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

VOLUME XX.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898. DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH

Notable Career of the Distinguished Irish-Canadian, Theologian and Orator.

A NOBLE PRELATE GONE TO HIS REWARD.

The saintly and much beloved Arch ishop of Toronto expired very sud-ishop of Toronto expired very sud-ioning, as he was much and deserved iy loved and esteemed by his brother is book in the steemed by his brother bishop of Toronto expired very suddenly Sunday evening, July 31, about 10:40 p.m., the immediate cause of his death being heart failure. His medical attendant, Dr. Dwyer, arrived about 9:30 and was at "The Grove" at the time of his death. About 10 o'clock the Archbishop retired. His nephew, Father Walsh, was with him at the time. His niece, Miss McMahon, of St. Catharines, came in shortly afterwards and sat talking to the Archbishop. About 10:30, His Grace, who was doz ing fitfully, started up saying: "I feel that I am going." Father Walsh then administered the last sacraments, then administered the last secraments, and the Archbishop lay back in his bed. He passed peacefully away a few min utes later, with a smile on his face. Dr. Dwyer hastily summoned Dr. Nevitt, but nothing could be done. Fathers McCann, Teafy, Hand, Treacy, Cline, and Mungoran ware all in the Cline, and Mungovan were all in the room at the end.

#### HIS RECENT ACCIDENT.

The Archbishop had been confined t his house since three weeks ago on Saturday by an injury to his knee. At the time of this accident His Grace was visiting the new Catholic cemetery out on Yonge street. On the return jour ney some rough ground had to be re The Archbishop, who wa crossed. The Archoisnop, who was riding in Mr. O'Keefe's carriage, pre ferred to walk here, as he had been jolted when passing the spot before He stepped out of the rig, but stumbled into a rut and severely sprained his knee

He was driven to his home, "The on Sherbourne street, next Grove,' door to Our Lady of Lourdes, and did not leave it up to the time of his Dr. Dwyer had been in attenddeath.

ance on him ever since. The accident to his knee confined him to his bed for about ten days, but he had been about the house for some The past few evenings His time. Grace had spent talking to his friends on the verandah.

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SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh was born in the parish of Mooncoin, County of Kilkenny, Ireland, May 24, 1830, and was descended from a very old and influential stock. The first of the family inIreland accompanied Earl Strong-bow from Wales in 1179, and settled in the County of Kilkenny; and like the Geraldines, they become "more Irish than the Irish themselves." In the course of time they gained large pos sessions, known as the "Walsh Moun-This property was afterwards tains confiscated during the Commonwealth, and in the reign of William III., when the older branches emigrated to France and Austria and took military service in those countries. In the former the title of Count Terrant was conferred on the representative of the older branch. For generations His Grace's forefathers lived in that condi-tion of comfort and independence which the better class of farmers enjoy, on the mother's side he is of the Mac donalds, a family which, like that of Walsh, has produced a number of zealous and learned ecclesiastics. His course of studies are assured by course of studies was commenced at St. John's College, Waterford, and terminated at the Seminary of the Sul picians, Montreal. After his ordina tion in 1854, Father Walsh was ap pointed to the Brock mission, border ing on Lake Simcoe. In 1857 he was placed in the charge of the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. Full of the spirit of his holy vocation, he applied himself with zeal and constancy to the discharge of his manifold duties. Very soon after the consecration of Bishor Lynch, in 1859, His Lordship sum moned Father Walsh to his aid as recto of St. Michael's cathedral. He filled this important and responsible position about two years with marked succes and ability. At the end of that time to the great joy of his old parishioner and the regret of those belonging to the cathedral, he finally resumed hi administration of St. Mary's as parish priest and Vicar General of the diocese. The health of Dr. Pinnsonneault Bishop of Sandwich, having become impaired, it was found necessary to select a successor for him in that See Accordingly the hierarchy of the eccle siastical Province of Quebec unani-mously nominated Vicar-General Walsh as the future Bishop. The choice was ratified by the Holy See. The consecra-tion took place on 10th Nov., 1867, in St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, with great pomp and ceremony, and amid the prayers and rejoicings of the vast concourse assembled on the auspicious occasion. The late Dr. Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec, was the conse- flock you rule with such paternal solici-crating Bishop. The elevation of the tude and success, fail not to admire then Bishop Walsh to the Episcopal your exalted qualities, most respect-rank was hailed with sincere pleasure, fully tender you a very hearty welcome kingdoms. In this way shall we help

priests. When assuming the govern ment of his diocese, His Lordship immediately applied himself with extraordinary resolution and ability to the important duties of his exalted office. He displayed administrative talent of the highest order. He began by making a careful and thorough ex-amination into the affairs of the dio ese. The result was well calculated to tax his courage and energies. He found that a large and pressing debt nust be liquidated, that the re organ zation of the clergy and missions was imperative ; that a number of priests should be provided; that in many parishes, churches and presbyteries were to be built de novo, or improved by restoration or enlargement; that the interests of education everywhere demanded attention, and that asylums for the orphan and for the infirm poor were to be established. In a word, a vast amount of arduous and constant labor awaited His Lordship. He grap pled earnestly with the difficulties that resented themselves in all directions. Nobly seconded by his generous flock, he succeeded within the incredibly short period of three years in paying off to the last dollar the large debt which had encumbered the diocese On Jan. 6, 1868, he removed the Episcopal residence from Sandwich to London, and the title of the See wa subsequently changed accordingly. The cathedral of London may, without exaggeration, be termed the grea

work of his episcopate. Its lofty and majestic form attracts the eye of every stranger visiting our Forest City. A CATHEDRAL ERECTED. The Bishop had long set his hear

upon raising in God's honor and that of holy religion a temple in some religion a temple in some worthy the solemn and sublime anner rites of the Church of Christ. Ther vere, however, difficulties in the way. Jpon his Lordship's assumption of the chief pastorship of this diocese he had, as already pointed out, an enormous debt to remove, while various works of religion and charity of the most press ing necessity called for immediate attention and energetic action. It was only after a priesthood had been formed schools and presbyteries built, churches constructed or renovated throughout the diocese, a magnificent college placed on a solid footing, religious communities established-in a word, piety learning, and religion everywhere made flourish — that His Lordship con sented to entertain the purpose dear to his heart of erecting a cathedral for His diocese that would for ages stand in testimony of the depth and sincerity of the faith of the Catholics of Western ntario. The came, and the Bishop of London in vited Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toronto one of the very ablest gentlemen of his profession, to draw up the plans for a structure befitting the times. The a structure befitting the times. The plans drawn up, His Lordship at once took steps in view especi ally of the encouragement from priests and people, to have ground broken and work commenced. The turning of the first sod for the new cathedral took place in July, 1880, and its corner stone was laid on the 23rd f May, 1881. The cathedral of London was olemnly dedicated and opened for religious worship on the 28th of June, 1886 ; Bishops and priests from all parts of Canada and the United States parts of Canada and the United States being in attendance. The ceremony was the most gorgeous and impressive ever witnessed in Ontario. The suc-cessful completion of this great work was regarded as one of the most signal over to the how and works are and vents in the long and useful career of the lamented prelate. the lamented prelate. One of the most pleasing incidents in the life of Archbishop Walsh, who has ever characteristically shunned popular favor and demonstration, was he receptions tendered him by the citizens of London, on his return from reland in 1882. The welcome was magnificent and vell worthy of the citizens of London, His Lordship and companions being es corted to carriages in waiting by an enthusiastic throng of people. On arriving at the Palace His Lordship and the companying clergymen took up posi tions upon the balcony, and order hav-ing been restored, Mr. John Wright advanced to the front and read the folowing address :

on your return to your episcopal city. We hope in all sincerity that Your Lordship's health has been permanent-ly beneditted by your brief sojourn in the old land. We earnestly trust that you may be long spared to the diocese of London, upon which your virtues and talents shed such lustre, and beg of you to accent the accompanying tea of you to accept the accompanying tes imonial as a feeble token of that regard in which we and the many on se behalf we may on this occasion justly presume to speak sincerely hold our Lordship. The address was accompanied by

purse containing \$1,000, a voluntary estimonial of esteem. In reply, His Lordship, who was deeply affected by the unexpected ordeal to which he had been submitted,

said : My friends, I beg that you will ac-cept my sincere and hearty thanks for your extreme kindness to me on this occasion, and for this splendid recep-tion and munificent testimonial with which you welcome me home from my short trip to Europe. I had no right to expect that such a magnificent demonstration of esteem and affection as this would greet me on my return home and I am therefore at a loss for words in which to give adequate expression of my heartfelt gratitude to you for it. But, indeed, your action in this mater does not surprise me, for it is in happy accord with your invariable and constant kindness towards me since my arrival as Catholic Bishop in this city some fifteen years ago. Ever since the Catholic people of this city have sustained and nobly co-operated with me in whatever I deemed it a duty to undertake for the promotion of their religious and educational interests, whilst some of my Protestant fellowcitizens have honored me with their friendship, and all of them have treated me with civility and courtesy, and have not failed in large numbers to assist us in our works of charity and

to build up here in Canada a great and noble and prosperous common-wealth, which will be the refuge of the oppressed of other countries, and the happy home of millions of freemen and of prosperous citizens. I will not us tain you by any further remarks this tain you by any further remarks you prosperous citizens. I will not deevening, but I must again thank you from my heart for this magnificent reception, and your warm hearted wel-come, the memory of which shall not perish while life endures. I have come among you again to do the old work as best I can for the glory of God and the good of my fellow men. I trust that in a short time I may be able to speak to you about the present state of Ireland as I saw it, and meanwhile I will wish you good night, and may God bless you for the kindness you have shown towards me.

Upon the conclusion of His Lordship's address, a display of fireworks was given, after which the crowd, fully three thousand in number, dispersed On Thursday evening, Oct., 5, his Lordship was entertained at dinner in the London Club by a number of citiwere Hon. J. Carling, M. P., Col. Walker, Major Leys, B. Cronyn, C. Goodhue, James Mahon, P. Mulkern, M. Masuret, J. Blackburn, F. W. Fitz-gerald, J. Reid, Dr. Sippi, and about thirty other representative citizene Amongst the gentlemen present irty other representative citizens. After the usual loyal and patrioti toasts the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, which was very warmly received. He made a very happy reply, expressive of his thanks for the honor done him by so distinguished a body of his townsmen and of the duty resting on every citi zen to promote, in every possible manner, that harmony amongst all classes without which the country could not prosper. On the following Sunday he lectured to an immense audience in St. Peter's cathedral, on "Ireland and the Irish

In the fall of 1884 His Grace pro eded, by special invitation, to Balti-

attached flock. Forty priests were as embled in the sanctuary, besides th Archbishop of Kingston, who, on his homeward journey from the Catholic Congress at Baltimore, had gone out o his way a couple of hundred mile in order to be present at the leave tak ing of his friend, Archbishop Walsh, and to assist at his installation in Toronto. Solemn High Mass commenced at 9 a. m., the celebrant being Rev. Joseph Bayard, with Rev. M. Brady acting as deacon and Rev. J Kealy as sub deacon. At the conclu sion of the Mass the clergy stood up and advanced to the episcopal throne, when Rev. Father Flannery read to His Grace an address of farewell.

The Archbishop, in reply said :

Dearly Beloved Fathers - To reply fittingly to the thoughts and feelings expressed in your address is beyond my powers. I have had occasion to address you at different times before, since I was prevailed upon to admit into mind the thought of parting from you. I have communicated to you the emotions of regret pervading my heart at the approach of this separation from yourselves, and the diocese of London. for yourselves and our spiritual children of the diocese of London, and how deeply I have loved you who have so long and so nobly and zealously co-

the glory of God herein. Neverthe-less, I cannot listen to this last testimony of your devotedness, and behold so many noble and devoted priests standing before me, who so long made light for me the episcopal burden, without feeling those bonds of brother ly love tightening and strengthening at the moment our relations as Bishop and priests are about to be severed. cannot see you turn away yet with- chancellor.

out once more encouraging you to, what we together have always done, ove one another, to love the children ommitted to your care, as our Divine ord loved us all. I may say that our elations as Bishop and pries's have alrelations as bishop and prices shave at ways been, not so much as subordinate to authority, but as brothers and friends working and watching in mutual, encouraging, self-sacrificing and harmonizing unity. You have made the Episcopate a burden light and sweet. You have made the dis-ciplinary authority a thing almost un-necessary, and truly I can say what necessary, and truly I can say what servos, sed amicos. I do not call you servants, but friends. Yes, friends after the Heart of Jesus, true, faithful to His Church, and to me with all my weaknesses as your Bishop. A holy Bishop who had occasion to pass through the different parishes of the diocese, once told me he never heard a word of criticism of their Bishop from any priest of this i diocese-any can be at more the bishop from and fully two thousand persons and fully two thousand persons ways been, not so much as subordinate word of criticism of their Bishop from the any priest of this diocese-a fact more and creditable to you than to him who was beloved clergy, faithful and near to A large number of prominent God. Remain close to the feet of Toronto citizens went to Hamilton to Jesus. There only is the true happi-theen organized from the Union station pees of man, and especially of a patient been organized from the Union station ess of man, and especially of a priest of God-to keep close to the heart of

Jesus, and retain the consciousness that you are ever doing your duty, and

fathers and martyrs, sanctified by the ove and death of Christ. He also told them to be not discouraged at the loss of their Bisbop. The Church was in God's hands, and He would send them a man who would do more for His cause here than he (the speaker) ever The history of the Church could do. showed that, no matter how gifted or industrious a man was who was renoved, a better one would follow Bishops or priests might come and pass away, but the Church was permanent and the love and power of God endureth always, and He was able to fill any vacancy, no matter how able the pre vious occupant had been. His Grace spoke of some very ancient monuments

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of the Christian faith which he had een in Europe, the brass of which was tarnished, and the inscriptions about bliterated, but, he said, the Church in the nineteenth century of her existence was as strong and vigorous, as full of life to day as she was when these monuments were put up. The Church of the immortal God was immortal also, and would go on fulfilling its sacred mission, spreading the gospel of Christ throughout the world, saving the souls of men, pouring balm into the broken I have expressed to you the tender hearts, binding up the wounds, and solicitude I have so long entertained comforting the sorrows of humanity until the end of time. While they might get many abler men to succeed him in the charge, they would get no none who would love them better or be operated with me in endeavoring to more anxious for their spiritual wel-promote the welfare of this diocese and fare than he.

About 12:30 p. m. the attending priests-forty in number-were entertained at a banquet served in the spacious dining room of the episcopal residence. At its close Archbishop Walsh spoke with much feeling his last words to the priests of his diocese, and eulogized in particular Rev. Father Tiernan, who, for the past sixteen years, had been his faithful secretary and

At 1:30 p. m. the procession formed in front of the palace for the station, His Grace and the accompanying clergy proceeding direct to the carri-ages in waiting. The procession was ages in waiting. The procession was headed by the Seventh Band, then came about a dozen carriages, the members of the C. M. B. A. and the Separate School Board, school boys and procession was very large, fully two thousand persons went to the train to see the last of their beloved Bishcp.

to the palace. The heavy rain prevented this.

The installation services in the cathefilling the eternal design of God in diral were particularly grand. The creating you, and making you priests. papal brief. Father Laurent intoned On the clergy retiring to their seats in the sanctuary, several lay gentle. the services. Father McCann read the men moved up from their name and dress of the clergy and Mr. D. M. Defoe that of the laity, which was also signed by Sir Frank Smith. All the prominent clergy and laity of the diocese were present. His Grace replied graciously. In the nine years that have since elapsed he maintained a strictly nonpolitical role, although adhering to his early belief in Home Rule for Ireland, and assisting in work to that end. He made many friends among Protestants, and had long been regarded by them as one of the broadest minds in the hierarchy.

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To His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr Walsh, Bishop of London :

May it please Your Lordship-We, the undersigned citizens of London, comprising not only those whose privilege it is to follow your spiritual guidance. but also many who, though not of the flock you rule with such paternal solici THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

religion. All this, my friends, is the result of your enlightened citizenship, and of that spirit of tolerance and good neighborliness generated and fostered by the genius of our free institutions. I trust these kind offices of good citizen-ship-these sweet charities of life-will ever prevail and flourish amongst us in blessed fruitfulness, binding all the people of our Forest City in the bonds of good fellowship and of kindly sym-pathies; and that if there be any rivalry amongst us, it will be the rivalry of doing good, of striving to excel in virtuous lives and actions, and in spreading abroad the benign and civilizing influences of Christian peace and charity. We live in a free and and cnarity. We live in a rese and happy country. No feudal institutions overshadow this land, hedging in the few with hereditary privileges and dis-tinctions, and fettering the many with them cruel restrictions, and stamping with badges of inferiority. No penal law has ever sullied the virgin pages No penal of our statute books, but all are free to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and to kneel in prayer and praise before altars made sacred to them by the ordinances of their religion and by the memories of their fathers. We enjoy a common and rich inheritance in free institu flock . tions, just laws and the possession of equal rights. We live under a form of Government which is the best balanced in the world, which combine liberty without license, and authority without despotism, which gives to all

the largest measure of rational and well regulated freedom, whilst it affords ample protection and security to life and property. We are, therefore, a happy people, and it is our duty, as it is our highest interests, to live together in peace and amity, fulfiling the duties of good citizens, living in the profession and practice of the Christian religion, which is the guarantee of in-

ore, to attend the Plenary Counci held in that city-the most memorabl ecclesiastical gathering since the Council of the Vatican in 1869 70 The dead churchman occupied in the Catholic Hierarchy a foremost place as a profound thinker and facile writer. He was well acquainted with the classic lore of Greece and Rome, and erudite in the letters of modern times. He

was charming in conversation, and fascinating in his literary productions. As a pulpit orator, he achieved a high reputation. His sermons betokened plan, thought, study, and were even practical. His style was ornate, elo quent, full of point, logical, and im pressive. He had easy command of the choicest language, illustrating his subject with a suitably applied imagery. The pastorals of his Lordship-always opportune and welcome -were models of composition and pregnant with instruction.

On the death of Archbishop Lynch in May, 1889, the Bishop of London was considered his most fitting successor and he was accordingly appointed by a Brief from the See of Rome dated August 20, 1889. On November 27 of that year he said farewell to his London

A much loved and much-venerated Bishop was bidding his last sad adieu to the priests and people of his diocese. any attacks made on their Church. If The cltizens of London were gathered it were effete and dead, as some people in large numbers in the cathedral or claimed, it would not be attacked as it in large numbers in the cathedral or sciaimed, it would not be attacked as it its vicinity to hear the last parting was. Their Church was a living, ag-words of a Bishop they were so long gressive force in the world, and its accustomed to see on his throne or in progress and power were what alarmed their pulpit for the last twenty-two the enemies of God, and sharpened years. The distinguished prelate, of their weapons against the Church. whom all felt so proud as an ornament These attacks ware a sign of life and

men moved up from their pews and advanced to the sanctuary, where they stood surrounding the Episcopal throne. One of this number, Mr. Thomas Coffey, publisher of the CATH-At the close of the beautiful address. At the close of the beautiful address Rev. Father Flannery and Mr. John M. Keary presented to His Grace their joint offering, the price of an Archi-episcopal outfit, \$2,000.

HIS GRACE'S REPLY TO THE LAITY. His Grace advanced to the front of as one of the broadest minds in the the chancel, and addressing the hierarchy. people, said he had nothing to say to them on this occasion, because what warm sympathizer with the movement his heart was full of he said to them on Sunday last. He need not say how grateful he felt for their great kind-ment, and indeed his influence con-ness, manifested so often of late, but authority in the diocese. Their pres authority in the diocese. Their pres ence here to day was additional proof, if any were needed, of their affection if any solve will. Many of them had at-gard were deep seated and were based tended at great personal inconvent upon a passionate love for the Old ence, and came in the storm and wet Land. His Grace advanced to the front of ended at great personal inconvent onpon a passionate love for the Old ince, and came in the storm and weth Land.

pastor of this great diocese. He need not thank them for so many years of levotion and generosity to the Church

and to their God, whose service was its own reward. He counselled them to let not their hearts be troubled by

years. The distinguished prelate, of their weapons against the Church. whom all felt so proud as an ornament of These attacks were a sign of life, and to religion and an eloquent upholder should encourage rather than discour-of Catholic claims to pre-eminence and gage the people. He counselled them supremacy — Bishop Walsh — was to be diligent in the faith, courageous preaching his last official sermon — and true. Their faith was the Chris-was doing his last episcopal act in the tian holy Catholic faith, that had en-cathedral he had just completed and dured during all the Christian ages. was using his last episcopal act in the stath holy catholic lath, that had enough the best in its possibilities for the best of the stath of the best of the best

to show their allegiance, homage and A fact that did much to form friend-affection to him who so long had been ship for the Archbishop among his Protestant fellow-citizens was his toleration of the opinions of others and his desire to avoid, as far as possible, questions of Church and State.

As a scholar the late Archbishop held a well-recognized position, both in America and in the Old Land. He was a student to the last, and his erudition has often been a matter of remark among those who came into contact with him.

Beloved and reverenced by the priest hood and the people, his rule was firm but ever kind, and such being the case the affection which was returned to him is no longer a matter of wonder. To the last he was a Celt of the Celt, "kindly Irish of the Irish," proved in the strength of the ancient race, and a firm believer in its possibilities for the THE CATHOLIC RECORD

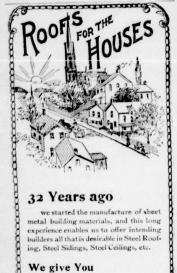


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ing slowly death at the stake of dis-ease. Their bodies cry out but in a language that only the sufferers themselves can hear. When a man is suffering in this way his body cries out with an aching head, a sluggish body muscles that are hax and lazy, a brain that is dull, a stomach that disdains food and nerves that will not rest. A wise man will heed these warnings and will resort to the right remedy before it is too late. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the digestion and assimila-tion perfect. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life giving elements of the food. It tears down old and worn-out tissues and replaces them with the firm, muscular ti-sues of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best nerve tonic. It cures 68 per cent. of all cases of consump-tion, weak lungs, bronchitis, lingering coughs and kindred aliments. Found at all medicine stores. Accept no substitute that may be represented as ' just as good.'' The ''just as good'' kind doesn't effect cures like the following: "Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors rold me that I would live but a short time, that

cutes like the following: "Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo, R. Coope, Esq., of Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. "I finally commenced taking Dr., Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am still in the land and among the living."

the land and among the living." Don't suffer from constipation. Keep ac body clean inside as well as outside, by Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-tipation and bilousness. They never ripe. All good dealers have them.



## the benefit of our long experienceany of our big catalogues-and up-to-date information on these goods on re-

ceipt of a post card. 0 The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.





THE GUARDIAN'S MYSTERY Rejected for Conscience's Sake. BY CHRISTINE FABER.

XXVII.-CONTINUED.

