell he went out to visit the house where he had lived and loved. When he returned he looked ten years older the closed wound had been opened, and was bleeding as freshly as it did twenty ears before on the day when I saw his saddened face pass me in the mourning

Mr. McCarthy's literary life and work are known to the world, and there is little fresh to be said of them. Like all men whose time and attention are divided between their own work and that of other people, much what Justin McCarthy writes has to be done in brief, hurried and distracted intervals. And yet no scamped work even appears from his pen. no man of his time from whom sent-ences-smooth, graceful, and appro priate - proceed with greater Whenever there is a ceremonial occasion in the House of Commons it is the speech of Mr. McCarthy which is always the best. It was so when he had to speak after the death of John Bright. It was so the other day when he had to join in the valedictory ad dresses to Mr. Peel. And those quisite little speeches are all delivered vithout a moment's preparation and without a pause.

I remember one positively astound

ing and almost incredible improvisation. It was during the great struggle with coercion in those far-off days when the Irishmen were fighting both political parties. It occured dur ing the historic forty-one hours' sitt ing, when the small band around Parnell kept the House at bay during all that time. Every Irishman had to make the very longest speech he could possibly drag out. Mr. McCarthy took his share of the work with that loyalty which is characteristic of him. speech was delivered in the ungodly hour when the first faint streaks o day are still in conflict with the flying night. Suddenly in the midst of the speech, I caught the words, "As the poet said in lines of striking power, and then I heard several lines of stately blank verse which I thought belonged to some Elizabethan bard. The poet was Mr. McCarthy himself, and the lines were composed as he went along. I have heard a shorthand writer who was once employed by Mr. McCarthy, say that he spoke of his work as easily and as much without effort as if he were simply conversing. And there is no man sticks to his work like him. Once I had to pay him a call on Christmas Day. I found him in his study at his type writer — he does nearly all his work on the typewriter "Is this how you are spending your Christmas Day?" I could not help re-marking. "Yes," said the imper-turbable optimist, "and a very good

Such are the life and character of this honest, high minded, brave man. Ireland has had leaders of greater force of character-more made in the mould to sway and control men-but in all her history she has never been almost without self-consciousness, on the thought that he has, on other hand unquestioning respect-the warm and tender affection of millions of men and women to whom he is only A tenderer or more pathetic romance a name and an abstraction : that in all

way, too.

# COMMENCEMENTS.

Stella Maris Convent.

Pictou, N. S., Advocate, July 5. The closing exercises of and distribution of prizes to the classes of Stella Maris Convent took place on Friday evening last in the convent hall. large number of parents and friends of the pupils were present, and thoroughly enjoyed the different num-bers of the well prepared programme, which was as follows:

which was Mosie ... Sireau.
Instrumental Mosie ... Vacation Days Recitation "Higher Education Instrumental Music Lucche Play "The Little Girl's Victory "Dumb Bell Exercise."

"Dumb Bell Exercise."
Distribution of Prizes to Pupils of the Intermediate and Senior Classes.
Instrumental Music... Grand March.
Good Night Drill.
Dialogue... The Choice of a Home Instrumental Music & Blue Bells of Scotland Distribution of Medals and Premiums...
"Valedictory."
Solo and Chorus... "Au Revoir."

Of the many varied and highly en ertaining features of the programme the Salutatory by the little girls of the junior class was particularly pleasing. The Dumb Bell exercise and Good Night drill by the little folk were also very good. The instrumental music by the elder pupils was, as usual, highly creditable to the Sisters of the convent, and spoke volumes for the

musical training received there.

The distribution of prizes to the suc cessful scholars in the various classes showed clearly that the term had been a most successful one. In many cases as the list following will show, the prizes were equally merited by several of the pupils, the competition being

Rev. Father Chisholm presided, and presented the prizes to the successfu pupils. They were as follows:

Junior Class.- Second Division. Prizes for reading and arithmetic. — Magie Chisholm, Jennie McGillivray, Vo Grattan, Agnes Daninger, Annie McLella Mary Haley, Mary F. McDonald, Kat Daninger, Alexina Chivrie, Ethel Carson. First Division.

Prizes for reading, arithmetic, drawing anguage.—Alfada Laverdiere, Maggie Du ey, Lula-Carleton, Julia Brown, Myrt anguage.—Alfada Laverdiere, Maggie Dey, Lula-Carleton, Julia Brown, Myr brattan, Louisa Landry.

Intermediate Class.—Second Division.

Prizes for reading, arithmetic, geograph drawing, language lessons.— Georgina M Donald, Maggie Deveau, Mattie Carro Etta Brooks, Ida Brennan, Alice Babin Alice McDonald, Mand Higgans, Flora McKenna, Mary Lee.

First Division. Prizes for reading arithmetic, geography English language, C. history, S. history Drawing.—Molile Whalen, Angelica Des mund, Valida Laverdiere, Emily Brennan. Senior Class—Third Division.

Prizes for arithmetic, algebra, geography history, grammar, drawing,—Bessie Sears Stella McKenna, Irene McLean, Kutie Mc Donald, Mollie Meagher, Mary Brennan May McLean, Josie Landry.

Second Division. Bella Chisholm, prizes for highest aggregate at terminal examination.

Bella Kulhman, prizes for history, geography, botany, grammar.

Cecelia Babin, prizes for physics, botany, arithmetic, geometry.

Alice Brennan, prizes for history, algebra, geography. ography. First Division.

First Division.

Maggie Chisholm, prizes for highest aggregate at terminal examinations.

Maud Doiron, prizes for geometry, algebra chemistry, history, English language, Mary A. McLeod, prizes for Eaglish language, arithmetic, geometry, Algebra. Agatha Chisholm, prizes for history, geography, English language.

Flora McDougall, prizes for geometry, English language.

Mamie Reid, prizes for geometry, English language.

lish language. Susie Landry, prizes for algebra, chemis

Superior Course. Julia Murphy, prizes for physiology, prac. mathematics, physics, algebra, geom-etry, history, English language. Music—Grade IV.

First prize, Mamie Reid; second prize Bella Chisholm, Maud Doiron. Grade III. First prize, Bessie Sears, Stella Mc-Kenna; second prize, Agatha Chisholm, Cecelia Babin, Maggie Chisholm.

Grade II. Mollie Whalen, Alice Brennan, May Mc Lean, Irene McLean.

Grade I. First prize, Alice McDonald: Second prize, Mary A. McLeol, Bella Kulhman, Mary Brennan, Flora J. McKenna.

Oil Painting. Mamie Reid, Maggie Chisholm, Bella Chisholm, Bella Kulhman, Flora McDougall, CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Senior Class. Senior Class.
First Prize—Silver medal donated by Rev.
Father Chisholm, equally merited by Julia
Murphy Maggie Chisholm, Agatba Chisholm, Flora McDougall; drawn by Agatha
Chisholm. Second prize, silver medal
donated by Rev. Father McDonald, equally
merited by Bessie Sears and Stella McKenna;
drawn by Stella McKenna.
Intermediata Class

Intermediate Class. Flora J. McKenna. Junior Class. Prize equally merited by Myrtle Grattan, Mary Haley, Mary F. McDonald, drawn by Mary F. McDonald.

ASSIDUITY. Senior Class.

Silver medal, equally merited by Julia
Murphy, Maud Doiron, Maggie Chismolm,
Bessie Sears; drawn by Maggie Chisholm.

Intermediate Class. Mattie Carroll.

Junior Class.

Prize equally merited by Maggie Duprey,
Alfada Laverdiere ; drawn by Maggie Du prey. DEPORTMENT.

