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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the

BALMEZ.

VOL. I.—No. 26.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

If the City Council did an unjust and ungenerous action towards its Catholic citizens last week, it has done the next best thing it has un- done its act and restored all Hospitals to their proper footing. The follow- ing report of the Council meeting on the 23rd instant is taken from the *Mail of Saturday*:

The Council once more went into Com- mittee of the Whole on the estimates, and Ald. Shaw moved that city patients be sent as usual to Grace hospital (Homoeopathic) and paid for by the city. It will be re- membered that at a session of the Executive Committee it was resolved to pay for no patients except those who were sent to the General hospital.

Judge Macdougall, who was present, urged the claims of the institution, pointing out that it was not on sectarian grounds, but on the medicinal treatment that they could not use the General hospital. The committee was still discussing the hospital grants when an adjournment till 8 p. m. was pro- posed and agreed to.

Consideration of the hospital grants was resumed at 8 p. m., Ald. Burns again in the chair.

Ald. Lamb proposed that \$500 be granted to Grace hospital and \$1,000 to St. Michael's.

Ald. Lynd moved that the system now in force, namely, allow patients to go to any hospital they choose and the city pay where necessary, be continued.

Ald. Orr made a vigorous speech against a grant or assistance of any kind being given to other than the Toronto General hospital. He claimed that to assist sectar- ian hospitals would be to perpetuate the religious strife (which all deplore). Metho- dists would next be founding a hospital and asking for a grant and—

The Mayor—No, no.

Ald. Orr—Then the Presbyterians would come.

Ald. Carlyle—No, sir, we don't do that.

Ald. Orr—Very well, I will leave out the Presbyterians.

The Mayor Nothing will so perpetuate religious strife as the action of Ald. Orr and men like him, who, because they are in a majority, refuse to aid an institution managed by Roman Catholics. It was nonsense to say that Methodists desired separate treatment. One honoured member of that body, honoured by all who knew him, had made such a claim, but it was not fair to suppose that all Methodists held the same views. He (the Mayor) had heard patients who had been in St. John's, St. Michael's, and the General hospital declare that they were far better treated in those hospitals now condemned than in the Gen- eral hospital. Now everyone knew that the General hospital was a splendid institution, excellently managed and doing a grand work, but its management now is a great improvement on what it used to be.

Ald. Bailey was strongly against sectarian hospitals.

Ald. Lynd's resolution carried on this vote:

For—the Mayor, Ald. Burns, Carlyle, Lynd, Maloney, Saunders, Shaw, Small, Geo. Verral, and J. E. Verral—10.

Against—Ald. Bailey, Bell, Crawford, Hewitt, Hill, Jolliffe, Lamb, Murray, and Orr—9.

The great event of the week was the Liberal Convention held at Otta- wa on the 20th and 21st, which was remarkable for numbers, enthusiasm, and the histrionic attitudes of many of the leading men as represented by the plates in the *Globe*. Sir Oliver Mowat occupied the chair and delivered the opening address. It was, he said, the first convention of Liberals since Con- federation; and from its deliberations he hoped for good results in the con- solidation of his party and their success at the next general elections, when they would place at the head of

affairs "the distinguished Canadian who is our Dominion leader, whom all men, without distinction of party or race, admire, whose purity of purpose and conduct all recognize, and who has the well formed confidence of the Liberal party. A lengthy compar- ison of the present state of Canada with the United States one hundred years ago was not the happiest point in the chairman's speech, which closed with a criticism of the national and other administrative policies of the Conservatives.

The Liberal leader went fully into the various questions concerning which the party had met together. Certainly, if eloquence as a speaker and amiability as a man are qualities essential to a good leader, Mr. Laurier seems to possess them. Whatever we may think of the political principles laid down, his speech was a fine ora- torical effort. Whether it will com- mend itself to the electors is in the unknown future.

As drafted the formal resolutions declared that the Liberal party "de- nounces the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and it declares its conviction that any tariff change based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors." The party deems it desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between Canada and the United States; and the first step to secure this, upon the basis of a reci- procity treaty, is to place in power the party which is really desirous of pro- moting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries. The platform deals also with the management of moneys under the Conservative Government, the Franchise Act, Dominion lands and other questions. Upon Prohibi- tion it goes no further than calling for a referendum to the people of the Do- minion.

An important phase in the Home Rule question has been assumed by the Government's alterations in regard to the financial clauses. The original clauses—10, relating to a separate consolidated fund and taxes; 11, re- lating to hereditary revenues and income tax; 12, relating to the finan- cial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland; 13, relating to the treasury act of Ireland—are omitted.

Mr. Gladstone proposed a pro- visional term of six years to effect the financial arrangements. The method of collecting and managing taxes is to remain the same. The Irish Parlia- ment is to be empowered to establish new taxes, and to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer one-third of the ascertained revenue and also the whol

of the taxes imposed upon Ireland by the Imperial Parliament for war or defence purposes. At the close of six years the contribution and whole arrangement are to be revised, but provision is to be made that the col- lection and management of taxation, with the exception of Customs and Excise duties, are to be in the hands of the Irish Legislature.

The new scheme provides that the general revenue shall consist of the gross taxes, Ireland's portion of the hereditary Crown revenues and a cer- tain amount of the customs and Excise duties collected in England on articles consumed in Ireland. The residue of this general class shall form, after Ireland's Imperial contribution has been paid, the special revenue. To this special revenue will also belong the taxes imposed by the Irish Parlia- ment, which revenue is to be applied to the public service of Ireland until the Imperial contribution will have been revised.

Saturday's despatches contained the particulars of a dreadful calamity by which the British battleship *Victoria*, flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, sank with fearful loss of life. The *Victoria* was run into off Tripoli by another British battleship, and had an enormous hole bored in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The immense hull imme- diately began to sink. They made an effort to confine the water to the compartment into which the other vessel, the *Camperdown*, had shoved the ram; but in vain, for while the crew were striving to close the bulk- heads the ship, with her immense guns, turned over and carried them down. There were on board 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines. Of these 718 souls it is feared that 480 have been lost. The rear-admiral, in a telegram, states that 255 were saved.

The *Victoria* was a single-turret ship carrying two 110-ton guns mounted in a forward turret; one ten- inch 29-ton gun firing aft, and a broadside of twelve six-inch five-ton guns. Its tonnage was over 10,000.

The opinion expressed in Quebec is that the accident shows forth the great weakness of modern naval war- fare. The impetus given such an immense mass when the vessel is fairly in motion is too difficult to be stopped. If the action of the ram is so deadly in mere manœuvres that one of them can sink a great battle- ship in fifteen minutes, modern science has yet to devise means to overcome its power in battle.

In an audience granted to the Greek-Ruthenian pilgrims the Holy Father took pleasure in recalling what he had been able to do for their

people, and especially how he had created a new episcopal see at Stanis- law, and re-established the Synod of Lemberg, which had been interrupted during the past two centuries. On the other hand his Holiness was glad to see that the Ruthenians had never shown themselves indifferent to his counsels. He exhorted the bishops to take particular care concerning the ecclesiastical education of their students, he besought the priests to obey their prelates in all things and observe amongst one another fraternal charity. If they are faithful in observing these counsels, they will exercise a real salutary authority over the people; the decrees of the Synod will be put in force and the illegitimate distinc- tions of ritual will disappear. Furt- hermore, the Greek-Ruthenian clergy, preserving the integrity of its ritual, ought not to hesitate to adopt certain exercises of piety employed in the Latin Church, with whose clergy it ought to keep perfect accord, since both are consecrated to the service of the same God. And as to the people, let them show themselves faithful to the teachings of the bishops and avoid with care the germs of error. The ardor of their faith and the purity of their morals will serve as a lesson to the nations of the East, which for a long time the Church has called to enter again into its fold. With this hope the Sovereign Pontiff gave the pilgrims the apostolic benediction.

The *Irish Catholic* publishes a list of all the pilgrimages which have visited Rome since the opening of the Jubilee. The list opens with an Italian pil- grimage of 10,000, and is followed by a second from Italy of 7,000. The next largest numbers are those of the Third Order of St. Francis, 4,000; and the French Catholic workmen, 2,500. The Irish pilgrims were 800, the English 1,200, and the Scotch 200. The total number of pilgrims was 87,834. There were during the same period received at the Vatican 11 deputations representing religious Orders, etc., 21 Cardinals, the two Patriarchs of Cilicia and Goa, 28 Archbishops and 129 Bishops.

Several religious confraternities throughout the kingdom of Italy are to be sequestered. On account of their national character they have so far escaped the general spoliation. The confraternities mentioned are those of Genoa, Lombardy, Sicily, etc., etc., and were established for the relief of the destitute and for the comfort of pilgrims on their way to the Eternal City. Such is the latest act done in the name of liberty and united Italy.

Since the creation of the five new Cardinals on the 12th instant the Sacred College numbers 63, of whom 34 are Italian, and 29 foreigners, France has seven; Austria and Ger- many, five each; Spain, four; Por- tugal and America, two each, Ireland, England, Belgium and Australia com- plete the list, with one each.

In his allocution at the secret Consistory the Holy Father renewed with energy his protestations against the usurpers of the goods and rights of the Church.

A COUPLE OF DAYS IN PETERBORO'

One finds the town of Peterborough particularly interesting, in view of the fact that it is the scene of the first settlement of any importance in Upper Canada. Four hundred and fifteen families, under the direct supervision of the Hon. Peter Robinson, were brought out from Ireland, given free grants of land in Peterborough and vicinity, and all necessary aid to settle in the country.

There were already scattered through the country some five hundred families, who had taken up land prior to 1825, the date of the Irish immigration, and since '818; but the real foundation of the prosperity of Peterborough dates from the arrival of the Robinson immigrants. In grateful recognition of the services of their benefactor, the name Peterborough was substituted for that of Scott's Plains—the original name of the present town's site.

The first cry of the homesick immigrants—the superstitious, ignorant Irish, as their enemies delight to mis-call them—was for priest and teacher. Upon the first visit of the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, in 1820, after expressing their gratitude for what had already been done for them, and their loyalty—their willingness to fight, if necessary, for the land of their adoption—they petitioned earnestly for a priest and for a teacher. Shortly afterwards they were favored by a priest, Father Ahearn, and Mass was celebrated in a log house situated on the corner of George and Charlotte streets.

Peterborough at that time formed part of the diocese of Kingston. In 1826 this diocese (Kingston) included the whole of the present Province of Ontario.

From 1826 to our day what wonderful progress in our own province, so distinctly Protestant, has the Church made! The old Kingston diocese has been sub-divided into eight Dioceses, of which Peterborough is one. The straggling, scattered mission has become the centre of a prospering diocese, comprising the counties of Peterborough, Victoria, Northumberland, Durham, and the Districts of Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound, with many substantial churches, efficient schools, hospitals, convents, and a steadily increasing, well-to-do, intelligent population. In the town of Peterborough proper, out of a total population of about 11,000, nearly one-third is Catholic. A great many are engaged in business, such names as Kelly, Sullivan, Delaney, Phelan, Dolan, Lynch, McFadden, sufficiently showing the faith and nationality of the owners. One of the best known and most popular dry goods men in the town is Mr. Thomas Kelly—for the last fourteen years a member of the Town Council. Mr. T. Cahill, Inspector of Weights and Measures, has been even longer in the Council, his years there numbering now nineteen. Mr. Bernard Morrow, Registrar of the County, was formerly in business, having purchased Mr. Wm. Harty's place when he left Peterborough. The latter gentleman has been so identified with Kingston, that it is forgotten sometimes that he began his successful career in the "Plato Glass City." The Clerk of the Court is Mr. John Maloney.

There are a number of French Catholics. A French priest, until lately, attended their spiritual wants. Father Kelly looks after them now, and preaches a French sermon after the eight o'clock Mass, which is said by the Bishop every Sunday morning.

Father Ahearn was succeeded by Father Crowley, who ministered faithfully to the needs of a suffering and grateful people during the scourge of fever that worked such havoc in the early days of the settlement. With the devotion and self-sacrifice that characterize the Catholic priest, he labored untiringly among the stricken

people, ever ready with words of comfort and sympathy for all the afflicted, irrespective of creed or nationality.

Mr. in Father Crowley's time was celebrated in a log house on Water street, the priest lived in another of the same kind near by. But this temporary building was burned down and then the Court House a rather pretentious name for the structure of that day, as it was but a small log hut—served as a church. It stood on the site of the present fine Court House building. A further change was made, this time to a Church—a frame one on Little Hunter street. This church was burned down in 1834, and the following year work was begun on what is now the cathedral—the site of the burnt church having been sold, and a grant of land from the Government obtained, on a part of which—the lot facing Hunter street—it was decided to erect the new church. Unfortunately, in the first that swept away the old frame church, all the interesting records, etc., were destroyed. One meets the names of Father O'Mara in 1833 and Father Bonnett in 1834, though Father Crowley was the resident priest in Peterborough till 1834.

The new church was built under the regime of Father Butler. He took charge of the parish in 1834, and after nineteen years of labor died, and was buried in the church he founded.

The church was built entirely of stone and cost \$12,000. It contained the first bell brought to Peterborough a gift from Bishop Macdonnell, and one of three cast in Spain some two hundred years ago, and containing a large proportion of silver. The Angelus has ever since faithfully rung out.

Father Butler was succeeded by Father Farrelly, and he by Father Kelly. Father Lynch, who was for ten years in Peterborough, followed Father Kelly, and he was succeeded by Father Conway who was most energetic in forwarding the church improvements.

When Peterborough was erected into a diocese in 1852, and Bishop Jamot consecrated first Bishop of the new diocese, the church became the Bishop's church, and a considerable sum, nearly \$40,000, has been expended in enlarging and beautifying it since it became the Cathedral. New abutments, tower and spire were added—a transept and sacristy, and all the exterior repointed. The interior of the church is rather disappointing; one cannot but be troubled by the unbroken line of wall in front of him—bare but for a few pictures, the Crucifixion, St. Peter in Chains, the Sacred Heart. It is to St. Peter in chains the cathedral is dedicated. These pictures, the Stations of the Cross, and some others, were purchased by Bishop Jamot and framed by different members of the congregation. Certainly, should the church be frescoed, the genius of the painter will have scope in creating an adornment that will make the dreary wall-space vanish. There are galleries at both sides and at the end, where the organ—a large one that cost \$1,600—and the choir are located. The windows are of stained glass; the pews are old-fashioned enough to be most uncomfortable. A very large vestry is at the rear of the church, and on week days in winter Mass is celebrated there. It served as a church when the repairs were being carried through. It has been suggested to build out into the sacristy a recess for the altar. This would certainly be an improvement. There are no altars in the church except the High Altar; the ceiling is low and plastered, and not at all in keeping with the gothic pointed windows. But the ceiling is not the only thing out of harmony; the pulpit is rather embarrassing also in its peculiar style.

The situation of the church is fine. It stands on quite a hill in the western

part of the town, and the grounds are very neatly laid out and fenced, forming indeed quite a pleasant square. The details were carried out in Bishop Dowling's time, and the present pro-bytery and palace were added in his time also. A latticed piazza connects the two houses and electric bells can summon from one house to another.