Yes, I'm coming to the point if you'll give me time, Mr. Mallaby," spoken with as much anger as grief, for she was fast becoming exasperated that her boarder should be so obtuse as not divine the matter from what she already had said : "I'm coming to the point." She re-

"I'm coming to the point," she re-peated, letting her apron drop, and fixing herself squarely and resolutely in front of her astounded boarder, "and I'm a-com-ing to it in an honest way, Mr. Mallaby. Tim not coming to it in a way that some people might do, a-beating round the bush, and a-herming and a-hawing from the weight of their own consciences: I'm

A significant cough from the invisible isitor destroyed the remnant of Mr. Mal-

aby's patience. "Either tell me immediately, woman, what you want, or leave me to attend to my business." Never before had she seen him so angry-looking, and despite her own indignation it caused her to be a little bit afraid—afraid lest she had gone too far with " that blessed man." So once more she had recourse to her

apron in order to simulate an appearance of grief while she said :

of grief while she said: "Down in your own heart, Mr. Malla-by, you must feel as how you're been un-kind; agoing and a-having of a visitor in your own room — you that never had no such thing these ten long years that I've been a-tending and awaiting on you, and in your own private room, Mr. Malla-by where nobed never comes a yearth have not had time to consider the conse-quences of such a decision, nor have you had time to realize what is promised by an acceptance of my proposition—a clear, clean sweep of the past by both Jared, and me; a full release from all your har-rowing obligations. I solemnly swear this to you, and in order to convince you that I must keep my oath I shall prethis to you, and in order to convince you that I must keep my oath, I shall pre-pare in the presence of any witness you choose, a paper which must nullify any act of mine against you, should I ever be tempted to break my pledge. You are mad, Mallaby, if you refuse." Mallaby had been sitting with his head half drooping upon his breast, and his eyes looking into the space before him with mournful ,intensity, but at Kellar's last words he rose. "I may be mad" he said, sneaking by, where nobody never comes except the girl to clean it, and your own blessed self; and then there's Miss Agnes in the sent; and then there's Miss Agnes in the parlor with a strange gentleman, and I ain't told anything about that. Oh, Mr. Mallaby, you ain't been like yourself in a-keeping of these things from one as has the feelings of a mother for you and Miss

Agnes." And once more she was sniffling aud-

"Oh," ejaculated Mr. Mallaby, too much

amazed to give utterance to anything more. He was too little versed in fem inine attributes ever to have suspected Mrs. Denner's curiosity, or even now that he knew it, to understand it; and the knewledge came upon him too suddenly and too speedily after his hot interview with Kellar, to cause him even the amusement that it might have done at another time; the emotions resulting from that same interrupted interview also prevented him from feeling the anger warranted by the seeming impertinence of the woman as his chief irritation had come from the time she was unnecessarily consuming, now that grievance was re moved, he could treat her with something of his wonted gentleness, and he said so quietly as to astonish her: I am glad, Mrs. Denner, it is nothing

else I have done to you." And without another word he disap-

peared quickly into his room, shutting the door as tightly behind him, as he had final. Hist tones increased in vigor and rapid-ity, and as he finished, he straightened himself, and looked fully and with a sort one when he came out. Mrs. Denner was a very much disap

pointed and mortified woman, disap-pointed that her boldness had failed to of defiance into Kellar's face. obtain any information, and mortified a Mr. Mallaby's treatment of her : she fel and smiled. with a sinking of the heart that she had apparently simple and gentle manners but with all, she could not yet repress he your dreams picture to you the conse-quences of your refusal. I should not have called to-night and thus anticipate the visit you invited me to make to-mordesire to learn something, and she ling ered, hoping for a repetition of the high tones which had so startled her a few minutes before. In that also she was disappointed, for Mallaby's voice was as subdued as that of his visitor. But she desire to learn something, and she ling the visit you invited me to make to-mor-row evening, but, on my return home, finding, as I told you, a letter urging me to hasten matters, I thought it well to lose no time in fully disclosing to you the business upon which I have returned to New York. Besides, I should like to have your final answer to more " subdued as that of his visitor. But she caught the sound of Miss Hammond's voice; as if that young lady were speak-ing to some one in the hall below, and she nurried down in time to confront Agner and Sydney at the parlor door exchang have your final answer to-morrow. ng their adieus.

have your mai answer to-morrow. "You have it already," said Mallaby. Kellar again shrugged his shoulders and smiled; then, he drew a cigar from his pocket, lit it at the gas-jet, and puffed at it for a moment or two, watching Mal-laby closely as he did so. The result of his observation seemed to give him some inword satisfaction, for he took the cigar "Ob, Mrs. Denner !" said Agnes, catch ing sight of her. "This is that good Mrs Denner, Sydney, of whom you heard me

might have been both angry and amused; but, as it was, with his very soul in the grip of a temptation so strong that it seemed to tax his physical, as well as his mental strength, Mrs. Denner was too minute a matter to give him more than a passing thought. He left the room, clos-ing the door behind him, and without a word went forward to onen the hell-door her of Wilbur's conversion, and of her guardian's entire sanction to their mar-At which announcement Mrs. Denne At which announcement Mrs. Denner could not refrain from saying: "I cannot understand your guardian, my dear; he's gone and had a stranger with him all 'the evening in his room— him that never had as your blessed self to cross the threshold of his door—all the evening he's had that stranger, and they've been a.ta'king loud and queer— leastwise your guardian has—for I heard him."

d went forward to open the hall-door for Kellar. Nor was Kellar interested enough to

Nor was Kellar interested enough to ask who it might be ; he had no concern but that which had brought him to Mal-laby, and once more as both stood for a second on the stoop, he scanned Malla-by's face, the light of the opposite gas-lamp made every feature visible. And as before he seemed to be affected by his ob-servation, for he took his cigar from his lips, and smiled as he had done above stairs. Then he said a careless "good-night" and went leisurely on his way. Mallaby lingered for a moment looking after him, and then there came strangely to his mind the memory of the night when his ward, Florence Wilbur, and he stood on a doorstep exchanging their She prudently reserved all communication of her effort to gratify her own curi sity. Miss Hammond's glow of delight faded and an uneasy expression showed itself in her face ; but she said nothing of her feelings to Mrs. Denner. Instead with a reeings to Mrs. Denner. Instead with a gentle good-night she went to her own room, and begun at once a letter to Flor-ence, becoming so happy in the detail of all her glad tidings as to forget her anxiall her glad tidings as to forget her anxi-ety concerning her guardian. Long after that letter was finished and the writer of it lay in the slumber of youth and innocence, her guardian was still closeted with Kellar. An hour after midnight had rung out from one of the city clocks and had chimed from the little time piece resting the shorter before Kellar Toge to go stood on a doorstep exchanging their good-nights. He saw again the kindly look in Miss Wilbur's eyes, and he ex-perienced again the strange feeling which had so thrilled him then. Its dim forenad so thrilled him then. Its dim fore-boding was coming so true in his own case, would it be equally verified in Miss Hammond's? Oh God! if it should—be staggered against the railing which sup-ported the stoop and tremblingly held himself thera on a bracket, before Kellar rose to go. "I shall not accept to night the decis-ion you persist in giving," he said. "You have not had time to consider the conse

himself there. The solemn quiet which brooded over The solemn quiet which brooded over the street seemed after a little to descend in a measure upon his own troubled and tempted spirit. Still clinging to the rail-ing he lifted his eyes to the sky. He fancied the stars shone with more bril-liancy than usual; and then with a queer retrospection his mind went back to one of the quaint fancies of his childhood, when he thought the stars were the eves of the quaint fancies of his childhood, when he thought the stars were the eyes of the angels watching a sleeping world. Now, when he was almost an old man, they seemed again like eyes, but eyes every one of which looked down into his

every one of which looked down into his soul: eyes that encouraged him, that plead with him, that exhorted him. He had repelled with seeming firmness the temptation Kellar had placed before him, but only God knew the grip of the demons in his heart; only God knew the stern fight his soul had waged. Kellar had said to sleep upon his proposal: that "I may be mad," he said, speaking slowly and sadly, "but, I shall not be dis stern fight his soul had waged. Kellar had said to sleep upon his proposal; that dreams sometimes induced subjection. Mallaby almost feared to return to his room lest it might be so; lest the thought nonest. To do as you request, use the rust I have won by integrity, and induce the firm you mention to invest in these bonds issued by this Australian company would be to sink me lower in my own estimation, than I could ever sink in the opinion of others, by the falfillment of your threats. That, when the bubble of the freedom which was promised as of the freedom which was promised as the price of his compliance, might in his dreams overpower him, and cause him to yield in his waking hours. So, he lingered until the policeman of the beat passing the door looked up curiously at the bare-headed man holding with both hands to the railing of the stoop. That should burst-after having enriched thi enterprising Australian company, and you and me—I should be held guiltless as you and me - is hould be held guiltess as not being supposed to know anything be-yond the advantages it promised, does not alter the conscientious aspect of the case. It is a clever scheme, ingenious, and well calculated to entrap and dethe bare-headed man holding with both hands to the railing of the stoop. That made him go within and he closed the door and ascended to his room, the snore of Mrs. Denner accompanying him the greater part of the way, and suggesting to him in a sort of mechanical way, the pro-him in a sort of mechanical way. I have no doubt of the favor with cerve; I have no donot of the ray with which it would be received, did I broach it to my firm, and recommend you as one of its trustworthy exponents. But, Kellar, it is not an honest scheme, and I shall be no party to it. My answer is final." nim in a sort of mechanical way, the pro-priety of extinguishing the hall-lights. Thus, when that drowsy landlady at length opened her eyes a full hour later, she was in total darkness, and it required two or three minutes to enable her to know where she was, and to recollect the circumstances that had brought her there. She was indignant with herself at hav-

ing slumbered upon her watch, and though she surmised from the darkness that Mallaby's visitor had gone, she could That gentleman shrugged his shoulders not retire without obtaining further cer-tainty of that fact. So she groped her way to Mallaby's room, and listened at " In spite of all that, I still hold to my tainty conviction that you will ultimately con-sent," he said, with a covert sneer in his tones. "Sleep upon it, Mallaby, and let his door. There was not a sound, nor die there seem to be any light. Convinced that he had gone to bed she went to her onat ne had gone to bed she went to her own, trying to temper her disappointment and chagrin with the thought that at least she had gained some important in-formation from Miss Hammond.

XXVIII.

A nervous restlessness and anxiety A nervous restlessness and anxiety seemed to possess Deborah Wilbur dur-ing the whole day of her brother's re-turn; it had not been apparent to Miss Liscome because that lady had been too much engrossed by her own anxious thoughts to be as observing as usual, and Miss Wilbur herself had striven some-what to conceal the fact. But when Pru-har to distance the departure Deborab's dence had taken her departure Deborah's

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her in that fixed way, he was thinking of the improbability of gaining any advant-age by delay. She would storm as much a week, a month hence as she would do on that very night, and though he hated to have his exquisitely-happy thoughts of Agnes rudely distributed, as they must be by the "cene his sister would assuredly make, still it would be a relief to know that the dread communication was over. He sat erect and said in a quiet, low, firm voice, so unlike the tones he had used in his banter, as to seem to belong to an-other person. as I told you this morning, my prepara-tions are pretty well completed." "You shall know in a little while," he answered, smiling still, "just now I am preparing a surprise for you, and would rather not be questioned too closely." "Only tell me this," she persisted, "that we are going away, and I shall not ask another question." "We are going away." he replied, with we are going away, and I shan hot as another question." "We are going away," he replied, with an emphasis on the first word that had a significance of which she did not dream, "and now if you have any concern for my physical well-being, ring for Anne to bring me something to eat. I am almost famished." Wiss Wilbur became as hopeful and buoyant as she had been before anxious and uneasy. She felt certain that the surprise her bother intended to give her was an announcement of the very early

"Your Scriptural precaution has hardly had the desired effect; I became a con-vert to Catholicity while abroad, and my chief object in coming home was to re-new my suit for Miss Hammond's hand. I saw her this evening, and we are to be married I trust at an early date." Deborah glared at him. Had he gone

surprise her brother intended to give her was an announcement of the very early date on which they were to begin their journey to the West; that he had already secured the tickets, and knowing how complete were her preparations, he felt, of course, no necessity for giving her more time than was necessary to pack her trunk; and even that should be speedily done, she meant to begin it that very

Deborah glared at him. Had he gone suddenly crazy? had her senses sudden-ly left her, or had they both become in-sane together? Such were her first thoughts, and their tenor gave a sort of terrified look to her face. "I am sorry that the news should startle you," said Wilbur, "but it is nevertheless true; and part of the busi-ness on which I was engaged to-day was that of making an entire settlement of this house upon you. That, with your income, will sopport you comfortably, and enable you to live apart from my wife trunk ; and even that should be speedily done, she meant to begin it that very night just so soon as he should go out ; and she felt equally certain that the busi-ness to which he had been attending nearly all day was negotiations for the sale or transfer of the property from which they both derived their income ; it did seem a little strange that the evening must be given up also to the same mat-ter, but perhaps it was necessary in order to meet certain desirable parties. Thus enable you to live apart from my wife that is to be, and me. Knowing your re-ligious prejudice I could not for a monent subject you to a life with us Rom. to meet certain desirable parties. Thus assured, she bustled about with unusua nists,

### TO BE CONTINUED.

YOUNG MEN AND POLITICS.

Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

The most dangerous of all profes sions for a young man to enter is politics. It is surrounded with tempta gan the picture of the formal of the formal of the second tions to dishonesty and manifold dis sipations and generally lures its vicims to hopeless degradation that ends in universal wreck. This was the dyng statement of the late John Kelly. incorruptible chief of Tammany, who But Anne was saying to herself: "Faith, it's not by the forlock you take it, but by the whole head," a thought in which she might seem to be justified by bequeathed to his family and friends the noble heritage of an unsullied name.

which she might seem to be used as by the preparations for departure began by her mistress over three months before and daily accompanied by the observation that it was well to be in readiness. UNITING TO FIGHT INTEMPER-ANCE.

A Protestant on How to Treat Cath-olic Aid. Deborah took up so much time in the packing of her trunk, holding lengthy soliloquies as to which articles she should Boston Pilot

The intensity of prejudice against Catholics, which leads mahy Protest-ants to hold aloof from them in such reformatory work as can and should unite both, can be guaged from the appended citation from the paper con-tributed by Mr Frank Foxcroft, of the Boston Journal, to the triennial national Congregational Council, held recently at Portland, Ore., and read by the Hon. S. B. Capen, of Boston. Mr. Foxcroft does not share these bitter and unreasoning prejudices ; nor on the other hand does he show

with articles of dress that had yet to be packed. But she was anxious te see Syd-ney, and bidding Anne to go to bed, she hastened below. Sydney had gone into his own uncar-peted and disordered study, struck a light, and he was seeking for a chair when his sister entered. He was in such a happy mood that he could not refrain from jesting a little about the absurdity of any personal bias toward Catholicity. from jesting a little about the absurdity of such a premature unsettling of the housesimply desires that Protestants should regard Catholics as folks," as the New England colloquialism has it, hold goods. "You might at least have left a fellow a chair," he said with a ludicrous assump tion of ruefulness; " and where in the name of all that's curious, am I to sleep and not be so blind to the common good of the community as to refuse the invaluable aid which the old Church can give in the temperance or other like or do you want me to do penance for my movement. Says Mr. Foxcroft :-past transgressions by lying on the floor like some of the Catholic saints used to

" If all the moral forces are to be brought together, there must be room on the common platform for the Catholic priest and the Jawish rabbi, as well as for Protestant pas-tors of every name. And why not? The thing to be combated is the common foe of all charches and of all moral movements; surely it is poor strategy to fight it with divided forces. Moreover, if the overtures for concerted action against the saloons come, as they are likely to, from a Protestant Church or Churches, they must be made without any appearance of a patronizing spirit. If it has been mine, to become ac-quainted with Catholic priests in the prose-cution of work of this kind, you have ascer-tained that in many particulars they are sur-" If all the moral forces are to be brough were to sleep," answered Deborah, curtly, and in no way responding to her brother's pleasantry, " and it isn't right for you pleasantry, " and it isn't ngue to Romsh saints, or anything else that's Rom-

ish saints, or anything else that's Komish."
ish, "i'sn't it?" he repeated laughing, "why acidoous sister, I thought a man had a right to freedom of speech in this countary is a fight to freedom of speech in this countary. I am afraid if you were a ruler, Deborah, you'd be a despot, a petty, wilter ful, grinding, bigoted, awful despot; but show nerny sleeping-chamber : I have no recollection of being told about it this morning."
"Because you paid no attention when I was telling you," replied Deborah, half disposed to be angry at his banter, "your mind seemed to be on something else;" he answered, "but lead the way to my room, I am beginning to get sleepy," rubbing his eyes and yawning.
divided forces. Moreover, if the overtures for concerted action against the saloons than the Catholic priests in the prose-cution of work of this kind, you have ascarguanted with Catholic priests. They have the same solicitude for individual members of the same visit to promote the moral interests of the community. What Protestant Church has any more effective machinery ready for the prosective machinery ready for the prosective function for the prosective function for the production of work against the saloon than the catholic prime function of work against the saloon than the sective machinery ready for the prosective function function for the prosective function for the prosective function f Because you paid no attention when i Because you paid no attention when I was telling you, ' replied Deborah, half disposed to be angry at his banter, 'your mind seemed to be on something else.'' i I was on something else, '' he ans-wered, 'but lead the way to my room, I am beginning to get sleepy,'' rubbing his eyes and yawning. Deborah led the way to the chamber which had been occupied by the young guests nearly two years before, and which tural texts. The sight was so ridiculously odd and incongruous, it excited Sydney's keenest humor. Ha throw binself into a chair the bat. The sight was so internolarly out and incomprous, it excited Sydney's keenest incomprous, it excited Sydney's keenest incomprove the solution of the sector of the solution of the solution

### AUGUST 6 1898

### MARIA EDGEWORTH AND. LADY min GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER. Coll Miss Edgeworth, who was one of the conspicuous figures in literary life in in the early part of the present century, has been lately brought before the notice of the present generation by the interesting "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," which we owe to the pro-life pen of Mr. Augustus Hare. When sin the pen of Mr. Augustus Hare. When sin lific pen of Mr. Augustus Hare. Hare refrains from writing about Catholic saints such as St. Teresa-of whom he understands about as much as a Zulu savage does Queen Victoriahe is one of the most charming bio-graphical writers of the day; and certainly Miss Edgeworth was a very

charming subject. Those of the generation now grow ing old can still remember what joy she gave to their early days by those stories for children which have surely never been surpassed in the English language. We sincerely hope that the children of the present time are not ctrangers to "Frank," "Harry and Lucy," "Simple Susan," and the and Lucy," "Simple Susan," and the rest; though no deubt they do not revel in them as we did, to whom a new book to be conned over and over was indeed an event in life ; and for whom such publications as Little Folks, St. Nicholas, and the like, did not exist. Miss Edgeworth wrote not only to delight children, but to instruct them. She hardly ever touched on religion, but few children could ever have enjoyed her books without being taught or strengthened in the love of truth, honor, uprightness, and unselfishness. Miss Edgeworth did not write only for children; but novels such as "Castle Rackrent," "Belinda," "Helen," and "Tales of Fashionable Life," are naturally obsolete, and could interest few persons nowadays. One of the most remarkable features

in this charming woman's character was the utter absence of bigotry, for which her father was also distinguish ed. An Irish Protestant at the time when animosity in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants was at its highest, she was accustomed to see Catholic bishops entertained at her father's table. She could appreciate the sterling qualities of the Catholic priests by whom she was surrounded and it is clear that there was never an attempt to tamper with the religion of the numerous servants who filled Edgeworthstown House, or the still more numerous poor to whom the family were exceedingly generous. Full of admiration for the literary genius of others, we find her thus writing of the first novel published by Lady Georgi ana Fullerton in August, 1844 : "We read 'Ellen Middleton,' by

Lady Georgiana Fullerton, grand daughter of the famous Duchess Beauty of Devonshire ; and, whatever other faults that Duchess had, she certainly had genius. Do you recollect her lines on William Tell? Or do you know Or do you know Coleridge's lines to her beginning with-

O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure, Where learned you that heroic measure?

Look for them and get 'Ellen Middle-It is well worth your reading. Lady Georgiana certainly inherits her grandmother's genius, and there is a high - toned morality and religious principle through the book - where got she ' that heroic measure "?- with out any cant or ostentation. It is the same moral I intended in 'Helen,' but exemplified in much deeper or stronger This is-but, you must read it yourself.

"Ellen Middleton " might be swal lowed by Miss Edgeworth's very Pro



Because of nervousness, dyspepsia, heart trouble, etc. Lots of people just have to sit and look on while their healthy, vigorous friends have all the enjoyment of a strong and robust body. Dr. Ward's Pills will bring back health, strength, snap, vim and energy to even the weak-est and weariest of suffering humankind.

#### A BAD INVESTMENT MADE GOOD.

A BAD INVESTMENT MADE GOOD. Thave half a gross of empty bottles upon my shelves. Everything my neighbors and friends would tell me to try I would go straight away to the drug store and pur-chase. I was in a terrible condition from dyspepsia and liver troubles and was getting worse all the time. I was so discouraged buying one medicine and the other and re-seiving no benefit that I was about giving p all hope of ever griting better, when my husband brought me home a box of Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, which he said began using them at once, when, to him. I began using them at once, when, to him, gritter surfrise, I leid bhen for about two weeks and the which cured me entirely. I have not the lever sign of dyspepsin or liver troubles mov, and have also gained several pounds in weight.

weight. Signed, ANNIE E. GAUNTLEY, King Street, Berlin, Ont.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50 cents per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by The Dr. Ward Co., 71 Victoria St., Torosto, Boto of information free.