Prize equally merited by Maud Doiron, Flora McDougall, May McLean; drawn by Flora McDougall. Intermediate Class.

Prize equally merited by Veleda Laver-diere, Georgina McDonald, Flora J. Mc Kenna; drawn by Georgina McDonald. Junior Class,

Prize equally merited Louisa Landry Vola Grattan, Maggie Chisholm; drawn by Vola Grattan. Map Drawing.

Prize equally merited by Julia Murphy, Maggie Gaisholm, Flora McDougull, Maud Doiron, Bella Kulhman, Alice Brennen, Bessie Sears (drawn by Flora McDougall.

Penmanship-Senior Class. Prize equally merited by Julia Murphy Maggie Chisholm, Mary A. McLeod, Flora McDougall, Maud Doiron, Agatha Chisholm, Bessie Sears; drawn by Maud Doiron. Intermediate Class.

Prize equally merited by Mollie Whalen.
Angelica Desmond, Veleda Laverdiste;
drawn by Mollie Whalen.
The gold medal of the superior course
donatel by the Rev. Father Chishelm, was
awarded to Miss Julia Murphy.

#### THE ANGELICAL SALUTATION,

Monsigner P. J. Toner, Missionary Apostolic and Honorary Chaplain to his Holiness Pope Leo. XIII., and Chaplain-General to American warships, preached a sermon on the "Angelical Salutation, " to a very large congregation in the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of paying a pressing debt on that church. The Monsignor spoke for more than an hour, and held the attention of his hearers from the beginning to the close of his discourse in which he explained the ever glorious and Divine result of the confe between the Blessed Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel, by which the world was redeemed by the Incarnation of the Eternal Son of God, which took place on that occasion. From the fall of our first parent,

said the speaker, there was no hope o pardon or mercy for them or their pos-terity, except through the infinite merits and atonement of a Redeemer to come. That Red emer came down from heaven when the Immaculate Virgin said, in reply to the Archangel's said, in reply to the Archangels salutation and explanation of the mys-tery of Redemption, "Behold the hand-maid of the Lord; be it done unto me according to Thy word." And as soon s these words were uttered by Virgin—the most glorious words that he ear of time or eternity can ever listen to—that very instant the Second Person of the Most Holy and Adorable Trinity, begotten of the Father before the morning star came into existence egotten of the Father from all eternity, descended from His throne of inacces sible glory into the the pure shrine of the Virgin's womb. "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst

O, my dear brethren, went on the preacher, that was a tremendous mo-ment while the Virgin hesitated in giving her consent, for then the eternal destiny of unnumbered millions of souls stood trembling in the balance. we have been redeemed had she not given her consent? Who can tell? One thing is certain, that she was free to accept or not accept the Archangel' proposal, for God never interferes with ree will, and on her acceptance or noncceptance depended then and there the accomplishment of the great mys tery of the Incarnation of the Clark, in Donahoe's Magazine, have Word, on which depended the world's studied or even read a Catholic exposi-Redemption. And from that moment of the Incarnation, throughout all the ages of eternity, the well-beloved Son of the Eternal Father, the co equal and coeternal and consubstantial Son of the Father is also the Son of the Biessed

Virgin Mary. He was born of her on a cold Dec. night in a stable of Bethlehem, as had been predicted by the prophets-His little body a human body, His soul a human soul, true God and true man : God to heal our sorrows, and man, to feel the depth of those sorrows, a Godman, a God in arnate, divine, and human natures hypostatically united in the Divine and adorable Person of Jesus Christ. He lived with His Blessed Mother for a period of thirty years, and then He entered on His divine mission, to preach the Gospel that He brought with Him from Heaven. He spoke as man never sed the dead to life preformed other stupendous miracles. He was arrested and brought a prison er to the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate, who at the blasphemous request and clamors of the Jews, condemned Him unjustly and sacreligiously to die the cruel and ignominious death of the cross, on which He expired in the most excruciating torments. His body was taken down from the cross, and His thorn-crowned Head laid on the bosom of His grief-stricken mother, whose sorrowful office it was to take out gently the thorns from His brow, and to rain down a mother's tears on the lead face of her Son. His body was laid in the sepulchre, and on the morn ing of the third day He rose again by His Divine power, and buried the ignominy of His crucifixion by the clory of His resurrection. He showed that He was man by dying on the cross, and He proved that He is God by rising from the dead.

#### How They Treat Drunkards. The way that the authorities treat

open drunkeness in Denmark seems to us, in America, somewhat unique, because in this country the burden of the expense and the odium is borne by the drunkard's poor wife and family. In Denmark, however, the police have invented a rather peculiar but effective method of treating ex-cesses by habitual drunkards. Any inebriate found in the street is hustled in a cab, taken to the police station and locked up until he has grown sober Then he is taken to his home in a cal by the police. Next a bill is made out for the repeated transportation of the tippler, and presented for payment to the saloonkeeper who sold the offending drunkard the last glass of beer, wine, or other liquor. This bill is sometime. quite considerable. Of course all saloonkeepers are very careful in con-sequence of this possibility, and will not sell their customers any more liquor than they know they can stand.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of That's Why Hood's Sarsaparil'a as the largest sale Or All Medicines.

#### LONG LIVE THE SISTERS OF CHARITY!

That the Sisters of Charity are highly respected even in Mohammedan lands is shown by the following in-cident: The want of a city hospital in Jerusalem has long been felt, and re-cently the Governor, Ibrahim Pasha, after having completed the building begun by his successor turned his attention to the question of its manage ment. To whom should the care of the ick be entrusted? Finally it was deeided to entrust them to the Sisters of Charity, and the president of the city council, accompanied by two effendis, went to Sister Sion, the Superioress of the Sisters of Charity, and obtained her consent to undertake the task.

On the opening day of the hospital a great reception was given. the clock struck one, the Pasha, with the city officials, and the officers of his seraglio, entered the hall. As the Sisters were driven up to the entrance the Turkish band began to play and on every side were heard the ringing shouts of "Long Live the Sisters of Charity!" As they entered the hall everyone rose to his feet, and the Pasha, advancing, said, in excellent French, "You are heartily welcome." Then, turning to his retinue, he asked if any changes could be suggested. The chief rabbi who was present re " For my part, I think the plied: Sisters themselves are the fairest ornament of this hospital; for five years we watched them at their work; we have learned to value them, as we have seen their true motherly and sisterly devotion, to all, irrespective of race or creed."

And again the cry rang out, "Long ive the Sisters of Charity!" After this official greeting the Pasha resumed his place on the divan, in order to take part in the Turkish religious ceremony that was to follow. At the call of Allah! Allah! every Moslem present stretched forth his arms to invoke the blessing of God upon the Sisters and the patients. After the officials had congratulated each Sister individually a very striking scene took place.

The president of the city council bade the entire personnel of the hospital, from the doctors and druggists o the nurses, kitchen-maids, garden ers and porters, swear to treat the Sisters with proper reverence and bedience.

In conclusion the Pasha said : "I hereby entrust to you, my Sisters, this house and its inmates. I know it is needless to beg you to be true mothers to these poor children."

#### They Condemn Without Knowing.

Very few Protestants, says W. W. in Donahoe's' Magazine, have tion of Catholic points of faith. They do not get, they cannot get, from Protestant critics, either a fair statement of what is believed by members of the Catholic Church or a clear unprejudiced presentation of their reasons for so believing.

This is unfair, unjust, illogical, They set up a warped and garbled statement of a Catholic tenet, support it on weak and trembling legs of their own fashioning, and then proclaim the ease with which they overthrow it.