I was struck with the comfortable, home-like appearance of both residences when I called, and the convenience of the bells was soon exemplified. I was presented to his Lordship Bishop O'Connor, and found him, in the kindly simplicity of his manner, in his apostolic zeal for the welfare of his people, a worthy successor of Peterborough's first dearly-beloved Bishop, Bishop Jamot. I had not visited the new hospital, and became interested in some details concerning the aged poor that the Bishop was explaining to a generous benefactor of the hospital. I was rude enough and curious enough to interrupt and ask: "Who and what are the aged poor under discussion?" I was surprised at the reply that there was a House of Providence in connection with the hospital—the old women in the hospital proper, and the old men in a sort of temporary annex, and numbering at present 35. "And how did you gather in so many in such short space?" "O they came from Toronto." "Toronto! how is that?" "Well, you see they heard our hospital was not crowded, and sent to our care all the old men and old women, over forty in number, who had been sent from our district to the Toronto institution." "But how could they?" "Well, our hospital required funds; these funds must be collected from our people, and solicitations of help for institutions outside the diocese were not welcome, and so—" "But why did not you temporize—make some arrangement?" "Our poor were on the train when advice of their coming was sent us, and nothing could be done but send to the station to meet them and manage as best we could to shelter them." "Ah! now I understand a little how your house has of late been somewhat of an orphan asylum." I remark to the generous benefactor, who had seemed to me of late as possessed with a strong sense of her duty towards poor orphans. I could not but laugh heartily at the summary return of Peterborough's poor to her bosom, but I was alone in my enjoyment. The dismay and embarrassment at the unexpected arrival of some forty infirm old men and women, not to mention a few straggling orphans, had not yet passed away.

When we were taking our leave of his Lordship the Angelus Bell rang. The Bishop quietly kneels, and I share in the distinguished honor of answering that time-honored and profoundly Catholic prayer, as it is repeated impressively and devoutly by the Bishop.

As might be expected I found the Catholics of Peterborough very enthusiastic over their hospital, and their opinion of efficiency and its advantages is endorsed by outsiders. It was a pet idea of Bishop Jamot's, and the founding and liberal endowment of the Nicholl's Hospital, avowedly Protestant to the complete exclusion of Catholics, either as patients or attendants, gave good reason for hastening the building of St. Joseph's Hospital. The liberal lines of the Catholic Hospital, its freedom from all narrowness and bigotry, the sympathetic and kindly attention of its nurses—the good Sisters of St. Joseph—have commended it to all creeds and classes. The location is admirable. From the commanding eminence the institution occupies in the adjacent village of Ashburnham one sees the town of Peterborough picturesquely scattered up and down the surrounding hills, while the much-curved Otomaboe

rushes rapidly in its tortuous way around and through the town. A pretty view of Little Lake is disclosed from the southern windows, and the balconies with southern exposure must be most inviting in pleasant weather, as well as most health-giving. The Mother Superior tells me how much the old women love to sit and rock out here, and what gossiping and knitting and praying all at once are indulged in, till I wish it might be summer that I could see the contented groups, picturesque enough in their old age to animate a southern landscape. The convalescent sick can be wheeled out into the open air, as the balconies are on each storey. The surrounding hospital grounds are extensive; they contain six and a half acres. Nature has done much for them, and continued cultivation is improving them. The successful church picnics are held now in this delightful spot.

I find the different wards of the hospital airy, well-lit and scrupulously clean. The top storey, which was meant originally for contagious diseases, has been given up to shelter the infirm old women; so there is no accommodation now for that class of sick. The rooms for private patients, twelve in number, seemed to be unusually large, and if sickness must come, in no place could one be better prepared to meet it. All modern conveniences have been introduced into the hospital. I was delighted with the Dispensary; it is one of the most complete and best equipped I have seen. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. McGrath, seemed justly proud of it. A formidable array of instruments take up one-half the wall-space; the remainder is devoted to the different drugs. The room itself is sunny and cheerful. The Sister in charge of this department is known as a most skillful dispenser, possessing a most intimate knowledge of the properties of the drugs in her charge. She had studied the dispensing in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston. I see the Hospital Books here and glance through them. They show that two hundred and sixty-eight patients have received treatment. The same books, in their very much abbreviated history of each patient and case, bear witness to the cosmopolitan character of the institution, and give plenty of food for reflection on the many ills our flesh is heir to. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Babel Sacrificed.

The ruins of the tower of Babel have been made to serve as a pedestal for a statue of the Blessed Virgin. The ruins from a hill, at the highest point of which a portion of the ancient wall still remains standing, having resisted up to this all the ravages of time. The superior of the Carmelite Missionaries of Bagdad, after offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, placed the statue on the highest point of the wall. It stands in such a manner that it cannot be seen from the base of the tower, but only at a considerable distance. It is very small in proportion to the elevation, and it is necessary to be aware of its presence in order to recognize it.

A Complicated Case.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N. S.

A Simple way to help Poor Catholic Missions. Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonden, New Jersey. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammonden Missions.

McKee's Kere.

Watson's cough drops will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from cough, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., and are invaluable to orators and vocalists. R. & T. W. stamped on each drop. Try them.

Archbishop Walsh.

From the Evening Star.

Venerable man, endeared to all
By gentle ways, as gentle as a child
The thousands who acknowledge and revere
Your rule, to all concordate and mild.
Know your great worthiness as man and priest,
Know the great heart which beats within your
breast,
Know the strong mind still unimpaired by age,
And knowing all, to you are fully wised.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

A young immigrant landing here finds himself at once deprived of all his Catholic props and surroundings—a mere atom cast on the dark corrupting mass of infidelity; within him, indeed, is a wondrous power of leavening and transforming those surroundings, but they are charged with grave danger. Perhaps he is thrown amongst workmen who are well primed in all the ordinary objections against the Church and her most sacred truths; for everyone here is a reader and inquirer. His first feelings are of pain and confused shame at his own ignorance. They return to the charge again and again. The acuteness of his first feelings are blunted. Oftentimes this is followed by a negligence in the practices of a church whose teachings he is unable to defend, and whose usages he fails to explain. Then *facilis descensus Averni*. The first shock but opens the conflict; it is his baptism on fire. For the same bitter conflict he must be prepared, no matter in what sphere of life his lot may be cast. His infidel or Protestant friends are not satisfied with quiescence. The genius of error is activity; restlessness is the off-spring of doubt. This restless activity is ministered to from every quarter. The pulpit, whose entire stock-in-trade consists in negation and objection; the scientific infidelity of the novel and review; the social club; the free thought lecture-hall, with its attractive accessories of rich music and star singers; speakers, brilliant and polished, whose sparkling declamations and power of repartee and jest is well calculated to catch unthinking applause. These are so many agencies of unrest, till the social atmosphere becomes charged with doubt, objection, and denial. The most sacred truths are canvassed, and every workshop and railway camp is converted into a debating society.

In such an atmosphere the simple, believing, but poorly-instructed Catholic feels himself overwhelmed and crushed. He was never armed for a contest like this. His Protestant friends may, and frequently do, attend Mass; they return and inquire the meaning of, to them, many striking practices—the lighted candles at mid-day, the vestments and ceremonies, the strange dead tongue of the sacred liturgy, and perhaps the doctrine preached. He is dumb. Were it not for the great preserving grace of God, and his loyal, though blind devotion, to his Irish faith, his case would be perilous. Such seals are open targets for every anti-Catholic engine. But in all earnestness it may be asked: Is it right, or is it just, that they should be left to those protective aids alone? Though the great majority preserve the faith, yet even Irish Catholics are not all saints, and the exceptions form a considerable leakage.

Till an Irishman leaves his own land he cannot be fully impressed with the wondrous extent and power of the apostolic mission of his race. The English language is daily becoming the world's vespugn. Into whatever lands its sounds are spreading, on Irish tongues it is the vehicle of faith. All over the new worlds, wherever civilization pierces, as invariably as the church spire is lifted to the heavens, one or many of the thirty-two dialects may be heard around its base. Corrosive infidelity is crumbling, and bringing to ruin every Christian structure around us. A large portion of

the broken fragments the Church is absorbing and assimilating; the remainder is slowly but definitely shaping itself into a compact anti-Christian power; and the day is fast approaching when sects shall have melted away, and the two great hostile forces—the Church and unmasked infidelity—shall glare at each other from opposing trenches. In her march of constant warfare and progressive conquest, not only the vanguard, but the rank and file of her army, are almost exclusively Irish. Across the wreckage of Christian systems, and under the gathering clouds of infidelity—harbingers of fierce struggles in the future—they alone uphold her banners and announce her mission.

If Ireland, then, would prove herself worthy of, and rise to the dignity of her glorious destiny, she will send forth her children well equipped, not for the land they are leaving, but the world they are going into: not with their hands tied by ignorance, but armed *cap-a-pie* to meet the cool scorching spirit of an age that worships intellect: and by intellect alone, with the grace of God, must he overcome. Where the opportunities for good are so marvellously abundant, the sin of neglect is deep and accountable. Should she sink below the level of so glorious an occasion, perhaps the prayers of her saints and her constancy in the past may scarcely preserve to her the high destiny of being the world's enlightener and preserver in the future; her candlestick may be removed.

Far different is the energy and preparation insisted on by those under whose eyes the desperate struggle is going on, who witness the fierceness of the fight, and know the issues at stake. A priest looks upon the catechism class of his school as one of his most important cares. He either teaches it personally, or has it well taught under his supervision. He knows that the Church of the future is dependent on the school of to-day. Not only is the primary catechism, but the ceremonies, practices, and principal teachings of the Church are explained, and embedded on the young plastic mind. When he holds stations in the bush, he teaches the catechism as regularly as he says Mass. If the young native is once well instructed, there is little fear of apostasy; he is a wary bird, suspicious, cautious, and by no means easily trapped. The standard for confirmation is high, and the examination searching. The sermons must be essentially instructive; the proofs of Catholic dogma in all their convincing splendor, the tearing to pieces of the flimsy shreds of sophistries in vogue in literature and social life. The explanation of the Church's practices, usages, and liturgy, with all their beautiful histories and mystic significance; these generally take the place of pious exhortations, the people are pleased and comforted, their faith strengthened and confirmed by every new accession to their knowledge; but their hearts must be reached through their reason; and that priest knows little of the genius of his people who appeals to the emotional side of their natures before their intellects are well instructed. Every effort is made to surround the parish church with auxiliary institutions—literary societies, clubs, lecture rooms, guilds, &c. With all these the most zealous priest finds enough to do to make headway against the overpressing current. The thousand and one agencies for infidelity are so powerful—the literature, cast of thought, the social tone and organizations. On the other hand, the scattered Catholic elements, wanting in all the power that comes from cohesiveness, social influence, and great wealth. Yet the Grace of God, aided by human energy and a splendid spirit of self-sacrifice, is working wonders, and promises a future for the Church in these lands, even beyond the dreams of the visionary.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

The studies of the scholastic year closed at this institution on Wednesday of last week. The following is the

LIST OF HONORS.

Bronze Medal, presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for Christian Doctrine, competed for by the pupils in First Course; obtained by Miss Sullivan.
Graduating Medals awarded to Miss M. J. Sullivan of St. Catharines, Ont.; Miss E. Johnston of Bradford, Pa.; Miss E. Kennedy of Warkworth, Ont.
Gold Medal, presented by Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, for Christian Doctrine and Sacred History, competed for by the pupils of the First Course; obtained by Miss N. Kennedy.
Accessit, Miss Foy.
Gold Medal, presented by Very Rev. W. Bergin, for excellence in English Literature, obtained by Miss Frances Sullivan.
Gold Medal presented by J. J. Kenny, Esq., for superiority in English, competed for in the higher classes; obtained in Senior "A" by Miss Mary Kormann. Accessit, Miss Doran.
Gold Medal for Music not awarded.
Gold Medal, presented by J. B. Reed, Esq., for excellence in Oil Painting, awarded to Miss Emma Kormann.
Gold Medal, presented by J. A. Rafter, Esq., for superiority in Mathematics, competed for in the higher classes; obtained in Senior "A" by Miss Hamilton.
Gold Medal, presented by a Friend, for excellence in Art Needle-work, awarded to Miss Coughlan.
Gold Medal, presented by A. Elliott, Esq., for excellence in Plain Sewing, awarded to Miss McCarron.
Gold Medal for French not awarded.
Gold Pencil for improvement in Penmanship, equally merited by the Misses O'Leary, Johnston, Lysaght and Cavanna; obtained by Miss Cavanna.
Gold Thumb for Point Lace, equally merited by the Misses Doyle, Rafter, N. Kennedy, Thompson, Ruth Jones, Milley, G. Coughlan, O'Leary, F. Small and Greene; obtained by Miss Doyle.
Silver Medal for Christian Doctrine, competed for by the pupils in the Second Course; obtained by Miss Tapscott. Accessit, Miss Ryan.
Silver Medal for Lady-like Deportment, Sacred History and Art Needle-work, awarded to Miss May Doyle.
Silver Medal for diction in Elocution, awarded to Miss K. Coffee.
Crowned for Charity in Conversation, Miss O'Leary.
Crowned for Amiability in First Course, by votes of her teachers and companions, Miss Farnan.
Crowned for Amiability in Second Course, Miss Tapscott.
Crowned for Amiability in Third Course, Miss May Schrader.
Crown for satisfaction in St. Cecilia's Choir, equally merited by the Misses Doran, Sevigny, Farnan, Tapscott, Healy, Gallagher, G. Coughlan, Coughlan, McCarron, O'Leary, Milley, F. Milley, Sullivan, obtained by Miss K. Sullivan.
Crowned for satisfaction in Holy Angela's Choir, equally merited by Misses K. Sullivan, N. Martin and M. Burke; obtained by Miss N. Martin.
Crown for application, equally merited by Misses McCarthy, Anderson, Healy, Sullivan, Thompson, Casserly, Coughlan, G. Coughlan, Rafter, F. Milley, Farnan, Doyle, O'Leary, K. Sullivan, E. Jones, Tapscott, McCarron, C. Sullivan, N. Schrader, M. Schrader; obtained by Miss Casserly.
Crown for application, Day-school, equally merited by Misses Kormann, Eichhorn, Boyle, F. Small, O'Connor, Hayes, Coffey, Crocker, Maud O'Connor, L. Rosar, M. Clarke; obtained by Miss N. O'Connor.

PRIZE LIST

Prizes in Senior Department awarded to the pupils who obtained 50 per cent. on the Final Examinations:

SIXTH CLASS.

English—Misses Kormann, Casserly, Hamilton, F. Sullivan, Thompson.
Mathematics—Misses Hamilton, Foy, Casserly, Healy, F. Sullivan.
French—1st prize equally merited by Misses Kormann, Rafter and Howlett; obtained by Miss Rafter. 2nd prize equally merited by Misses Healy, F. Sullivan, Casserly, Hamilton; obtained by Miss Healy.
Instrumental Music—2nd prize equally merited by Misses Kanny and Green; obtained by Miss Kanny.
Oil and Pastel Painting—1st prize, Miss Farr.
Oil Painting—2nd prize equally merited by Misses N. Kennedy, Lysaght, Doran, Kenny, G. Coughlan, M. Kormann; obtained by Miss N. Kennedy.
Pastel Painting—2nd prize equally merited by Misses K. Sullivan and Johnston; obtained by Miss K. Sullivan.
Perspective Drawing—1st prize equally merited by Misses Healy, Thompson, F. Sullivan, Foy, Anderson, Casserly and McCarthy; obtained by Miss Anderson.
Art Needle-work—1st prize, Miss Lysaght. Honorable Mention for Art Needle-work—Misses Cavanna, Doran, Monroe, Sevigny.