**CANCER** I Tumors and all Biood Dis orders conquered; sci-entific vegetable treat-ment at home. No knife or piaster. Full particulars by mail or at office; much valu-able matter in 100 page book, all free. Write Dept, "C. R." The Abbot Myron Mason Medical Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto



Good Business Suits from \$15 upwards. The best goods and careful workmanship



Benner, Sydney, of whom you heard me speak when I was at your house on Hubert street; and this gentleman, Mrs. Denner, is Mr. Wilbur from whose house I came to you nearly two years ago." Mrs. Denner made her best bow, and smiled with supreme satisfaction : her took the cigar from his lips, smiled again more broadly than before, and said lightly, glancing at the clock : "Too narrow evening, then, I shall see yon again;" said Agnes, placing both her hands in Wilbur's while Mrs. Denner, a little in the rear, remained to attend the gentleman at the door. "Yes; to-morrow evening," and then he wrung her hands, said "good night," quickly, as if did he linger over the words it would be harder to tear himself away,

gentleman at the door. "Yes; to-morrow evening," and then he wrung her hands, said "good night," quickly, as if did he linger over the words it would be harder to tear himself away, Two o'clock chimed from the bracket. "So late, or rather early," laughed Kellar; "well, I must depart if I would and departed, Mrs. Denner deferentially ppening the door for him. When she turned back, Agnes was still

give you an opportunity for the dreams of which I spoke. But you'd better pilot me out, Mallaby, your hall-lights must be extinguished by this time." standing on the threshold of the parlor looking radiant from happiness. "Perhaps you guess what I have to tell, Mrs. Denner," she said. That good woman had been guessing

very hard, and having received the in-formation which had accompanied Miss Hammond's introduction, she was en-

abled to guess pretty correctly; but Agnes enlightened her further by telling



#### They are the Great Feeders of our Bedies The Purity of the Blood is Dependent on their

### **Cleansing Powers**

There's a time to all, old and young, man or oman, when poor health brings trouble, anxiety, id burdens hard to stand up under, and one's efforts rid humself or herself seem only to be baffled at

That is not the time to seek out the seat of the throuble, and act as your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

### MR. GEORGE BENNER

WIARTON, ONTARIO, SAYS:— As a life saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K. L. Pills did for me. For nextrly four years I was greatly troubled with Constipation and general weakness in the Kitcheys, and in my perilous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truthfully state that they have saved my life.



What they have Accomplished is but a DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS. Specialus, Arlasta, a guarantee of what they will do . . . .

ervousness evinced ity to remain long in one room, or engage in one occupation, and when the after-noon waned without bringing Sydney nome, she became impatient as well a restless.

She was also somewhat uneasy when She was also somewhat uneasy when-ever she reverted to the manner with which on that morning he had received the information of her preparations for their departure to the West; while his answers had been the seemingly satis-factory ones she had repeated to Pru-dence, there had been that in his manner and in the tone of his voice which did not and in the tone of his voice which did no and in the tone of his voice which did not seem quite to agree with his replies, and which consequently did not inspire the expectation and cheerfulness Miss Wil-bur might reasonably be supposed to feel. All that, however, she had not told Miss Liscome, and now, while she went from parlor to dining-room, and thence to the bitchen to Ann who was very much kitchen to Ann, who was very much vexed that Mr. Wilbur had not come home

extinguished by this time." But neither the light in the hall lead-ing from Mr. Mallaby's room, nor the mellowed light in the hall below had been extinguished. Mrs. Denner had left them both aflame in order to show Mr. Mallaby the attention she was willing to accord Mr. Mallaby's visitor, mysteri-ous though it were, and Mrs. Denner her-self, determined to watch the departure of the visitor, and to catch a glimpse of vexed that Mr. Wilbur had not come home to his dinner before it was spoiled, her vague but anxious fears increased. He had told her upon leaving the house that he was going to attend to some busi-ness matters which had accumulated dur-best increased and show supposing the ing his absence, and she supposing his errand would not consume more than a few hours, had not even inquired the time of his return. The business matters which he said he

self, determined to watch the departure of the visitor, and to catch a glimpse of him if possible, had taken a seat in the parlor, just behind the door which she kept partially open. She had extin-guished the parlor-lights, so that she found herself quite secure from observa-tion, and, having interrogated the girl who had admitted Mr. Mallaby's visitor about the appearance of that gentleman she waited with no small impatience for him to descend. But sitting for three hours solitary and silent produced a most drowsy effect, and long before Mal-laby and his company descended, the good woman was so soundly asleep in her chair as she would have been in her comwas anxious to settle were not only matters relating to finances, and which en-tailed a visit to his business agent, and another to his lawyer, but the more prianother to his lawyer, but the more pin-vate matter of seeing Mr. Mallaby; and the gracious reception accorded by that gentleman, encouraging Mr. Wilbur to anticipate a very speedy union with Miss Hammond, caused him to attend to other humore mottras the sattlement of which Hammond, caused him to attend to other business matters the settlement of which he had only deferred until he could be assured that he might renew his suit for the hand of Mr. Mallaby's ward. All this consumed so much of the day that it was well-night evening when, to big signify great relief. Sydney at length hair as she would have been in her com-

his sister's great relief, Sydney at length returned. But when he announced, almost before he had fairly removed his the door and entered the room. There was sufficient light from the hall to reveal the sleeping form, the arms folded tight, and the slovenly-looking head almost buried in the ample bosom. Mallaby surveyed it for a moment, and owing to his scene with Mrs. Denner some hours before, he comprehended the situation. Her feminine curiosity had induced the vigil. Had he not been filled with far differ-ent and more engrossing thoughts, he

alacrity, insisting on waiting upon him herself, and all the while maintaining so

lively and constant a conversation it taxed him not a little to answer her and

As soon as he again went out, she be

gan the packing of her trunk, calling Ann

pack first, and then when they had been snugly placed, changing her mind, and making Anne take them all out, that it was then 10 o'clock before she seemed to

was then io clock below below and an hour have made any progress: and an hour later, when she heard her brother enter the house, her trunk was still in its yawn-ing condition, and her bed was strewn with articles of dress that had yet to be

"I told you this morning where you

hold goods.

at the same time to satisfy his appetite.

divine grace into this room; to bring it into this room at a time when it seemed likely to be banished altogether from this house by the presence of those two Rom-anists you chose to invite here. "This is the room they occupied, and before they set foot across its threshold, I just fortified the surroundings by pasting up those blessed words of Scripture; and I attribute to their holy influence the way yon've been saved from a marriage with you've been saved from a marriage with

that Miss Hammond." She delivered the last words with an unmistakable air of triumph, and tossed her head until her little corkscrew curls danced upon her forehead. As the room in anticipation of Sydney's occupation of it had been early and amply illuminated, here was sufficient light to reveal every

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Extern-inator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

If it does not please you. Skepticism—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that DR. THOMAS' ECLEC-TRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any in-flamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

There was sufficient light to reveal every change in her countenance. Her brother laughed again and reclined more comfortably in his chair, but at the same time he looked very fixedly at his sister. He had not intended to tell her just yet of his own conversion to the abhorred Catholic faith, nor of the renewal of his proposel to Miss Hammond, but Deborah herself seemed to drive upon it, and to make an opportunity for the communica-tion. And while he continued to look at

testant relations ; for, although the author was very High Church, she was still a Protestant. It was a different matter with her first Catholic book, published in 1847. That was speedily censured. Miss Edgeworth rose to the occasion, and thus attacked a Protest ant parson brother-in law. She wroth from Edgeworthstown on the 30th o October, 1847: "I advise and earnestly recommen you to read 'Grantley Manor.' I does not, Mr. Butler, end ill; an from beginning to end it is good, an

not stupidly good. It is not contra versial, either in dialogue or story and in word and deed it does justice both Churches, in the distribu tion of the qualities of the dra matis personæ and the action the story. It is beautifully written pathetic, without the least exagger tion of feeling or affectation. T nobly high-minded, generous, an firm to principle, religious and more without any cant ; and there are monsters of wickedness. I never re a more interesting story, new and w developed."

A week later Miss Edgeworth con no longer restrain herself, but indit the following letter-which now a pears in print for the first time-Lady Georgiana herself :

" O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure, Where learned you that heroic measure

was a question naturally occurring the poet who addressed those line the celebrated Duchess of Devonshi To her granddaughter, educated she has been, no such question can addressed ; no such wonder at development of genius and of hi moral and religious feeling and her sentiment can arise.

"I do not presume thus to spea the education of Lady Georgi Fullerton without some knowledg what I am saying. Your Lady was very young when I had first pleasure of seeing you, and w Lady Carlisle did me the honor of ting me not only see her daught but when she explained to me views and principles in education, flattered me that my father's book

chair as she would have been in her com-fortable bed, and snoring loudly. Both Mallaby and Kellar heard her as they descended the stair, and the former in no little surprise when they reached the parlor from which the sound came with startling distinctness pushed back the door and entered the room. There was sufficient light from the hall to reveal the cleaning form the arms folded tight rn, and we are prone to grow discourag t is not the time to give up—but the tim WIARTON, ONTARIO, SAYS

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### MARIA EDGEWORTH AND. LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

Miss Edgeworth, who was one of the conspicuous figures in literary life in the early part of the present century, has been lately brought before the has been lately brought before the notice of the present generation by the interesting "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," which we owe to the pro-life pen of Mr. Augustus Hare. When Mr. Hare refrains from writing about Catholic saints such as St. Teresa-of whom he understands about as much whom ne understands about as inuch as a Zulu savage does Queen Victoria— he is one of the most charming bio-graphical writers of the day; and certainly Miss Edgeworth was a very charming subject. Those of the generation now grow

ing old can still remember what joy she gave to their early days by those stories for children which have surely stories for chuldren which have safely never been surpassed in the English language. We sincerely hope that the children of the present time are not strangers to "Frank," "Harry and Lucy," "Simple Susan," and the rest; though no doubt they do not revel in them as we did, to whom a new book to be conned over and over was indeed an event in life; and for whom such publications as Little Folks, St. Nicholas, and the like, did not exist. Miss Edgeworth wrote not only to de-light children, but to instruct them. She hardly ever touched on religion, but few children could ever have en joyed her books without being taught or strengthened in the love of truth, honor, uprightness, and unselfishness. Miss Edgeworth did not write only for children; but novels such as "Castle Rackrent," "Belinda," "Helen," and "Tales of Fashionable Life," are naturally obsolete, and could interest few persons nowadays.

One of the most remarkable features in this charming woman's character was the utter absence of bigotry, for which her father was also distinguished. An Irish Protestant at the time when animosity in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants was at its highest, she was accustomed to see Catholic bishops entertained at her father's table. She could appreciate the sterling qualities of the Catholic priests by whom she was surrounded ; and it is clear that there was never an attempt to tamper with the religion of the numerous servants who filled Edgethe numerous servants who finded Eage-worthstown House, or the still more numerous poor to whom the family were exceedingly generous. Full of admiration for the literary genius of others, we find her thus writing of the fact novel unblished by Lady Georgia first novel published by Lady Georgiana Fullerton in August, 1844

"We read 'Ellen Middleton,' by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, grand daughter of the famous Duchess Beauty of Duranting and and the famous and the famous for the of Devonshire ; and, whatever other faults that Duchess had, she certainly had genius. Do you recollect her lines on William Tell? Or do you know Coleridge's lines to her beginning with-

O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure, Where learned you that heroic measure ?' Look for them and get 'Ellen Middle ton.' It is well worth your reading. Lady Georgiana certainly inherits her grandmother's genius, and there is a high toned morality and religious principle through the book — where got she 'that heroic measure ?-without any cant or ostentation. It is the same moral I intended in 'Helen,' but colors. yourself.

"Perhaps my vanity in these re-collections may have increased the very great pleasure and pride I have taken in reading your books, my dear Lady, and in hearing 'our books, my dear bady, and in hearing 'the acclaim of uni-versal praise with which they have been hailed. It can be of no import-ance to you in the midst of this general and confirmed success to have the single tribute of one llving out of the world of letters and of fashion, and of one who from her advanced age (past eighty) may be supposed to be cold and dead to the beauties of works of imagination and romance ; yet for the sincere, cordial satisfaction it gives me to pour out my feelings to you, on reading your last work in particular, I trust you will permit me for my own sake to do so; and that you will at least feel secure from any approach to flattery, and from all that 'fetching and carrying of bays' which goes on between authors and authoresses, and which I nauseate, as I am sure you do and must, even from the superabundance that must have been forced upon you. In 'Grantley Manor' the first thing that struck me as agreeable, and uncommon I may say in the novels of the present day, even and especially in those which pretend to portray high life and fashionable manners, was I was undoubtedly in good company, and that what I read must have been written by one early and constantly accustomed to the best. This added a peculiar charm to the ease and accuracy of the polished and varied and beautiful style.

"The characters, as they developed themselves by speech and action, not by description, struck me as new, yet "We were very glad that you ended true to nature, and highly interesting and well-constructed, without the affectation or straining for contrast; and as we went on, the interest of the story so powerfully increased that all your John Bull of an old father Squire auditors in this our rather difficult to please in novel reading family that we sic could hardly leave off every night, and were famishingly eager every day till the business of the day was done to get to our treat, our delight in the evening. But it was not the mere craving of curiosity, though the story keenly excited curiosity from its being quite new.

"Some of the auditors had read great part of it before; yet they list-ened with, as they said, increased interest to the second reading, from perceiving more distinctly the fitting, and appropriateness and nice construction of the parts and preparation for the events, 'making each cause subservient io its consequence.' A story, however ingenious, which de pends solely on exciting curiosity for interest can never bear a second read ing ; but where the development of characters and the working out of truth in action and moral are the charm and the value, both increase on a second perusal; and the reader has, besides, leisure to taste and savor the delicacies of style.

"The story of 'Grantley Manor' is uncommonly ingenious, as far from commonplace as can be without going place and Improbability.' Dr. John-son's great praise of Shakespeare, if I rightly recollect, is that his genius exemplified in much deeper or stronger invents even what would be probable This is-but you must read it in impossible situations. I do not of people, sometimes in the garden or think any of your hero's and heroine's situations can be called impossible; carriage. Nothing that went on but, inasmuch as they approach toward around distracted her. One of her it, you are entitled to the praise given by the great critic to the great poet. A still higher praise-or I should say merit, above mere praise, and aiming at no popularity-your fiction has that of raising a love of virtue, noble sen-timents, a noble spirit, and true moral sentiment; and, without one word of exaggeration or cant, there is high and deep religious feeling. "The morality is not appendage or an elaborate applique embroidered on the surface ; but so skilfully and fairly worked into the whole texture that the strength is continually felt more than seen as the advantage lasts on our minds, and, without calling for our admiration, obtains our esteem and gratitude, In similar manner the religious feelings raised, and the belief and faith acting upon the characters and conduct, or the want of moral and religious principle, are honestly and strikingly dealt with, and most truly and fairly represented ! and the effect is produced on both sides, and in all cases judiciously and justly, without one word of controversy or the slight-est taint of sectarian ill will. "When first we were introduced to your charming, high-minded Italian heroine we began to fear that we should have *Romanism* and Protestantism opposed, and that yours would be a controversial novel. We dreaded this, both from long fixed principle and from recent experiences, which convinced us that, however able or skilful, the intellectual, the religious gladiator, the dramatic stage, or the arena of Romance, is unfavorable, unfit, absolutely ineffectual for every good purpose in such contest, and liable to be turned to the worst in provoking the passions by partial or erroneous representations and inadequate arguments for or against. We were much relieved when we found how you managed matters, without producing adverse tenets or going into any doctrinal points quite unfit for the occasion, and impossible even to be well stated, much less discussed, in the out when she explained to me her views and principles in education, and flattered me that my father's book and characters on the side of the belief or ward, in 1851, received Henry Edward House.

"All these absurdities and all these erious evils have been wisely and happily avoided by your novel and by your poetic justice; and, I will say more, by your moral and pious justice. You have done fairly by both churches, and beneficially for the true spirit and prevalence of religion. You have represented the strong and pre-eminently good influence of religion upon your good characters of either faith, when sincere, and practically applied, and steadfastly adhered. And you have shown this in the most difficult circumstances and the most touching and interesting circumstances ; and Simwith the finest strokes of pathos. ply pathetic, some go to the bottom of the heart, and others exalt the spirit by sympathy, by emulation, to the true sublime of virtue. "Rousseau gave a good, an unfail-

ing rule for judging of the merit—the moral merit—of a book. What effect does it leave on the mind of the reader when he or she lays it down? I can speak for myself as to the effect on my own mind, I am sure, when I laid down this book. I felt that I should a'ways be the better for having read it ; that it had excited the love of good in my mind by sympathy with the amiable and suffering, and by admiration of your heroine's truly heroic, yet perfectly feminine character. You have kept up the interest for her, and in-terest in the development of the characters and in the denouement of the

the story happily, and that you allowed even a redeeming power to the wretched sinner, and last act of liber-That turn opportune and the dry sister's plain goodness are all excel lently managed ; and the changes of fortune and fate are not hurried too much nor detailed too much. You have said 'no more than just the thing you cught.' But I am afraid that have said a great deal more than ought. Pardon my overflowing. It has been from the abundance of the heart and a real pleasure and relief to myself. I must confess a further feel ing of self complacency. I was and am inwardly proud to know that I can, without any authorship envy or jeal ousy, warmly and heartily feel admiration of superior genius. I will say no more; but my own family know that what I say is true to the letter as well as to the spirit ; for in reading your 'Grantley Manor' I met with one character and with some incidents which were similar to what I had introduced in a story I am writing ; but which I saw were so superior in your drawing that I effaced mine immediately, and I assure you without regret. "Believe me, my dear Lady Georgiana-for dear you must permit me

to call you, -most sincerely yours, " Maria Edgeworth."

There was a certain likeness between the two authoresses. Miss Edgeworth's stepmother says : "Maria wrote almost always in the library, undisturbed by the noise of the large family about her." Mrs. Craven says of Lady Geor-Mrs. Craven says of Lady Georgiana : "Solitude was not necessary to her in her literary work. She was absorbed in it. She wrote sometimes at the corner of a table in a room full on the lawn, sometimes even in the gifts, and a great one, was to be able to absorb her mind almost ia whatever she chose. It was a gift which added great power to her spiritual as well as to her intellectual life. At the time Miss Edgeworth wrote At the time Miss Edgeworth wrote this letter Lady Georgina was at the zenith of that earthly happiness of which God vouchsafed her so large a portion in the early part of her life. She had beside her the mother she adored, the devoted husband, the bright, winsome child of whom such a charming description is given by charming descripsion is given by his grandmother; and she was just then tasting the sweetest rewards of literary genius in the admiration and approbation of those dearest to her -her own family and her intimate friends. Her mother, one of the cleverest women of her time ; her eld est brother hereafter to distinguish himself as a Cabinet Minister; among her friends, Lord Brougham, Charles Greville, and many other men of letters. 1847-1896-what a contrast ! Miss Edgeworth died in 1849, and in 1855 came that sudden loss of Lady Georg-ina's only child, which changed the aspect of the world to her, and laid the foundation of that eminent sanctity which she attained, and in the odor of which she died January 19, 1885. On her anniversary in 1895 the Rev. Philip Fietcher, Master of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom in England, preaching in the Church of St. George and the English Saints belonging to the Poor Servants of the Mother of God. in Rome, said : "To day, moreover, is the death-day, or rather the birthday into eter-nity, of a convert. We have had great converts this century in England, — great amongst men, great amongst women. Such names as Newman, Manning, and the other Tractarian converts, have been so powerful that they have drawn to them all thought, all praise, all history. There have been great women converts, and perhaps the greatest Lady Georgiana Fullerton, who was received

the contrary; or producing a radical reform in ten minutes by sudden change of sides in the catastrophe. It is her anniversary to-day. Hers wherever I went when I entered the Catholic Church. It is a name which, though now it is writ upon her tomb, yet is engraved upon innumerable living hearts, which will never cease to love it. On few hearts is it more deeply engraved than on those of the good nuns, the Poor Servants of the Mother of God. Her name is entwined with theirs; they hold her in veneration. And if I would seek stones whereon her name is indel ibly written, I shall find them in this

church, which is her memorial." As we have hoped that the memory of Miss Edgworth will not be forgotten by the present generation, so do we still more earnestly desire that the memory of this holy and distinguished convert may be ever cherished amongst us. She lived, suffered and wrote only for the salvation of souls ; and the ardent desire of her humble soul was ever-" That I may do some good after I am dead."-Ave Maria.

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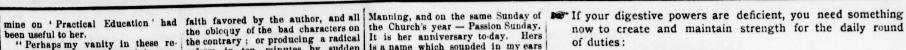
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"Ellen Middleton " might be swallowed by Miss Edgeworth's very Protestant relations; for, although the author was very High Church, she was still a Protestant. It was a differ-ent matter with her first Catholic book, published in 1847. That was speedily censured. Miss Edgeworth rose to the occasion, and thus attacked a Protest ant parson brother-in law. She wrote from Edgeworthstown on the 30th of October, 1847: "I advise and earnestly recommend

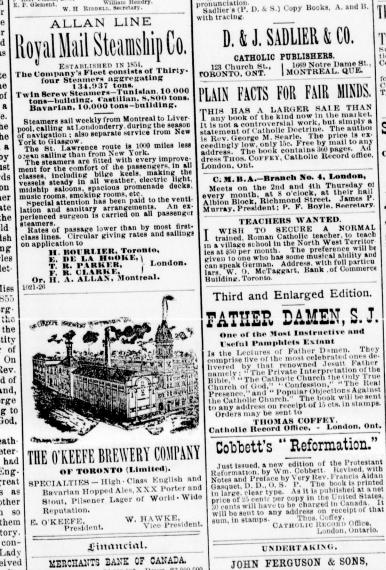
you to read 'Grantley Manor.' It does not, Mr. Butler, end ill; and from beginning to end it is good, and not stupidly good. It is not contro-versial, either in dialogue or story versial, either in dialogue or story; and in word and deed it does justice to both Churches, in the distribu-tion of the qualities of the dramatis personæ and the action of the story. It is beautifully written; pathetic, without the least exaggeration of feeling or affectation. The characters are well contrasted ; some nobly high-minded, generous, and firm to principle, religious and moral, without any cant ; and there are no monsters of wickedness. I never read a more interesting story, new and well developed.'

A week later Miss Edgeworth could no longer restrain herself, but indited the following letter-which now appears in print for the first time-to Lady Georgiana herself :

" D Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure, Where learned you that heroic measure ?'

was a question naturally occurring to the poet who addressed those lines to the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire. To her granddaughter, educated as she has been, no such question can be addressed ; no such wonder at the development of genius and of high moral and religious feeling and heroic sentiment can arise.

"I do not presume thus to speak of the education of Lady Georgiana Fullerton without some knowledge of what I am saying. Your Ladyship was very young when I had first the pleasure of seeing you, and when Lady Carlisle did me the honor of let-



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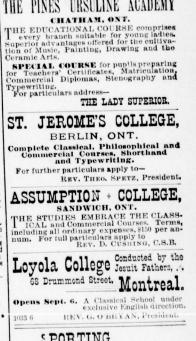
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Approved and recommended by the Aroh ishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. ioniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter-orough, and Ogdensburg, N.Y., and the clergy broughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication. well as that having reference to business should be directed to the proprietor, and mu reach London not ister than Tuesday monthin Arrears must be paid in full before the pap an be stoned.