It is an insult to the keenness of intellect which has ever charac erized the leaders of that Church, and to the great minds that have found a congenial abode within its walls, to ascribe to them some of the senseless and wild notions which those who either wilfully misrepresent or ignorantly misunderstand Catholic points of faith are acustomed to charge upon the ollowers of the Pone.

You cannot be well unless your blood is ure. Therefore purify your blood with the est blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator: nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.



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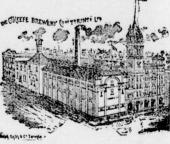
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As the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," the work of Rev. G. R. Northgraves on evidences of Christianity, comprising the only complete answer to Ccl. Robert Ingersoll, is to be republished immediately, the author will sell the present edition, till exhausted, at 70 cents, cloth: 40 cents, paper: post paid, tlighly recommended by the Bishops and clergy and the Press, Catholic and Protestant. Address:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.

THE FOLLY OF SIN. What fruit, therefore, had you in thosings of which you are now ashamed? omans vi. 22.)

What is the good of being a sinner? No good, but much evil. Experience shows that we have gained nothing by sin but shame, sorrow and death.
And what has been your experience in the tribunal of confession? you never groan and shed tears there alone with God and His minister? Why was it? Your own conscience, your better self was tormenting you, your own tongue was lashing you, your heart was grief stricken, you fairly loathed yourself. You remembered how Jesus was smitten in the face, and the blood mounted to your cheeks, and well it might, for you ungrateful wretch, had dealt those blows. A moment of sensual pleasure, a lie of injustice, a foul hatred, a meanness of human respect, or a slothful neglect has to be undone by a long penance; and is this nothing? Besides, death is ever pursuing you and will overtake

you too soon.
What is the good of sinning? Ask that man whose blood is burning with fiery alcohol, some day when a hot summer's sun suddenly prostrates him in death. Ask the libertine when he drops into an untimely grave. Ask the avaricious man when his stocks, deeds, and bank-notes are fading from

his eyes, dimmed by the last agony.
What is the good of sinning? Ask
that soul that is speeding before the
tribunal of judgment with scores of sins unrepented of. Ask the wretched girl who, despairing on account of her shame, suddenly goes before God, sent by her own act. Ask the seducer when an unforeseen blow sends him to the great tribunal of eternity. Ask the impure one who falls asleep and awakes before the throne of the holy Judge of all hearts. What is the good of sin-ning? Ask one who after a career of dissipation unexpectedly finds himself in hell. Ask the hardened sinner who refuses to repent to the very last, and now weeps and gnashes his teeth in everlasting torment. Ask him who gives up his faith and meets the traitor's doom of predition. Ask wicked parents who seal their own condemnation by their ungedly effective. tion by their ungodly offspring. Ask the proud and disobedient who spurn holy discipline and are cast out with the devils. In a word, let death, judg-ment, and hell answer what is the

good of being a sinner.
Our Lord compares him to an evil tree which cannot bring forth good fruit, and is cut down and cast into the The soil is good, the rain invigorating, the sunshine fructifying, but the fibre of the tree is bad, its sap watery, its root languishing, and in the end it yields no fruit. Just so is the life of the sinner. The graces of God are given but not used. The summer passes, the harvest ends, and he is

not saved.

Brethren, the animal in us enjoys sensuality and the demon in us enjoy pride. But the man enjoys the love of God. The love of God is the opposite of sin. That holy love of the supreme good purifies us of the defilment of cur animal nature, sets us free from the bondage of satan, and makes us menin the truest sense of the term menand in the supernatural order Christ-ians and children of God. Keep the commandments of God, preserve a pure conscience, hate sin and the devil-This is the only true happiness, the only life worthy the man and the

# Go to Mess in Season.

A writer in an exchange gives the following good advice regarding getting to church in season for the services: In most instances there is absolutely no excuse for coming late to church People are not hurried or pressed by other affairs on Sunday. If they reach church five or ten minu'es after the services have begun, it is wholly be cause of an unreasonable fear of spend ing too much time in the house of God. Else, why the studious care which people take of leaving the house only with sufficient margin of time to reach the church? Why do they display so much precaution lest they be too early?

They are not gingerly about coming some minutes "before the play begins" at places of amusement. They waste ten times the time thus "lost" otherwise during the day. But is the time that a Christian spends in church just before the service begins really lost The answer is, By no means. A sterling Catholic has expressed the opinion that five minutes, reflection and self communion before the priest comes to the altar is productive of the best spiritual results. The practice of reaching the church five minutes before the services have begun and spending the time in strictly religious reflection -powerfully assisted by the associations of the place - has always prepared an excellent disposition for assisting at the sacred ceremony that ensues. Catholic feels that it is a difficult thing to come off the crowded street, some times hurried, and often occupied with worldly though's, and then to kneel down with the proper disposition before Sacrifice of the Mass. The five minutes of preparation before "church begins," has, he thinks, doubled the spiritual advantages to him of the half hour or hour that ensues.

If you yould have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, or if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A True Heart.
There is something pathetic in the life of every man confined within prison walls, and this pathos grows more intense when all the free outside world is glad with the joy that comes with the Christmas time. Remorse must weigh heavily on convicts at this time. Forgetfulness of all the past would be a blessed boon to many of them, but memory is keenest then, and we do not know with what heartaches they recall the time, when they, too,

were free and happy.

The warden of the State prison tells the following pathetic incident of a

I was passing out of the prison yard one bitterly cold Christmas morning. Just outside the gate, and crouching close to the high stone wall, I saw a thinly-clad little girl of about twelve years, her face and hands blue with cold. She put out one of her thin cold. She put out one of her thin hands to detain me as I passed.

"If you please, sir," she said, and stopped, fingering nervously at the fringe of her old shawl, and timidly

glancing down.
"What is it?" I asked.
"Well, if you please, sir, I'd like to well, if you please, sir, I d like to know if I can go inside and see my— my father. He's in there, and I've brung him in something for Christmas. It ain't much, and I didn't s'pose you'd mind any if he had it. His name is Mister John H—y." I recognized the name as that of a

life convict-a man notoriously bad. I went back into the prison grounds, the child following me eagerly. Going to my office I sent for the convict. He came, sullen and dejected ; in his face was the look of utter hopelessness the faces of prisoners for life often wear. The child sprang forward to meet him, the hot tears streaming over her white face. He stepped back, sullen and

seemingly angry. No word of wel come came from his lips for the ragged trembling, little creature who stood crying before him with something

clasped in her hand.

"I — I — came to — say 'Merry
Christmas,' father " she faltered. " I
— I thought maybe you'd be glad to see me. Ain't you any glad, father?" Christmas! Christ! Oh, what would this man not have given for freedom of

body and soul! The convict's head dropped. The hard look was going out of his face, his eyes were moistening. His little girl went on tremblingly and tearfully.

"And-I - brung you something ther. It was all I could think of father. and all I could get. I live in the poor-house now." Her trembling fingers began unwrapping the bit of soft white paper in her hand, and she held out a short, shining curl of yellow hair care fully tied with a bit of old ribbon. wouldn't give this to anybody on earth but you, father. You used to really and truly love little Johnnie-mother

said you did—and so—"
The man fell on his knees with both

hands clasped over his face.
"I did love him," he said hoarsely.
"I love him still; bad as I am, I love him still."

"I knew it," said the child, going closer, "and I knowed you'd like this. now that Johnnie's dead."