Fidelity in Practising Instrumental Music—prize equally merited by Misses Greene, Rafter, O'Leary, McCarron, McCarthy; obtained by Miss Greene.
Fidelity to Duty—prize equally merited by Misses Casserly, McCarthy, Coughlan, Sevigny, O'Leary, McCarron, Doyle, Anderson, Thompson; obtained by Miss Casserly.
Prize for Order equally merited by Misses Casserly, Cavanna, O'Leary, McCarron, Farnan, Thompson, McCarthy; obtained by Miss Thompson.

FIFTH CLASS.

English—Misses Doran, G. Coughlan, Millev, Johnston, Coughlan, Eichhorn, F. F. Small, N. Kennedy, O'Connor and Madden.
Mathematics—Miss Doran.
French—1st prize, Miss Boyle.
German—1st prize, Miss Foy, 2nd prize equally merited by Misses Johnston and Kormann; obtained by Miss Johnston.
Instrumental Music—1st prize, Misses Healy, O'Leary, Lysaght, Rafter, Coughlan, G. Coughlan, obtained by Miss Lysaght. 2nd prize equally merited by Misses Doran, N. Kennedy, L. Power, obtained by Miss Power. Honorable mention—Misses F. Sullivan, Howlett, F. Milley, F. Small, Monroe and Cavanna.
Prize for Improvement in Vocal Music equally merited by Misses Doran, Sevigny and McCarron; obtained by Miss Sevigny.
Prize for Stenography—Miss Farnan.
Prize for Christian Doctrine in Day School—Miss Eichhorn.
Prize for Fidelity in Essay-Writing equally merited by Misses Doran, Rafter, Howlett; obtained by Miss Howlett.
Prize for Plain Sewing in Jun. Div., awarded to Miss Howlett.

PROMOTED TO SIXTH CLASS.

In English—Misses Doran, Millev, Coughlan, G. Coughlan, Eichhorn, Kenny.
In Mathematics—Miss Doran.
In French—Misses Thompson, F. Small, F. Milley, Foy, Boyle, Doran.
Prizes in Junior Department awarded to the three pupils who obtained the highest number of marks at the Final Examinations.

FOURTH CLASS.

English and Mathematics—1st prize, Miss Hayes; 2nd prize, Miss Milley; 3rd prize, Miss Power.
French—Prize in Sen. Div. equally merited by Misses E. Doty and C. Jones; obtained by Miss Doty; in Junior Division merited by Miss O'Leary.
Prize for Christian Doctrine in Day School—Miss Alma Small.
Instrumental Music—1st prize equally merited by Misses Madden, Farnan, Beck, Farr, Duggan, Sevigny, Doty, Gallinger, Ryan; obtained by Miss Gullinger. 2nd prize, equally merited by Misses Hamilton, B. Killy, Johnston, Casserly, Jones, McCarthy; obtained by Miss C. Jones. Honorable Mention, Misses Allayne, Jones, Carmel Sullivan, Ida Perry.
Prize for improvement in Freehand Drawing, equally merited by Misses E. H. and Allayne Jones; obtained by Miss R. Jones. Honorable mention of Misses Quinn and O'Brien, who entered too late to compete for honors.

PROMOTED TO FIFTH CLASS.

In English—Misses Hayes, Doty, Milley, Ryan, K. Sullivan, McCandlish, Small, Beck, Power and Roach.
In Mathematics—Misses Hayes, Doty, Beck, Small, McCandlish, Roach.
In French—Misses C. Jones, Doty, Beck, Hayes and A. Jones.

THIRD CLASS.

English and Mathematics—1st prize, Miss Carmel Sullivan; 2nd prize, Miss Ida Perry; 3rd prize, Miss Nano Matthews.
Instrumental Music—Prize equally merited by Misses Edith Bonner and Tessie Bonner; obtained by Miss Tessie Bonner.
Improvement in Last Music—Prize equally merited by the Misses K. Coffee, R. Jones, Boyle, Hayes and Roach.

PROMOTED TO FOURTH CLASS.

In English and Mathematics—Misses Sullivan, Perry, Matthews, Harris, T. Bonner, Coffey and Dockery. Honorable mention of Miss Harris, who came too late to compete for honors.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

English and Arithmetic—1st prize, Miss N. Schrader; 2nd prize, Miss L. Rosar; 3rd prize, equally merited by Misses Irene Murphy and Gertrude Small; obtained by Miss Irene Murphy.
Prize for Catechism, awarded to Miss Maud O'Connor.
Improvement in Instrumental Music, Junior Division—Prize equally merited by Misses N. Schrader and K. McDonald; obtained by Miss K. McDonald.

PROMOTED TO THIRD CLASS.

English and Arithmetic—Misses Nellie Schrader, L. Rosar, Irene Murphy, Maud O'Connor and Gertrude Small.

RE-DEROGATEEN CLASS.

Prizes awarded to Annie O'Connor, K. McDonald, Gertrude Generaux, Alice Beck, Emily O'Sullivan, F. Crocker, Annie O'Hara, M. Starr, Stella Cunningham, Carrie Murphy, Florence Adamson, M. Coffey, M. Pratt, Alice Boncher, Cecelia Boncher, Loretta Kennedy, Eva Fenwick, L. Fenwick, W. O'Grady, T. Pratt, B. Matthews, L. Lee.

LORETTO ABBEY.

The distribution of premiums took place at Loretto Abbey on Thursday morning, June 22nd. Instead of the usual public distribution, the pupils sang a solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving, at which his Grace Archbishop Walsh assisted, and delivered a very impressive sermon. On leaving the chapel, all repaired to the Reception Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A short programme of vocal and instrumental music was carried out, after which was the distribution of prizes and other premiums.

CONFERRING OF ACADEMIC HONORS.

Medal, presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for Church History; obtained by Miss Annie Fagan. Prize for Church History, obtained by Miss Connie Kirk. Diploma for Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss Nettie Wright. Gold Cross, presented by his Grace Archbishop Walsh for Christian Doctrine in Senior Department of Boarding School, obtained by Miss Gretta Power. Prize for Christian Doctrine, obtained by Miss Maggie Byrne. Gold Cross, presented by Monsignor Rooney for Christian Doctrine in Day School, obtained by Miss Cecilia McKenna. Gold Cross for Christian Doctrine in the Intermediate Department of the Boarding School; obtained by Miss Gertrude Donohoe. Graduating Medals conferred on the Misses Louisa Dwan, Nellie McEann, Agnes McEachen, Sadia Hawkins, Fanny Byrne, Maud Cummings, and Sama Humo. Gold Cross for English, obtained by Miss Agnes McEachen. Gold Cross for English Composition, awarded to Miss Sadia Hawkins. Medal presented by his Excellency the Governor-General for Literature; obtained by Miss Nellie McCann. Miss Mary Hunt—Gold Cross for proficiency in the Undergraduating Class. Miss Hannah Connors—Gold Cross for Mathematics, presented by Mr. Eugene O'Keefe. Miss Tottie Dodge—Gold Cross for fidelity in St. Cecilia's Choir. Miss Charlotte Jordan—Gold Lyre for Vocal Music, presented by Miss Leach of Worcester, Mass. Miss Lulu Guttin—Gold Lyre for Instrumental Music, presented by Mrs. Y. C. Smith; also first prize for French. Miss Lizzie Greatwood—Gold Cross for Improvement in Elocution. Miss Mary Barr—Silver Lyre for Instrumental Music. Miss Lottie Lynn—Silver Lyre for Instrumental Music in Junior Department. Miss Marie Miller—Special Prize for Instrumental Music. Miss Agnes Hawkins—Special Prize for Instrumental Music. Miss Ella Butler—Special Prize for Instrumental Music in 6th Class. Miss Jessie McDonald—Prize for the Harp. Miss Eugenie Lafrance—Crowned for Amiability by the unanimous vote of her companions. Miss Ella Butler—Crown and prize for Good Conduct in the Senior Department of Boarding School, equally merited by the Misses Nellie McCann, Louise Dwan, Lulu Guttin, Kate Walsh, Mary Ellen Coughlin, Teresa Dougherty, Agnes McEachen, Fanny Byrne, Marie Miller, Katie Leonard, Abbie Secord, Alice Grey, Florentino O'Leary, Mary Barr, Maggie McHenry, Grace McDougall, Eugenie Lafrance, Maggie Byrne, Alice Cross and Mary Coyno. Miss Alice Cross—Crown and prize for Lady-like Department. Miss Clara Torrington—Crown and prize for Order and Personal Neatness in the Senior Department of the Boarding School, equally merited by the Misses Maggie Burns, Jessie McDonald, Kate Walsh, Teresa Dougherty, Mary Ellen Coughlin, Annie Fagan, Abbie Secord, Lulu Guttin, Louise Dwan, Nellie McCann, Fannie Byrne, Katie Leonard, Fannie Cross, Alice Grey, Eugenie Lafrance, Florentino O'Leary, Mary Barr. Prize for Order and Personal Neatness in the Intermediate Department of Boarding School—Obtained by Miss Nellie Kennedy, merited by the Misses Helen McMahon, Gertrude Donohoe, Lottie Lynn, Mary Nihan, Florence Pothier, Rose Murphy, Alice Gormally, Georgie Clarke, Beatrice Fitzgerald, Annie McMahon, Lizzie Connors, Cecilia McKenna, Alice Daly, Saida Watt, Florence Kerchmer, Curly Boswell, Christina Collins, Amy Davidson, Mary Carroll, Emma Carroll, May O'Dea, Nellie Hughes, Camilla Tighe and Lillie Smith. Prize for Lady-like Department—Awarded to Miss Alice Daly; merited by Misses Gertrude Donohoe, Christina Collins, Mary Nihan, Julia Gaffney, Cecilia Sterling, Nellie Hughes, Mary Carroll and Saida Watt. Crown for Amiability by unanimous vote of companions in Boarding School—Miss Mary Nihan. In Day School—Miss Christina Collins. Prize for Good Conduct and Fidelity to School Rules—Miss Alice Gormally. Prize for Plain Sewing—Awarded to the Misses Grace McDougall and Teresa Dougherty.

Prize for Penmanship—Awarded to Miss Helen McMahon. Prize for Fancy Work—Awarded to Miss Rosa Murphy. Miss Marie Miller—Crown and prize in First Year Graduating Class. Miss Katie Leonard—Crown and prize for Proficiency in Undergraduating Class; first prize for Stenography, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Miss Florentino O'Leary—Crown and prize for Literature. Miss Maud Robinson—Crown and prize for Composition and History. Miss Mary Barr—Crown and prize for Mathematics. Miss Annie Fagan—Crown and prize in Sixth Class English. Miss Annie McMahon—Crown and prize in Fifth Class English. Miss Teresa Kelly—Crown and prize in Senior Fourth Class English. Miss Nellie Hughes—Crown and prize in Junior Fourth Class English. Miss Josie Lang—Prize for German. Miss Ella Butler—Crown and prize in Fifth Class Arithmetic. Miss Christina Collins—Crown and prize in Fourth Class Arithmetic. Miss Ethel Stoue—Prize in Division Fourth Class Arithmetic. Miss Georgie Clarke—Prize in Third Class Arithmetic. Miss Saida Watt—Prize in Division Third Class Arithmetic. Miss Helen McMahon—Crown and prize in Fourth Class Music; 2nd prize in 4th Class Arithmetic. Miss Mabel Kirke—Crown and prize in Division 4th Class Music. Miss Katie Ryan—Prize in 3rd Class Music. Crowns and prizes awarded to the Misses Teresa Dougherty, Kate Walsh, and Mary Ellen Coughlin for Oil Painting. Miss Maggie McHenry—Crown and prize in 2nd Class Oil Painting. Crowns and prizes awarded to the Misses Mary Hunt and Josie Collins for Pastel Drawing. Miss Alvina Badgoly—1st prize for Stenography, Typewriting, Book-keeping, and for Fidelity in St. Cecilia's Choir. Miss Lizzie Nash—1st prize for Stenography, Typewriting and Book-keeping. Certificates for Theory of Music, conferred on the following young ladies: 1st Class, Miss Agnes Hawkins, Nellie Wright, Lulu Guttin, Marie Miller, Mary Barr, Connie Kirk. 2nd Class, Louise Dwan, Saida Hawkins, Nellie McCann and Hannah Connors. 1st prize in 5th Class Instrumental Music, awarded to the Misses Robinson and Dodge.

Port Colborne.

On Sunday evening, June 11th, a very pleasing and imposing ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Father McEnty, local Director of the League of the Sacred Heart, set this day apart for the presentation of Diplomas and Crosses to the Promoters who, during the past six months, endeavored to become worthy of the honor by faithful, zealous work in the cause of the League. After Vespers were sung, and a very impressive and appropriate address had been delivered by the Director, seven young ladies advanced to the Altar railing, and, after reciting the Act of Consecration, were enrolled by the director as Promoters in the League of the Sacred Heart. Then followed Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which brought this interesting event to a close. The Altar of the Sacred Heart, beautifully illumined with many lights and artistically decorated with natural flowers, presented a charming and attractive appearance. Miss Dietrich, who supervises all decorations of the Altars, deserves great praise for her excellent taste and the assiduous care bestowed upon the work. The musical portion of the ceremony was ably and devotionally rendered, showing the great zeal of the members of the choir and the careful training and able management of the organist, Miss M. T. Twohey. The following are the names of the young ladies received as Promoters: President, Miss Mary Dietrich; Treasurer, Miss M. T. Twohey; Secretary, Miss Ella Reddin; Counsellors, Misses Annie Gibbons, M. Neelon, M. Hayden, Nellie Twohey. A Canadian Favorite. The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy. Several leading bakery companies, in Dublin, have made a reduction in the price of bread. The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes sensibility of the membrane of the throat air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Obituary.

The death of Mrs. Sheriff Brady, Woodstock, occurred on the morning of Sunday, the 18th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. J. Donahue, County (Crown Attorney, St. Thomas. The deceased lady (born near Borrisokane, County Tipperary, Ireland,) was married in Ingersoll shortly after her arrival in Canada to Mr. James Brady, now Sheriff of the County of Oxford. Of a mild, gentle and charitable disposition, she spent a life of unbroken serenity in the loving attachment of her husband and children, while winning the respect and esteem of all who came within the circle of her much-valued social intercourse. A gloom of sadness fell upon the whole community, especially at Ingersoll—her happy home for many years—when it was publicly announced that Mrs. Brady was no more. A patient sufferer, she bore in Christian silence and uncomplainingly for over two years the internal cancer that was slowly but surely leading her to the portals of eternity. In St. Thomas, whither she had gone to spend a week with her oldest married daughter, the final summons came, and found her ready. After having received all the consolations and rites of holy Church she breathed her last in the presence of Rev. Father Flannery (who administered the last sacraments) and of her afflicted husband and weeping children, who had all been summoned to her bedside.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from the residence of Mr. Donahue to the C. P. R. station, Judge Hughes, Judge Ermatinger, J. H. Coyno, County Registrar, Messrs. W. P. Reynolds, D. Coughlin and S. B. Pocock acting as pall-bearers. Arriving at Ingersoll the remains were received by an immense crowd at the station and conveyed to the Church of the Sacred Heart. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Brady, Woodstock, Rev. Dr. Flannery and Rev. J. C. Molphy acting as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir, under the direction of Miss Allen, rendered the Gregorian solemn Mass, the Kyrie and Dies Irae being sung alternately by the priest in the sanctuary. Miss McDonald sang very sweetly at the Offertory "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." At the Communion the Misses Murphy of Woodstock rendered in quartette the moving anthem "O Jesu te."