When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-dress be sent us. London, Saturday, August 6, 1898.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

The sad and startling announcement that flashed over the wires on the morning of Monday last, that Archbishop Walsh was dead, was a painful shock to many a Christian heart. So sudden, so alarming the sad news, until confirmed by subsequent telegrams, thousands at a distance from Toronto refused to believe it. In all parts of the wide Dominion Archbishop Walsh's name was known and revered. His eloquent pastoral letters, brimful of doctrinal instruction and helpful guidance ; his learned essays in book and pamphlet form ; his lucid, attractive and satisfactory explanations of Catholic teachings and doctrine, delivered with so much grace and unction, whether in the press or from the pulpit, have stamped the name and fame of John Walsh, whether as priest, Bishop or Archbishop, on the grateful memories of the men and women of this past half century. Early in the fifties he began his ministry of priestly functions and doctrinal teaching in Toronto Diocese. " Deep in Canadian woods," from his log house presbytery in Brock and Vromanton, his first mission, he composed essays and letters for The Toronto Mirror, the only Catholic weekly in those days in the Province. Scholarly communications to that paper over the signature of "Ossory," the title of his native diocese in Ireland, attracted public attention. Bishop deCharbonell would not permit so "fair a flower to blush unseen, 'mid forests wild "or "waste its richness on the desert air."

Toronto became the wider and more appropriate field for Rev. John Walsh's literary and scholastic efforts. Although young and of a delicate constitution, he devoted himself, heart and, soul, to the unceasing and successful complishment of his new missionary

The Catholic Record. athe menasents of his undagging nergy, than the magnificent churches, chools, and charitable institutions, which grew up everywhere under his and especially Irish Catholics, appear direction, and attained to prosperity and vast usefulness, stimulated as they vere at all times by his vigilant over-States afforded a refuge to the thouight and hearty encouragement. dren, who were ariven from their

The monuments which Bishop Walsh saves after him in this city-the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum for helpess childhood and destitute old age,

St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Peter's magnificent cathedral, would suffice, Empire if Ireland had been justly had he wrought naught else in the liocese to hand down his name in Great Britain has lost its sturdiest de grateful memory to many future genrations.

during the present war, and Private What Archbishop Walsh has done for O'Shay of the Oregon fired the first Toronto, what achievements he has acshot at Cervera's fleet as it went ou complished during his short incumfrom the harbor of Santiago. Of the bency of nine years in the Queen City, sight men who blew up the Merrimac let a grateful press and priesthood and in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago. people there relate. It is their pride four were Irish Catholics, and one, Catholic of German or Italian origin and their glory to claim universal admiration for the person and deeds of world is now talking, might have been their great lamented Archbishop. We n the army or navy of Great Britain. in London can but speak of the marnstead of being cruelly oppressed vels he wrought in our midst and thank and thus we see what England has los Heaven for it, while the unbidden tear by her cruel treatment of Ireland. will course down many a languid cheek and the trembling lip from sorrowing hearts utter a silent but deepfelt prayer for rest, eternal rest to the soul of Archbishop Walsh.

## EXPLANATION.

Owing to the lamented death of His Grace Archbishop Walsh, report of which occupies much of our space this week, we are compelled to hold over for a future issue various contribution sent us from correspondents through out the country.

OUR HOLY FATHER'S HEALTH.

have reflected that by cruelty towards suffering Ireland, she is preparing a There have been many alarming day of retribution when the Irishmen umors of late regarding the health of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. The who shall have been driver London Times correspondent at Rome, from their country, the men wh might have been the boldest sol appears to have been responsible for diers and sailors in the British army giving currency to these stories, which and navy, will make their power h have no foundation in fact, as his felt when they return as enemies, in nealth is as good as could be expected for a man of his advanced age. It is the ranks of a hostile nation's armies attested by the Roman correspondents o avenge the wrongs of more than of several Catholic papers that the hree centuries. Such are the men to whom Commo-Pope has not ceased at any time from dare Schley referred, when but a few giving the ordinary and special audidays ago the crew of his flagship gave ences which are customary with him. He has said Mass publicly every Sunthree hearty cheers for their victorious ommander. He modestly told them day and Feast day, and privately on

that not he, but the men behind the other days of the week, without cessa guns had gained the victory, and detion, and his mental condition is as served the cheers. These are the ctive as it has ever been. Recently, Mullens and the O'Sheas who wer ne also presided at several meetings of driven from their native land by the Congregation of Rites, to promul famine, and eviction, and coercion gate decrees of approval of the reports of that body regarding the virtues o

Francis da Ghisone of the Order of THE EFFECTS OF CIVILIZA. Minors, or Franciscans, and a miracle TION ON WARFARE. President McKinley's instructions to General Shafter are so explicit on the subject of non-interference with the religion or schools of Cubs, as to remove any fear on the part of the population that any obstacle will be brown in the way of their religious or educational freedom, and will go far owards reconciling even the Spaniards American rule. It was to be expected as a matter of course, that the surrender of Santiago and the district included within the terms of the capitulation, should remain under the absolute government of the victorious power, subject to the would permit another government, say while they are in military possession. There might arise under such circumstances embarassing complications out of the different views held the Cuban insurgents, and by the victors, if an insurgent Govrnment were established. This would be intolerable to the victorious generals, and we are not surprised that General Shafter and President McKinley do not allow such a condition to exist. It is, at the same time, gratifying to observe that the President has rdered that the existing laws shall be bserved, and that the Spanish officals shall administer them until the es-

worship, and to the to be protected, and all destructional defacement of such places It is a remarkable fact that in the war now being carried on between the tional defacement of such al monuments or archives, ce or art is prohibited, save United States and Spain, Catholics, The rights of individuals, and nstantly at the front, fighting for private corporations, are also protecte the Stars and Stripes. The United by the following clause : ands of Irish men, women, and chil-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

IRISHMEN IN THE WAR.

omes by bad laws, and the descend

ants of these immigrante, as were the

mmigrants themselves, are entirely de-

voted to the country that so generously

arbored them. They would hav

een equally devoted to the British

governed, but as the case stands.

fenders. Patrick Mullen was the first

man to fire a shot at the Spaniards

These men, of whose heroism the whole

Ireland had been well governed.

Dr. Conan Doyle has said of the

oldiers who fought the battles o

Great Britain in the past, in Spain, in

Know Nothingism, have, on the whole

profited by the knowledge, and deal

fairly with their Irish fellow citizens.

whereas England appears not yet to

Egypt, in India, etc.,

"Private property, whether belonging t

These provisions show how far the ivilization of the present day has derated the horrors of war from the rutalities which have been inflicted or he vanquished in times past, and even during the present century. as whe the continent of Europe was devastated by the Napolonic wars. It is highly gratifying to see the bar-

of nominally Christian churches which barities of the past giving way to a are hybrids between Deism and Uninore humane method of waging war. tarianism or German Rationalism.

forts of the past. It is certain, at al

events, that among the cunning Japan.

se the chief result of the labors of the

nissionaries has been the establishmen

THE WAR.

etters of gold upon the annals of the

world and that will guard it there long

after the new Zealander has completed

A SOP TO ORANGEMEN.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Salisbury.

and other members of the Tory British

Cabinet have frequently admitted the

ustice of the claims of the Irish Bishops

and people to have a Catholic Univer

respondent of the London Daily Chron-

cle it is the intention of the Govern-

nent to supply this want when the new

rish Education Bill will be introduced.

o many fair promises have been given

o the same effect, and have been

roken, that it would be premature to

he way of the Government's action, is

nen, who have objection always to see

the Catholics obtain any measure of

### QUEER MISSIONARY COM-PACT.

A queer meeting was held in the Presbyterian building of New York for the stars and stripes, has not forast week at the invitation of the Presgotten to lay his tribute of respec ovterian Board of Foreign Missions. efore the Spaniard. In a sermon in the representatives of a large number his cathedral he laid stress upon the of religious bodies were requested to fact that America owes its civilization mble to devise the best means to to the Spaniard. He referred to their utilize men and money, and to avoid valor in the past, to the glorious hisory that has written its name in

lashing and strife in the missionary and educational work which thes ects propose to carry on in the Philippine islands and the Spanish West Indies, as soon as it will be certain his picture. that these lands are to become Ameri an territory, the Spaniards having

Who carries the gun ? The lad from the Emeraid Isle. Then let him go, for well we know, We've tried him many a while. We've tried him set, we've tried him west, We've tried him sea and iand : But the man to beat old Erin's beat Has never yet been planned. vacuated them. It was unanimously resolved at the neeting, which appears to have been a very cordial and harmonious one, that the Christian people of America should

at once "consider prayerfully the The Americans have found this out duty of entering the door which God s England found it out long ago, but in His providence is opening there for the Americans, in spite of Apaism and he propagation of the Gospel.'

From the proceedings of the meet ng it was discovered that seven diferent sects, with the same number of Mission Boards, are proposing to establish missions in Cuba, and three in the Philippine islands, two of which do not ontemplate doing work at present in Cubs or Porto Rico. The seven which propose to operate in Cuba or Porto Rico, or both, are, the Southern Bapists. the Methodist Episcopalians North, the Methodist Episcopalians outh, the Free Baptists, the United Brethren in Christ, the Protestan piscopalians, and the Society of riends, better known to the genera public as Quakers.

On the Philippine islands, three Mission Boards propose to conduct perations, the Presbyterians, Northrn Baptists, and the Methodist Episonaliana North

It thus appears that eight distinct which is already Protestant. cts are proposing to begin work, not only to convert the heathen of the CONGREGATIONALISM AND UNI-Philippines, but also the Catholics both n these islands and in the Wes

indies, to their peculiar forms of belief. These sects teach most discordant doc-Church which met recently at Camnes. The Protestant Episcopalis can scarcely tell whether the missionaries they send will be of the party which teaches that the Mass is idola. North Avenue church in that city. trous, and prayers for the dead a superstition, or of the equally if not candidate was thirty-two against more numerous faction which offers up twenty, and the reason assigned for spurious Masses for the living and the his rejection was that he holds Uni-dead. It is probable that both factions tarian and Universalist doctrines. will be about equally represented as of the occupied territory in Cuba to they are nearly of equal strength in American rule. their Church, and neither one nor the other will be allowed to predominate. The Presbyterians will teach their doctrines of fatalism and preterition which are looked upon with such horror by the Methodists and Freewill Baptists, while the latter named will conditions implied in the constitution insist upon it that the baptisms of the of the United States, which concedes full other sects are worthless. The friends religious liberty to all creeds ; and this will inculcate their special inspiration, will be applied to Cuba as long as the and will teach their neophytes to put war is continued. It would be prepose their confidence in it, and will repudi terous to suppose that the United States ate the whole sacramental system of their missionary brethren-and so a government by the Cuban Junta with the other sects, all of which have their peculiarities, so that it is a puzzle to know how they could have come to any agreement in their anxiety to each Christian truth to the benighted inhabitants of the Spanish colonies. But it appears they have adopted he conclusion that the groups of misionaries sent by each Church shall be so divided that one denomination shall not enter upon the missionary field which shall be apportioned to another. By this means each locality will be taught undisturbedly the peculiar errors of the sect to which the joint committees will assign it, and in that locality Christian truth will wear one mask which will present quite different ablishment of a stable government, so features from the Christian truth taught district. The comicality of the situa-

# AUGUST 6, 1800

these sister Churches are on the down cide upon such a course. It is supored, however, that by following this grade also. plan, the benighted natives will not be

The prophet Isais says that on the ade aware of the magnificent divers. walls of Jerusalem, by which name the Church of Christ is indicated, there ity of creeds which will be brought to them under the guise of one faith. It shall be watchmen all the day, and all the night, who shall never hold their is expected that this will be a great dvantage, as it has been already dispeace (Is. lxii ; 6) But the watchmen on the walls of Protestantism have overed that the diversities in the evidently fallen asleep, if any are on eeds taught, have been a great draw. guard, since they do not warn their ack to Protestant evangelization of he heathen. It is yet to be seen onle against the dangers of Unitarianism and Delsm, when the subtle whether the present plan of throwing nemy puts on the garb of Congrega. dust into the eyes of the natives will be more successful than the missionary tionalism.

### DR. BRIGGS ON PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Professor Briggs, formerly of Union Presbyterian) Theological Seminary of New York, but who recently joined he Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in an article in the ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON Church Union. advocates a return to he practice of Catholics to pray for the Archbishop Ireland, with all his love lead. He says :

dead. He says: "There is an unreasonable prejudice among Protestants against prayers for the dead. This prejudice destroys practically Communion with the Saints in the other world. But the practice of prayers for the dead goes back to the most primitive times among Christiane, and still sarlier among the Jews. and all antiquity is in its favor. "Thus prayer for the dead is a privilege and a duty for all who practice prayer for the living; and sacrifice for the dead is a duty for all who practice sacrifice for the living. The dead saints and the living saints are so united in one holy Communion, that in all religious activities, all saints share alike."

We have had before now expressions of belief in the efficacy of prayers for the dead, from High-Church clergymen of the Church of England, and even so called "Masses for the dead " have been offered by these gentlemen. to the great indignation of Low-Churchmen, but it is somewhat unexpected that an exclergyman of the sity, and according to the Dublin cor-Presbyterians, who has from infancy been taught the corruption of Catho lic teaching, should have developed an inclination so contrary to all Presbyterian and Calvinistic views as to maintain that it is proper and desirable that Protestantism should return to a practice which it has desume that they will be fulfilled now. nounced for three and a half centuries Confessedly, the difficulty which lies in as immoral and un-Christian. The fact is all the more surprising, as Dr. the opposition of the Belfast Orange Briggs' quarrel with Presbyterianism, is the result of his adoption of rationalistic and not of High Church or ritualistic notions. May we not justly infer justice. The Orangemen, however, from this that the doctrine of prayers nave no objection that a Protestant for the dead is so reasonable that even University like Trinity should be orced on Catholics. It seems from the a rationalist finds the reasons in its atement of the Chronicle's corresponfavor so strong as to induce him to aclent, that the anomaly is now to be cept it, though the trend of his medied, but in order to throw a sop pinions is away from Catholic thought the Orange Cerberus, at the same

and not towards it ? It must be remarked, however, that me that the Catholic University is to be established, the Belfast Government Dr. Briggs' reason for maintaining the utility of prayer for the dead is College will be turned into a Presbydifferent from that usually advanced terian University affiliated to Trinity, by Catholics. We believe that we hould pray for the dead to relieve them from the sufferings of purgatory, middle state where some souls suffer for a time on account of venial sins A Council of the Congregational unatoned for, or mortal sins for which God's justice has not been sufficiently though the sins themselves have been forgiven. Dr. Briggs be ieves we should pray for the dead be cause there is a probable or a possible progress of the saints in heaven wards greater happiness, and our prayers may assist them in this. The principle is, however, much the same, s we believe our prayers to be a real benefit to the dead. The Catholic eason for this belief is, however, more accordance with the beliefs of the ews of old, and of the first Chrisians, as we are told in the 2nd Book of Maccabees xii, 46, that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins."

### DOT & AND

tics tells us that the decrease of the Sandwich Islanders is due to their utter lack of chastity and to the loath some diseases resulting from their im moralities.

We hope, however, that when ou separated brethren go to the Wes Indies they will give us a prod of the charity and justice which i supposed to be the necessary equip ment of the missionary. They will b careful not to renew the shameles scenes that were not long since enacte at Hawaii. When they went then ostensibly for the purpose of conver ing the natives, they soon gave ev dence that they were the most terrib enemies with whom the savages ha ever to contend. The cyclones, and visit now and then from pirates we bad enough, but a missionary wh made war upon women and plundere them quietly but effectually was wors

All this is old history, but it will star re reading. It is a noted fact that the Protestant missionaries, started, at th very beginning of their labors, a pag of persecution. Catholics had rights, women were if they did not b come perverts, sentenced to pen servitude for life. It is like a narr tion of barbaric days and not a col historical event of our cultured centur But then truth is oftimes stranger the fiction. It is most edifying to he cheap rhetorical commonplaces and liberty and toleration and charity fro

these whose ancestors "Breted the flock and frited the sire, To sell the priest and rot the sire Their dogs were taught alike to run Upon the scent of wolf and friar."

OUR CHILDREN.

Those outside the faith wonder 1 times why the Catholic Church insi so strongly on the necessity of sa guarding the children. Those, however who are of "the household " know reason. The little one's are bear of immortal souls, not destin to live a short span and then pass away forever, but for endl ages. Before the coming of the I deemer children were as playthings the hands of men. They were of forth to be devoured by dogs, a Tacitus even had naught but conten for those who looked upon infantic as a crime. But when He appea upon earth He lifted them out of valley of death. He proclaimed th rights, took them under His protect and thoughts which sounded gently in the ears of sinners, thunde forth the greatest of maledicti upon those who should scanda the children. The Catholic Chu has been true to her miss upholding the teachings her Founder. Her councils h repeated again and again the denu ations of Christ and her hands h been ever outstretched to succor protect the little ones. She will se it that their souls are filled with wisdom that alone can ensure t felicity in the lasting city, where who enter must become as little iren. And hence she insists upon

duties. There were other priests, no doubt, at the Episcopal Residence, but were not called so often they to visit the sick or help the dying. On Father John Walsh devolved the task of attending to the wants of the suffering poor, Irish exiles, and immigrants,

whom he succored, corporally and spiritually, with unabated zeal, until his health broke down, and St. Mary's parish was assigned him, as being less laborious, with an assistant priest to

lighten his work. As Vicar General and pastor of St. Mary's church, Bathurst street, Very Rev. Father Walsh acquired a distinction and eminence in the pulpit which never lost its lustre or solidity, but which became still more! brilliant and effective for great results after his tal nity.

insula Bishop Walsh spent the most and meritorious life. During the space of twenty-two years, from November, 1867, until November, 1889 (when he became Archbishop of Toronto), his days were filled with good richest spiritual fruits.

The numerous, highly educated and the burned. zealous clergy ordained at the hands of Bishop Walsh, in this diccese, are ismail anchor, nor should life rest on a no less the proofs of his wisdom and single hope.—Epictetus.

hich was wrought by Mary Magdale Martinengo, a nun of the Convent of Santa Maria ad Nives. (Our Lady of the Snow). These labors certainly prove that the reports of his ill health have been greatly exaggerated by the Times correspondent.

ANOTHER HUMBUG.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Record varns its readers against a leaflet which has been circulated throughout ome parishes of Ireland, purporting to be a devotion in honor of the vounded shoulder of our Lord, caused by the carrying of His cross. The eaflet was circulated by a priest, and

t states that Pope Eugenius III, at St. Bernard's request, granted an Indulgence of three thousand years to those who would recite certain praversin bonor of the wound. The Ecclesiastical Record points out that the pretence is a hum bug, as in St. Bernard's time Indulg ences were never granted for a longe ents and great worth were recognized period than three or five years, and, by his elevation to the Episcopal dig. further : in 1673 the Holy See issued a catalogue of spurious Indulgences in

Here in London and throughout the which it was expressly stated that this length and breath of this western pen- of the wounded shoulder, is apocryphal. It is possible, and even probable, tha laborious and best part of his useful the priest who circulated the leaflet honestly thought the Indulgence gen nine, but all, whether priests or lay men, who endeavor to promote extraor dinary devotions should be sure that they are approved before doing so. There is another bogus leaflet which works, and his labors blessed with the has been sometimes found in this coun happiest and most abundant of the try. It professes to give a prayer These spurious papers are fitted only to

ar as they are consistent with the American occupation. Religious and educational liberty are

assured by the following clause in the President's instructions :

doe Massachusetts, refused to o dain a candidate to the ministry, wh was expected to become the pastor of The vote against the ordination of the twenty, and the reason assigned for While we have no sympathy with such loctrines, and we would be sorry to see hem prevail even among Protestants we cannot but wonder at the inconistency of a Church which refuses to rdain a Unitarian, while it openly oasts that it is the only denomination which has a creed broad enough to in clude Dr. Lyman Abbot within its pale. Certainly Universalists and Unitarians are as worthy to be called Christians, as is Dr. Abbot, who has openly taught the distinctive doctrine of the Unitar-

TARIANISM.

ians, that Christ is no more than man. and who recently in a series of sermons maintained the historical unreliability of several books of the Old Testament, including Jonah.

It is worthy of remark, too, that twenty out of fifty ministers were in favor of ordaining the - applicant, a fact which held by a large proportion, in this al clergy.

It is not many years since the late Rev. Mr. Spurgeon severed himself from the Baptist Union of England, because the Baptist ministers were on Protestant missionaries in 1823 gave the down grade which leads to utter 142,000 natives. In 1878 they were infidelity. It would seem that Congregationalists are also far down on the reduced to 44,088; in 1890 to only same grade, and yet other Protestant 34 436. The natives of the Philippine denominations freely extend to them Islands were converted by Catholics in in another, and perhaps an adjoining the right hand of fellowship, and claim the sixteenth century. The populathat they constitute an important tion in 1833 was 3,153,290; in 1877 it is truly amazing, but it is more amaz a branch of the great true Church of was 5,561,232; and in 1893, 7,000,000. ing still that serious men should de Christ. Surely this indicates that An author who has no love for Cath-

CHRISTIANITY IN THE PHIL. IPPINES.

The "missionaries" are preparing for crusade against the Philippines and Spanish West Indies. Judging by the past, they will spend much money and write long-labored treatises on the spread of the Gospel. Our readers will remember what Father Young said of them : " Protestantism never civilized one barbarous nation. It has shows what loose ideas of faith are claimed to have converted the Sandwich Islanders to its form of Christiancase 381 per cent., of the Congregation- ity : but did it civilize them ? Did it cceed in the first element of civilization, that of national self preservation and numerical increase of the population ? Here is a contrast. The census of the Sandwich Islands made by the

necessity of furnishing them with Christian education. We have, the to our enlightened legislators, rece aid which renders their duty less ficult of accomplishment than in o countries.

We know that our leaders look religion as a factor in the makin good citizens and on that score at l are ready to enforce its introdu into the schools of the country. what passes our comprehension is fact that Catholic parents will their children to institutions that not under the direction of men of faith. Why? We have hear stated that it was because Cal students were "rough and uncultu That, of course, is falsely absurd we expect that such a charge is tioned only at "tea shines" and "soo gatherings where all things Ca are banned.

Protestant educators who somewhat of student life, te that they can, after a few month if a boy has made his prelim studies in a Catholic college. know this, because our faith bro our mind, lifts us up out of the r infested by the scientific grul But let us say that a rough and tured student, with a sound hear clear brain is infinitely prefe to the polished blackguard th sometimes turned out by halls of learning. And we say, fu that no boy can be surrounded Protestant atmosphere and pa unharmed. His faith may remai its warmth and generosity will d We have seen that too often. will hold to the fundamentals, b glorious work of extending C dominion, of playing a manly, r part in the cause of our holy C will never engage their ene

BOUT & AND

Hes tells us that the decrease of the Sandwich Islanders is due to their utter lack of chastity and to the loathsome diseases resulting from their immoralities.

the

in life.