"Dead!" cried the man, rocking to and fro, still on his knees, with his hands over his face. "My little

"Yes," said the child; he "died in the poorhouse, only last week, and there's no one left but me now. But I ain't going to forget you, father. I'm going to stick right by you, spite of what telks say, and some day maybe I can get you out of here. I'm going to the left of the altar, as also the Cardinal and the Bishop. In about ten minutes he returned,

try, I don't never forget that you are my father, and so-" He put out one arm, drew the child oward him and kissed her again and again. I silently left the room, and they were alone together for half an Then the child came out, smil-

ing through her tears. "Mind," she said, before closing the door, "I'll never forget you, father—never." It was the voice of a true heart. May Christ give it the benediction of

#### His peace AT THE POPE'S MASS.

The Service That it is a Great Privilege to Attend.

Although thousands have had the happiness of assisting at the Holy Fath er's Mass, there may yet be thousands of your readers who would wish to do so, and might like to read about one of the grandest private ceremonials in

Christendom. Having received a card of admit tance to the Sistine Chapel for the 6th June, I found myself, at 7:30 that morning, before the bronze gate of the Vatican. Leaving the body of Italian gendarmes and police on duty outside the square of St. Peter's, I entered, showing my card to the Swiss picket who keep sentry in their pictur esque parti-colored costumes within the gate, mounted the broad ascent which does duty for stairs, leaving hat and overcoat half-way up with attendants who take charge of them. I then found myself in a noble gallery, where there were about a dozen Papal gendarmes; the Sistine Chapel was on the left.

This is a large, well-proportioned hall, enriched with splendid frescoes on walls and ceilings. At the end there is a plain altar with a fine tapestry, representing the Pentceost, as altar piece, with a large velvet canopy over it. Six large wax tapers canopy over it. Six large wax tapers burnt on the altar, which had no tabernacle. The benches, covered with well-worn green carpeting, were plain, without kneeling-place or backs, and a simple rail across the middle

separated those who were privileged to have an audience with our Holy Father from less fortunate mortals, whose cards only allowed them to assist at Mass. I found about three hundred people already in their places and five or six Camerieri Secreti in evening clothes and white ties, with their chains of office crossing over their breasts, pointing out the seats to every new arrival. Eight Swiss Guards, with helmets and halberds, were placed some before the altar, some half-way down the chapel. I had a good place on the second bench, and saw some pilgrims from Holland arrive, priests men and women, also the Provincials of the Franciscans, who just now are all collected in Rome from the rest of the world for business relating to their Order. They looked a fine body of men. Many priests and laymen and some nuns, amongst whom I noticed, our Blue Nursing Sisters, made up an assembly of over eight hundred people. About 8 o'clock a Bishop in his purple cloak arrived and went and knelt at a bench to the left of the altar, also a Cardinal in his red cloak, who placed

the noble Guards, in their rich uniforms and helmets, marched in from the door to the right of the altar.

A moment after our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., attended by two of his chaplains, entered by the same door, and glided swiftly to the prie dieu before the altar. He seemed small and frail, bent with are and stooping slightly on the with age, and stooping slightly on the left side. Dressed all in white, with left side. his white scull-cap and white hair, pale features and quick movement, which gave one the idea of gliding instead of walking, he looked ethereal and weird,

himself next to the Bishop. At 8:15 the noble Guards, in their rich uni-

very aged and weak.

After praying in silence for about five minutes he vested and began the "Introit," with a loud, strong, pleas-ant voice pronouncing each word dis-tinctly and clearly. Many present must have felt a strange sensation of awe when they heard Christ's Vicar upon Earth repeat in the "Confiteor" with such earnestness and feelingmae culpa, mae culpa, mae maxima culpa." A solemn moment was also the Elevation, the military salute, "genoux terre," of the Noble and Swiss Guards, the ring of the silver bell, the silence so intense one heard plainly the words of Consecration.

It was a solemn moment which hope never to forget. At the end of Mass the Pope knelt and said the three "Ave Marias," and we all joined in the "Santa Maria." But truly I never till this never till this morning realized this most beautiful prayer. To hear each word said so slowly, in a voice so loud and full, with a tone of such convic-tion, filled me with joy, not that one believed, but that one felt one's belief at that moment as a certainty, as a thing so positive; it was impossible not to believe, hearing the outpouring of that voice.

Unrobing, the Holy Father went and knelt at a prie dieu to the left of the altar, while one of his chaplains said a Mass of thanksgiving. And he knelt through the whole of that Mass, never once moving, he seemed wrapped in devotion, and his whole face was suffused with an expression of joy and happi ness. I should have mentioned that while visiting, and during Mass the choir sang various selections with mos perfect execution.

After the second Mass, His Holiness, putting a stole on his shoulders, from the altar steps gave us the Papal Ben ediction with such firmness of tone and

about ten minutes he returned, till in his white cassock, but with a recloak over his shoulders. Sitting in an arm chair in front of the altar, al the Camerieri Secreti and officers of the guard pressed around him, kissing his ring or his foot and evidently asking how he was. He knew them all per sonally, and both he and they se so pleased, it was like loving children lustering round a fond parent. The pilgrims and other fortunat ones, to the number of about four hun dred, who had the privilege e audience went up one by one; and there was a word to each, and very often quite a long conversation; th radiant faces of those select mortals showed how joyful the meeting had The red sedan chair was now been. brought in and the Holy Father enter ing was carried down and out of the Sistine Chapel, surrounded by the Noble and Swiss Guards, and followed

by the Cardinal and the two chaplains.
It was now the turn of the unprivileged who had had no audience. giving his blessing as he passed, he rested his hand on the window of the sedan chair. A priest seized it and kissed it and his ring. Not to be outdone, all pressed forward, and the bearers had to wait till all had got this stolen kiss. Our Holy Father was laughing and very pleased, the Noble Guards were trying to keep them back, but the loving Father and his fervent children had the best of it, and we seemed only to return to this mundane sphere when we saw the door leading to the private apartments close on tha red sedan chair and its occupant. It was now 11:30.

Weak and Nervous Weak and Nervous
Describes the condition of thousands o
people at this season. They have no appe
tite, cannot sleep, and complain of th
prostrating effect of warmer weather. Th
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tones up all the organs. It gives goo
health by making the blood pure.

#### THE PROTESTANT FEELING.

Improvement in its Tone Towards Catholics and the Church.

Our fair minded Protestant contemporary, the New York Independent, says: We are gratified to observe constant evidences of a change in the tone of many Protestants toward the Roman Catholic church. There was a time when no Protestant seemed to be able to look upon it with the least degree of toleration or allowance. He waged war against it as if it were an waged war against it as it it were an evil thing and only evil. The great amount of prejudice has obscured clear vision both on the Protestant and Catholic side. We hope the time is at hand when this prejudice shall be dissipated so that Catholics may come to under-stand their Protestant fellow-citizens and appreciate them for what they are and that a similar view may be taken of Roman Catholic Christians by Protestants. Zion's Herald publishes a interesting series of short articles by Methodist ministers on the ques-"What should be the Attitude of Methodism toward the Roman Cath-olic Church?" We observe but one in the half dozen contributions that breathes the spirit of uncompromising hostility. We find such expressions as these in the other five articles:

"To assume that everything in the Roman Catholic church is bad is scarcely less absurd than to take for granted that every Methodist is a saint. A sensible view of Methodism and a charitable view of the Roman Catholic Church suggests that our attitude should at least be Christian; retaliation and vituperations are not Chris tian weapons, and cannot consistently be used by a Church which claims to exemplify Christianity in earnest.