Rev. Father Molphy preached a very pathetic discourse from the text: "Oh death! where is thy victory?" and showed that for all the good and righteous grim death had no terrors. Those who live for the pomp and circumstance and pleasures of this world are the victims in whose downfall and destruction death revels and triumphs; but for the lowly and meek of heart, for the pure of soul and the gentle and charitable, death is but the awaking to a better and more glorious life. Although of the latter class was Mrs. Brady in every relation of life, yet Catholic charity and the doctrine of the "Communion of Saints" point to our duty of remembering her in our prayers and at the Holy Sacrifice.

The sacred edifice was crowded by anxious and weeping friends and sympathizers in the family's bereavement, among whom we noticed a large number of the leading Protestant families from Woodstock and Ingersoll. Protestant ministers, representing nearly every denomination in town, were among the audience, and seemed much impressed with the sacred character of the obsequies, as with the able and argumentative sermon of the Rev. Father Molphy. Needless to say that THE CATHOLIC REGISTER extends its sympathies to the afflicted survivors, and joins in the many fervent prayers offered for eternal rest and peace to the soul of the deceased.

Acknowledgment.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the House of Providence thankfully acknowledge the following receipts from their May Picnic: "Admission, \$1,080.69; Games & Amusements, 165.95; Our Lady of Lourdes' Table, 170.00; Sacred Heart 30.00; St. Basil's, 182.25; St. Helen's, 137.51; St. Joseph's, 74.24; St. Mary's, 390.00; St. Michael's, 233.90; St. Paul's, 235.20; St. Patrick's, 269.72; St. Peter's, 55.63. Total, 3,025.09; expenses, 220.40; nett proceeds, \$2804.69.

The Sisters tender their sincere gratitude to all who co-operated in making the festival a pronounced success. To the ladies who sacrificed time and pleasure in procuring refreshment booths; to the active committee, who so ably attended to the games and amusements, and made ample preparation to have the day an enjoyable one; and to the generous citizens; who patronized it as heretofore: Too much praise cannot be conferred on those whose energy, labor and beneficence were so generously given to aid the indigent. The Sisters once more thank their benefactors for all they have done and continue to do for the Institution, and most heartily join in the prayer of the poor to the Bountiful Rewarder of all charitable souls, supplicating Him to copiously repay them and pour forth upon them and upon their families abundant measures of His choicest blessings.

Correction.

Our reporter was too previous last week in regard to the laying of the Corner-stone of Oshawa Church. We have every confidence that it will be laid in the near future; but it was not laid last Sunday. The purpose of his Grace's visit to Oshawa on that occasion was the administration of Confirmation, which he gave to about forty candidates at Oshawa, and about thirty at Whitby. Vicar General McCann preached a most eloquent sermon in the evening upon the service of God, whom we worship by faith, hope and charity, prayer and sacrifice.

TORONTO

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(COPY)

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We, the undersigned Custom House Brokers of the City of Toronto doing business for Messrs. Gianelli & Co., 16 King Street West, beg to certify that in the year 1892 we made Customs entries for different kinds of Claret imported from France in cases and in casks for two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven gallons and one-half (2,697½).

(Signed)

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LORETTO ACADEMY, BOND STREET.

The closing exercises of this excellent school took place the morning of June 23rd, and were private, only the following clergymen, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Rev. Fathers Ryan, Cassidy and Rohleder, who presented medals to the happy winners, being present. Annie O'Leary thanked the visitors for the interest they had always taken in the pupils, especially Father McCann, who has charge of the religious instruction of the Academy. The young ladies distinguished themselves by their modest and ladylike deportment. The following is the list of prizes:

HONOR LIST - SENIOR DIVISION.

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Very Rev. J. J. McCann—Awarded to Miss May Reid.
Crown for Christian Doctrine—Miss Aileen Anglin and Miss Annie O'Leary.
Gold Medal in 6th English Class, presented by Rev. Dean Cassidy—Obtained by Miss Annie O'Leary.
Silver Medal for Lady-like Deportment—Miss Aileen Anglin.
Gold Medal for English Prose Composition in 5th English Class, presented by Rev. F. Ryan—Obtained by Miss Mary Webber.
Crown for Good Conduct, equally merited by Miss Annie Hodgson, Ethel Dwyer and Rosie Krauss.
Gold Medal for Arithmetic in 5th Class, presented by Rev. F. Rohleder—Obtained by Miss Nellie Horan.
Silver Medal for Regular Attendance—Miss Mary Aylward.
Crown for Regular Attendance—Miss Ethel Dwyer.
Crown for Arithmetic, 5th Class—Miss Mary Reid and Miss Mary Aylward.
Crown for Lady-like Deportment—Miss Annie O'Leary, Agnes Dwan, Mary Webber, Ethel Dwyer, A. McCarron, Emma Hodgson, Mary Reid, Flossie McGann.
Crown for Instrumental Music, 5th Class—Miss Mary Webber.
Crown for Instrumental Music, 4th Class—Miss Aileen Anglin.
Silver Medal for Oil Painting—Miss Agnes Dwan.
Crown for Amiability—Miss Hodgson and Miss Alice McCarron.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Crown for Good Conduct, equally merited by the Misses May Gallagher, Olive Wheaton, Helen Heck, Lena O'Brien, Loretto Reid, Winifred Reid, Madge O'Leary, Maggie Wilson—Obtained by Miss May Gallagher.
Crown for Amiability—Helen Heck.
Crown for Fidelity to School Rules, merited by the Misses Olive Wheaton, May Gallagher, Helen Heck, Lena O'Brien, Madge O'Leary, Loretto Reid, Winifred Reid—Obtained by Madge O'Leary.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Crown for Good Conduct—Miss J. Heck.
Prize for Regular Attendance—The Misses May Tagioletti, Helen Finnegan—Obtained by May Tagioletti.
Crown for Amiability—Miss Mary McGinn.
Prize for Christian Doctrine—Miss Nellie Griffin.

PRIZE LIST.

Annie O'Leary—1st prize in Euclid; 1st in 2nd Class Instrumental Music; 1st in History; 1st in Algebra; 1st in 3rd French Class.
Nellie Horan—1st in 2nd Euclid Class; 1st in History; 1st in Book-keeping; 2nd in Div. 4th Class, Instrumental Music; 2nd in 6th English Class.
Aileen Anglin—2nd in English Prose Composition; 2nd in History; 3rd in 6th English Class; 1st in Pastel Drawing; 2nd in 3rd French Class.
May Reid—2nd in Composition; 1st in Grammar; 2nd in History; 2nd in Map Drawing; 2nd in 3rd French Class; 3rd in 6th English Class; 1st in Junior Book-keeping.
Mary Aylward—2nd in Arithmetic; 1st in Grammar; 1st for Book-keeping; 2nd in Euclid; 1st in 3rd Class Instrumental Music; 3rd in 6th English Class.
Agnes Dwan—1st in Div. 4th Instrumental Music; 1st for Map Drawing; 1st in Writing; 2nd in Composition; 1st in 4th French Class; 1st for Plain Sewing.
Mary Webber—1st in Writing; 3rd in Euclid; 3rd in Book-keeping; 1st in 4th French Class; 2nd in Map Drawing.
Rosie Krauss—1st in Freshhand Drawing; 2nd in Map Drawing; 2nd in 2nd French Class; General Improvement.
Flossie McGann—General Improvement in all her studies.
Teressa Flannagan—1st in Prop. Class, Instrumental Music; 1st in 2nd French Class; 1st in Grammar; 4th English Class.
Annie McGee—1st in 4th English Class; 1st in 3rd Class Instrumental Music; 1st in Arithmetic, 4th Class; 1st in Prep. French Class.
Emma Hodgson—1st in History; 1st in 2nd Class Instrumental Music; 2nd in Composition; 2nd in 4th English Class; 1st in Arithmetic, 4th Class.
Alice McCarron—2nd in 4th English Class; 1st in 4th Class, Instrumental Music.
Daisy Costello—1st for Writing, 4th Class; 1st in Composition; 1st in Spelling.
Annie Foley—1st for Grammar; 1st for Composition.

Ethel Dwyer—General Improvement and Spelling.
Bella Foley—Prize for Composition and Spelling.
Winnie Reid—1st prize in Junior 4th English Class; 1st for Arithmetic.
Madge O'Leary—2nd in Junior 4th Class; 2nd prize in Arithmetic.
Mary Miller—3rd prize in Junior 4th English Class; 1st for Writing.
Loretto Reid—2nd prize in Junior 4th English Class.
Allice Hynes—General Improvement in Junior 4th English Class.

SECOND DIVISION.

Olive Wheaton—1st prize in 3rd English Class; 1st in Arithmetic; 1st for Inst. Music, Prop. Class; 1st in Geography.
Cecilia Slattery—2nd in 3rd English Class; 2nd in Arithmetic.
Annie Mason—1st prize for Writing in Junior Division.
Helen Heck—1st prize in 3rd English Class; 1st in Geography.
May Gallagher—2nd prize in 3rd English Class; 1st in Geography.
Evelyn Kennedy—General Improvement in 3rd English Class; 1st for Map Drawing.
Lena O'Brien—Improvement 3rd Class.
Ethel Judge—General Improvement in 3rd English Class.
Maggie Wilson—Prize for Composition.
Mary Bender—Improvement in 3rd English Class.
Maggie McGee—Prize for Spelling.

St. Aloysius Boys' School.

The closing of the St. Aloysius School took place on the 23rd of June, Rev. Fathers McCann, Cassidy, Ryan and Rohleder being the only visitors present. After the distribution of prizes Rev. Fathers McCann and Cassidy addressed the pupils, congratulating them on their success, which did great credit to both teachers and pupils, they concluded by giving some good advice, as to spending the vacation.

HONOR LIST.

Prize for Christian Doctrine—Merited by Masters Basil Anglin, F. Flanagan, Fred. Foy, E. Anglin, Chas. Krauss, George Foy, R. Foy—obtained by Master B. Anglin.
Good Conduct—Merited by Masters B. and E. Anglin, Frank Flannagan, Fred. and Geo. Foy, C. Krauss, C. Mitchell, J. Egan, J. Melrick, R. Rose, F. O'Leary, Leo. McGinn, J. Wheaton, C. Bethell, M. Griffin, A. Disette, F. Brown, C. Dwyer, F. Elliott, C. Reid, T. Tracy, T. Finnegan—obtained by Master C. Dwyer.
Regular Attendance—Merited by Masters Chris. Mitchel, R. Rose, F. Flannagan, Geo. Foy, S. Rose, E. Lynar, C. Dwyer, W. Hingston, J. Wheaton, C. Bethell, J. Melrick, L. McGinn—obtained by Master R. Rose.
Instrumental Music—1st prize in 1st Class, Master W. Hingston; 2nd, B. Anglin.
Vocal Music—1st prize, Master Frank Flannagan; 2nd, Charles Krauss.
Pastel Drawing—1st prize, Master Fred. J. Foy; 2nd, J. McClear.
Arithmetic—1st prize, Sen. 4th Class—Master B. Anglin; 2nd, E. Anglin.
1st prize, Jun. 4th Class—F. Flannagan; 2nd, C. Krauss.
1st prize, Sen. 3rd Class—F. Foy; 2nd, R. Rose.
1st prize, Jun. 3rd Class—C. Mitchell; 2nd, J. Melrick.
Geography—1st prize, Master B. Anglin; 2nd, F. Flannagan; 3rd, C. Krauss.
Grammar—1st prize, Master B. Anglin; 2nd, E. Anglin.
Composition—1st prize, Master C. Krauss; 2nd, F. Foy.
Freshhand Drawing—1st prize, Master Geo. Foy; 2nd, R. Rose.
Penmanship—1st prize, Master Fred. Foy; 2nd, C. Krauss.
In the Third Class prizes were awarded to Masters J. Egan, Jas. Melrick, F. O'Leary, W. Hingston, H. Lynar, F. O'Halloran and C. Dwyer.
Second Class—Masters C. Bethell, S. Rose, L. McGinn, F. Elliott, R. Craugh, J. Wheaton, F. Doherty and T. Finnegan.
First Class—Masters C. Reid, M. Griffin, Herbert Rose, T. Tracy, F. Brown and J. Doherty.
Preparatory Class—Master A. Disette, S. Judge.
The following boys entered too late in the year to compete for prizes: Masters T. Hynes, H. Braydon, A. McDonald, M. McDonald, J. Tagioletti, J. Dowling, C. and R. Bassinan, H. Baker, G. Cochrane, F. Pembroke.

League of the Cross.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the League of the Cross took place in their hall, Power street, on Sunday afternoon. The regular business of the meeting was hurriedly rushed through and committees formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the Convention. At the conclusion of the regular business of the meeting Rev. Father Hand and Recording Secretary Cahill delivered a short lecture on "Temperance," setting forth the points resulting from the good work of "the League." The League of the Cross extends a cordial invitation to every male Catholic to become a member of the Sodality.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the institution in Toronto, on Wednesday 21st June, 1893. There were present:—Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, (St. Catharines), T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Hugh Ryan, Rev. E. B. Lawler, Geo. Robinson, R. S. Cassola, Wm. Ramsay, of Bowland Scotland; T. Sutherland Stayner, W. B. Hamilton, Judge Donistour, E. B. Osler, Edward Martin, Q. C., (Hamilton), Thomas Long, Wm. Gordon, Clarkson Jones, R. Donald, John Stowart, R. N. Gooch, Nehemiah Morrill, W. T. Jennings, R. L. Benson, W. F. Haskins, (Dunnville), I. J. Gould (Uxbridge), David Kidd (Hamilton), John Bain, Q. C., F. Gooch, R. H. Ramsay, Thomas Walmsley, A. McFall (Bolton), Joseph Whitehead, Robert Beaty, D. R. Wilkie, etc.

The chair was taken by the president Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as secretary.

The secretary, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in again meeting the shareholders and beg to submit the eighteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1893.

Out of the profits for the year and balance of profit and loss account carried forward from last year, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and in addition thereto a bonus of one per cent., amounting in all to \$175,310.93.

(b) Rest account has been increased by \$75,000.

(c) Bank premises account had been credited with \$4,712.49.

(d) The fund to cover rebate on bills discount current has been maintained.

(e) Contributions (authorized by By-Law 15) have been made to the Officers and Employee Guarantee Fund.

The necessity for more commodious premises in Toronto for the staff and for the customers of the bank has been recognized for some time past. Arrangements are now in course of completion for suitable additions and alterations to present premises, which, it is expected will meet the growing requirements of the business of the bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. HOWLAND
President.

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1893.

Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1892, brought forward	\$ 41,028 24
Profits for the year ending 31st May, 1893, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.	\$ 242,419 02
From which has been taken:	
Dividend No. 35, 4 per cent. (paid 1st December, 1892)	\$ 77,919 09
Dividend No. 36, 4 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1893)	77,820 67
Bonus of one per cent. (payable 1st June, 1893)	19,490 17
	\$ 175,310 93
Written off Bank premises and furniture account	\$ 4,712 49
Carried to rest account	75,000 00
	79,712 49
Balance of account carried forward..	\$ 28,423 94

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1892	\$ 1,020,292 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	75,000 00
Premium received on new capital Stock	5,093 00
Balance of account carried forward..	\$ 1,100,385 00

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	
Notes of the bank in circulation	\$ 1,374,456 00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,516,121 16
Deposits bearing interest, (including \$83,299.24 being amount of interest accrued on deposit receipts to date)	6,015,571 65
Due to other banks in Canada	\$ 2,132,392 81
Total liabilities to the public	\$ 11,038,541 62
Capital stock, old	\$ 1,500,000 00
Capital stock, new, (subscribed \$463,600 00)	450,700 00
Rest account	\$ 1,100,385 00
Contingent account	29,299 23
Dividend No. 36, payable 1st June, 1893, 4 per cent. and bonus 1 per cent.	97,400 94
Former dividends unpaid	112 25
Rebate on bills discounted	31,567 29
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	28,423 94
	\$ 12,777,183 60
	\$ 12,749,347 60
ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin	\$ 301,940 33
Dominion Government notes	1,012,785 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of note circulation	70,600 00
Notes of and cheques on other Banks.	277,801 07

Balance due from other banks in Canada	302,898 06
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	167,904 60
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom	32,220 75
Dominion of Canada Debentures	\$ 813,472 03
Province of Ontario securities	672,173 75
Municipal and other Debentures	306,740 78
Canadian, British and other railway securities	151,474 63
	1,221,887 09
Loans on call, secured by stocks and debentures	1,210,467 19
Loans to Provincial Governments	218,483 27
	\$ 4,773,914 06
Other current loans, discounts and advances	7,650,464 64
Overdue debts (loss provided for)	28,602 24
Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises)	64,890 91
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	90,340 76
Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head office and branches	221,267 68
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads	10,500 97
	\$ 12,749,347 60

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, also to the cashier and other officers, for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the bank.

The ballot was taken for the election of the following shareholders, viz: Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected president, and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt vice-president, for the ensuing year.

Funeral.

The funeral of the late Denis O'Connor took place on Wednesday morning, June 21st. The pastor, Father Gallagher, celebrated the Mass, Father Brennan of St. Michael's College acted as deacon, and Father Redden acted as sub deacon. Father Joffcott was master of ceremonies. Father McBrady of St. Michael's College preached an appropriate sermon upon the occasion. Amongst the other clergymen present were Fathers Conway of Norwood, Marjion, Provincial of the Basilians, J. Walsh, Aboulin of Sandwich, Murray, Maddigan of Dundas, and Rohleder. His Lordship, the Bishop of London, and oldest son of the deceased, administered the last absolution.

Three of Mr. O'Connor's daughters, not two, as stated last week, are living in religion—two being Sisters of Loretto and one in the Community of St. Joseph in the Diocese of Peterborough.

Forewarned is Forearmed.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

GROCERIES **WINE & SPIRITS**

Ports:
Alicante (Medicinal).
Commendador (30 years old).
Taragona

This is a Light Spanish Wine, and recommended by medical men as just the thing for invalids.

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Free sample mailed to any address.

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THE HOLY VIRGIN AND JAPAN.

FOR THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

It is well known that Faith has been brought to Japan by the great apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier. He landed here under the auspices of the Holy Virgin, on her Assumption day, August 15th, 1549. After him other Fathers of the Society of Jesus, followed soon by the Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustinians, came here to preach the Gospel and made a great number of Christians, to whom they deeply inculcated the worship of Our Lord, with that of his most Blessed Mother. Never, from the primitive church, so much fervour and piety was seen. The jealous devil then raised a long and dreadful persecution. Thousands of martyrs gave their life in the torrents, and their last cry, when dying, was *Jesus, Maria*. It is reported also that many of them were comforted in their sufferings by apparitions of the Mother of God.

(It is well known that of those martyrs, 26 were canonized in 1862, and 205 beatified in 1867). At last, with the greatest portion of the flock, all the pastors disappeared in the storm, and their remained no bishop or priest. The country was entirely shut to foreigners, and for nearly two centuries and a-half, it was generally believed in Europe that nothing was left of the Japanese brilliant christendom.

But that Church founded under the auspices of Mary, and educated in her love, could not perish. In lack of priests she herself undertook the care and direction of it. She was the star which guided the sons of the martyrs, during the long and frightful night: she was the luminous column going ahead before them; the worship of that beloved Mother, rooted in their families, maintained with itself in them the whole religion.

In 1847, when Japan was seeming as unapproachable as ever, Pope Pius IX., by an inspiration from Heaven, declared the Holy Virgin Principal Patroness of the whole Japanese Empire, under the title of her most holy heart.

At length, in 1854, the year in which the same Sovereign Pontiff proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, Japan after having been so long secluded, was opened again to foreigners and preachers of the Gospel.

But all was not yet done. . . . The Protestant ministers installed themselves first. The offspring of the ancient Christians came to see *Cam* (hiddenly, for they were still under the ban of persecution), hoping to meet in them the successors of those who converted and taught their ancestors. Alas! they did not find *Santa Maria*, and returned disconsolate.

Soon after, a Catholic Church was also raised. It was finished in February, 1865, and dedicated to the 26 Japanese martyrs canonized in 1862. In that Church an altar was built to Our Lady, and above that altar was put the statue of that august Mother holding her child in her arms.

As soon as the church was opened to the public, there was every day a great affluence of visitors. . . . The descendants of the martyrs were in the presence of *Santa Maria*, they had found again the priests of the olden days. On the 17th March, they revealed themselves to one of them, Father Petitjean, who, the next year, was appointed by the Holy See to rule them, with the title of Bishop of Myriophyta and Apostolic Vicar for all Japan.

Sometime afterwards, Pius IX., in order to perpetuate the memory of the benefactions of Mary towards this country, established in her honor, a special holiday to which he just assigned the 17th March of each year. We call it the Feast of the Discovery of the Christians or simply the Feast of Our Lady of Japan. The same

Sovereign Pontiff attached Indulgences to the Invocation: *Our Lady of Japan, Mary conceived without sin, pray for us.*

There was no station of this vocable, when four years ago, in the beginning of 1880, a missionary was appointed for the great province of Higo, which had not yet been evangelized. Before proceeding thither, the missionary chose a patron Saint for the new post, and had his choice approved of by his Bishop. But this was not the patron which God had desired. The missionary sent before him, to the chief town called Kumamoto, a native priest in order to rent a house. The houses to let were not wanting, and several times arrangements were made, which they always broke abruptly, mostly because they did not like our religion to be preached.

At last, a contract was signed; the missionary came speedily, but as soon as they saw him, they refused to fulfil the agreement, and this also through hatred against our Faith. What was to be done? They were on the day before the 17th March. Suddenly the missionary thought to apply to Our Lady of Japan, he called the native Father, and they decided together to put the new post under Her vocable, if She procured to them a house for the following day.

That very evening, a man called on them, and said that he would place at their disposal a house situated in such a street, such a number, and that they could take possession of it from the following day, and preach there our religion with entire freedom. Great was their joy, and greater yet their thankfulness towards Our Lady of Japan. The Bishop consulted without pain to annul the first Patron, and to grant Her who had in such way obtruded Herself. And thus Our Lady of Japan has a post, that is to say, a large and nice town, with an immense Province around it (that Province is situated in the very centre of that portion of Japan, where formerly flourished the Christians and martyrs, and where took place the discovery I just related). She has a post I say, and thanks to God, that post begins to have some converts, but it has yet no church, no chapel, not even an altar; the Mass is celebrated in a little Japanese room, on a poor table.

The question is therefore to build, in this town of Kumamoto, in the honour of the Mother of God, under the title of Discovery of the Christians, or *Our Lady of Japan*, a Sanctuary which would serve in the same time as a parochial Church, and a monument for thanking Her for Her past benefactions, and attract her blessings on the future.

To have something suitable to that triple purpose, with a residence near it, a rather considerable sum is required (about \$100,000), and we have but our poverty.

I recommend that good work to the prayers and sympathy of the persons who will take notice of this account. They who love the Holy Virgin, have but to consider what they can do. . . . And that good mother, who never permitted Herself to be surpassed in generosity, will repay it to them a hundred-fold in this world and in the next.

The anti Catholic sects are endeavoring to take this country. It is necessary to oppose to them Her of whom the Church sings: *That by Herself alone She has killed all the heresies in the whole world*: *Cunitas hereses sola in eremisti in universo mundo*. Her church, if it be handsome, will attract the eyes and hearts of the heathen, and will be the pledge of numerous conversions.

The Japanese Empire contains over 40 millions of people. The number of our Catholics does not yet amount to 50 thousand. But we have freedom of creed since 4 years ago.

The Japanese people are the most intelligent and the most virtuous of all the heathen people which exist on the earth. St. Francis Xavier called the Japanese the delights of his heart. If this nation be converted to the Faith, there is good hope that it will exert a happy influence around itself, and that it will do a great service to the Church. I have to evangelize two hundred and ninety-three Communes, very populous, and containing about two thousand and five hundred villages or towns, without reckoning this large city of Kumamoto. It is the equivalent of several dioceses. To help me, I have a native priest, whose centre of action is 88 miles from here (we meet every month for confessing each other), and two French Sisters, who have rented a little house in Kumamoto, from where they are working to convert the persons of their sex. This town contains over 100 temples where the devil has been worshipped for many centuries. Is it not time to erect one to Her who has trodden on his head, the sweet Virgin Mary?

Letters reach me directly with the address: Rev. J. M. Corre, missionary Apostolic, Kumamoto, Japan. Alms can be sent through any local Post Office in virtue of the treaties, or by a cheque on any bank. They can also be directed to Father Hinard, Director of the Foreign Missions, 128 Rue Ju Rac, Paris, or to Rev. G. Andre, St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Boston, Mass.; or to Rev. E. M. Rouard, Director of the Grand Seminaire, Montreal.

The Catholic temperance societies of the United States have more than 100,000 members.

Pallor, languidness, and the appearance of ill health being no longer fashionable among ladies, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is more largely resorted to as a tonic alternative, nervine, stomachic, and builder-up of the system generally. This is as it should be. Ayer's is the best.

Young Women.

Who have overtaxed their strength and men of mature years who have drawn too heavily on the resources of youth, and persons whose occupations strain their mental powers, or of business cares and of a sedentary life, will find a sure restorative in the *Almoxia Wine* for which Gianelli & Co., 16 King street west, Toronto, are the sole agents for Canada. Sold by all druggists.

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Enoch Borden, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is all you can claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

A banquet was recently given by the Guardians of Listowel Union, at Mr. T. Harty's Hotel, Ballybunion, to Dr. B. Jackson, who for a term of 30 years had been medical officer for the districts of Ballyduff and Ballybunion, during which time he discharged his duties in a most creditable manner. Coroner Sheehy, of Newcastle-West, occupied the chair.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any injurious. E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.



GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR. San Antonio, Tex., June 12, 1910. Two years ago you were kind enough to send me some of your Nerve Tonic, which gave to two poor girls who were suffering from chronic sickness, and they got well after using your excellent remedy. My parish is poor to the point, but your charity will be your crown, for your remedy is generously given to the poor, and so excellent, cannot but be an eternal reward. REV. E. V. LEBRETON.

Streator, Ill., Oct. 20, '91. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the only medicine that ever helped one of our sisters who was suffering from nervousness and sleeplessness for ten years. We also recommended it to many others and it always had the desired effect. A lady in Ohio was suffering from epileptic fits for several years and found no relief, until she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; three bottles cured her entirely. SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a simple recipe to cure it. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig of St. Mary and since 1874, and is now used and recommended by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 bottles for \$10.

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(In Affiliation with Toronto University.) Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$160 per year. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars, apply to

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Berlin, Ont. Complete Classical, Philological and Commercial courses, and Short-hand and Typewriting. For further particulars address, Terms including all necessary expenses, except for books \$61 per annum

REV. PAUL SPRETZ, C. R., D.D., President.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote Des Neiges, Montreal, Canada. FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 12.

This Institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation. L. GEOPHILON, C.S.C., President.

J. YOUNG, (ALEX. MILLARD,) The Leading Undertaker 847 YONGE STREET. TELEPHONE 679.

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE

"VITALIZED AIR" For one month prior to alterations in his parlors, C. H. RIGGS, the Popular Dentist, S.E. Corner King and Yonge Streets will continue to make plates with best Teeth at his old rates. Painless extraction guaranteed. Special attention also given to Gold and Silver filling.

A. T. HERNON, BUTCHER.

The well-known Church street BUTCHER. HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS to larger and more commodious premises, where his old patrons and the public generally will find the same high qualities of meat that he has always been noted for.

256 CHURCH STREET Three doors South of Wilton Ave.

Lilies.

By Joseph W. S. Norris in the New World.

They bloom in the cloister shadows
When the air is pure and sweet,
And only a pilgrim enters
From the city's busy street.

They bloom round the lowly altar
Like the angels near the Tomb,
Yet their speak of the Presence
In the silent charmed gloom.

They bloom by the sufferer's pillow
When the night is dark and drear,
And each pure white figure seemeth
To comfort and to cheer.

They bloom where the poor and homeless
Are cast to the earth again,
And their fragrant beauty bringeth
Joy to the hearts in pain.

They bloom where the student's vision
Is raised from the task and toil,
And their freshness to his spirit
Adds strength and hope the while.

Beautiful, fragrant ever,
They bloom on in worldly bowers,
Gold-hearted waxen petals,
St. Joseph's lily flowers.

Fadeless and fragrant ever,
White flowers of a kindly line,
Even when crushed and broken
As a sacrifice divine.

O world, with your blooming gardens
That time will soon decay
These lilies are immortal,
They show the loyal way.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

The last Congress of interest to our readers at the World's Fair was that of the Catholic Total Abstiners. Bishop Cotter, the President, closed his address with the following peroration:

"In the intellectual sunlight that beams from the presence of our brethren, gathered here from both sides of the great world, the magnificent capabilities of the widely separated children of our own family will appear as never before; and this Pentecostal gathering in which we are privileged to take part will furnish such splendid examples of faith, hope and charity as shall fill us with light and energy, move us to march on with increased hopefulness and more enduring persistence on the new lines indicated by the congress, and thus inspire and strengthen us to strike more expertly and victoriously against the pernicious drink traffic."

Dr. Barry, who came from England as the representative of Father Nugent, the founder of the Catholic League of the Cross of Liverpool, opened his address by remarking that: "If any man is bent upon influencing this present age to good, he must begin by looking the temperance question in the face and by resolving to stand on the side of temperance. We take it up because we are Irishmen and because we know that drink is the great and perpetual and constant curse of our race. We take it up because we are Catholics, and holding, as we do, that the Catholic Church has a message to the nineteenth century, we see that the great hindrance to the understanding of this message is simply drink and nothing but drink. When I see the great churches building all over this land, I say to myself: 'Yes; I know they are building churches in America that hold thousands, but they are building their saloons that ruin their tens of thousands.' When I hear of a priest who has a large parish with 2,000 or 3,000 parishioners, most of them Irish Catholics, or the descendants of Irish Catholics, who does not like temperance, I say that such a man is doing very little good and is not hindering the immense amount of harm which he might hinder.

"If our people had been total abstainers during the last forty years, do you suppose there would be all sorts of so-called religion, all sorts of unbelief, and such an immense amount of religious indifference everywhere as there is to-day? The Catholic Church is only just keeping her hold, for it is my conviction that

here, as in England, a large number of your people are sunk in indifference or forgetting their religion, and are a scandal and standing disgrace to the Catholic name, simply because of drink.

"A few days ago your venerable prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, allowed me to address a few words to the students of the great seminary at Baltimore, and I ventured to say to them that if I had a dear friend who was beginning to study for the priesthood, and who meant to dedicate himself to that holy work, I would give him only one piece of advice. I would say, 'If you will do exactly the thing which I think most for your benefit you will make up your mind never to touch intoxicating drink.' But if you consider that is going a little too far, then I say, 'Fix exactly the measure that you think necessary for you, and then do not fill it up.' I say that to the clergy when I have the privilege of addressing them, simply because I know very well the ravages made in every rank of society and among every kind of men by drink.