We hope, however, that when our separated brethren go to the West Indies they will give us a proof of the charity and justice which is supposed to be the necessary equipment of the missionary. They will be careful not to renew the shameless scenes that were not long since enacted at Hawaii. When they went there ostensibly for the purpose of converting the natives, they soon gave evidence that they were the most terrible enemies with whom the savages had ever to contend. The cyclones, and a visit now and then from pirates were bad enough, but a missionary who made war upon women and plundered them quietly but effectually was worse All this is old history, but it will stand

re reading. It is a noted fact that these Protestant missionaries, started, at the very beginning of their labors, a page of persecution. Catholics had no rights, women were if they did not become perverts, sentenced to penal servitude for life. It is like a narration of barbaric days and not a cold. historical event of our cultured century. But then truth is oftimes stranger than fiction. It is most edifying to hear cheap rhetorical commonplaces anent liberty and toleration and charity from these whose ancestors

Breted the flock and frited the sire, To sell the priest and rot the sire Their dogs were taught alike to run Upon the scent of wolf and friar."

### OUR CHILDREN.

death. Those outside the faith wonder be-At about 8 o'clock the evening of hi times why the Catholic Church insists leath the Rev. Father Rohleder called so strongly on the necessity of safeto see him, and he was apparently very guarding the children. Those, however, well. At 9 o'clock, Messrs. Thos. Long, who are of "the household " know the John Long and Eugene O'Keefe als reason. The little one's are bearers with him, and conversed with him of immortal souls, not destined Sherbrooke street. In the course of to live a short span and then to conversation His Grace declared that pass away forever, but for endless he felt very well. A little later, hear ages. Before the coming of the Refailure suddenly set in, and Drs Dwyer and Nevitt were summoned t deemer children were as playthings in his bedside, but he was found to b the hands of men. They were cast sinking rapidly, so that nothing could forth to be devoured by dogs, and be done to restore his strength. His Tacitus even had naught but contempt Grace himself felt and said that he was for those who looked upon infanticide about to die. To prepare for this conas a crime. But when He appeared tingency, he appointed the Very Rev. icar-General McCann administrator upon earth He lifted them out of the of the Archdiocese until the Holy See valley of death. He proclaimed their should choose his successor. He asked rights, took them under His protection that the last sacraments should be adand thoughts which sounded so ministered to him, which was done by gently in the ears of sinners, thundered his nephew, the Rev. Jas. Walsh, who vas also his secretary. forth the greatest of maledictions In Toronto, where the fruits of the upon those who should scandalize wise administration of His Grace is the children. The Catholic Church est known and appreciated, the has been true to her mission mourning will be profound and sincere upholding the teachings of In this Diocese of London, also, which the late Archbishop ruled for Founder. Her councils have twenty-two years, the lost will be repeated again and again the denunci keenly felt, for the priests of the ations of Christ and her hands have Diocese regarded him as a true father, been ever outstretched to succor and who having a father's heart fulfilled protect the little ones. She will see to his duties both justly and mercifully. it that their souls are filled with the and the people were aware that he loved them dearly, and devoted his wisdom that alone can ensure their whole energy towards promoting their felicity in the lasting city, where all

who enter must become as little chil-And hence she insists upon t

They become afraid of antagonizing Holy Eucharist, and of the Sacrifice of sense of the term, and his worth wa anybody-that is, they drift into the "dry rot" condition. We have utmost respect for prudence which does not teach that we are serfs in a free country-paupers dependent on the alms, of the good will of our separated brethren. Catholic

parents should think now during the days of vacation on the question of the education of their children and should work for the salvation of souls. resolve to have them within the pre cincts of a college over whose portals they may read "Deus illuminated mea", where they may be taught by word and example, that virtue alone is the gurantee of lasting success and where they may drink in love and enthusiastic devotion for their faith.

No parent can have the slightest por sible excuse to support a non Catholic him, and none valued his friendship institution. Our teachers are in the forefront of the army of Canadian eduationals and our colleges are equipped with all modern improvements Parents who would allow their boys to pass through a Protestant college, should look up the duties of their state

### THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

The regret will be universal throughout Canada when it is known that the earned theologian and beloved prelate, he Most Reverened John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, is no more Catholics and Protestants alike, the lergy and the laity, honored and loved the eminent scholar, the prudent and benevolent Archbishop, who so ably presided over the destinies of the Church in the Metropolitan See of To ronto, and all will sincerely lament his

the Sacred Heart of Jesus. His per-sonal zeal in the fulfilment of his duties was great, but it was all the more fruitful because he had the rare tact of so infusing his zeal into others, that his priests co-operated with him in both ondon and Toronto Dioceses, and rivalled him in the earnestness of their

CATHOLIC RECORD

So marked were these characteristics, that on the death of the late Cardina Tachereau, it was the general conviction that Archbishop Walsh would be soon appointed the successor in the Cardinalate to that illustrious Prince of the Church. Whether or not this thought was entertained by the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., he had certainly many qualities which endeared him to all, and all who knew him, whether personally or by reputation, loved

Catholic Record. In next week's CATHOLIC RECORD will appear a full report of the funeral, which will take place on Thursday,

August 4, at 10:30 o'clock. The Toronto Globe of the 1st inst. justly remarks that it is safe to say that Archbishop Walsh was one of the most esteemed and respected prelates that has swayed the councils or ruled he member of any denomination in Canada. His caution and moderation on all public or controversial questions and his liberal and enlightened attitude generally caused the affairs of his diocese to run with singular smooth ess and harmony. He was emphatic ally a man of peace, and his whole influence and weight were thrown in the scale against unwise controversy or injudicious actiou. Weighty words of praise for him

were uttered by the Pope. "I like Archbishop Walsh of Toronto," said His Holiness; "he is a man of prud ence and moderation." For nine years he administered his important harge with great and recognized ability and endeared himself to all hi flock, while outside of his bounds his ability, fairness and moderation cause im to be held in the highest esteen and respect.

### EDITORIAL REFERENCES TO OUR BELOVED DEAD.

Profound and intense sorrow is fel hroughout the broad expanse of coun try on account of the sudden termina tion of the great and useful career of th gifted and noble metropolitan of To onto. Not alone is he deeply mourned n "this Canada of ours," of which ! was ever his patriotic ambition t make a great and glorious nation, but genuine regret is also felt by th hierarchy and faithful of the United States, by whom he was much ad mired, not alone for his eminent quali ties of mind and heart, but mor especially on account of his great, un selfish personality. Truly can it b said that no prelate was ever more sincerely beloved and honored by eople of all classes and creeds than

was His Grace Archbishop Walsh, o Foronto. In the Old World, too, 1 welfare, both spiritual and temporal. had many warm, personal friends, who His fame as a model Bishop was not will hear of his sudden death with elings of grief and sadness The Protestant press of this country ere unanimous in their expressions of regret at the abrupt closing of his brilliant career.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD the Mass. He also wrote essays on recognized when he was consecrate Education and Papal Infallibility, and of broad views and keen perception Education and Papal Infaminity, and of broad views and keen perception a most edifying work on Devotion to taking a great interest in the concern of his native Ireland, he endeavor in the land of his adoption, while a vancing t Church, to the interests of his teach by pre ample the le all men and ample the lessons of charity all men and ill-will towards such a way that denominati cord might be non-existent, religious issues never arise in in which they do not properly By Protestants and Roman alike the death of the venera venerable sincerely lamented.

bishop will be sincered the suddenness of the prove shocking to Ch all parts of the land. Christian p

### London Free Press, August 2.

The announcement of the sudd dcath of Archbishop Walsh came as shock to thousands of his former fo low-citizens in London, by whom H Lordship was held in the highest pe nal regard, irrespective of tice of his untimely taking Globe observes as follows: as he was, to the interests and goodness more truly than the no one can lay to his Church Church, no one can lay us any utterance that was of o inflame sectarian feeling er the relations between C d Protestant. More than the out with a calm dignit Cath

and poke out with a calm digni oad charity that won wond the Protestant community, his life and work as Archb nto made for peace and ighborhood, and for a common Can un citizenship." These words, in t citizenship." These words, i nee to the ten years of opric in Toronto apply with to His Lordship's Diocesal Ar Diocesan istration in London, us Irish people of every cordially united for t under cordially united for the common benevolence. On a is genuine sorrow at of so amiable a friend, the citizen, and so tolerant a churchma as Archbishop Walsh.

### London News, August 1

The news of the death of Archbish alsh will be received with sorrow b in London Those who knew

s efforts that the Episcopal See anged from Sandwich to London, was mainly instrumental, aided efficient subordinate, Rev. Fath rnan, in bringing to a succe iernan, in oringing to a success impletion the fine edifice we have i t. Peter's Cathedral. Apart from hi celesiastical office, Archbishop Wals as a gentleman who took a deligh all that pertained to London's pro-ress and development, and while h <sup>101</sup> he sincerely mourned by those ( nd development, and while sincerely mourned by those own faith, he will not be less mourn-by those of other denominations had hosts of friends among the ed He arious Protestant bodies

#### London Advertiser, August 1.

The sad news of the death of Arch Walsh came this morning as p waish came this morning as shock to his hosts of friends i city. During his life in Londo ompletely won the hearts of hi e, nor were his ardent admirer ned within the pale of the Churc nich he was such a worthy nilla city which he was such a worthy pilla embraced all creeds. His loss wi most keenly felt.

A despatch from the administrator a Foronto announcing the death of th ate Archbishop was received this morn ng by Bishop O'Connor, No intimatio ag by Bishop O Connor. No intimation iad been given of the Archbishop's ill-ness, and the sorrowful intelligence was entirely unexpected. The Bishop of London told an Advertiser reporte that he last saw the late Archbishop on the evening of July 20, and he they seemed in excellent health and reeemed in excellent health, and re markably well preserved for his year was troubled slightly with an ir ured knee, but this was not erious. Throughout the I considered serious. Throughout the Diocese c London particularly his death will h greatly mourned

Hamilton Times, August 1.

The death of this eminent Catholic relate was not foreshadowed by long r serious illness, hence the announce-

the equally courageous, and devoted efforts of the Roman Catholic priest, Father the equally courageous, and devoted efforts of the Roman Catholic priest, Father McIsaac, who volunteered for service on the infected ship. The England, having on board 1,260 passangers, nearly twice the number stated by "Ralph," with a crew of one hundred men, reached Halifax about the 9th of April. Ninety deaths had already oc-curred on board, and on the day following fifty others were added to the dread list. On the morning of the 13th the late Archbishon McIsaac infected curred on board, and on the day following fifty others were added to the dread list. On the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup> the late Archbishop Connolly, that "mitred statesman." whose elequence and hospitality did so much for the cause of Confederation, rowed out to the England, but was not allowed to approach nearer than hailing distance. His Grace asked the captain as to the condition of the immigrants, and was told of the alarming spread of the disease and of the intention of the enthorities to transfer the sufferers to the Pyramus and to McNab's Island. On re-turning to his residence he was waited upon by the Rev. Alexander McIsaac, then attached to St. Patrick's parish, Halifax, who came to ask permission to attend to the pipritual necessities of the sick at the pro-posed quarantine station. The Archbishop consenting, the clergyman and his Bishop proceeded at once to the England, the priest without waiting for change of clothing. " The scene on board the ship that morning," writes one seemingly well acquainted with all the circumstances, "was indeed a sado with all the circumstances, "was indeed a sado with all the circumstances, "was indeed a sado with all the circumstances, "was induced as do with all the circumstances, "was induced as do with all the circumstances, "was induced as do with all the provention of the ship was a large boat, from which empty coeffings were being that to it." " The scene on board the ship that morning." writes one seemingly well acquainted with all the circumstances, " was indeed a sad one. At the side of the ship was a large boat, from which empty coffins were being loaded with coffins containing dead bodies from the ship. A curious incident occurred just as the priset was clambering up the high side of the vessel. A cefin containing a corpse was about to be lowered into a boat near him, when the lid, which was im-properly fastened, suddenly opened, and to the horror of all beholders, the corpse fell from the coffin over the side of the ship and struck the head of the priest as he was climbing up a ladder on the ship's side, and then fell into one of the boats alongside. This was a sufficiently uncanny incident to unnerve most men, but it did not shake the resolution of Father McIssac, who waved a good byg to the Archbishop and then went below to administer spiritual consolation to board the Pyramus, and then landed on Mc. below to administer spiritual consolation to the infected. He subsequently event of board the Pyramus, and then landed on M Nab's laland, where for the first two night he slept in one of the tents which had bees erected for the patients. Afterwards he too up his abode with the doctors, who occupie small house which then stood on the hill ot far from the western shore of the island le frequently attended the sick on board th

He frequently attended the sick on board the Pyranus, rowing out to this ship twice a day generally making his sick calls on the island at night-time." Joined by three Sisters of Charity, who acted as nurses to the afflicted emigrants, Father McIsaac continued his heroic labors, remaining on the island, without any assist-ance, from any other cheroyman of any de ance from any other clergyman of nomination save a friar who hap take passage on the England, unti happened ntil all sur take passage on the England, until all sur-viving patients were free from the disease and the last traces of cholera had disap peared. One night he was called out during a rain storm to attend a dying patient, and while, returning the light in his lantern went out and he had great difficulty in reaching home. To add to his troubles, his hat was blown off in the storm, and when at last he reached the house, hatless, chilled and exhausted, he was seized with vomiting and gramps, and developed other symptoms of the dread disease. The doctors promptly attended him, and, fortunately, he scon grew better and was enabled to renew his ministra tions. When at the close of his trying exper-ience the devoted priest desired to return to part of the Archbishop to obtain permission for him to do so. He was at length allowed to land at Dr. Connolly's country residence, part of the Archbishop to obtain permission for him to do so. He was at length allowed to land at Dr. Connolly's country residence, his clothes being burned at the wharf. Such is the story of this valiant soldier of Christ, as narrated in the Canadian Magazine for July, 1895. I venture to think it is one equally deserving of remembrance with that of the medical men associated with him, and whose names are so deservedly honored in Raloh's Ravaries. and whose names are in Ralph's Reveries.

### PERMANENT QUESTION BOX.

There will be no one ignorant of the truth of the Catholic faith in Logan. Ohio, if Father Powers, the pastor of St. John's Church, of that town can help it. The Paul ist Missions have evinced the merit of the Question Box and Father Powers has put up a permanent one in the vestibule of his church, and has invited all interested inquir ers, irrespective of creed, to ask, through its medium, any question relating to Catho-licity or its practices. The questions will be answered once a month in church and both question and answer will appear in print in all the Logan papers. Questions may be asked anonymously and whether found in the box or in the pastor's private mail will be fully and courteously answered.

NEW BOOK.

azainst the Americans, and there is now even a probability that 150,000 men may be needed to bring the insurgents of the island of Luzzon into subjection. It remains to be seen whether the American Gaussimater and to subjection. It remains to be seen whether the American Government will con-ider it worth the while to hold it at such a

ost. At Santiago, the position remains substanti-ly as we recorded last week. The American y as we recorded last week. The American my is in undisturbed possession of the city d fortifications with the territory adjacent, a measures are being taken to transport the anish army of the surrandered territory, ekt to Spain. The municipal government is rrised on by the authorities selected under

ried on by the authorities senered that spanish regime. dmiral Camara's fleet is now in the harbor Cadiz, and it is understood that Admiral Atson will go in pursuit of it as soon as he a complete his arrangements to have an icient fleet. It is said that Watson's efforts icient fleet although to your destroying the directed altogether toward destroy of the directed altogether toward destroy of the state of the state of the state of the made to bombard the Spanish co or to gain a foothold in Spain, as

nreatened at one time. General Miles has landed a force at Gunica ands a despatch to the effect that the people are overjoyed at the a American army, and many are to serve with it. Two thousand are reported to have offered them block o Rico, unlike Cuba, has not been in a

ch will probably take plac States expects to have

PROTECTING CANADIAN GOODS.

The issue of The Adelaide (South Australia) Advertiser for June 11th, just received, gives the particulars of a trial which proves that even in that far away country the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., is as active in defending its rights and protecting the public against the schemes of the substituters and counterfeiters as it is here as home in Ganada. In the trial in question Frank Ashley and William Smith were shown to have been engaged in off-ring a substitute for Dr. Williams Pink Pills, claim-ing that the substitute was the same as that justly celebrated medicine. Both men were placed under faise pretence and conspiring to substitute for Dr. Williams Fink Fills, claim-ng that the substitute was the same as that unsity celebrated medicine. Both men were placed under arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence and conspiring to defraud the public, and evidence was heard before the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court. The defendants lawyer made a strong fight in their behaf, but in spite of this the jury, after a short absence from the court returned a ver-dict of guilty in both cases. The Chief Justice deforred sentence until the close of the sitt-ings. In addressing the jury, however, the learned judge spoke very strongly concerning the evils of substitution and the dangers to the victim that may ensu: from this nefarious and im that may ensue from this nefarious and common practice.-Toronto Globe.

Gilbert John Elliott, fourth Earl of Minto, as been appointed Governor-General of Can-ida in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

His Eminence Cardinal Steinhuber, deacon of Sant' Aguta dei Goti and prefect of the Con-regation of the Index in the Roman Curia, has ordered a complete revision of the whole Index Expurgatorius.

Emperor Menelik has authorized the return of the Lazarists to Abyssinia, where they had ormerly houses, churches, asylums and chools. They are the greatest missionary rder in the East.

Paris, July 26.—The Courier de Soir says that he Council of the Lexion of Honor has erased he name of M. Emile Zola, the novelist, whois inder a sentence of a year's imprisonment and theavy fine for the crime of libel upon the members of the Esterhazy courtmartial, and who is now a refugee in Hamburg,

### A GOOD BARGAIN FOR \$1.00.

We have just received a supply of The New Testament, printed in very large type and beautifully bound. The plates used in the printing of this work are en-tirely new, and the book has only very recently been issued by the well-known Catholic publishing firm, Messrs. Ben-Catholic publishing firm, Messrs. Ben-ziger Bros., printers to the Holy Apos-tolic See. It also bears the imprimatur of the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York. A remarkably cheap book at \$1.00. Purchasers cannot help being pleased with it. Address: THOS. COFFEY,

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necessity of furnishing them with a Christian education. We have, thanks to our enlightened legislators, received aid which renders their duty less difficult of accomplishment than in other countries.

We know that our leaders look upon religion as a factor in the making of good citizens and on that score at least. are ready to enforce its introduction into the schools of the country. But what passes our comprehension is the fact that Catholic parents will send their children to institutions that are not under the direction of men of their faith. Why? We have heard it stated that it was because Catholic students were "rough and uncultured." That, of course, is falsely absurd, and we expect that such a charge is mentioned only at "tea shines" and "society" gatherings where all things Catholic are banned.

Protestant educators who know somewhat of student life, tell us that they can, after a few months, tell, if a boy has made his preliminary studies in a Catholic college. We know this, because our faith broadens our mind, lifts us up out of the region infested by the scientific grubbers. But let us say that a rough and uncultured student, with a sound heart and clear brain is infinitely preferable to the polished blackguard that is sometimes turned out by our halls of learning. And we say, further, that no boy can be surrounded by a will never engage their energies.

cal, but extended throughout Nort America, as of one of the most able and amiable prelates of this continent At the Vatican, also, he was esteemed for his wisdom, and for the ability with which he guided the Church in Canada through the most trying and critica

times. And not only in Canada, and in Rome, but also in Ireland, the land of the Archbishop's birth, will prayers be offered to the throne of mercy fo the repose of his soul. The Catholi Record unites with the bereaved Arch diocese of Toronto, and with the whole Catholic body throughout Canada, i offering up this prayer. This journa feels that in the late Achbishop it has ost a sincere friend. It was unde the patronage and encouragement o His Grace that the Catholic Record came into existence, and prospered, an to the last moment of His Grace's life on earth, he expressed toward us the nost kindly feelings and the bes wishes for our continued prosperity and success.

His benevolence towards all, the sincerity of his friendships, and his intense love for Ireland are well known and all these things, together with his prudence and high intellectua qualities, mark him out as a truly great man and ecclesiastic. It will be remembered that it was at his suggestion that the great Irish race conention was called to meet at Dublin in 1896, with the result that the voice of Irishmen throughout the world way enabled to make itself heard in an ap-

peal to the Irish people to give up faction, and unite to promote the cause of Ireland.

The deceased Archbishop was a pro found theologian and logician, and his eloquence in the pulpit was such that icy hand of death is laid without warn-ing upon one who occupies so high a position and commands such general respect in the community in which he lives and labors, the full force of the words from the burial service, "In the midst of life we are in death," is ap-preciated. During thirteen years of his priesthood Archbishop Walsh re-sided in Toronto and was respected it was deemed a rare treat to listen t Protestant atmosphere and pass out it was deemed a rare treat to listen to unharmed. His faith may remain, but sion from his lips. His eloquence was its warmth and generosity will depart. of that character which made his We have seen that too often. They hearers better, while they were also with the seen that too often. They hearers better, while they were also will hold to the fundamentals, but the instructed. He was the author of many glorious work of extending Christ's cellent doctrinal and devotional works dominion, of playing a manly, resolute Among these we may mention a recent part in the cause of our holy Church, pastoral on the Sacraments, which treated especially of Penance, and the and as a

PRESS COMMENTS. Toronto Globe, August 1.

The death of Archbishop Walsh w The death of Archbishop Waish will ome as a shock to the community. It was not known that he was ill. We had the right to feel that he would be vith us for years to come to adminis-er with prudence and wisdom the diffi-ult and delicate duties of his high blace. For ten years the deceased pre-ate had held the Archbishopric of To-tere During these years we had During those years we had an one season of heated sectar nore than one season of heated sectar an controversy in Ontario, but we can-not remember that one bitter or un-kindly word was said of the dead Arch Devoted, as he was, to the in ishop. to his charge any utterance that calculated to inflame sectarian calculated was calculated to inhame sectorial feeling or embitter the relations be-tween Catholic and Protestant. Mor-than once he spoke out with a calm dignity and a broad charity that wor wonderfully upon the Protestant com-munity, and all his life and work at the sector of more than a for peace

nunity, and all his life and work and Archbishop of Toronto made for peace and good neighborhood, and for a com-mon Canadian citizenship. His death s a sore affliction to the Church of which he was a conspicuous ornamen and a wise leader and ruler, and by which he was much beloved, and w el sure that outside and beyond en side that lines there will be ommon, genuine, heartfelt feeling tha good man, a good citizen and a wis relate has passed to his rest.

Foronto Mail and Empire, August No prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada commanded more respect throughout the Dominion than did the Archbishop of Toronto, whose demise is announced to-day. When the icy hand of death is laid without warn-

is presented attended was respected for his abilities and loved for his qual-ities of heart. During the following twenty years as Bishop of London he became distinguished as a scholar

that Archbishop Walsh, of A has passed away must be onto, has passed away must be a shock to those who knew him. His record is that of a good man, devoted to the welfare of his Church and peo-ple, unsparing in labor, kind and gen-erous. Such a man is prepared for leath, whenever it may come, and though his place may be hard to fill, his memory will be long cherished by those who enjoy the benefits of his labors.

Hamilton Herald, August 1.