Thus Rev. George Skene. Dr. W. H. Thomas writes that "nothing can be produced that excuses Methodists from obeying the law" stated by Chris and Paul in sentences enjoining the putting away of all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil speaking, and being kind to one another and loving one's neighbor as one's self.

" Nothing can be shown that puts the Roman Catholic Church outside the bounds of that all embracing law of love. It is true the visible head of that Church resides at Rome, but there is no more reason why that fact should make American Catholics disloyal to their country than there is that Methodist converts in India or China or Africa should be traitors to their government because they are subject to American Bishops appointed by the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States.

Dr. C. F. Rice says: "Wholesale condemnation, exaggeration of evils, misrepresentation of facts, imputations of base motives and vituperations are s unchristian when used in relation to the Roman Catholic Church as in any other connection.

Rev. W. I. Haven, son of Bishop Gilbert Haven, says the attitude of Methodism toward Romanism should be an attitude of Christian brotherliness or discriminating criticism, and hat it should "spiritually undermine last it should spiritually distributed false Romanism in this and every land." Dr. C. E. Harris thinks that contact of the Roman Catholic Church with our fresh civilization and our rms of Protestantism is leavening it struggle. Our attitude toward it ecclesiastically should be that of recognition and dectrinal fidelity." Dr. N. T. Whitaker repeats the exploded slander about Catholic deserters from the army, and says that they became nost numerous after "the Pope vir tually recognized the so called Southren But he would have that burch treated "in the spirit of the ord Jesus, recognizing and strength ening all that is good in it, denouncing its sin, etc." There is certainly not less reason for Catholics to enleavor to put aside their prejudice eaking respecting Protest antism. There would be vastly les misrepresentation in the Catholic pres if they could look upon Protestants no as infidels or unbelievers, but as true followers of Christ.

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whe have tested it.

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No Counterfeit Infidels.

bank-note?

"Why was it counterfeited? "Because the genuine note was

worth counterfeiting."
"Did you ever see a scrap of brown

paper counterfeited? "Why not?"

"Because it is not worth counterfeit-

ing."
Old you ever see a counterfeit Christian ?

"Why was he counterfeited?" "Because he was worth counterfeit

ing."
"Was he to blame for the counterfeit?

"Of course not." "Did you ever see a counterfeit infidel?

"Why not?"

" Ahem !

We pass the above catechism along.

Leo XIII. Grows Younger. In an interview given to a reporter

of the Paris Figaro, the venerable superior of the Sulpician Institute, just returned from Rome, tells how he found the Pope. "Although I have known him for many years," he says, "I am glad to be able to say that I never found him in better health; never brighter, livelier or bearing more bravely the burden of the pontificate. He continues to be an inde-fatigable worker, and work seems to agree with him. Not only does he not agree with him. grow older, but he actually gives the opposite impression. As he advances in years he becomes more directly concerned with the whole movement of the age, bolder in his plans and more hopeful of the ultimate success of his

endeavors. Just now his leading thought is the reunion of Christendom, "Did you ever see a counterfeit and the personal share he takes in the measures destined to bring it aflout is simply amazing. He is painfully alive to the anti religious character of recent enactments in France, but his policy of conciliation and his belief in the stability of the Republic remain unchanged.

> Next after God in our love is Mary; infinitely below God, because He alone is the uncreated; immensely above all other creatures, because she is the Mother of God, being the Mother of Jesus our Brother, she is our Mother Jesus loved His Mother above all creatures, and we can not be like Him f we do not love her too .- Cardinal Manning.

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from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like-Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

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Smith's Falls, July 9, 1895.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to his eternal reward, in the bloom of his manhood, and strength Brother W. P. Ryan,
Resolved that, while bowing to the will of God, we unanimously extend to the widow and friends of our deceased brother cur sympathy in their great affliction; and we suppared the all-wise Providence to grant you strength to bear your heavy cross with resignation to His holy will—for, after all, we live but to die.

nation to His hely will—lor, and the ped in Resolved that the charter be draped in mourning for a period of three months; this resolution entered on the minutes, and a copy sent to the widow and brother of our late brother, and published in the C. M. B. A. organ, The Canadian, CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register.

P. DELANEY, Sec.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last legular meeting of Branch No. 130, C. M. B. A., Bathurst, N. B., held on Tuesday, 2nd July inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas an irreparable loss has befallen our esteemed Brother, Senior Chancellor P. J. Burns, in the deeply to be regretted death of his brother, the Honorable Senator R. F. Burns, a loss which will be felt not only by Brother Burns and the other members of the family of the deceased, but also by the Catholics of the county of Gloucester and of the Province of New Brunswick generally;

Resolved that we tender to Brother Burns, and to the other sorrowing members of the family, our deepest sympathy, and pray that Divine Providence will console and comfort them in their affliction.

We take this opportunity also to express our sincere appreciation of the worth of the late lamented Senator. We recognize the fact that during all the time he was in public life he was one of the foremost in and fought to a successful issue all movements which involved principles near and dear to the hearts of all Catholics. And feeling thus, we, as a branch of a Catholic association think that we would be remiss in our duty should we neglect to pay him this last tribute of respect and to state that we consider that we have lost a friend whose work in life entitled him to our continuous praise and whose name and good services can never be forgotten by us.

Also resolved that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the branch and published in the press and that copies of the same be given to Brother Burns and the family of deceased.

Committee on Resolutions — Richard D. Satton, W. R. Welsh, John J. Harrington.

Dated, Bathurst, this 9th day of July, 1895.

At a regular meeting of Branch 149, C. M.
B. A., La Salette, held on July 6, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas the members of this branch have heard with regret of the loss sustained by our esteemed Brother, D. Foley, by the death of his eldest son, an exceedingly bright and promising boy of eleven years,
Resolved that we extend to Brother Foley and his family our sincere sympathy in this

Resolved that we extend to Brother Foley and his family our sincers sympathy in this their time of sad affliction and we humbly pray that God will comfort them in their bereavement. And be it further Resolved that this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to Brother Foley also that copies be sent to The Canadian, CATHOLIC RECORD and Delhi Reporter for publication.

WM. MONAMARA, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A

At the last regular meeting of St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto, the following resolutions of condolence were uranimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mrs. Annie Hurley, mother of our highly esteemed Brothers, Patrick and Edward Hurley, and whereas by her death our Brothers have sustained the loss of a fond and affectionate mother, and owing to the affection and esteem in which the above named Brothers have been held for the past fourteen years we cannot let pass this opportunity of showing the sympathy which we in brotherly and grateful love deem due to them for their ever constant and ready zeal in aiding our order and working hard for its welfare We earnestly pray God to give them grace to bear with Christian fortitude the sad loss they have sustained. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Register, and a copy presented to Brother Patrick and Edward Hurley.

Register, and a copy presented to Brother Patrick and Edward Hurley. Signed by A. McDonald, H. P. Skelton, and J. Cleary. W. LANE, S. T.

C. O. F.

The following letters were recently received by Mr. W. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, who has been elected Provincial High Chief Ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters. While Mr. Lee holds the chief part in the organization we doubt not its best interests will be safeguarded in a conscientious as well as pradential manner:

Pembroke, June 18, 1895.
W. T. J. Lee, P. H. C. Ranger, C. O. F., Ontario:

W. T. J. Lee, P. H. C. Ranger, C. O. F.,
Ontario:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 14th instant.
Please accept my sincere felicitations on
the occasion of your promotion to the honorable position of Provincial High Chief
Ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters
for Ontario.