"I would urge the regulation of the liquor traffic by law as in England, where the principle is accepted that the business is not a part of trade and commerce in the ordinary sense of the words, but that it is a public service."

Toronto Carpets at the World's Fair.

We clip the following from the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, New York:

Although Franco occupies a very large space on two floors it makes no display of carpets or floor coverings of any kind, except that the apartments devoted to the display of furniture and ornamental articles and dress goods are carpeted in order to have the floors in keeping with the walls. The like can be said of Austria, which in other respects makes a wonderful display of articles designed for affording comfort and adornment in homes. The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company makes a good exhibit of two and three-ply ingrain carpets, which compare very favorably with the best goods of the kind made in Great Britain and the United States. 'This is the only Canadian exhibit of carpets.

The Little Sisters of the Poor.

I look around at the homes for the aged poor, those who hover in poverty and misery, alone and helpless on the brink which separates time from eternity. What hand is it that gathers in these children of a second childhood, whose voice gently soothes their sorrows and griefs and bears with their age and petulance? It is the Little Sister of the Poor, who asks not of these aged unfortunates, whom the world has left to die homeless and alone. "What is your name, your nationality, your religion?" Her only question is, "Are you a child of suffering humanity?" and she wipes the tears that trickle down the furrowed cheeks; she tends the worn body; she whispers consolation to the aching heart, and speeds the soul on its homeward journey, like an angel soothing a child to sleep.—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

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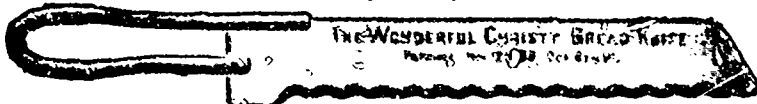
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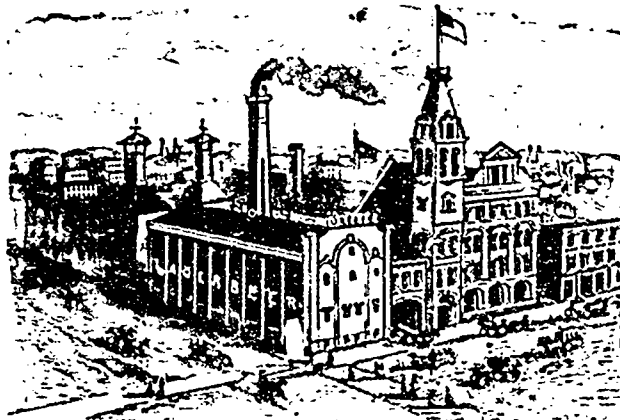
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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893

Calendar for the Week.

- June 29—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
30—Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.
July 1—Octave of St. John the Baptist.
2—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost, Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
3—Feast of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord, St. Paul I, Pope Confessor, (simplified).
4—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.
5—SS. Cyrillus and Methodius, Bishops, Confessors.

The Consecration of England.

To-day, the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, there will take place the solemn consecration of England to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter. Like many of the movements of these times, the idea originated with our Holy Father the Pope. Upon the occasion of the visit of the English pilgrims the Supreme Pontiff, insisting upon united prayer, directed the attention of English Catholics to two ancient and beautiful forms of devotion "to which the country was indebted for much of that Divine favour and benediction which are evident to the readers of her history. The first is her consecration to the Blessed Virgin; the second, her recourse to the patronage of St. Peter. The Holy Father, desiring these pious practices to be re-established, instructs that the most suitable and effective means shall be taken to renew the dedication of the country to the great Mother of God and to the Prince of the Apostles.

To carry out this intention the Bishops assembled and issued a Pastoral upon the subject. Its historical references to devotion towards the Blessed Virgin are full of instruction for Anglicans of to-day. It quotes from a letter of Archbishop Arundel of Canterbury, who lived in the fourteenth century, and who wrote thus to the Bishops of his Province: "But we in England being the servants of her special inheritance and her own dowry, as we are commonly called, ought to surpass others in the fervour of our praise and devotion." This letter was the decree establishing the *Angelus* as it was used in medieval England. "Since the landing of St. Augustine and his monks," continues the pastoral, "every great name, Saxon or Norman, which had adorned the annals of the Church, had left a monument to Mary either in solid stone or in immortal speech. The great Doctors of the English, like Bede, Alcuin, and Anselm, had written of her with the enthusiasm of sons; the great preachers, such as St. Aldhelm and St. Aelfred, had given the flower of their rapturous meditations on her prerogatives; the men of action and builders of churches, like St. Bennett of Wearmouth and St. Wilfrid, had set her name on the temples they erected to Almighty God and

placed her image in their sanctuaries; the splendid mediæval Bishops, as St. Hugh of Lincoln, St. Edmund of Canterbury, and St. Richard of Chichester, had built glorious Lady chapels to their great Cathedrals and added gem after gem not only to her shrines, but to the over-growing trophy of the public and private devotions of the English people."

In England, during the ages of Faith, there was the Votive Mass of our Lady every day in Cathedrals and greater churches. This Mass did not take the place of the Mass and Office of the day. "It was the willing tribute of a devout people to the Mother of Jesus;" and was celebrated in the Lady Chapel or on the Lady Altar, while the regular Offices of the Church went on at the main altar. There was not one church in all England built during the 13th, 14th, or 15th century in which this special devotion did not express itself. King Edward III. established the Order of the Garter to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, for out of his singular affection for her he had wished her to be honored by his Knights." The College of Eton was dedicated to the name of Blessed Mary. And the Sanctuaries of the Madonna, celebrated by pilgrimages and miracles, were all over the country. At these shrines the people used to sing: "Turn to us thy merciful eyes, and showe thou to us Jesu, the blessed fruit of thy wombe, after this exiling. O merciful! O piteous! O meek! O sweet Mary hail." That English version of *Salve Regina* dates further back than the fourteenth century. The pastoral concludes the part treating upon the Blessed Virgin thus: "We cannot bring back those days of faith. But we must arouse our own faith, and, at the bidding of the Holy Father, renew and enlarge our love and service of the Queen of Virgins, in public and private, in great things and in small, consecrating to her our lives and our actions, and, as far as lies in our power, putting her once more in her place as the country's Sovereign Protector."

Large Telescopes.

The continual desire to know more and more of the sidereal universe has occasioned a demand for even larger instruments than the great monument to James Lick at Mount Hamilton, and it would seem that we have not yet reached the practical limit in the construction of great lenses. Alvan Clark, to whose genius the Lick telescope is due, has shown that it may yet be possible to prepare a lens even six feet in diameter without making it so thick that an undue proportion of light would be lost by absorption. The forty inch lens which the Clarks have now under construction is a step in this direction.

The amateur is sometimes discouraged and dissatisfied with his own humble instruments, on hearing of these works of consummate optical skill; but quite unnecessarily so, for much of the most important work in astronomy has been done with small telescopes. As a matter of fact, the magnifying power of the great Lick refractor is not more than five times that of the good ordinary three-inch

telescope. Theoretically, of course, the power is immensely greater; but until we can plant a mighty instrument miles above the earth we will be far from the limit claimed by theory. To make the image of an object large is easy; to make it large and at the same time clear is another matter, and the atmosphere of the earth is an important factor. It is in the light-grasping and space-penetrating power that these large instruments excel, and consequently their special field of work is to assist in the study of the starry universe—sending the mighty sounding line out into the stellar depths, and bringing back information of worlds and systems inconceivably distant—telling us, by the aid of the spectroscopic attachment, that those distant orbs are composed of elements such as we see around us, and that all obey the universal law of gravitation.

It has already been demonstrated that our own solar system has a motion in space; the mapping out of the mighty curve is the problem of the future, and the great telescopes of to-day and those to come will assuredly be our instruments of investigation. In Canada we cannot yet boast of possessing other than instruments of moderate power; but these are in the hands of many enthusiastic workers who have done a great deal towards popularizing the study of the heavens, and as the use of large telescopes must always be limited to a few of the masters of science, this spreading of knowledge by amateurs must have a greater power, tending to inform even the busiest something of the wonders of creation.

The Hospital Question.

The *Globe* did not seem satisfied either with its first article on Sectarianism or with our rejoinder, and returned on Friday to a second article upon the subject, which deserves notice at our hands. The statement that: "The pastoral of Archbishop Walsh urging Catholics to rally in support of St. Michael's hospital bore upon its face the assumption that St. Michael's hospital had been singled out for attack, and that the movement was entirely an anti-Catholic one. This is a view of the situation that is not justified by the facts," is the first thing that calls for a simple matter-of-fact contradiction. St. Michael's hospital was the centre of attack; and if it had not been in existence Ald. Orr would never have risen high enough to attract public attention, nor would the *Globe* have croaked its croak upon sectarianism in hospitals and industrial schools; nor would the City Council have passed a resolution which it rescinded the week after. It is absurd to surmount Grace Hospital and St. John's, as witnesses to prove that a persecuting spirit was not animating the whole movement. The special pleading of Ald. Orr and his unprincipled attack upon St. Michael's Hospital are ample proof of the point of siege and the animus which dictated it. The venerable head of the Catholics of this city was quite right in interpreting it as a blow against his people and their institutions. He struck back with a force that derived double strength from his own char-

acter and the justice of the cause he was defending. Had he not done so, had he interpreted the action of the City Council as the *Globe* would have it. "They don't mean to hurt you as Catholics: they will not give you a grant; they will send your sick to their own institution and your priests can follow them," what would Archbishop Walsh's people have thought of him? He would have forfeited the confidence of all who look to him for guidance in doubt and protection from attack.

The next point in the article is comparison between the hospital and the desire of Dr. Douglas that Methodism be represented in politics, which we think is not at all a happy one. As the *Globe* is undoubtedly aware, the purposes of a hospital are such that the best of them would fail without religious sympathy, care and attention to soul and body. To build an unsectarian hospital is to shut out the worship of God from man under circumstances which make it most imperative. You might as well shut out the air and expect to keep people alive, as provide unsectarian hospitals in Christian countries. It is a misnomer to call any institution unsectarian because Catholics and Protestants are taken in together. And it is useless to expect that the spirit of sectarianism is going to die out by Catholics and Protestants sitting side by side on Hospital or other Boards. As long as religion enters into the life of man, as long as it holds the important place it does, for it is the one thing necessary, so long will there be sectarianism. In a country like Ontario the so-called unsectarian institutions are Protestant, and therefore not desirable for Catholic poor, sick or young. It is all very well to say that chaplains may be appointed and will have free entrance. That is not enough. Doubtful cases arise, people who have been careless in their religious duties enter, and many who need immediate religious service—all these have the very strongest claims upon our supernatural charity. These are the sick who need heaven's physician as well as that of earth. And the noblest duty of public and private charity is not to be severe, but to be lenient; to send the poor where they will get the best care, spiritual as well as bodily. The object is not to build up great institutions at the expense of individual liberty and well-being, but to provide that care which will console the suffering and soothe the dying.

But how is it that such institutions as St. Michael's Hospital, which admits all classes and creeds, should be called a sectarian hospital while the Toronto General Hospital is called an unsectarian one? Is it because the governing body are Catholic in the one case and Protestant in the other? One is just as sectarian as the other. Both act the part of the good Samaritan; but we claim that the former fulfils a spiritual purpose and want which the Catholic people of this city felt most keenly, and which could never be filled by a hospital other than Catholic. How different, therefore, is the position of St. Michael's Hospital, demanding pay for work done, from Dr. Douglas requiring that Methodism be recognized in politics! We do

think, with the *Globe*, "that sectarian spirit in politics is wrong, that to pandar to it is a crime." But we wonder if the *Globe*, during its long career, never did such a thing. It rode the Protestant horse until the old nag dropped under it; it turned round, and had for years after a kind word for the Catholics; but again it is advocating opinions which have no firmer basis than radicalism, and no higher aim than religious intolerance.

Blantyre Park Pic-nic.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee was held at St. Michael's Palace on Monday evening. Full reports were received from the several sub-committees, showing that the arrangements necessary to insure the most complete success for the great Dominion Day Pic-nic have been well and faithfully attended to.

The Grounds Committee reported that the premises were in excellent condition for the pic-nic. The Music Committee reported that they had secured the services of the 48th Highlanders Band in uniform for the occasion, and also an excellent String Band. The Games and Amusement Committees have prepared a programme of some eighteen or twenty events, comprising an exciting foot-ball match, numerous races and other athletic feats, and a contest in putting the 56 lb. weight, which promises to be a great attraction in view of the reputation of the expected contestants. This committee has secured a large number of very valuable prizes for the several games and contests of the day, aggregating in value upwards of \$500.

The Transit Committee reported that the Toronto Street Railway would run in connection with the Toronto and Scarborough Suburban Electric road directly to the gates of the Park, and that the Grand Trunk railway would run extra cars on their regular suburban trains, and also several special trains. The return fare from any part of the city, either by the street railway or the G. T. railway, will be 15 cents. The Grand Trunk will land its passengers at the eastern semaphore or switch on the old road or side line crossing, and about a quarter of a mile directly north of the picnic grounds.

The several other committees also presented reports, showing that they had the various matters entrusted to them well in hand.

After a very enthusiastic and successful meeting the Committee adjourned *sine die*, hoping to meet one another and their friends in large numbers at Blantyre Park on Dominion Day. The Committee feel satisfied that they have done everything possible to make the picnic a great success, and to ensure for those who may be so fortunate as to attend a day of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.

Catholic Missions.

We have received a presentation copy of *A History of the Early Missions in Western Canada*, by the Very Rev. W. R. Harris, Dean of St. Catharines, and hasten to extend our thanks for the book, and our congratulations upon this important addition to the

Catholic literature of our Province. Dean Harris has for years devoted a good deal of time and attention to the subject treated in this history. The growth of his lectures and essays into a volume is very happily told in the opening portion of his preface where he says: "This work is an expansion and a development of a sketch prepared some time ago, and published in the 'Jubilee Volume,' issued on the twenty fifth anniversary of the consecration of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto." The critical reader will at once notice that it has been hastily written, and that the varying phases of composition and style betoken frequent interruption and annoying breaks. It has been composed during leisure moments snatched from the busy life of a Parish Priest. Yet it is a beginning and will, I trust, be an incentive to others who have time and talent to lend their aid in gathering material for the Ecclesiastical History of this Province.

It is gratifying to think that this first chapter of Canadian history, so ably treated by many, has not been abandoned by those priests who have leisure for literature to writers who treat the subject without sympathy, and frequently with prejudice. It is especially the right of priests of this Metropolitan See to treat this subject, for within the Diocese of Toronto these champions sealed their faith with their blood. And although Dean Harris has given only a modest volume of a little over three hundred pages where Parkman, Gilmory Shea and others have given us many more, still we feel that he has done a good work, and done it well, in placing within moderate limits facts of history which ought to be so interesting to our people. The book is from the press of Hunter, Rose & Co of this city, and is retailed at a very reasonable price. It is neatly printed in Octavo, and well bound in cloth.

Its literary merits are in keeping with former writings of Dean Harris, who, as a writer, combines the power of graphic description with historical accuracy. He maintains well the interest of his reader from beginning to end. We wish the book success in the important part of a quick sale.

Papal Circular.

An important letter, addressed by his Holiness to Cardinal Gibbons, has been received too late for complete publication this week. It first states the object of Mgr. Satolli's delegation to the United States, which was intended to be "a public testimonial of Our good will towards your country, and of the high esteem in which We hold those who administer the government of the Republic; for he was to assist, in Our name, at the dedication of the Universal Exposition held in the city of Chicago, in which We ourselves, by the courteous invitation of its Directors, have taken part."