A heavy blow has fallen upon the coman Catholic Church in the Do Doinion in the sudden death last night the revered prelate who has rehbishop of Toronto for nearly rears. The regret which will be by the adherents of that faith at emoval of His Grace will be sh moval of His Grace will be shared moval of His Grace will be shared many who worshipped at othe tars, for while he was ever a de ted son of the Church whose affair has administered with prudence dom and kindly charity, he ha one nothing to arouse sectariated or to widen the chasm betwee sectaria own and other denomination th has been busy of late amon Death has Death has been busy of late among he Roman Catholic hierarchy of Can-ida, but none will be missed more brely or regretted more generally than he late Archbishop Walsh, who, if he had been spared a few years onger, or even a few months, might have been honored by an appointment to Cardinal have been h as Cardinal.

DEVOTION TO DUTY.

While the devotedness of the ten priests who recently went to the botom of the ocean in the ill fated Bour

gogne, while attending to the sacred duty of administering the sacraments, and giving spiritual consolation to the dying is fresh in memory, the following account of the similar devotedness of the Rev. Father McIsaac on the plague ship England, clipped from the Ottawa Citizen of the 20th ult. will

be interesting to our readers.

THE PLAGUE-SHIP ENGLAND. THE PLAGUE-SHIP ENGLAND. "Ralph" in his account of the visit of the plague ship England to Halitax in April, 1866, pays an eloquent tribute to the human-ity and heroism of the late Dr. John Slayter (not Slater, as he has it). and his companions , on McNab's Island on the memorable occasion referred to, the brothers Garvie. He fails, the metal the metal the second the description of the second the metal the plane of the second the metal the second the second the referred to, the brothers Garvie. He fails, tes and loved for his qual- b ity and hereism of the late Dr. John Slayter t. During the following f (not Slater, as he has it) and his companions inguished as a scholar referred to, the brothers Garvie. He fails Christian in the truest however, to mention, no doubt inadvertently,

**NEW BOUX.** A work that cannot fail to be of interest t our renders — more especially the boys an girls—has just been issued from the publishin house of R. Washbourne, 18 Paternoster Roy London, E. C. Eugland, It is entitled " Cat olic Teaching for Children, and its appea ance would alone commend the boo as it is beautifully illustrated throug out with pictures of Crist Hiessi the Lattle Children, S. Michael Ya guishing the Devil, he Children's Guar ian Angel, Adam and Ere Driven from Par dise, the Holy Trinity, the Infant Justs an St. Joseph, the Annunciation, the Shepher an Helm, the Nairvity, the Holy Famil the Fight into Laypit, Christ i the Temp Jesus Being Tempred by the Devil, the Sem on the Mount, Jesus curing the Blind Chris Friumpnal Lairance into Jorusalem, t Agony in the Garden, scenes in the Passi he Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the A the posside; pinted in the best paper and the A bishop of Nottingham, England, and work is honored with the imprimature of C dinal Yaughan, and edited by Winfri Wray.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The war news has not been abundant

The war news has not been abundant si our has week's issue, nevertheless the hates telligence is of very great importance, as it takons that hostilities are about to cease, that peace will probably be concluded ain immediately. Spain has officially asked the United Siz to enter upon negociations for bringing at a peace. The request was made, in the first stance, by Mons. Cambon, the French am isdor at Washington, by anthority of the Sp ish Minister of Foreign affairs, as M. Cam was entrusted with the care of Spanish in ests when war was declared. Since the i proposition was made, M. Cambon has t proposition was made, M. Cambo amed as special Envoy and Plenip

After several consultations with his cab as been officially announced ise that the President has ma Spanish proposals. Though the proposals. Though the reply nade public officially, it is confider at the terms offered by the Uni

tates are : 1. The absolute withdrawal of Spain fro uba, the United States to assume contr are till a stable Government is established. 2. The cession of Porto Rico and ail min panish West Indian possessions to the Unit trace

Guam Island, in the Ladrones, now occ by an American Garrison, to be ceded United States. The United States to exercise control ov city and bay of Manila and surroundi

4. The United States to exercise control he city and bay of Manika and surrou cerritory, including Cavite, till the futu-her Philippine islands be determined by sangement between the two Government I t is understood that the United State retain Manika and surrounding territor

A war indemnity in money will not be re

the other concessions which span is being deemed sufficient. matter of course, before the actual de on of peace, it must be known that Spain to the terms proposed; but it is not ex As a clarat n mat tion of peace, it must be known that Spair des to the terms proposed; but it is not ex ed that there will be any difficulty on this

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(Translated from the German by the Francis-can Fathers.)

can Fathers.) In the lone stillness of the New Year's night An old man at his window stood, and turned His dim eyes to the firmament, where bright And pure a million rolling planets burned, And then down on the earth all cold and

And felt that moment that of all who

And groaned upon its bosom, none there were With his deep wretchedness and great

For near him lay his grave-hidden from Not by the flowers of youth, but by the

of age alone. In torturing thought he flaw Over the past, and on his memory rose That picture of his life which conscience drew. With all his fruits-diseases, sins and woes. A ruined frame, a blighted soul, dark years Of agony, remorse, and withering fears.

A ruined trane, a bug and withering to Of agony, remorse, and withering t Like spectres now his bright youth days came

And that cross road of life where, when a

His father placed him first : its right hand

track Leads to a land of glory, peace and jpy, Its left to wildernesses waste and black, Where snakes and plagues and poison-winds destroy. Which had he trod? Alas! the serpents

Coiled round his heart, their venom on his

Sunk in unutterable grief, he cried : "Restore my youth to me! Oh, God, re

store My morn of life! Oh, father, be my guide, And let me, let me choose my path once

more !" But on the wide waste air his ravings died Away, and all was silent as before. His gouth had glided by, fleet as the wave, His father came not; he was in his grave.

Strange lights flashed flickering by, a star

was falling ; Down to the miry marsh he saw it rush-Like me! he thought, and, oh, that thoug ugh

was galling, And hot and heart-wrung tears begun to

gush, walkers crossed his eyes in shapeless Sleep

Gaunt windmills lifted up their arms to

And skeleton monsters rose up from the dim ! Pits of the charnel house, and glared on

Amid these over-boiling bursts of feeling, Rich music, heralding the young year'

birth. Rolled from a distant steeple, like the pealing

Of some celestial accepts, index the earth : Mider emotions over him came stealing, He felt the soul's unpurchasable worth. "Return" again he cried, imploringly ; "Oh, my lost youth ! return, return to me

And youth returned, and age underwent it

terrors, Still was he young for he had dreamed the whole; But faithful is the image conscience mirrors, When whirlwind passions darken not the

soul, Alas! too real were his sins and errors: Too truly had he made the earth his goal; He wept, and thanked his God that, with the

He had the power to choose the right path

Here—youthful reader—ponder ! and if thou, Like him, art reeling over the abyss, And shakest off sin's iron bondage now, This ghastly dream may prove thy guide to bliss :

to bliss : But should Age once be written on thy brow Its wrinkles will not be a dream, like this. Mayest vainly pour thy tears above the urn Of thy departed Youth—it never will return !

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

The Catholic Universe. "It is all very well to generalize about the things that a young man ought to do and might do, if he were so inclined, in order to encompass that ideal condition of excellence to which, down deep in his heart, every right-minded young fellow, whether or not he knows it, really aspires. But why not be more

THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT'S DREAM. (Translated from the German by the Francis-(Translated from the German by the Francisnances Certain general principles are laid down for our guidance; it remains with each one of us to say how far he will be governed by the practical

extremity.

application of them. In a foreign paper we recently came across the following observations with regard to equandered opportunities. The thoughts reinforce so well what has been expressed from time to time in this column that we cannot forbeau

to recopy the article in full for the instruction and entertainment of our oung men : of the saddest experiences com

him in times of emergency and in the

in advance of one's income, anticipat

future. The expending of money of

ing, in a dangerous way, the uncertain

Young manhood seems blighted to-

days of his decline.

in his work.

world is against him, and that there is no use making an effort to be or mon in city charity work is the contant meeting of men who are the vic to do anything. tims of their own improvidence. Such Much of the restlessness, discontent, men may be grouped in two great classes. First, those out of work, sec discouragement, and failure in the ranks of young men to day could well be avoided if they would but detect ond, those who are working, but mak ing no progress. As I have talked their own weaknesses, plan for their removal, and, with the strength of a with many men of both classes, it seems to me that their difficulties may prevailing purpose, in times of oppor be classed under three heads. First, tunity and prosperity, provide against when making money they do not

systematically save ; second, they do not use their leisure time for self distress and adversity. To day is ours. We have no lien on the future ; therefore, the young man employment, which will enable them who delays action, who puts off the to change employment or to advance xecution of good deeds, or the carry and, third, they do not cultivate ing into effect of resolutions of endeavou friends, nor do they maintain close or amendment, commits a fatal error touch with those who are in a position Sometimes he attempts to encourage and help them in time of procrastination on the pretext of

defeat.

in the deepest of distress,

youth. He is too young to be very No young man truly lives who does not sooner or later, through his own efforts, provide for his maintenance much in earnest; when he becomes mature and seasoned, so to speak, he will be better qualified to accomplish and development, as well as for the what he hesitates to undertake maintenance of those who are justly dependent upon him. A life of idle-As a rule, failure to respond to a worthy impulse and the neglect ness or of dependence upon wealth ac cumulated by others is a mockery. While it is true that every young man erty of moral courage that betrays its should earn his living as he goes, it is victim into the hands of the temper. equally true that he, during the period

of his manly vigor and greatest oppor-POPULAR PROTESTANT CONTRO tunity, should lay aside systematically, either in bank account or safe invest-VERSY. ments, a sufficient amount to care fo

#### Sacred Heart Review. XIV.

Let me first apprise my Catholie day by the pernicious habit of living friends that there is no Andover Uni versity, and that I am not, and never have been, connected with Andove ological Seminary, except that The useless frivolities, the loading one self taught the New Testament here tem down with desirable but oftentimes porarily, a generation back.

unnecessary things, purchased on the The right to profess a religion plain installment plan, the careless loaning y implies the right, and may imply the of money, and reckless investing, to duty, to propagate it. No Catholic therefore, can doubt the right and, or gether the waste of gambling-these things, so common in our day, are steadily eating up the financial reserve occasion, the duty, of sending Cathol missionaries to Protestant countries of our young men, and keep them con-Nor can any Protestant deny the right stantly facing the menace of poverty, and, on occasion, the duty, of sending dependence, and disgrace. The young Protestant missionaries to Catholi man who is always at his wits' end a He may question the ex countries. to how to get money enough to meet his pediency, as many do, but to deny th abnormal obligations is subject to lawfulness is to show that he is not a severe temptations to unfairness, dishonesty, and theft. The man who Protestant. One right, however, every honest man must deny. He must deny lives within his income, who does not the right of using falsehood and slander nortgage the future, who constantly as a means of propagandism. As Cath lays aside something, even at a sacrifice olic theology rightly lays down, God might, if He would, have given His in present comfort, is, after all, the man freest from temptations, the most Church other sacraments, and another settled in his life, and the most content constitution. He could never have dispensed Christians from the obliga-

The second form of improvidencetion of observing the law of charity failure to improve oneself by the best and veracity, for this is the expression use of all opportunities and the wisest of His own essential and immutable employment of one's leisure time-in nature not less serious than the failure to save. One cannot help seeing on

How far do Protestant missionarie in Roman Catholic countries observe this fundamental and uchangeable ob ligation of truth and charitable interpretation, in dealing with Catholicism, octrinally or practically? I cannot

funeral of one of his parishioners, defeat. Many of the young men walking the streets of our large cities in the deepest of distress, buffeted good many Catholics present had the opportunity to hear such anti-purga the fearful suspicion that the world is growing cold and uncharitable, are all appear before the judgment seat of nothing more or less than the victims of that improvidence that has led the Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body." My readers will be as much puzzled as I to cut loose from their mainstays and to know what bearing either one of to drift. A young man who tires of these texts has on the question of Pur home and the acquaintanceship of those gatory. Plainly none whatever, un-less, as seems plain, this minister sup-poses that the Catholic Church who have known him, who goes to the city without letters of introduction and without a defined purpose or plan, who ienies that any human being is does not write home for months, and received immediately at death who seeks new companionships among was the de into Paradise. Or the hosts of the city's unfortunate, is apt to find most doors closed to him, ceased parishioner identical with the Penitent Thief? If not, how does Our and will likely drift into that fatal Lord's assurance to one dying man state of mind when one feels that the that He will receive him forthwith inte heaven, prove that every other Chris tian dying in grace will be so at once received? It is plain that we have here the phenomenon of a man com ing from Scandinavia to Spain, to teach the Spaniards what they know already, that Christ, in His wisdom and goodness, may receive any one whom He will, without delay, to Him self.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The second text shows how people who boast of being severely Scriptural may treat their own glosses as a part of the sacred text. St. Paul tells us that we must give account to Christ for our mortal lives. This Dane adds, what Paul has not written : "And the sentence, for bliss or doom, will at once to justify be carried out in full. Thus spuri ously amplified, the text, unquestion ably, does extinguish purgatory. As the Apostle has written it, it has no bearing on the matter. Yet, having read the whole account, as I find it in the Danish, I am convinced that this minister writes in good faith. But inspirations to serious effort, is due to? what singular stupidity We hear a weak and vacillating spirit or pov | good deal of Spanish bad marksman ship. The worst is a small matter compared to such wild firing as this,

exercised not by, but upon, Spaniards Here is a man that discharges two blank cartridges into a company of Spanish Catholics, and expects on the strength of it to bag half a village.

However, it is very different with the next two texts that are misapplied, by somebody also living in Spain. Here the motive is, plainly, rancorous malice A priest of Zamora had lost, by a bur glary, some 30,000 or 50,000 peseta in government bonds. "And yet, writes some Protestant agent in Spain to an organ of his church in Spanish "these hypocritical priests America. pretend to be the representatives of Him Who has said : 'Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your ourses,' and Who has said : of man hath not where to lay His

head. What shamelessness !" I do not believe that the man wh wrote this has provided much brass in his own purse. He has reserved it al to fortify his forehead. Has the fellow a place to lay his own head? I will warrant, a good comfortable house Has he gold and silver in his purse No doubt. If a layman (of which I an not sure), he has the profits of his call ing. If a minister, he is provided for out of the ample treasury of a power ful and wealthy church. He may not be a rich (though such unchastised im pudence is hardly a sign of deep but he no more reproduces poverty) literally, the conditions of Our Lord's earthly life than if he were Archbishop of Toledo. His doctrine seems to b It is my Protestant privilege to have as comfortable a house, and as

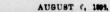
comfortable a bed in it, as I can come say, "some great opportunity of servby honestly. It is my privilege to ing the Gospel comes in my way, and I prefer to it my house or my money, have twenty, or fifty, or a hundred thousand pesetas in the bank, hen call me a worlding, a hypocrite. according to my business or pat-Until I make this unworthy choice, do It is the privilege of a lead rimony. ing functionary of my church to proclaim with unctuous sanctinot call my house or my government bonds a sign of either worldiness or mony : God wills his people to have the hypocrisy. This reasoning is perfectly irrefrag. riches of eternity, without hazarding the riches of time. It is the privilege able. The trouble is, that the priest of Zamora could turn it, point for point, upon the man himself He does of this Mr. By-ends in high place to illustrate his words by a life of obse not profess to know anything whatever quious devotion to the great, and of of the priest, except that he had this bare faced, pushing intrigue for his large sum of money and was robbed of own advancement, decorously draping it all, nevertheless, with ostentatious The charge rests on nothing else He does not call the priest an extorleclarations of his own habits of deep tioner, or a miser, or a voluptuary, or and supererogatory devotion, particu a neglecter of duty. He is a shame larly when engaged in the study of the less hypocrite for no other reason even Holy Word. But as for these Popish intimated than that he had a large priests, above all here in Spain, let sum of money, and that he lost it. He them be cut by the sharpest rigor of loes, indeed, leave it somewhat amhe sharpest letter of Christ's words. biguous whether it was the having it No matter that the Lord is speaking of or the losing it that was the head and quite other things. If His words will not apply to them, they must be made front of his offence. Now, I will not call this accuser of Let them be dragged under to apply. the whole Spanish priesthood (for they the edge of them, as under a guillotine. are evidently all included in his mind Let that sentence be passed on them under the example of the priest of which Luther is said to have passed on Zamora), I will not call him a shamethe peasants from among whom he had ess hypocrite. Shameless he is be risen : "Rye bread for them and none yond measure, but the motive of his too much of that.' contumeliousness is too transparent to What if this man were himself called be quite accurately described as to account for having a house, and a bed, and a table, and a bank account? hypocrisy. "Shameless slanderer will suffice. He would answer, and his answer would be sound : "Our Lord does not

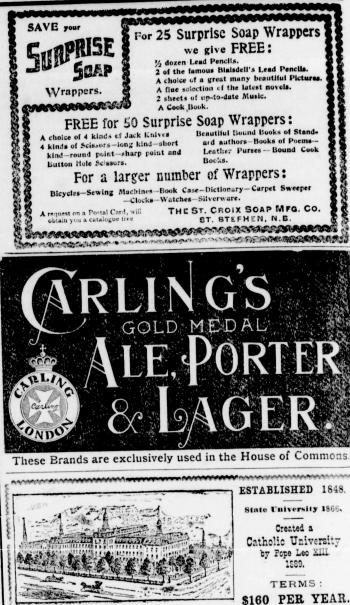
not have mentioned it. He describes

the inheritance of it, some less fully

years, was homeless like Christ ; St

ohn least so ; St. Peter midway.





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REV. J. M. McGUCKIN, C. M. I, Rector. مەرىمەرمەرىمەرىمەرمەرمەرمەرمەرمەرمەر المعالية في المعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية

#### nce to the vocation that determined

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he holiness of the act. When one earnestly wishes to obtain "So, also," he would say, "Our Lord a grace from God through the inter loes not forbid all His disciples, or cession of the Blessed Virgin, or some even all His ministers, to have posses-sions. His words about gold, and other saint, it is usual to say silver, and brass in purses, refer to a favor be granted, I will make such and such an offering, or give such an special juncture. In the floodtime of alms." Far preferable and more effi-His early Galilean popularity, He threw cacious would it prove to give before-His disciples on the public hospitality, to test it. The response was most hand what we intend to offer in to test it. The response was most happy. The people suffered the apos-ties to lack for nothing. When, on the thanksgiving ; for thus, by our confi dence, we oblige, as it were, Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, and the saint other hand, the Saviour's earthly sun to listen favorably and to grant our was setting, He says to them : · But now he that hath a purse, let him take it, and he that hath not, let him sell his cloak, and buy a sword.' In other words, they are now remanded to the ordinary provisions for support and for defence.

'When then," he would go on to

petitions. We also fulfil the precept of Christ: "Give, and it shall be given to you." Our Divine Lord does not say, "Promise to give, and you shall receive"; but, "Give first, and then you shall receive."- Don Bosco.

PRAYER.

" If this

Sleeplessness, Mental and Physical Fatigue Go hand in hand. The waste of the body that ought to be restored by rest and sleep suffers increasing diminution; then loss of strength and vigor of body and mind follows. It is in this class of diseases that the marvel-lous properties of Maltine with Coca Wine are most markedly exhibited. It penetrates to the very sources of vital action, inasmuch as the nerve centres are impressed by its medicinal power and the digestive functions stimulated to increased and more efficient action. This imparts to the whole system the much needed impetus, the nerves are southed from a state of irritability to one of repose-back to lend its aid to the process of restora-tion. Digestion keeps pace with the improve-ment of appetite, and in a short time the nervous, miserable sufferer regains his old-time vigor and the capability to enjoy life and all it affords. Maltine with Coca Wine is sold by all druggists. Fatigue Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of fillyour throat or lungs and run the risk of fil-ing a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

divine mercies, one rejected by God. And be not amazed at this, dear Christians, for, where pride has erected its throne, all other virtues, however excellent, meet with the fate of the inno cent children at Bethlehem ; i. e , they are murdered.

If you wish to be convinced of this, think of the first and most necessary virtue, faith. What humility is not required for a religion, which no sooner speaks than it demands submis sion! But how would this obedience of faith be possible, where the glowworm of one's puny reason is idolized Faith and numility are such intimately loving sisters, that, where one is not, the other cannot be. This our Saviour the other cannot be, and this out satisfied very impressively gave the hardened Jews to understand. Instead of telling them that they would not believe in Him, He straightforwardly told them that they could not believe in Him.

And why? Because they took honor from one another, i. e., they were proud, haughty-spirited. And this great saying of our Redeemer is con-firmed in every century. For whence arose all heresies, which ever lacerated the Church of God? "They were all," says St. Augustin, "born of pride." If their founders in their first involun tary errors of faith could have had the humility to confess, "*Erravi*," "I have erred, for I am only human," they would assuredly not have separ ated themselves from the faith and plunged innumerable persons into per-

But pride prepares the grave not only for faith, but for all other virtues. What is it, for instance, that extin guishes meekness and makes of men furious beasts? Is it not the insane idolizing of that miserable I? "Only touch the mountains," says David, "and they shall smoke." Ps. 143, 5. Yes, touch those mountains of haughty men only remotely, by an inconsiderate word, and, like volcanoes, they be gin at once to smoke and emit flames, and feel like tearing to pieces the vic lators of their greatness and dignity. In truth, were there no pride, no earth, there would be neither quarrel nor dissension, and the angels of peace would dwell everywhere among men

Again, what turns the heads of so many children, so as insolently to despise their parents and regard them no longer as God's representatives ? Ah, again it is the vice of pride. What! I should submit to an old father? I should accept the com mands of a doting mother ? No, old man and woman, you have nothing to say to me, and if you further provoke me, I shall leave you ; I can make my own living. Thus speaks pride, and a fourth commandment no longer exists.

What is it that makes innumerable persons so pitiless and insensible to the misery of others? Is it not unhappy The proud man thinks it de pride? grading to regard a pauper. Becaus of his conceit, he imagines the whole world with all its pleasures, created ever, as descending from different soil than he. Again what keeps most sinners from the tribunal of penance, than that all-destroying pride? What! so great and intelligent a man should kneel at the feet of a poor priest, and acknowl-edge his sins? That would indeed, be an unreasonable request ! Hence he scorns the tribunal of penance, or if he still approaches it, he appears not as a penitent, but as a liar, to conceal his guilt and to augment it by a fearful sacrilege. For, what is the sacrilegious shame in confession, but a fruit of the poisonous tree of pride Because he is not humble, he lies be fore God and the priest. But enough ! I would never finish were I to proceed from virtue to virtue, in order to show how pride is their destroyer. The Holy Ghost embodies the poisonous fruits of pride in these few words: "Pride is the beginning of all sin." Eccli. 10, 15. Truly may it therefore be said, that hell is filled with the proud, and that pride is that dangerous eminence, whence the majority precipitate themselves into the eternal abyss. This isalas saw in prophetic spirit. "Hell," he says, "hath opened her mouth without any bounds. The strong, the high and the glorious shall go down into it." Isaias 5, 14. Let us, therefore, abhor a vice which, as you have convinced your selves, prepares the grave for all virtues, a sin which transformed the angels into devils, which has paved the way to hell for countless souls Oh, that we would daily look upon the model of our divine Redeemer and His humble Mother, to learn from them humility of beart. Humility is, in deed, the mother of all virtues, th crown of all sanctity, the fountain of all graces, it is the key of Heaven, for our Lord promises "he that humblet himself, shall be exalted." Luke 1 Amen.

FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. Tenth Sunday After Pentecost.

PRIDE-THE DESTROYER OF VIRTUE.

AUGURT 6. 1888.

"Every one that exaiteth himself, shall be imbled." (Luke 18, 14.) We should never have expected to hear such an enunciation from the mouth of the eternal Truth, as the one with which the history of to day's gospel closes, namely, that the publian left the sacred place as one justi fied, the pharisee, however, as one con demned. Verily, so many good works, which the latter practised, so

many prayers, fastings and almsdeeds should, indeed, have led us to expect

something better for him. But he has one vice, and this ruins all, namely his boundless pride makes of him a wicked man, one unworthy of all the are wh

ecific as to the actual ways and live lives of distructive self indulgence, means? Why not particularize so that the wayfaring man though a fool, may learn at a glance exactly what is wanting in his conduct and his efforts to secure success, moral, intellectual or ma terial, as the case may be, for which he Thus writes an esteemed corhopes? respondent of this department, who knows a great deal better than he says. He knows quite as well as anybody can tell him what is the best that one disinterested friend can do for another, to help him on the journey of life, to uplift and encourage him in the search for that higher level, to which every reasonable being, instinctively turns, consciously or unconsciously. There is no infallible prescription which will relieve the individual from the exercise of those endowments which God gave him for the express purpose of working out his own salvation in the natural as well as supernatural order. No man can save another's soul against the latter's will, and no one can help another to attain to higher and better things unless the other has the proper dispositions, and strength of will and character sufficient to profit by such helps as are held out to him.

The situation may be likenel to the relations between a traveller in a strange land and a well meaning native who undertakes to direct him safely through the dangers that beset his path. The native is familiar with the pitfalls and perils that abound, of which the unsuspecting stranger knows little or nothing. Out of his knowledge, the fruit ef experience and observation, he explains frankly which is the safe road, or the shortest one to the traveller's destination. When he has indicated why it is best for the latter to follow the way pointed out, he has served the stranger well, and is repaid by the consciousness that his advice, if faithfully heeded, will result to the advantage of the recipient. But if the person unacquainted with the risks against which he is warned, chooses to disregard friendly counsel to his own discomfiture, that is his affair. God, Himself, follows this method with his human creatures. 

and seem to forsake any hope or purpose of growing into a more perfect manhood, with greater powers for service.

hand large numbers of young

men who, having gotten employmen

that pays a fair living wage, begin to

It must be remembered that on works in order that he may live, and that he does not live for the simple sake of working. No man has a right to be simply a human attachment to a machine for eight hours a day, and a mere animal for the other sixteen hours. God intends him to be more than that. No man has a right to become an abject slave of commercial idea-making figures, moving goods, counting money, eating, sleeping, and There are higher uses for dying. manly powers. A young man who ceases to grow, to improve himself physically, socially, intellectually and spiritually, who ceases to grow into a more highly perfected manhood day by day, will soon show signs of dry rot, and before long he will be scheduled with the mass of human junk which so encumbers every community. The third form of improvidence indi-

cated-namely, the failure to cultivate riends and to keep touch with themis specially evident among young men in a large city. By cultivation of friends I do not mean for one moment those petty, unfair and unmanly means which some use to get a "stand in" with people of influence. The friend ships that come through courtesy, honesty, helpfulness and excellence of service rendered are the friendships truly secured, lasting aud worth the The securing of a position, having. the gaining of social place, the acquir

ing of liberties and of favors by under hand or unmanly means, is the pur chase of advantage with a counterfeit coin, which sooner or later returns to you, bringing with it the denunciation

of those who sought to be your friends, and the promise of nothing better than disgrace. But he is not the only man in trouble who has misused his friends.

The man who cuts loose from those who know him best-his relatives, his business acquaintances, his friendsand with the reckless spirit of daring

answer this question at large, not see ing many of the publications in which they report their proceedings. The principal Protestant missionary maga

ine, Dr. Warneck's, refuses to give account of such enterprises, on the ground that it is not its business to describe what Christians are doing in Christian countries, but only what Christians are doing in partibus infi delium. However, in one way and another, various matters have lodged in my memory as deserving criticism. I feel free to criticize Protestant mis sionaries in a Catholic paper, as the Missionary Review of the World will bear witness that I am not reserved in criticism of the opposite tenor. I am afraid a good many of our Pro testant agents in Catholic countries act in all earnest on Sydney Smith's jocose declaration, that he never read a book which he was to review, for fear of prejudicing his mind. Indeed, was once taken to task by a Protest ant clergyman for having ascertained he facts about the numbering of the Decalogue, evidently on the ground, r at least with the feeling, that it was almost criminal to blunt the edge of so effective a weapon by super-service

able knowledge. So also a Presby terian clergyman once wrote me son etters, in which, after a few rather ineffective criticisms on my papers in the New World, he wound up by sig speak of His homelessness as good in nifying his belief that it was in itself itself. If He had not felt it He would an offence for a Protestant to defend Catholics against Protestant charges it as a hard necessity of His work true or false. He has been called away since, I hope to a sphere of being which all His disciples were to be ready to incur for the sake of the gospel. n which he is receiving better instruc ion

It is not to be supposed, however, that every instance of ignorance im olies a belief that it is sinful to understand. Dogberry says that to be a well favored man is the gift of fortune, the other apostles we know less, and but to read and write comes by nature. therefore can say less. St. John lived I verily believe that a good many of our Protestant agents abroad are per-five years, and then, with an interval

suaded that a knowledge of Roman of wandering and banishment, he lived Catholic doctrine and discipline comes quietly there. by nature, for they make it very evi- he loved Christ less than Peter or Paul, dent that at least it has never come to less than Andrew or Philip. Oar Lord

Concerning the Spanish American Protestant paper that has received this scandalous letter, I wish to speak somewhat at large. CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass.

Toronto Firemen Testify. M. McCartney, Lombard Street Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1898, states :--"Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benetii to others." ome of them entered more fully into St. Paul most literally, and for many Of



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Yet no one thinks that

### AUGURT 6, 1888

### FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON.

Tenth Sunday After Pentecost.

PRIDE-THE DESTROYER OF VIRTUE.

"Every one that exaiteth himself, shall be umbled." (Luke 18, 14.)

We should never have expected to hear such an enunciation from the mouth of the eternal Truth, as the one with which the history of to day's gospel closes, namely, that the publi can left the sacred place as one justi-fied, the pharisee, however, as one condemned. Verily, so many good works, which the latter practised, so many prayers, fastings and almsdeeds something better for him. But he has one vice, and this juins all, namely, his boundless pride makes of him a wicked man, one unworthy of all the divine mercies, one rejected by God. And be not amazed at this, dear Christians, for, where pride has erected its throne, all other virtues, however excellent, meet with the fate of the innocent children at Bethlehem ; i. e , they are murdered.

If you wish to be convinced of this, think of the first and most necessary virtue, faith. What humility is not required for a religion, which no sooner speaks than it demands submission! But how would this obedience of faith be possible, where the glowworm of one's puny reason is idolized Faith and numility are such intimately loving sisters, that, where one is not, the other cannot be. This our Saviour very impressively gave the hardened Jews to understand. Instead of telling them that they would not believe in Him, He straightforwardly told them that they could not believe in Him. And why? Because they took honors from one another, i. e., they were proud, haughty-spirited. And this great saying of our Redeemer is con-firmed in every century. For whence arose all heresies, which ever lacerated the Church of God? "They were all," says St. Augustin, "born of pride." If their founders in their first involun tary errors of faith could have had the humility to confess, "*Erravi*," "I have erred, for I am only human," they would assuredly not have separ ated themselves from the faith and plunged innumerable persons into per

But pride prepares the grave not only for faith, but for all other virtues. What is it, for instance, that extin guishes meekness and makes of men furious beasts? Is it not the insane idolizing of that miserable I? "Only touch the mountains," says David, "and they shall smoke." Ps. 143, 5 Yes, touch those mountains of haughty men only remotely, by an inconsider-ate word, and, like volcances, they be gin at once to smoke and emit flames. and feel like tearing to pieces the vio lators of their greatness and dignity. In truth, were there no pride, no earth, there would be neither quarrel nor dissension, and the angels of peace would dwell everywhere among men.

Again, what turns the heads of so many children, so as insolently to de spise their parents and regard them no longer as God's representatives Ah, again it is the vice of pride What! I should submit to an old father? I should accept the com mands of a doting mother? No, old man and woman, you have nothing to say to me, and if you further provoke me, I shall leave you ; I can make my own living. Thus speaks pride, and a fourth commandment no longer exists

What is it that makes innumerable persons so pitiless and insensible to the misery of others? Is it not unhappy The proud man thinks it de pride : grading to regard a pauper. Becaus of his conceit, he imagines the whole world with all its pleasures, created

or neo how

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. The Sunflower and the Child. BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

Sunflower in the garden, Black and gold and brown, You are looking upward Till the sun goes down. When the evening settles Over vale and stream. Then you bend your forehead, Of the sun to dream.

So through all the daytime Let me turn to One— The dear Lord my Saviour, Of my life the Sun.

Let me, while the light shines, Bask in His dear sight : And when twilight darkens, Dream of Him all night.

### Brave Boys.

In a book on the Vendean war ther are many interesting anecdotes told concerning the bravery of the boy who fought therein. It is sad to think that the ranks were filled with youths many of them mere lads, each on some mother's darling. One of the leaders was but twenty when he said to the farmers at his father's home 'Friends, if my father were here you would have confidence. But even if I am only a boy I can lead you, and I will prove it. When I advance, follow When I turn my back, cut me ! When I fall, press forward !" down ! De Langarie was but twelve years old, and the first time that he rode on to the battle field his pony was killed under him. In an hour he returned. on a fresh horse, to fight for his King. Young Duchaffault was but eleven. and was ordered back to his mother but he refused to go, and died on the field of Lucan.

### A Young Astronomer.

The astronomer La Caille was the son of the sexton of the village, and when he was ten years old he was sent every evening by his father to ring the Angelus bell. But he stayed a long while ; and once, when he had remained in the belfry for an hour, his father followed him to see what he was about. There, high up among the bells, the lad was gazing at the starry sky. His father called him down, and gave him a severe flogging. This, however, did not stop the habit of star gazing ; and when his offence was discovered a second time his father turned him into the streets, to get his

living as best he could. There he was found weeping by a scientific man, who thought that a boy who would risk so much in such a cause must be worth assisting. The sequel showed that he was right ; for La Caille left a shining name among the list of those who have sought and found the secrets of the stars

#### The Arab's Answer.

To most people an Arab seems, to say the least, a rather inferior being. Yet this same untutored child of the desert once administered a reproof to a scoffer which, for dignity and truthful ness, is not to be surpassed.

The story goes that a Frenchman who had won a high rank among men of science, and who yet denied the existence of God, the Author of all

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

### GLADSTONE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Boston Pilot. Wilfred Meynell, the well known author and the editor of the London Register, contributes to the current Nineteenth Century, a very interest-ing paper on "Mr. Gladstone and the

Roman Catholic Church." Mr. Meynell, as readers of the Pilot know, is himself an earnest Catholic. Though a patriotic Englishman, his national spirit influences his religious nature less than it does that of many of his compatriots. He recalls, at the outset of his article, the unfavorable judgment of

Manning in his Protestant days-s judgment in which Gladstone seemed to share-on Newman and the earlier converts to the Church from the Oxford movement.

Manning took back his rash judgment by the act of his own submission to the Catholic Church. But Gladstone, despite his subsequent acquaintance with Catholics as literal as himself, and despite his Celtic blood, which should have put more elasticity into his nature, apparently continued to hold against the Church what Mr. Meynell calls his 'enigmatical suspicion of the absolute trustworthiness" of some prominent English converts. Mr. Meynell declares, however, that

Gladstone was at one time close to following Manning and Hope Scott to Rome, "however he might persuade himself to the contrary in later years and however cheerfully it may be denied now in newspaper notices.

Mr. Meynell believes that Mr. Glad stone's engagement to his future wife held him back more than any other cause at the time. He continues :

The protest against Mr. Gorham's disbelief The protest against Mr. Gorham's disbelief in baptismal regeneration Mr. Gladstone, being in office, did not himself sign; but he was leagued with those who did, one-half of whom, Manning leading, translated words into deeds and left the Establishment. That was the parting of the ways for Glad-stone. Then and henceforth the more eager politician "muzzled" the only less eager theologian no further than he fully persuaded himself was right as well as politic, I do not doubt.

Mr. Gladstone remained a case arrested religious development. It is hard to think of an extreme High Churchman as being an exceedingly literal person : but there are other contradictions, met with every day in noble and lovely characters, equally hard to understand.

"All the world knew him (Gladstone) to be pious, says Mr. Meynell; "though all the world did not know him a Puseyite. He did not conceal, he simply did not proclaim, his exact theological opinions.

He favored the confessional, and ap parently had recourse to it. He writes thus in a review of Lady Georgiana Fullerton's "Ellen Middleton

Let us not conceal from ourselves that

supporter of Irish Home Rule. It is only fair, in view of Mr. Meynell's ex-pressed opinion that the Nonconform-ists did not realize the full extent of Mr. Gladstone's High Churchism, to note that Dr. Rogers declares that the Nonconformist appeal was always from the Broad to the High Churchman, and that their religious affinities were much closer with Mr. Gladstone than with, for example, the Erastian Forster. Forster.

#### Seven Hundred a Day.

The contingent of converts in the Catholic Church in England is growing rapidly, and Cardinal Vaughan said in a recent address that conversions now numbered as many as seven hundred a The matter will be brought up dav. in Parliament by three leaders of the Low Church party, who will ask for stringent measures against this wholesale defection of English Protestants, which they ascribe entirely to the Romanizing of the Ritualists

Followed Husband's Advice. "I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of salt rheum. I began taking it and it made me feel like a new woman." MRS ROBERT MCAFFEE, Deerhurst, Ontario.

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### HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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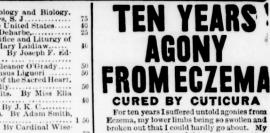
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STORIES.





MONUMENTS

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ever, as descending from different soil than he.

Again what keeps most sinners from the tribunal of penance, than that all-destroying pride? What! so great and intelligent a man should kneel at the feet of a poor priest, and acknowl-edge his sins? That would indeed, be an unreasonable request ! Hence he scorns the tribunal of penance, on if he still approaches it, he appears not as a penitent, but as a liar, to conceal his guilt and to augment it by a fearful sacrilege. For, what is the sacrilegious shame in confession, but a fruit of the poisonous tree of pride Because he is not humble, he lies be fore God and the priest.

But enough ! I would never finish, were I to proceed from virtue to virtue, in order to show how pride is their destroyer. The Holy Ghost embodies the poisonous fruits of pride in these few words: "Pride is the beginning of all sin." Eccli. 10, 15. Truly may it therefore be said, that hell is filled with the proud, and that pride is that dangerous eminence, whence the majority precipitate themselves into the eternal abyss. This Isaias saw in prophetic spirit. "Hell," he says, "hath opened her mouth without any bounds. The strong, the high and the glorious shall go down into it." Isaias 14. Let us, therefore, abhor a vice which, as you have convinced your selves, prepares the grave for all virtues, a sin which transformed the angels into devils, which has paved the way to hell for countless souls. Oh, that we would daily look upon the model of our divine Redeemer and His humble Mother, to learn from them humility of heart. Humility is, in deed, the mother of all virtues, the crown of all sanctity, the fountain of all graces, it is the key of Heaven, for our Lord promises "he that humbleth himself, shall be exalted." Luke 15, 14. Amen.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

#### Baby Brush's Guardian.

There is a shepherd dog named Watch in Northport, Long Island, which can not be bought for love or A few weeks ago Baby Brush money who is only three years old, wandered away from his grandfather's farm into a great dark forest. Nobody noticed the absence of the little fellow until it grew dark, when a searching party was formed. They labored all the night, but found no trace of him until the morning broke, when oue of the party, attracted by the peculiar howl of a dog in the depths of the forest, hurried ito the spot, and to his delight found Baby Brush reposing peacefully on a bed of leaves, which Watch had gathered around him. The Baby's head was pillowed on the forefeet of the faithful animal, and one chubby little hand was buried in the dog's shaggy hair.

Now, it happened that the friendly searcher was unknown to the dog ; so when he stooped to lift Baby, Watch showed his teeth and other unmistak able signs of disapproval. The good man was obliged to return to the party and bring one of the neighbors who was a friend of Watch's, and to whom was a friend of watchs, and to whom the dog immediately delivered up his precious charge. Then there was a happy procession homeward, with Watch frisking far in advance, the happiest one in the party. Every dog has his day, and this proved a red-letter day for faithful Watch.

#### Paint Your Cheeks

Not with paint on the outside that is easily washed cff. Put the color on from within. Scott's Emulsion fills the cheeks with rich, red blocd. It is a color that stays too.

We have already quoted in these columns Mr. Gladstone's testimony to his conviction of the utility of prayers for the dead.

What Catholics held against Glad stone was his suspicion of Catholic citi zen loyalty as expressed in his anti-Vatican pamphlets. But it must be remembered that Gladstone retracted this suspicion if not fully in words, un equivocally in deeds, notably when he appointed the Catholic Lord Ripon to Viceroy of India.

#### Mr. Meynell says in conclusion :

De viceroy of India. Mr. Meynell says in conclusion : Roman Catholics as sharers in what is called "our common Christianity" – aphrase of which Manning never spoke with contempt – are (fladstone's debtors for that. But they owe him much more. The knowledge that he accepted many of the dogmas, and respected many of the practices associated with 'Popery' by the general body of non Conformists has done more than anything else to reconcile men to ideas which they once held to be damable. The diseatablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland was made possible by Gladstone's personal prestige; and his attempt to pass Home Rule may be cited, not only as another act of withdrawal of his suspicions about the civil allegiance of Catholics, but also as the occasion of an alliance between Irish Catholics and English non-Conformists, who have met on political platforms and have learned to be humanly tolerant. On more than one occasion did Mr. Gladstone admit to me his "perplexed and painful meditation" over the attitude of so many Catholics in England, blind to all this, and effects, appeals to others amongst them as that of a man to whom Catholics are immensely beholden; and as one of these I am eager to pay this tribute of grateful homage to his prious memory. Mr. Meynell's article is immediately followed by "'Mr. Gladstone and the stricted and painful to the stricted and painful meditation" over the attitude of so many Catholics in England, blind to all this, and britter opponents of Home Rule. The career of Mr. Gladstone, in its main intentions and effects, appeals to others amongst them as that of a man to whom Catholics are immensely beholden; and as one of these I an eager to pay this tribute of grateful homage to his pious memory.

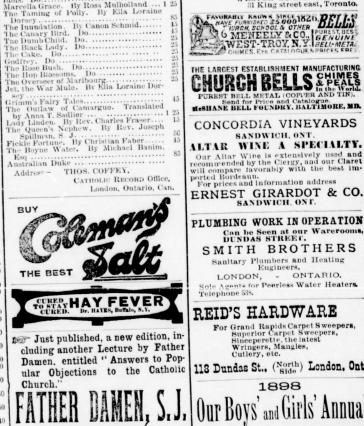
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more. Meditations on the Seven Wounde of Our Lord on the Cross. By Father Charles Perraud. Oakeley on Catholic Worship. By Fred. Canon Oakley, M. A.

age to his pious memory. Mr. Meynell's article is immediately followed by "Mr. Gladstone and the Nonconformists," the contribution of the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, a firm





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### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### A FIRST COMMUNION AT THE anctified it by the devotion and he VATICAN. To the CATHOLIC RECORD :

were being made to administer the sacraments of confirmation. "Now, my child, kneel down and repeat the Creed in Latin." said the Holy Father. The boy, being only six years of age, hesitated, not knowing the Creed in Latin : but one of the attendants came to his assis-ance and he repeated it word for word. The Pope himself began the "Pater." Here the little fellow was at home and he readily and prondly recited the prayer, finally receiving on his forehead the holy chrism—the sacra-ment that confers on us the title of perfect Christians.

# Two Grand-Nieces of the Pontiff Re-ceive the Adorable Eucharist From His Hands.

To the CATHOLIC RECORD: At a special meeting of St. Patrick's Com-mandery 213. Knight of St. John, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward Mr. Patrick Ryan, the father of our esteemed brother, Percy P. Ryan; be it Resolved, that the members of St. Patrick's Commandery, 212, extend to our bereaved brother and family the most sincer and heart-feit sympathy in their affliction; and heart further His Hands. On the feast of the Ascension two grand-neces of Pope Leo XIII. made their first Communion in his private chapel. Their names are Gabriella and Agnesina Pecci. They were accompanied by their parenta, the Count and Countees Pecci; their grand-mother, sister-in law of the Pope; a young brother named Stanislaus, who was to re-ceive confirmation, besides Madame de Montenard and Mother des Agnes, uppe-rioress of the Convent of the Trinita dei Mont in Rome, where the nicces of the Pope are being educated. This not necessary to dwell on the simple majesty of the ceremony, on the deep piety of the venerable officiant, the recollection of the privileged assistants, or on the heartfeit emotion of the young communicants as the Holy Father placed on their trembling lips the adroible Eucharist. When Mass and tanksgiving were over the Pope sat down and desired all present to do the same. He took him on his knee, while preparations were being made to administer the sacrament of confirmation. — Now, my child, kneel down and repeat

ived that a copy of these resolutions by o our afflicted brother and family, by on the minutes and be published in the Lic RECORD Keiz, Pres., W. H. Callahan, Rec. Sec.

K. S. J.

FATHER BARRALL.

Since the appearance of the clipping the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and T in reference to Fathel Barral, we have calls for further information from some o rs. The editor-in-chief of our ontemporary is on his vacation the matter will be referred to ely on his return.

TWEED SEPARATE SCHOOL.

From every part of the Province come reports of the excellent results which have at tended our Separate school as the recent en trance examination. In this general wave o success Tweed Separateschool also has a share seventy-five per cent of the poplis from this school passed the entrance examination credits by, one candidate coming second out of the toty-four who wrote at Tweed. The following are the names of the success ful pupils : Kdward Meraw, T33. Loreth Woodcock, 66: Loreta Donnelly, 26. Maconto subscriber.