The fact that I have been instrumental in
the organization in Pembroke of a branch of
the order is a sufficient proof of my strong
approval of it, and that I consider it very
appropriate to promote the material, moral
and religious interests of our Catholic people.

Very respectfully,
Your devoted servant in Christ,
+ N. Z. LORRAIN, V. A. P.

St. Peter's Cathedral,

Peterborough, Ont., July 3, 1895.

W. T. J. Lee, Esq., Prov. High Chief
Ranger of the C. O. F., Ontario:
Dear Sir — I congratulate you on your
election as chief offiser in Ontario of the
C. O. F. As the order is in conformity
with the discipline of the Church, it deserves
to be encouraged amongst Catholics, who
will find in its membership a great means of
help in sickness or death, as well as an aid to
the practice of their religious duties. By
having efficient officers in each court to
properly enforce the rules and carry out the
objects of the society, the members will
quickly recognize the many advantages to
be derived from mutual assistance and counsel. I would like to see established in every
parish a Catholic society like yours, to unite
more closely our Catholic men for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Wishing the Catholic Order of Foresters
great success in the good work it is doing for
religion and society.

Believe me, dear sir,
Yours very sincerely,
+IR.A. O'CONNOR,
Bishop of Peterborough.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At the last meeting of St. Joseph's Court No. 370, C. O. F., held on July 11, the follow-ing resolution of condolence was unanimously

and presolution of condolence was unanimously 2 opted;
Moved by Brother J. Howorth, seconded by Brother J. Cadaret, whereas it has pleased Almiguty God, in His windom, to call to Himself the sister of our esteened brothers. Thomas and James Finucan, be it therefore Resolved that the sympathy of the Court be tendered our brothers and their family in their sad affliction. Be it further Resolved that this resolution be spread on

the minutes of this meeting and copies for-warded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Register for publication.

A. O. H.

A. U. II.

St. Thomas, Ont.

On Tuesday, the 9th, at the A. O. H. regular meeting a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Woodcock, a brother Hibernian from Ohio, was present and treated us to an elequent review of the workings of the order in his State. He spoke also in eulogistic terms of the members of this Division, for their kindness and courtesy to him. The President, Brother P. J. McManus, in response, dwelt at some length on the first link in the motto of the Order—Friendship. This brotherly friendship, he said, every Hibernian should extend to visiting members of the order, and he was glad to hear they had done so on this occasion, as it showed unmistakably the existence of the second link—Unity. A vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Woodcock for his friendly words and eloquent address. Short speeches were given by several members; songs were sung by Brothers John McCaffrey, sr., and L. Wad dick and a very interesting meeting was 'thus brought to a close.

JAS. McMANUS, Rec. Sec.

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER KELLETT, HOUSTON. REV. FATHER KELLETT, HOUSTON.
Of your charity pray for the repose of the
soul of Rev. Father Kellett, who departed
this lite on the 8th inst. He was prostrated
with a severe attack of typhoid fever, in
Houston, Texas, U. S., to which he succumbed
after a few days' illness. The remains were
brought to Chicago, Illinois, where his
parents—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kellett,
546 N. Ashland Ave.— reside, for interment.
R. I. P.

ARCHIBALD MCDONNELL, BELLEVILLE
A Belleville correspondent informs us of the death of one of the oldest and most respected residents in the county of Hastings, Archibald McDonnell, which took place on the evening of July 2. He was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, 1815, emigrated to this country in 1844, and a few years later settled on a farm in Thurlow, in which township he resided until his death. He was married in 1856 to Miss Anastasia Fitzpatrick, sister of the late P. Fitzpatrick, of Belleville, Mr. McDonnell had many sterling qualities, and was highly respected among all classes of the community. By dint of hard labor he accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter to mourn his demise. Two of the sons are farmers in Thurlow, and James is a student at Trinity Medical College, Toronto. The daughter, Jennie, is at home. The funeral took place from his late residence, 2nd concession, Thurlow, on Thursday, the 4th, to St. Michael's charch, where services were held and was very largely attended, show ing the high esteem in which he was held. Requiescat in pace. ARCHIBALD McDonnell, Belleville

JAMES KEOUGH, J. P., GUELPH.

JAMES KEOUGH, J. P., GUELPH.

Mr. James Keough died at his residence, the Wells homestead, this morning. For a long time Mr. Keough has been in the grasp of a disease which he knew could only be relin quished by death. He bore his sufferings with great patience and resignedly faced the impending dissolution. In the last days of his illness, his brother, Rev. Father Keough, was at his bedside, and all the consolutions that his holy religion could afford were vouchsafed him.

Mr. Keough was a native of Guelph township. For a number of years he kept hotel on the Waterloo road, and was engaged in farming operations at the same time. Afterwards, when he removed to the city, he embarked in the furniture business, with E. J. O'Brien. Mr. Keough sat in the City Council for many years as a representative of St. James' ward. He was also a member of the R. U. School Board. To the discharge of the duties of these offices he brought a ready faculty for the consideration of public questions. In the C. M. B. A. he was one of the pioneer members, and early rose to the highest position attainable in the local branch. He was several times a representative at the Grand Council.

Socially, Mr. Keough was a very fine man. He was of a quiet disposition, devoted to his family, and found his chief pleasure in home pursuits. He leaves a wife and grown up tamily to mourn a loss greater than which they could not sustain.—Herald, July 5.

MR. ALEX. DOHERTY, LOGAN. It is with feelings of deep regret we this week record the death of Mr. Alex. Doberty, which took place at his residence, 9th Con. Logan, at 120 clock, on the 5th inst. Deceased leaves a wife and eleven children—eight daughters and three sons—to mourn his loss. which took place at his residence, 9th Con., Logan, at 12 o'clock, on the 5th inst. Deceased leaves a wife and eleven childrem—eight daughters and three sons—to mourn his loss. He was for several years a resident of the township of Caledon, where he was most highly respected. In 1876 he moved to Logan, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. For the past few years his health has been failing, and in June his physician pronounced his case hopeless. His family, from Stratford, Chicago and Milwaukee, came to spend the last few weeks with him, and were all at his bedside when his soul calmly passed into the hands of his Maker. Every care was taken to prolong his life, but in vain. He bore his sufferings with great patience and resignation to the will of God, and died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, which were administered to him by Rev. Father O'Neill. Mr. Doherty was one of the best known and respected men by all classes in his own township, where he had endeared himself by his kind and genial disposition. Extremely upright in his dealings, he was regarded with feelings of friendship by all acquaintances, and they were numerous. By his death his wife loses a kind, loving husband: his children, an affectionate father, who for a number of years cared for and gave them all a good education. He was a model man, an upright citizen and a practical Catholic and as Holy Church placed about him her choicest blessings on his journey to the life beyond, may we not say she uttered the salutation "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was the largest witnessed in this parish for several years. The body was taken to the church; then, after the usual service, to St. Patrick's cemetery, Kukora, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, where it was consigned to the grave. The large attendance gave unmistakable proof of the esteem that existed between the departed and his friends and noishbors. The floral tributes were bo

He is truly great who hath great charity.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

A Day in Formosa.

A Day in Formosa.