The important point of the Delegate's mission is thus touched upon: "We had, above all, given command to the Archbishop of Lepanto that he should use all his endeavors, and all the skill of his fraternal charity, for the extirpation of all the germs of dissension developed in the too well-known controversies concerning the

proper instruction of Catholic youth, a dissension whose flame was fanned by various writings, published on both sides. These commands of ours, Our Venerable Brother fully complied with, and in the month of November of last year he repaired to New York, where there had assembled with you, beloved son, all the other Archbishops of your country, they having complied with the desire which I had communicated to them through the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, that, after comparing with their suffragans, they should join counsels and deliberate concerning the best method of caring for those Catholic children, who attend the public schools instead of Catholic schools."

The Satollian propositions were inopportunely published, and the controversy waxed warm upon both sides. The Pope called for the opinions of the prelates individually, which, as might be expected, were very diverse, some finding in the propositions no cause for apprehension; while to others it seemed that the propositions partially abrogated the disciplinary law concerning schools enacted by the Council of Baltimore, and they feared that the diversity of interpretations put upon them would engender sad discussions which would prove detrimental to the Catholic schools."

The Holy Father continues: "After carefully weighing the matter, We are intimately convinced that such interpretations are totally alien from the meaning of Our Delegate, as they are assuredly far from the mind of this Apostolic See. For the principal propositions offered by him were drawn from the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and especially declare that Catholic schools are to be most sedulously promoted, and that it is to be left to the judgment and conscience of the Ordinary to decide, according to the circumstances, when it is lawful and when it is unlawful to attend the public schools."

The Holy Father concludes: "But in order that, in a matter of so grave importance, there may remain no further room for doubt, or for dissension of opinions, as we have already declared in Our letter of the 28th of May, of last year, to Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of New York, so We again, as far as need be, declare that the decrees which the Baltimore Councils, agreeably to the directions of the Holy See, have enacted concerning parochial schools, and whatever else has been proscribed by the Roman Pontiffs, whether directly, or through the Sacred Congregations, concerning the same matter, are to be steadfastly observed. Wherefore We confidently hope (and your devotedness to Us and to the Apostolic See increases Our confidence) that, having put away every cause of error and all anxiety, you will work together with hearts united in perfect charity, for the wider and wider spread of the Kingdom of God in your immense country. But while industriously laboring for the glory of God and the salvation of the souls entrusted to your care, strive also to promote the welfare of your fellow-citizens and to prove the earnestness of your love for your country, so that they who are

entrusted with the administration of the government may clearly recognize how strong an influence for the support of public order and for the advancement of public prosperity is to be found in the Catholic Church.

Editorial Notes.

We have received the Calendar for the University of Ottawa, with the Examination papers. Both bespeak the energy of the faculty and thoroughness of the various courses. A full list of the prizemen will appear in our next issue.

All the Catholics of the city ought to rally round Blantyre Park on Saturday, where young and old may spend a most enjoyable day and help to advance a most deserving cause.

Personal.

Cardinal Moran, after a sea journey of forty-two days, reached Naples on his way to Rome, May the 20th. Truly, all roads lead to the Eternal City. The Holy Father, in the audience given the Cardinal, expressed the deep satisfaction he had in welcoming this eminent pilgrim, who came 14,000 miles by sea. Several Australian addresses were presented—one from the Bishops of Australia and New Zealand, a second, that of the Hibernian Society, which contained 11,000 signatures, and some from Young Men's Societies. In sending theirs, the Sisters of Charity of Sydney, sent also a very pretty gift. It consisted of a fish formed of threads of gold and enclosed in a beautiful case. The Cardinal, after the Pontiff had admired the work of art, cut the fish open, when it was discovered to be full of sovereigns of Australian gold!

Amongst the visitors in Toronto lately on their way to Chicago was Rev. Father Kennedy of the Diocese of Hartford, an old student of St. Michael's College, he does not forget his *Alma Mater*. He is now stationed at Waterbury, Connecticut, whither he returns after two weeks' holidays in the great White City.

We are pleased to learn that Father McPhillips of Orangeville has leave of absence for a well-earned holiday, and we hope that he will return in better health, which for some time has not been good.

Rev. Father Murray of St. Michael's College left Toronto for Chicago last week to see his venerable mother, as well as to enjoy a few visits to the Great Fair.

Rev. Father Martin of St. Michael's College sailed from New York by the French steamer *La Touraine*. Among his fellow-passengers is the Infanta of Spain.

Miss Edith Macdonell of Lindsay has won the scholarship given at the Toronto Conservatory in the second year for vocal music. Miss Macdonell is a pupil of Signor d'Auria.

Confirmation.

His Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by Father Teedy of St. Michael's College, spent Sunday in Pickering, where his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty candidates.—Before conferring the rite the Archbishop catechised the children, whom he found well prepared by the zealous pastor, Father Gallagher, and addressed them in his usual dignified yet simple manner. He then preached to the congregation upon the importance of salvation. Father Jeffcott, formerly of Pickering, but now of Oshawa, was also present, and assisted at the imposing ceremony.

This concludes the year's labors of our revered Archbishop, who is to be congratulated upon the vigor with which he has atoned the long strain of his various episcopal duties during the last eight months.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Congregational singing has been introduced in St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C., not only at vespers but also at mass, and is in every way a success.

Among the presents carried to the Holy Father by Cardinal Moran from Australia was a gold fish filled with gold coin from the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Sydney Harbor.

The French infidels are seriously proposing to have the great new Church of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre, Paris, pulled down to make room for the building of a new fortress.

By a requirement of the Archbishops and Bishops of England, that country is to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter in a solemn ceremony which is to take place at the London Oratory on the 2d of July.

Father Edward, Abbot of the Convent of Gethsemane, in Kentucky, though at the head of the stern Order of La Trappe in this country, is a man of singularly winning grace of manner and conversation, and greatly beloved by those who know him.

Cardinal Despres, Archbishop of Toulouse, is busy organizing a pilgrimage of men to Pibrac, where the tomb of St. Germaine, the pious shepherdess, is situated. Many graces have been accorded on previous occasions when her protection had been implored.

The Pope has paid an unusual honor to a Scotch Protestant professor and author. He has ordered "The Church in the Roman Empire before '70," by Professor Ramsay, of Aberdeen University, to be placed in the reference library of the Vatican and has awarded a gold medal to the author.

The Queen of the Belgians is reputed to be one of the best living performers on the harp. When recently her chief lady in waiting became a nun the Queen, as sponsor, presented the postulant at the altar, and then played a solo on the harp, to the great delight of the Sisters who thronged the convent.

The White Fathers, whose congregation was founded by the late Cardinal Lavignerie, are doing great good in Africa. They have been saving from starvation large numbers of Arab children in Algiers, and the Governor General has expressed his admiration of their zeal. They keep up the good name of the Church as the inspirer of works of charity.

The students of Georgetown College held a disputation on the subject of "God and the soul" last Thursday. Cardinal Gibbons was present and complimented the students at the close of the debate, saying that such work as this and the application of philosophy to the problems of life was most necessary for the intelligent exercise of American citizenship.

A still older church than the one in Philadelphia which recently celebrated its centennial, a few weeks ago, is Trinity Church, Georgetown, D.C., which has just observed the 107th anniversary of its corner stone laying, an event that took place in 1786. This venerable church is in charge of the Jesuits, the present rector being Father Scanlan who was for many years stationed at St. Mary's, Endicott street, this city.

When the school Sisters of Notre Dame hold a religious reception of new members into their order at the mother house out in Milwaukee, it is usually on a large scale. Such an event took place the other day, when ninety-one new candidates received the white veil of the sisterhood from the chaplain, Rev. P. M. Abbe. And this is by no means the most numerous reception that has been held at this institution. This order, by the way, is at present preparing for a new site for its mother house.

During his recent visit to Columbus the Duke of Veragua and his party attended an ordination service in the Columbus cathedral, Bishop Waterson

officiating. During the parade of the school children in his honor, it was noticed that the pupils of the Catholic schools were the first to salute the ducal party by doffing their hats; and a particularly pleasing feature of the parade was the chanting by the pupils of the same hymns which Columbus and his crew sang while crossing the ocean 400 years ago.

Monsignor Gadd, who is to represent the English hierarchy at the Chicago congress, was formerly the chaplain of the Manchester prisons, and in that capacity he attended the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, in their last moments. The monsignor is no stranger to this country, which he has previously visited two or three times, his last visit here being made on the occasion of the centenary of the American hierarchy that was celebrated a few years ago at Baltimore. Monsignor Gadd is a canon of the Salford cathedral, and pastor of St. Chad's Church, Manchester.

It is gratifying to learn that Dr. James Field Spaulding, an eminent Episcopalian minister of Cambridge, Mass., who became a convert to the church a year or more ago, and afterward relapsed, to the great grief and disedification of all who rejoice over his conversion, has returned to the fold. He has nothing to say of his defection, and it is as well. What he had to endure is known only to himself. Those who condemned him as an apostate should now welcome him back in the spirit of the father of the prodigal, remembering the Master's warning to those who think themselves to stand.—*Acta Miana.*

Cardinal Gibbons will read a paper on "The Influence of the Church on society" at the Parliament of Religions which is to be a feature of the Fair. Upon the question of the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury declining the invitation to attend the parliament, the Cardinal said: "Everything depends on the point of view. Our bishops are invited by the officials of the Fair to present a statement of the Catholic faith at this parliament, and the invitation was considered at the meeting of the archbishops in New York last fall. Various objections were made to its acceptance, but in the end, after amicable discussion, the plerates decided to accept."

Submarine Blasting.

The most extensive submarine blasting operation ever undertaken for the improvement of a harbor was that for the removal of the rocks known as Hell Gate, which obstructed the passage between New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. The works for the final operation in removing the middle reef consisted of the excavation of 21,699 feet of galleries through the rock, of an average section of ten feet square, and involving the removal of 80,232 yards of rock and pillars remaining to be shattered by the final explosion to a depth of 30 feet amounted to 270,717 cubic yards. The number of cartridges placed in the holes was 42,500, containing 240,399 pounds of an explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and nitrobenzol and 42,331 pounds of dynamite. The cost of the final explosion was \$110-950, the total expenditure in breaking the reef being \$1,004,000, exclusive of removing the shattered rock. The cost per cubic yard average \$2.75. The total estimated cost of the Hell Gate improvement works amounted to \$5,453,250. The work for breaking up the middle reef rock extended from June, 1875, to October, 1885, when the final explosion took place.

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Selected Receipts.

UNDUE CORPULENCY.—There is danger in an abnormal increase of size, as it brings other troubles in its train, the more serious of which are accumulations of fat around the heart and lungs. Mild aperients should be taken frequently, also stewed fruits. All alkalines are valuable, and lemon juice is desirable in every form. Green salads, watercress and asparagus may be taken freely, but potatoes and all farinaceous food should be strictly avoided. The mistake should not be made of taking vinegar save in moderation and with other articles of food, for in large doses it will produce inflammation of the inner coats of the stomach.

To produce a gradual and lasting reduction in size, diet is of the greatest importance, and with this and mild aperients an unhealthy increase of adipose tissue may be prevented. To the stout woman exercise is generally a burden, but begun in small doses and increased gradually it will soon grow to be a pleasure and a benefit as well, if she is really determined to reduce her size.

SWEET CORN WITH CREAM.—Lay drip a two-pound can of corn, and when ready to serve pour it into a saucepan in which you have made a sauce as follows:—Mix four ounces of butter with two tablespoonsful of flour, one pint of cream and a little salt. Let cook a while and serve hot.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The hair of children should never be shingled, says an authority, referring to the to-and-fro motion of the shears used by barbers in cutting hair, "as that tears and roughens the hair." The hair of children, whether they be boys or girls, should be kept short until the seventh or eighth year, as the growing hair is a drain upon the nutrition of the body, and at this time of life all the nutritive forces should be expended in the growth of muscle and bone. The hair of a girl, after she has reached her eighth year, should be allowed to grow, as the less the hair is cut the softer and more beautiful it is.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—Three pints of flour, six teaspoonsful baking powder (Clevelands preferred), one large teaspoonful of salt. Sift all twice, then rub in very lightly one cup of lard, and enough water to make a soft dough, on no account use any more flour even for rolling out. Divide this quantity in two equal parts, roll each half an inch thick, place one layer on top of other and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. When done, part the layers without using a knife, and put the fruit between, serve with cream. (Contributed.)

Seasonable Suggestions.

- Bathe daily.
- Drink milk slowly.
- Save your steps.
- Eat your meals slowly.
- Sponge your babies with cold water at bedtime.
- For insomnia in summer time take a cold bath at bedtime.
- Have your house gowns made with open necks and elbow sleeves.
- Have mercy on your cook in your arrangement of meals for hot days.
- Allow double the amount of time in catching boats and trains that you do in winter.
- Press towels, folded as usual, through your clothes wringer and save your laundress.
- In washing summer frocks, if the colors run, put half a cupful of salt in the last rinsing water.
- Give your children water to drink during the hot weather. They need this to make up for the loss from perspiration.
- Place a large dish of water in a room where the heat is very oppressive. Change once or twice, and the temperature will be perceptibly lowered.
- Do not make too many visits, and where you go be sure that your visit is

a convenient one. Do not entertain too generously; summer should be a time of rest, and it is difficult to rest with a house full of guests.

Before going for a midday sail rub your face, neck and hands with simple cream and powder gently with cornstarch. Wipe the powder off, and on returning wash the complexion well in warm water and with castile soap. Camphor ice and buttermilk both give relief from sunburn.

To wash summer silks remove all grease or other spots with soap and water before proceeding. Make a solution of a teaspoonful of ammonia and a little soap in a pail of water, and in this dip the silk again and again until the dirt is removed. Do not wring out, but press between the hands. Rinse in water from which the chill is gone, and hang in a shady place until partly dry, when lay between two cloths and press with a hot iron.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Some World's Fair Oddities.

A cheese weighing 22,000 pounds is one of the Canadian exhibits.

Of the samples of Lyons silks shown in the French exhibits there are \$400,000 worth.

The man who has the exclusive right to sell peanuts at the fair pays \$120,000 for it.

Twenty-two tons of alum have been fashioned into a cave of wonderful stalactite formation.

It takes \$1275 to pay the bare cost of admission to attractions on the Midway Plaisance, the side show of the fair.

The thread of a British manufacturer is shown in a case, the roof of which is supported by onyx pillars, and this case alone cost \$115,000.

There is a sewing machine which the operator rides along the floor, as he would a bicycle, a hundred feet and back. It sews the seams of carpets.

The tower of oranges from Southern California is thirty feet high and five feet in diameter. At a little distance it looks like a solid mass. The oranges are put on as veneering. Each orange rests upon a wire loop, which keeps it from pressing against any other. At the base of the tower is a box with a slot in it. The person who guesses the number of oranges on the tower and deposits a slip will get a box of oranges when the fair is over, sent free to the address given.

A German clock, eight feet high, stands on a base of American walnut. It has a main dial of ivory, rosewood, ebony and mother of pearl. The sixteen other dials are enamel. The hands are of gold. By nine dials this clock shows simultaneously the time of the day in Berlin, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Caracas, Buenos Ayres, Quito, Mexico and San Francisco. A calendar face shows the day of the week of the month, the suntime variation, the moon's changes. Automatically the calendar regulates itself to provide for a leap year. This clock is wound once in eight days. It strikes the quarters and the hours. After each hour's striking a different piece of music is played. The value of the clock is \$6,000.