EFFICIENCY OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS. We note with gratification the very credit stand taken during recent years by the pup the North Bay Separate schools at the entr-examination. This year was no exceptifi-the rule. Seven candidates presented to solves for examination; of these four ' successful in passing, some obtaining high marks. One in particular, Master De Seguin, is worthy of special mention. H sined foll marks, beating all competitive ca dates from the Public and Separate school the District of Nipsing. He certainly honor to himself and his energeticizeacher. Bryson, the principal of the local Sepa-school. We note with gratification the

### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

On Tuesday, July 26, the feast of St. An Ar, and Mrs James Doyle of the 2nd Co AcGillivray, celebrated the fiftieth annive Mr. and Mrs James Doyle of the 2nd C MrSUIIvary, celebrated the fifteth annit ary of their wedding. High Mass was brated at Mount Carmel, by the pastor. I Father Traher. The choir, under the direc of Miss B. Carey, rendered excellent musi-the occasion. Dinner was subsequently set at the residence of their daughter. Mrs. T Rowland, at which there were present: Mr. Mrs. Wm. Rowland is daughterl, their James (with wife and family) and Matnias well as a large number of relatives and frie Suitable momentoes of the bappy event presented to the worthy cound by the ass presented to the worthy couple by bled guests, while Mr. and Mrs. Doy ed to the pastor of St. Peter's churc of \$50 as an offering for a chalice and This venerable couple have ber of years residents of Me and good-wishes. And our earnest trayed Almighty God may abundantly bless t this world and grant them eternal happ

Recently Mrs. Ellen Fogarty, an old and specied parishioner, made an offering of 3 for an actensorium for the same church. The three articles will be used for the first time the forty hours' devotion beginning at 5 Peter's church on August 7.

### PERUGIA'S CATHEDRAL ROBBED.

The recent vandalism perpetrated in the Cathedral of Perupia must have greatly pained and grieved the venerable occupant of the Vatican, who, as is well known, held the Perupian see for a long period of years. Among the objects stolen from the church was a costly coronet adorning the statue of the Madona. This crown was presented to the Church by a number of pious ladies of Perupia forty-three years ago, so that, as he held the See at that time, the Sovereign Pon-tiff probably accepted it from the fair donor, and with his own hands for the first time placed it on the brow of the Madonna of the cathedral.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH PICNIC. TORONTO.

St. Joseph's Church annual picnic, which

Deepen's Child and a the drift holidar, S free and J am not free." place as itenal of the drift holidar, S free and J am not free." The beautiful grounds of Leslie's Grove A Anges, speaking to her of France, which she r Jones avenue and Queen, which exc had just left, and of Belgrinn, always dear to so much admiration last year, have been the near to the Pontiff. Then the Holy ed again, and this in itself will be almost of Father inquired with paternal interest about int to bring the same large crowed down of Father inquired with paternal interest about the to bring the same large crowed down of Father inquired with paternal interest about the to bring the same large crowed down of Father inquired with paternal interest about

ms. Their valuation is crowded will es of knightly men and saintly womet a faithful unto death and of dauntier , fearless as those who centuries as , quest of the golden fleece. In it of heroic men like Cartier and Chan xplorers, fearless as those who centuries are et out in quest of the golden fleets. In the resence of neroic men like Cartier and Cham-iain, of warriors like La Sails and Veren-trye, of martyrs like La Sails and Veren-trye, of martyrs like Lallemant. Jogues and reboeut, and solders like Monteaim. Fron-mac, De Levis and De Saisberry, we stand to ay with uncovered heads. And yet the race s still full of its old vitality. All Canada onors judges like Bouthier, pets like Fre-hette, orators like Chapleau, statesmen like aurier, pariots like Joly, historians like Gar-eau, and writers like Chapleau, statesmen like agrien. Perish the hand and mute be the ongue that would endeavor to separate these eople from us, and strong may be the hand nd loud the voice that makes for the eternal uion of these people with ourselves! I speak oday on behalf of national unity, and with the oei I plead for national oneness, so "'Let us be strong and united. One country, one flag for us all; 'Inited, we each of us fail. " Bear with me for a moment if I raise my pole in behalf of religious toleration. No stilon, no common-waith, no country may one d the sole tho spirit of religious ration, no common-waith, no country may one d the sole and embalte prediction hat the only hope for the prospering and de-ignmand this one and embalte prediction at the only hope for the prospering and de-ionment of a great poople lies in the orac

ment of a great good sense of a nation that found affer that a man's conscience is above ivil and political law, and that his religion matter of such tremendous seriouna-it rests only between his God and himse thirty years I have labored to break do thirty have been his for the soliton of the solito mosity and intolerance which she n permitted to return to the dust es with which they were interred. Our common hope is God's great love, Your Saviour, too, is mine; And o'er us from His throne above Looks down His love divine.

'If we stand by these great principl tional unity and reli earth can make u age of the Scotch po us slaves, for in the lan

### "We stand a wall of fire Around our dear loved land." SPAIN'S BOY-KING CONFIRMED.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANN MULLIGAN, CORUNNA.

relatives and friends at a distance s those near to the family of Mrs. 2 can, of Corunna line, heard with s and sadness of her death on July 2.

er our profound sympathy and pra rest in peace.

IRENE BULGER, DOUGLAS.

on his foreleast too Gory the title of pertect Christians. It was now the breakfast hour and all ex-cept the Pope retired to a refectory, where they were served with the usual repast. When it was over the little group were in-troduced into a room next to the study of the Pope. Here took place a delightful scene-Leo XIII. surrounded by his family and con-versing with them with affectionate simplic-ity. Every one being seated, the Holy Father called his little grand nethew to him. passed his arm round his neck and kissed him. The two first Communicants stood The young King of Spain was recently confirmed by the Bishop of Sion (Switzer and). He was prepared for the reception of the sacrament by two years of careful instruc-ion at the hands of Rev. Father Montana, S

him. The two first Communicants stood before him. "I have beard, my dear children," he said, "that you have learned a piece of poetry to recite to me. Begin, Gröriella; Agnesina will recite her piece aiterward." The two sisters declaimed the verses with perfect composure. Then the Pope spoke of the first Communion, that most important action of all, upon which one's whole life often depends, quoting the well known saying of the great Napcleon, that the day of his first Communion was the happiest of his life. Then he added: "I made my first Communion seventy-seven years ago. I was at Viterbo, a pupil of the Jesuit Fathers." "Do you hear. Stanislans?" said the Countess Pecci. "The Holy Father used to go to school." According to the traditional etiquette of the court of Madrid, says a press dispatch, the confirmation and first Communion of the young King should have taken place at the ancient abbey of Covadonga, where all the Kings of Spain and their heirs apparent haw until now made their profession of faith for hundreds of years past. It was felt, however that with the present condition of affairs i

hundreds of years past. It was felt, howeve that with the present condition of affairs would be unwise in the extreme for either th would be unwise in the extreme for either til-young King or the Queen Regent to abeeu themselves from the capital or to makes royal progress through the provinces. Ac cordingly the ceremony took place very quietly in the chapel of the royal palace it the presence of the principal members of the court and of the government.

"Yes," continued the Pontiff; "but I was eleven years old. And you, my little Stanis-laus-how old are you?"

eleven years old. And you, my little Stanis-"I am six." "Well, then, you have still some time be-fore you. It is remembered at Vierbo that I was there, and they intend repairing the church in which I made my first Communion; even a book has been written on the subject. Where is it ? I thought it was beside me." The Pope rose quickly, went into his study and soon came back with a book in his hand. "Here, my chid," be said. "Jook at this picture: it is I making my first Communion; eveny-seven years ago." "We are very happy. Holy Father, said the young Conntess, "to see you always in "Yes, I teel very well: I have none of the nifmities of old age. It walk well and my mind is perfectly clear. It is a real blessing rom Providence, due, no doubt, to the pray; exoft he faithful. And see what a life I ead! Every day I spend many hours at work or in audiences : I hardly sleep two bours at night, and this for the last twenty as attended by a from ds and neighbors from Requiem Mass was who had rk or in audiences : I hardly sleep tw urs at night, and this for the last twent hours at high, and the been twenty years years; besides, I have been twenty years prisoner. What would you do, Stanislaus if you were shut up for twenty years?" Mulligan leaves a husband, three

"Ob. I would wait until I was let out !" "That is just what I shall do," replied the

"That is just what I shall do, reprict the Pcpe with a smile. "Let us hope, Holy Father," said the Countess, "that this twentieth year will be that of your deliverance." "Yes," rejoined the Pontiff: "for my position is intolerable. It cannot last. You see the revolutions that take place. Hunger is said to be the pretext, but the real cause is that religion is destroyed in the minds of the people and then they retel. They want to be brought back to God. The Pope alone can do this, because he is the first element of union and streampth, but for that he must be

to announce through the colu HOLIC RECORD, to the many fri Mrs. Michael Bulger the di nt for that he must b 17th ul nday, the 17th ult., she sl ptoms of illness, and day af traingly worse. All the id could render was unavi on Monday, the 25th, the

Government, and also ex ministers, the Chief Justice of Quebec, numerous judges and members of Parliament. Men of note of all shades of politics, and all nationalities joined to do honor to the dead prelate. Up to the last moment before the Mass commenced crowds thronged to have their beads touched to the sacred remains, and were after the coffin had been carried from the church to the vault shousands pressed around it to show their respect and affection for Monseigneur La Fléche. But at last it was finished. All that love and reverence could do had been done—the grave claimed its own, and priests and people turned from that vault, feeling that they had gained another intercessor in heaven in the person of Mgr. Louis Francois La Fléche, the great and good Bishop of Three Rivers. A. M. B. of Rome was that visible Church. For that reason I embraced the Catholic faith." Miss Swift found ber new faith in the Paulis church, and she went under the instruction o the Fathers of that order previous to her fina submission. When fully determined as to he course she left this country to go to London b submission. When fully determined as to course she left this country to go to London notify General Booth. While in Liverpool partook of the holy Communion in a Catho church, the first Salvation Army member go before a Catholic altar. In London Iriends of rears in army work begged her to present be interaction, but she remained firm sounce her intention, but she remained fir her purpose and changed the uniform of a vation Army lassie for the ordinary dress on her return to New York Miss Swift : umed literary work, accepting a place in t

as net return to New York Miss Swift ned literary work, accepting a place in ice of the Catholic World Magzzine, p led by the Paulists. She devoted here willy to her duties and became a devo mber of the parish. For a long time the ito enter a convent had possessed her, a finally determined to enter the moth see of the Congregation of St. Catherine ri of the Third Order of St. Dominic, a fa American convent at Albany, N.Y. Ti vent was established in 1880 by Lucy Fast in, daughter of Edwin Smith, of this cit was a civil engineer and was wide win for his work in connection with the la out of New York city in the first half of the THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

work in connection with York city in the first ha f New York club in the work of the In some respects the work of the resembles that of the French Order des of the Cenacle, a congregation lich was established in this city a f

NOT A SECLUDED ORDER. the world, that her doings t for the general public, and ends would give the matter f studying, in the

in the life of the con perpetual vows are to immunity there," she he mental and spirit aken. " dev

de Ricci, the foundress of the who took the religious name of n saint, died in 1894, and Mother a. O. P., the pris nt priorest, succe Miss Swift is deeply attached to Mo

### MGR. LA FLECHE

#### Second Bishop of Three Rivers.

NN AT STE ANNE DE LA PERADE IN 1818 DIED AT THREE RIVERS IN 1898.

the blue sky the harvest moon swings low September's golden radiance fills the air, ptember's golden radiance fills the air, earth with autumn glory is aglow the old seigneury of de Lanaudiere.

ark ! from the little Church's humble bell

he century was but eighteen summ grace, and twenty-six long years their course h

Before the echoes left the holy place. sweet sound waves made by those chi

hrough the air to fortress-crown

e into the mightier sound that to h a priest like to Melchesedec. ne ordination bells which rang that day

Unto the wise men seeking from afar

ts rays now show unto that Levite lowir A people in the west who know not truth and from the east as did the Mari holy He starts in all the beauty of his youth.

ver the trackless prairie long and broad On snow shoe and on sled, with cross in ham he missionary's thorny path he trod. Carrying salvation to the "great Lon Land.

For twelve long years, amid privations sore As wrote the friend who best his virt knew, vorked for God, and frightful hardsh

AUGUST 6, 1898. EPISCOPAL RECTOR EMBRACES

t, and also ex ministers, the Cl

Three Rivers, 31st July, 1898.

(For the CATHOLIC RECORD )

is for his text the words of St. Paul to

Interplane: Il seek the things that are their own things that are Jesus Christ's (il. 21) eading thought in bits sermon was to hat the consistant Christian must not be d with his profession of faith, but mus all look after the interests of Jesu

do we not put forth o

rade is vigila

has his

What is meant by interest in a worldly sense

ng, and do we not r to obtain success? its associations, its c are looked after by pr

his kingdom here and e to advance the intere He has his agents eve

est take

A. M. B.

#### THE PAITH. Rev. Mr. Turner, Formerly of Roches.

ter, Whose Conversion is Announced From Paris.

From Paris. Early last week cablegrams from Paris announced the conversion of Rev. John Spencer Turner, formerly an Episcopal into the Catholic Church by the Passionists at St. Joseph's Church. He received the sacrament of continnation at the hands of Cardinal Richard, and, the dispatch contin-ues, will study for the priesthood at Rome. Nev. Mr. Turner comes from a wealthy from one to two million in his own right, During his miniaterial career he had many difficulties with his superiors on account of his extreme ritualistic tendencies. He diffi-iated in the diocese of Quincy. III. then went to the Church of the God Shepherd in Rochester, N. Y., where in 1805, he was in-hibited by Bishop Coze. of Buffalo, from officialing in a clerical capacity anywhere in his diocese. Holy Innocent's, Hobcken, and then opened a new Episcopal church, St. Mary Mag dalen's, in Tompkins, near De Kalb avenue, Brocklyn, where the services were in strict conformity to neither the Roman neither

(For the CATHOLIC RECORD) The third week of the Catholic Summer School was a pronounced success. It was given up entirely to the indics, and indeed all the affairs of the time were extremely success-ful. There were many innovations, and from the opening day until the close there was not a single hitch. The Sunday services were as usual, a source of much pleasure and the scene of equal spiendor. The only disapointment re-ceived was the inability of Bishop Michaud, of Burlington, VL, to be present to celebrate Pontifical High Mass. Nevertheless, all went serencily well in the mental, social and physical departments of the School. The solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Thomas McMi-tian, C.S. P., of New York; deacon, Rev. Jas. P. Faran, S.J., New York; dir, The Rev. J. P. Kierman, of Rochester, preached the sermon as follows:

Hore in the problem of the proble

International contraints of the pro-testant Episcopal Church in America, it would belittle him to accede to Bishop Cowe's request. Extreme ritualism continued to prevail in the services at the church. The new rector had wrote and had rrinted a little book entitled. "Self Examination and the Confessional." which he used in the church. He neglected to send a cory of it to his Bishop, and received a letter from the latter, inquiring whether the little book in question represented the opinions and prac-tices of the writer. Rev. Mr. Turner replied, suggesting that the copy of the book had been sent to the Bishop by "some malicions person." In a subsequent letter he added that he was "de-termined to teach the doctrines and practices of the Holy Catholic Church boldly and iear-lessly until his death." Bishop Coxe expressed a hope that Rev. Mr. Turner "would soon grow out of his extreme ideas," but he rehellious stitude of the young clergyman continued. He became ill, went to New York to recuperate, and on his return was met by an order from Bishop Coxe inhibiting him from cfficialing any-where in the diocese until further notice. When the news of Rev. Mr. Turner's in-hibition became known to his parishioners it created consternation. The receipt of the order was followed by the hoisting of the black flag upon the steeple of the church as a sign of persecution, the second instance of its kind in the country. The inhibited rector was violent in his comments, stating he had been " asselid like a thier in the night." He besongth his parishioners to stay together, but when he left the city the congregation, split by dis-sensions, was scattered among the Episcopal churches in the tow.

when Rev. Mr. Turner left his Hoboken

be the stand on February 16, 1896, opened the Charch of St. Mary Magdalen, in Brook 19n, he gave full vent to all of his ritualisti tendencies, which seemed to perplex his con

tendencies, which seemed to perplex his con-gregation. At the service on the opening day the form of Mass used was similar to that part of the Catholic rite known as High Mass, though lacking conformity in important points. The cross carried in the processional and re-cessional called forth strong objection from some of his parishioners. Notice was given by Rev. Mr. Turner that on the first Sunday in March a meeting would be held to elect wardens and vestrymen and the corporation of the church made complete. It was not the intention of the leaders of the new movement to cut themselves off from the existing Episcopal churches, but to adopt the church was completely established, however, Rev. Mr. Turner went abroad. Law

VOLUME XX.

### \_\_\_\_ ELEGY. -say [Archbishop Walsh, Died July 31st, ant f that 1898.] "Angel of God sublime that cleavest the in-finite space. Angel whose fire-touched wings outshimmer the white sun's face. What be thy message to men? what gift to our fallen race?"

"Gifts I bring without price, — rich gifts of the Saviour's love: Sorrow and burning tears the souls of His soil a

Azriel, Angel of Death, I am called in the realm's above.

Azriel, Angel of Death-incessant I wait His nod
The mountains shake to His thunder, the seas His mercy laud.
At His word I upbear the soul of a Prelate and Prince to God."

"Azriel, Angel of Death, that standest before brat oper

 A riel, Angeloi Doublet, and the second secon Wes It w day

Spare to us yet our prince, be the respite ever so brief:
Spare us the priests' best Friend, and the People's Guardian Chief—
Azriel, Angel of Death, ch yield to our word-less grief ! Wis cad whi

to e Spare unto us the man whose heart was a was

Spare unit of the maximum seat of the sparing seat of the sparing seat of the sparing with love for all in its Christlike and charity,
 Yearning for ransomed souls and the golden the men harvest to be.

"How shall the flock be led that hears not the Shepherd's word? Rugged the path and lone, and the pastor's voice unheard! Silent the Father's tones that deepest soul-depths stirred."

Answered the sweet-voiced Angel, smiling my tears away, "Who shall the harvest glean if the sower wit

sow alway? How shall the toiler rest that toils in field for to t and Say

"Great is the wisdom of God—He showers His gifts on all. Even like dews to earth His multifold mercies Th qu fall, Servants whose works are full, to their crown-ing he doth call bu

of lie

"So to the blest reward do I bear his soul away-Peal the eternal hymns-he heareth and would not stay Joy! On his raptured vision dawns Everlast ing Day!" sel

-Rev. J. B. Dollard, Sliav-na mon. St. Mary's, Toronto.

A KINDLY ACT.

Some Protestant ministers have shown that they can respect the religious convictions of others. Rev. Mr. Henderson, we are informed, rode six miles to summon a priest to the bedside of a dying soldier. The kindly act, well bentting a Christian, will do more good than the "Rough Riders," etc. And when the din of strife has ceased it will be remembered. Such acts

stand for the spiritual: armies and navies for the material.

A LESSON.

Our American friends have learned one very useful thing from the war, and that is not to believe everything reported by their "up to date " journal ists. They were led to consider the Spaniard as a cold blooded ruffian who gloried in every inhumanity and

atrocity, and they have been taught

condet Jones avenue and Queen, which cited so much admitation last year, have be secured axis and this in itself will be alm sufficient to brid the same large croweds do again. In adave been provided, the Knig of St, John uniformed corps, accompanied the band, will arrive on the grounds short after duill also be given during the afterno armee is being arranged by the committee ai modelition a tug-of-war will take place be to be the Knight of St. John and a pick team from St. Joseph's parish. Another in portant feature will be the ball game while takes place at 2 o'clock. The ladies have every preparation in their own particular in Father McEntee has make it a point to supe vise all the details in connection with the pi even du othing has been left and one while would contribute towards the please would would contribute towards the please of the ret. The results of the bicycle commeting would contribute towards the please will would contribute towards the please of the ret. The results of the bicycle commeting will be made known at 11 o'clock p. M. R member the date Monday next, August S.

### THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. What a wonderful organization is not the League of the Sacred Heart, with its Apostle ship of Prayer! It is said to have a member ship of reventy million in the Catholic world, and is thus the strongest individual religious association in existence. Its works may not be paraded as publicly as are the doings of certain other societies that call them-selves religious bodies; but they are none the less real and beneficial to humanity. Catholic France may well take credit for the amount of money she gives to charity through that admirable organization, the Sta-Vincent de Paul Society. According to the last report of this society. French Catholics disbursed through their conferences during 1986 the sum of \$496.787. Germany, Amstria, Spain, Great Britain. Holland, and the United States gave all over \$100.000 each. The United States figures are \$208.049, and much maligned Spain.

much maligned Spain gave almost as much as Great Britain. Among recent visitors to Rome was Mon-signor James Laird Patterson, titular Bishop of Emmaus, and Coadjutor to Cardinal Vaughan, as he was to his predecessor, Card-inal Manning. Monsignor Patterson has worn a mitre since 1880, and he holds the pastorate of St. Mary's church, Chelsea. Geing to Rome about the time of Mr. Glad-stone's death. Bishop Patterson was asked many questions about that lamented states man by the Holy Father, whose admiration for Mr. Gladstone's character has often found expression in words. Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, in a Pastoral on the Italian riote, attributes them largely to the irreligions Press.

di la

#### DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

On Saturday night, July 30. about 11 o'clock, Prince Bismarck died at his home at Friedrichsruhe, surrounded by the members of his family and Dr. Schweininger. His death was the result of congestion of the function lungs. we

Father inquired with paternal merest about the pupils of the Sacred Heart in Rome. urging Mother des Anges to make them all good Christians. At the end of the audience the Pope gave his likeness to each of the three children and bestowed a fervent bless ing on the little party, who retired full of gratitude for his kindness.—Ave Maria.

# DEAN HARRIS ADDRESSES VET-

E. Hogan.

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that he is a good soldier, brave in conflict, considerate to the prisoner and calm in the hour of defeat. They have learned also that the down-trodden Cuban is a skulking coward with a tendency to devour more food than is usually given to the average individual.

A PRESBYTERIAN'S TESTI-MONY.

Our readers will remember that at the beginning of the war the Protestant ministers met in solemn conclave and drew up a set of resolutions supporting the action of the United States and declaring that because Spain had been ever an enemy to the "true religion " she was adjudged worthy of every suffering. This, we say, branded every man at that conclave a bigot. When one commences to measure a country by the yard stick of prejudice Justice is apt to be out of employment. But think of it! What a traversty upon Christianity ! No thought of fair play-no advertence to the long and glorious record of Spanish bravery and sanctity! Nothing but sweeping condemnation from those who are supposed to observe the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor

We were led to believe that whereever Spain had unfurled her banner there was the grossest ignorance-and this because she was a Catholic nation! In view of this it may prove interesting to our readers to quote the following words from a work published in 1861 by Robert MacMicking, a Presbyterian. He-referring to the success of Catholie missionaries in the Philippine

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