A caed mille failthe expresses the we'come of the hospitable Irishman, but a much stronger term would be required to express the welcome that awaited all those who were present at the Rev. Ph. Hauck's first Solemn Mass in the German church of Formosa on Sanday, July 7. Father Brohman, the parish priest, surpassed himself on this occasion as a prince of entertainers, while the newly-anoisted of the Lord, Rev. Ph. Hauck, almost rivelled his native pastor. For hours before the time of celebration the people from the neighboring country came crowding in; and, although the church is one of the largest in the country, standing room was at a premium when Mass began. At 10:30 a troop of little boys and girls in gala costumes bearing in their hands tiny banners emblematic of the occasion, headed by the parish choir chanting the Divine praises, escorted the celebrant and attendant priests to the church. After the Credo, a little niece of the celebrant, neatly attired in a bridal costume, advanced to the altar steps and presented him with a crown of immortelles. The ceremony, on the whole, was grand and imposing, every one, from the celebrant, Father Hauck, and Father Waschter—the orator of the day—down to the acolytes and children, in the sanctuary, performing their parts in a faultless manner. The choir was exceptionally good. After Mass the Rev. Ph. Hanck gave his blessing to the large congregation; and, despite the fact that this detained him about two hours, he looked fresh and cheerful, and will no doubt make a number one man in the arduous toil of mis sionary work. When Father Hauck had accomplished this labor of love, he, with his relatives, friends and attendant priests, adjourned to the rectory, where ample Justice was done to a magnificent repast. Shortly after dinner solemn Vespers and Henediction were given by the newly ordained priest, and then all repaired to the residence of Father Hauck's brother. The party broke up at 9 p. m., with best wishes for Rev. Fr. Hauck's success and with loud

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. Presentation and Address.

Stayner Sun.

The parishioners of the Rev. M Moyna presented him with the follow ing address, accompanied by a purse of money, on the eve of his departure for Europe

To the Rev. M. Moyna, P. P., Stayner, Ont.: Ont:
Dear Pastor—Your contemplated visit to your native land, dear old ireland, affords your parishioners an opportunity of giving expression to the debt of gratitude they owe

When you came amongst us—nine years When you came amongst us—nine years ago—you found a church groaning under an immense debt. You also found a flock, as it were, without a shepherd, which is now changed, thanks to your untiring efforts in our behalf. We have now a church free from debt, and also a fine presbytery, built and paid by your own individual exertions. Your solicitious care for the spiritual welfare of the sick, together with the great interest you have taken in the religious training of our children, leave an impression which time cannot efface.

of our children, leave an impression which time cannot efface.

May kind Providence will that you may long be spared to administer to the spiritual wants of the people who love you so dearly. Wishing you a very pleasant trip, we ask you to accept this little purse.

We are, beloved pastor, your ever faithful parishioners.

Signed on behalt of the congregation—C. J. McRae, A. Madden, M. Gartian, E. E. Coyle, M. C. Harkin.

Stayner, June 30, 1895.

Stayner, June 30, 1895.

parish of Brighton and Wooler:
To the Rev. Father Collins:
Rev. and Dear Father. — Your deeply at
tached congregation of Bowmanville have
learned with feelings of regret that your partyral connection with us is about to cease
While we know that your appointment to the
large parish of Brighton and Wooler is deserve; promotion for you, we cannot help feeling that it takes away from us the services of a
kind and devoted priest, who has laborate with
more than ordinary zeal, duming a laborate with
more than ordinary zeal, duming a laborate
years for our spirity, you took pastoral charge
of this mission until this hour of painful separation, we can gratefully refer to your uniform
kindness and gentle priestly treatment of every
member of your flock. Nor can we be unmindful of the benefits conferred by your instruct
ve sermons, your patient care of the children is
cattchism class, and your fatherly interest in
all that tended to the good of the whole congregation.

Neither can we omit to refer with feelings of

Neither can we omit to refer with feelings of gratifude to your pastoral energy in providing a separate service for the Catholics of Newcastle, Sunday afternoon, and Monday morning services for ourselves. Your extra ministrations on our behalf entitles you to a secure place in our remembrance, which will not die out with the impulse of the moment, but continue unabated as long as we live.

Rev. and Dear Father, we beg you to accept this testimonial, not for its own value but as a token of our esteem and love for you; and let it serve as a reminder in future years that a warm bond of affection will always exist be tween you and your late congregation? But manyile.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:

P. Mara, T. Bottrell, C. McGarrigle, P. McCaffrey, P. Farreil, Micbael Farrell, Wm. Ellison, Jas. Ryan, P. King.

Bowmanville, July 11, 1855. Neither can we omit to refer with feelings o

A STUDENT OF ST. JEROME'S COL LEGE DROWNED.

A very deplorable drowning accident occurred on July 2, at Teeswater, where Mr. Louis Zinger, a student of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, had been visiting. He had been visiting Teeswater and vicinity for a week, when his propensity to visit the river had become so unconquerable that his friends could not stay it. Obeying the voice which was hastening him to his eternal home, he set out, accompanied by two college friends, who little thought that they were about to be robbed of their comrade. After walking a mile down the river a place was reached which was considered suitable for bathing. Consequently, the three young men rid themselves of their wearing apparel, rested a short time, then drew to the water. The three swam across safely, rested on the opposite shore, passed a few remarks them resumed their return; but alas! Louis never again reached the shore alive. His comrades on gaining land saw that the water had seized him and conducted him to its bed. They immediately plunged in and put forth every endeavor, even holding friend; but all was without avail, for it was the will of God, the Omniscient, that he should no longer range in this world of corruption, but that he should breathe

of that eternal bliss which "neither tofigue can describe, nor mind comprehend, nor all-the sphere of human knowledge can en-

can describe, nor mind comprehent, all-the sphere of human knowledge can encompass."

He had been a student at St. Jerome's College for the past two years, where he won the deep affection of his professors, and also by those noble attributes characteristic of a good Catholic Christian which ever hold esteem, he always held a high position in the minds of his fellow students, who now keenly suifer the loss. Great sympathy is felt for the bereft family. His remains were taken to his home, in New Germany. The funeral took place on July 5, when the body was laid to rest in the St. Boniface cemetery. The casket, covered with heautiful wreaths and bouquets, given by his many friends, was borne by six of his fellow students to the church, then to the place of burial, immediately after which a most solemn Requiem was sung for the repose of his soul. Rev. A. Weiler, C. R., Ph. D., Vice-President of the college, officiated as celebrant; while Rev. J. Haiter, C. R., M. A., Rector of Studies, took upon himself the duties of deacon, and Rev. H. Alyner, C. R., D. D., those of subdeacon. After the most solemn Mass Rev. J. Foerster, P. P., prached a very impressive sarmon—one of consolation to his many relatives and friends—dwelling restimulated many relatives and friends—dwelling restimulated many relatives and friends—dwelling restimulated many relatives. J. Foerster, P. P., preached a very impressive sermon — one of consolation to his many relatives and friends — dwelling particularly upon ever being prepared to meet death, knowing well that its dangers continually hang over us. He dwelt at length upon the virtuous manner in which the deceased had passed his years at the college as a most wholesome preparation to meet the Supreme Judge of the Universe.

Rev. A. Waschter, C. R., B. A., sang a Requiem in Formosa, on Thursday 11, for the repose of the departed soul.

A Letter from Mr. Gladstone.

London, July 9.-The Westminster fazette this afternoon publishes the following message from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to the Liberals of London:

"Hawarden, July 5.-Above all other purposes vindicate the rights of the House of Commons as the organ of the nation, and establish the honor of England as well as consolidate the strength of the empire by conceding the just constitutional claims of Ire-W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE TERRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

Disease That Makes The Life of its Victims Almost Unbearable.—A Suf-ferer for Years Tells How She Ob-tained Relief—A Bright Ray of Hope for Those Similarly Affected.

From the Bowmanville News. The editor of the News, in company

with Mr. Jury, of the well known firm of Stott & Jury, visited the home of Samuel Wood, in the township of Darlington, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars of another of those re markable cures happily brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It was Mrs. Wood who had thus been released from suffering, and when the newspaper man made known his mission she said, "Yes I can give you a bright testi-mony in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe that if they did not save my life, they at all events released me from untold misery. Some three years ago dyspepsia came upon me in a severe form. I doctored with one of the local doctors for more than a year, but all the time was growing steadily worse. The medicine I took cost me a dollar a bottle, and the expenditure was worse than useless, for it did me no good. Then my husband thought as I was growing worse ; it would be better to try something else, as they felt that unless a change soon came I was doomed to live through the Stayner, June 30, 1895.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Address and Presentation to Rev.
Father Collins, of the Cathedral Staff, Peterborough. The Catholic congregation of the Bowman ville mission presented Rev. Father Collins with the following address and a handsome testimonial on the occasion of his leaving here to take pastoral charge of the large joint parish of Brighton and Wooler:

The Catholic congregation of the Bowman ville mission presented Rev. Father Collins to the remarkable cures achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I determined to give them a trial. I got a supply and before the second by was gone to the constant of the presented Rev. Father Collins to the remarkable cures achieved by Dr. to give them a trial. I got a supply and before the second box was gone I found myself getting better. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken eleven boxes, when I was fully recovered. This was a couple of years ago, and I have not now the least sign of dyspepsia." Mrs. Wood further said that her husband had been a victim of kidney trouble for a long time and had taken a great deal of medicine for its cure, but to no avail. When it was seen that Pink Pills were doing his wife so much good, Mr. Wood determined to try them, and they acted like a charm, as he is now entirely free from his complaint, and he attributed all to the use of Pink Pills, and would not be without them

in the house. Messrs. Stott & Jury informed the News that Pink Pills have an enormous sale. They have handled Pink Pills for years and say that they cannot recall a single instance in which a customer came back and said they were not perfectly satisfied with the results. This is certainly a remarkable record, but then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a remarkable medicine, and cures when other medicines fail.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold

only in boxes bearing the firm's trade

Pess, common, dic. Barley, per bush. 5°c. Butter, in lb. rolls, 16 to 17c. Eggs. 11c a doz. Potatoce, per bag, 60 to 56c. Hay, timothy, old 817 to 819 50. Fray, timothy, new, 211 to 214. Hay, clover, 812 to 813. Beef, hinds per lb. 814 to 19c. Beef, fores, per lb. 33 to 4c. Spring lambs, carcass, per lb. 19 to 11c. Mutton, carcass, per lb. 54 to 59c. Dressed hogs, 6 to 54c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 18.—Export Cattle—There was very little buying before moon, as prices could not be arranged; it of 41e. was offered, with 41e. as an outside figure.

Butchers' Cattle—Prices to day were firm for good cattle, and it to 41e. was freely paid for choice picked lots. For good cattle 4e. was the best price, and several loads of grassers sold at from 3 to 31e.

Milkers—Selling slowly at from \$22 to \$40 each.

Sheep and Lambs-Lambs were scarce and Sheep and Lambs—Lambs were scarce and firmer at from \$2.5 to \$3.50 cach; and all wanted. Sheep steady at from 3 to 3 ce per lb.

Calves—Prices steady for choice eval, which is wanted at from \$4.50 to 5 cach.

Hops—Prices to day were firmer, and 4.75 to \$4.80 was paid for choice, with 10c, more offered next week; thick, fat, and light weighed off cars, fetch \$4.50 per cwt., but stores are still not wanted at dc.

East Buffalo, July 18.—There were 65 head of cattle on sale; the market ruled with a good de mand, and all were sold at full strong opening price of the week.

Hogs—Prices were about 5 to 10c higher;

rice of the week.

Hoga-Prices were about 5 to 10c higher inked packers brought .5.35 to 85 40 mediums eavy, and choice Yorkers, (5.35 to (5.45 pigs. 5.90 to (5.35) roughs, 25,50 to (4.35).

Sheep and Lambs-Best wethers brought 4.5 to 8.15; fair to good mixed sheep, 22.75 to 3.50; common to fair. 82.25 to 83.50; top yearings, 23.55 to 4.35; fair to good, 33.25 to \$3.50 pring lambs, (3.50 to 85.85).

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED dollar medical practice and doctor's office and residence for about cost of property alone. Village of nine hundred in Eastern Outario. Present incombent leaving to take partnership in city. Splendid opening for Catholic physiciau. Address 'Doctor,' Catholic Record Office, London.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPAR-ate school. Tweed, holding a second class professional certificate; one capable of acting Saorganist preferred. Apply, stating salary, to James Quinn, See Treas., Tweed, Ont. 874-tf

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL section No. 2, Brudenell, aqualified teacher bolding at least a second class nou professional certificate, and capable of teaching fifth class work. Duties to commence on the 19th August next. Apply, stating salary, to JAMES COSTELLO, Secretary, Brudenell P. O., Ont. 873 2

TEACHER WANTED FOR CATHOLIC school section 9. Downle, for second halt year 1895, holding first or second class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to TRUSTERS ROMAN CATHOLIC S. 5, BOARD 9, Downte. Courby, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SECOND AND third departments of Separate school, Brockville. Apply to undersigned, enclosing testimonials and stating salary expected, on or lefore Saturday, 3rd August, prox. VICAR GENERAL GAUTHIER, Chairman S. S. Board, Brockville.

Father Damen, S.J.

One of the most instructive and useful pamph lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen They comprise four of the most celebrated one delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible." "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," "Confession," and "The Rea Presence." The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Order may be sent to Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC RECORD Office. London.

PORT STANLEY. THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, one of the choicest in Canada, is now in full operation. It can be reached in an hour from London. A prominent feature of the Hotel is that it is conducted on first-class principles, combined with very moderate terms. There is certainly no place in Western Ontario in which may be spent a more enjoyable and healthful vacation. Mr. T. Donnelly, the proprietor, has made ample arrangements to make the hotel both attractive and comfortable during the season.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED Apply at 308 Wolfe Street, London. 874 if

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engrosses fit for presentation at a very small cost. Alkinds of penwork executed prompily and mailed with care. Address, C. C. Collins Box 356, Guelph, Ont.

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MONTREAL.



From the Use of Cigarettes. I hereby certify that ny son became epile from the use of cigarettes, etc., and would falling fixes often as 4 times ad way. After a all medicines given by doctors in this without any benefit I commenced the us Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and after on few doses the fits left nim and he improtherwise in health.

There are many here who can testify to son's condition and I am willing to prove to who wish to know what Pastor Keenig's N. Tonic has done for my son, and I cannot say much in praise of it.

Edward Murr

Edward Murrin Dayton, O., September 8, '81.

I have tried Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic on great number of sufferers, and found that i each instance it afforded relief.

REV. C. S. KEMPER,
Chaplain, Ohio National Military Home.

A Valuable Hook on Nervous Dis.
cases and a sample bottle to any ad
dress. Poor patients alloget the ince
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father
Roenig, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1816, and is now
under his direction by the

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869 9 Niagara Falls, Ont.

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(NO PAY ASKED IN ADVANCE.)

(NO PAY ASKED IN ADVANCE.)

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We will send a Germicide Inhaler and medicine on trial. We ask no pay in advance. If the remedy proves satisfactory, remit us \$3.00 to pay for same; if not, we charge nothing. Could anything be more fair? The treatment is prompt, pleasant and permanent. Remedy mailed, post paid, on above liberal terms. Address: Medical Inhalation Co., Toronto, Ont.

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