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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

On the evening of May 31st, one of the employees of the National Telephone Company, named John Vaughan, residing at 41 Malcolm lane, off Woodstock road, Belfast, while at work at a number of new poles lately fell from one of them and was killed instantly.

Cork.

Further complications have taken place in connection with the tailors' strikes in Cork. Hitherto it was limited to the men of three master tailors in the city, now eight other employers have taken the matter up, and, joining with their colleagues, have decided on a lock out. The trouble has led to acts of violence, and on May 30th, steps were taken to bring persons said to be offenders before the courts, when Mr. Wim Day, Grand Parade, one of the employers concerned, attended at the Police Court, before Mr. Mayne, R. M., and complained that on his way home on the previous Monday night, from the city, he was attacked by four men, and had to draw and use his revolver to protect himself. On this complaint a man named Edward Corkey, who lives in Barrack street, has been arrested and held for investigation. A few days previously, the Mayor, with a view of settling the dispute, communicated with the masters and the operatives, suggesting the holding of a conference for arbitration. Both sides agreed to the proposal; but, on the day fixed for the conference, some of the operatives refused to submit to arbitration, and the conference fell through. Following this the dispute has extended, and a lock-out has been decided on by a number of the employers.

Cavan.

The will of the late Mr. Henry Sydenham Singleton, of Hazley Heath, England, Moll, county Louth, and Corraville, county Cavan, High Sheriff of Louth in 1862 and Cavan in 1867, who died at 8 Prince's Gate, London, on March 16th last, has been proved at the principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, by Mrs. Mary Montgomerie Singleton, the widow, and Sir Archibald Lamb, of Beauport Park, Sussex, England, the brother-in-law of the deceased. The gross value of the personal estate and effects amounted to £24,799 6s. 8d. the net value upon which probate is levied being £22,070 10s. 4d.

Carlow.

On Monday, June 5th, there was an Office and High Mass in the Parish Church, Tullow, for the repose of the soul of Mr. Joseph Edward, son of the late William Martin Deering, who died at his Mother's residence, Tullow, on the previous Thursday. Rev. James Coyle sang the High Mass, Rev. Father Quinlan acting as deacon, Rev. Father O'Rourke, sub-deacon, Rev. Paul Dunny, Master of Ceremonies. The following clergymen were in the choir: Rev. T. O'Neill, Adm., Tullow, Rev. Richard O'Brien, P. P., and Rev. W. Maher, C. C., Mvahal. Rev. J. Byrne, P. P., Rev. P. Dunny, C. C., and Rev. Father Phelan, C. C., Clonegal. Rev. P. Byrne, Rathvilly. Rev. Father Keenan, Ballyconnell; Rev. John Murray, Carlow; Rev. J. Robinson, P. P., and Rev. J. McCrae, Tinryland; Rev. J. Parkinson, C. C., and Rev. F. Dunn, C. C., Balinglass; Rev. Father O'Rourke, Rev. James Coyle, C. C., Tullow; Rev. Father Quinlan, Rev. Thomas Monahan, P. P., and Rev. M. Bolger, C. C., Hacketstown.

Derry.

The news of the sudden demise of Mr. John Devine, J. P., Eden Park, which took place at his residence on May 27th, after a few hours' illness, was received with feelings of the deepest regret in the Ballymillans district. Deceased was a teacher by profession, and taught in Moneybaughan National School for over forty years. In his profession of National teacher, few, if any, stood higher in Ireland, being first of first; and the family he brought up were equally distinguished as his own. Deceased, apparently, was in his usual health up to the day before his death.

Down.

On his return from Rome recently, and on his being created a D. D., Rev. Father Kearns, P. P., Clonduff, was presented with a beautifully illuminated address by his parishioners.

Dublin.

A rifle brigade man named Putnam committed suicide by jumping off O'Connell's Bridge on May 27th.

The Dublin Corporation, on June 5th, rejected a resolution proposing that an address of congratulation be presented to the Queen, and Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of the approaching marriage of the Duke of York. They also declined to adopt a resolution of congratulation.

Probate has been granted of the will (dated the 22nd of April, 1850) of Caroline Frances, Marchioness Dowager of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of May. The testatrix devised and bequeathed the whole of her real and personal estate to her son, Lord Arthur William Hill, M. P. for the Western Division of Down, whom she appoints her sole executor. The net value of the personality is sworn under £2,125.

Fermanagh.

On Sunday, May 28th, the dedication of the new Catholic Church of St. Mary's, at

Teemore, Knockniny, was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. McGennis, Bishop of Kilmore. The Church is a splendid one, and its erection is mainly due to its devoted pastor, Rev. James O'Reilly, P. P. The cost is over £3,000. The congregation was very large, and vast numbers came from Belurbet, and Ballyconnell. Rev. Father O'Connell, S. J. preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, in which he dwelt forcibly on the grandeur of the churches erected throughout Ireland, and made an urgent appeal to those present to contribute as much as they could to wipe off the heavy debt still due on the church. A collection was taken up after Mass, and the sum of £360 was received. Rev. James O'Reilly, P. P., in returning thanks, said he was proud that he had received such a sum. Please God, they will be able to meet the balance due in a short time. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, given by the most Rev. Dr. McGennis, brought the proceedings to a close.

Galway.

On Sunday May 28th, the funeral took place, in Fahey, two miles from Eyrescourt, of Father Thomas Ryan, who was parish priest of Fahey and Queensborough for twenty-one years. He was beloved by his parishioners and all who knew him, was close on 70 years of age, and enjoyed good health up to within a few days of his death. For 43 years he had labored zealously in the ministry of the church, 19 years of which he spent as curate in Ballinasloe, where he was almost idolized by the people. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock, the interment being in the chapel of Fahey. The following priests attended: Very Rev. Father Madden, P. P., V. G., Tynagh; Rev. Father Kirwin, P. P., Eyrescourt; Father McGovern, O. P., Boola; Father Mulkerin, P. P., V. F., Clontuskert; Father C. Mahon, C. A., Ballinasloe; Father Phillips, O. D. C., Loughrea; Father Kinnarek, C. C., Eyrescourt; Father T. Madden; C. A., Laurencetown; Father T. Bowes, C. C., Ballinasloe; Father Walshe, P. P., Luamagh. There was an immense concourse of people from his own and surrounding parishes at the funeral.

Kerry.

Much regret is felt in Kenmare at the death of Sister Clare Giusani, which took place at the Convent of the Poor Clares, Kenmare, on May 31st. After an active life of 22 years, devoted to the great work of her Order, she passed away after a comparatively short illness. The interment took place on June 2d.

The Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry, and Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, arrived at the Irish College, Paris, recently, to confer Holy Orders. The first Orders were conferred on the Feast of Corpus Christi, the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey officiating. The following, from the Diocese of Kerry, received Orders:—Minor Orders, Joseph H. O'Connor; Sub-Deaconship, Rev. Joseph H. O'Connor. Rev. Patrick J. Maher, and Rev. Thomas Crowley.

Kildare.

The latest phase of the Unionist petition farce, says the London Truth, is the circulation of a "Women's Petition" among the wives of the married non-commissioned officers and men at the Curragh Camp. This movement was initiated by the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Savage, of the Royal Engineers, and—what was of more consequence—the petition was taken round for the women's signatures by the Colonel's orderly! What weight should, under ordinary circumstances, be attached to the political views of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins" it is hard to estimate; but it is quite certain that the lady's signature, when obtained in this way, can represent nothing but her desire to oblige those who ask her for it. It is equally certain that the employment of a colonel's orderly on duty of this kind is a gross irregularity.

Kilkenny.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John Woodlock, of Parliament street, Kilkenny, which took place on Sunday, June 4th. Though not very strong for some years, Mr. Woodlock's strength gave promise that his life would be prolonged; but, on June 3rd, he fell suddenly ill, and though he rallied for a short time he died on the next day. Mr. Woodlock was a man of the highest integrity, upright and just in all his dealings, and much respected by his fellow-citizens.

Lettim.

The festival of Corpus Christi was kept in a befitting manner in Drumkeerin. The altar of the parish church was beautifully decked with flowers and evergreens. At 11 o'clock there was a Missa Cantata; after which the parish priest ascended the pulpit and preached a short sermon on the Blessed Eucharist. Next followed the procession. The beautiful new banner of the Sacred Heart was borne by Miss Harriet Palmer. Miss Lizzie Kogan and Miss M. Kogan strewed flowers in the way of the Blessed Sacrament. After making a circuit of the church the procession re-entered, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given to a large congregation. The ladies who kindly contributed flowers and evergreens were:—Mrs. Dolan, Mrs. James Kogan, Mrs. John McHugh, Mrs. Powell, Miss Kenefic, Miss Teresa Gallagher, Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Higgins. The music of the Mass was principally Gregorian.

Limerick.

At Limerick Petty Sessions, on June 2d, a number of soldiers belonging to the Manchester Regiment, stationed in the city, were charged with various offences, principally burglaries and larcenies. In most instances a sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed. An officer of the regiment expressed the opinion that these offences were committed in order to cause the discharge of the offenders from the army. The magistrato, who attended in large numbers, adopted a resolution strongly condemning the conduct of the regiment since its arrival in Limerick; and calling on the commander of the Forces in Ireland to remove the regiment to another district.

Probate of the will, dated November 22, 1890, with a codicil made 24th September, 1892, of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Ashton, of Sotherton Hall, Sherburn, England, and Clonaghoderry Castle, Limerick, who died at Montroux on the 23rd February last, leaving personal estate valued at £54,104 11s. 1d., has been granted to the executors, Frederick Chenevix Trench and Frank Perkins, to each of whom, for the executorship, the testatrix bequeathed £250. To her maid Jennie, she leaves £200; to her former maid, Oona Kneels, a life annuity of £30, and to her step-grandson, the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, £3,000 and the income of a sum of £12,050 charged on the settled Irish estates. Lady Ashton settles the Castle Oliver and Clonaghoderry estates, and all the other real estate in Ireland, in favor of her step-grandson, the Hon. W. Trench, and his issue, with remainder to the Hon. Crosby Trench. The contents of the castle are made heirlooms. The testatrix bequeathed to the Hon. W. Trench her residuary personal estate, excepting the rents of the Farforth Collieries, in Yorkshire, and other matters pertaining to the English estate, which she bequeathes to the person entitled under the settlements to the English estates.

Mayo.

On May 23rd, the announcement of the death of Mrs. Tardy, who had been for sometime delicate, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Browner, in Castlebar, caused universal sympathy. The deceased was beloved around there from her childhood for her gentle and modest ways and many accomplishments. She was the eldest daughter of the late Henry Browner, Esq., C. E., for many years County Surveyor for Mayo.

Most Rev. Dr. Conmy has made the following changes in his diocese: The Rev. John O'Hara, P. P. of Castleconnor, to be P. P. of Castlemolina, of which the Most Rev. Dr. Conmy had formerly been parish priest; the Rev. Hugh Conway, Administrator of Backs, to be P. P. of Lacken; the Rev. A. McHale, Administrator of Ballina, to be Administrator of Backs; the Rev. J. J. Collaran, C. C., of Crossmolina, to be P. P. of Ardagh; the Rev. M. Gallagher, Administrator of Lacken, to be Administrator of Ballina; the Rev. E. Timlin, P. P. of Ardagh, to be P. P. of Castleconnor.

Roscommon.

There is a special interest attaching to the work which Rev. Father Mannion, P. P. of Elphin, has set himself, in the erection of a church suitable to the growing religious needs of his parishioners. In all Ireland there is no site of wider or more historic interest than the site where the new building is to stand. Tradition tells that, in the year 433, Prince Oona made an offering of his palace to the Apostle of Ireland. This St. Patrick converted into the church of Elphin, which stands to day on the same site, close to the grassy margin of a stream which form two fountains close at hand. But the church, as years rolled by, proved wholly insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners. An enlargement, amounting to a new building, is surely needed, and this Father Mannion, with characteristic zeal, has set himself to accomplish. The interesting historic remains will be carefully and reverently preserved in the new building. The Church of Elphin, while fulfilling its primary object as a place of worship, commodious and beautiful, will lose nothing of the historic interest with which it abounds.

Tipperary.

On Sunday, May 28th, an alarming accident took place near the town of Tipperary to a picnic party. Taking advantage of the fine weather a large number of ladies and gentlemen had chartered a drag for the purpose of visiting the Rock of Cashel and other places of interest in the vicinity, and holding a picnic, and after they had left the town, and had travelled something better than a mile the vehicle collapsed, spilling its occupants in all directions. A number of the ladies received a severe shaking, and Mr. Jas. J. Fitzgerald auctioneer, was caught underneath the drag and received such injuries that he was unable to be removed until medical assistance arrived from the town. Dr. C. E. Ryan was hastily summoned to the scene, and pronounced Mr. Fitzgerald to be suffering from a severe injury to the spine. He was eventually removed to his residence, where he is lying in a serious condition.

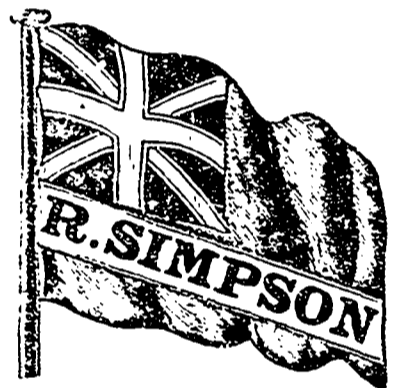
Waterford.

With very sincere regret we announce the death of Mr. Joseph Power, son of the late Mr. William Power, which occurred at his

mother's residence, Barronstrand street, Waterford, on June 6th, after a prolonged illness. Five years since Mr. Power was attacked with rheumatic fever, which so seriously affected his constitution as to leave the traces of delicacy that in the end completely shattered a once robust frame. Among the young men of Waterford his death is deeply mourned. He was one of those who took an active part in the athletic re-unions which, for the past decade, have afforded such enjoyment to the people of the city. A few short years ago he was a member of the crew which so worthily upheld the honor of the Waterford Boat Club. On June 4, High Mass and Office for the repose of the soul of the deceased was held at St. Patrick's Church, Rev. T. A. Dowley, Adm., acting as celebrant; Rev. Father Fitzgerald as deacon; and Rev. Father Lonergan as sub-deacon. The other clergyman present were:—Rev. M. Flynn, P. P., Killea; Rev. T. F. Furlong, C. C.; Rev. T. Power, C. C.; Rev. Father Meagher, C. C.; Rev. Father Wogan, O. S. F. The funeral was a most impressive one. Immediately following the chief mourners were—the Bishop and a number of the city clergy, the members of the Corporation, close upon a hundred members of the National and Literary Club, of which deceased was one of the most popular members, and several representatives from the Club. The funeral cortege comprised a great body of the most respected citizens, most of whom followed the remains to Rallygunner, where they were interred in the family burial place.

Wexford.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Louise Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hutchinson, North street, New Ross, which took place on Sunday, June 4th. The deceased was the third daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, and for a long time past had been in failing health. She was buried on the 6th, in the family burial place, at the Augustinian Priory, and the funeral was a very large and representative one.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

Building Sale.

ARE you off for a holiday? A What of suitable attire? A range of Ceylon Flannels which make up beautifully for summer costumes, should have your attention.

- Ceylon Flannels for blouses and men's summer shirts, stripes and checks, 20, 25, 30c.
Ceylon Flannels, with satin stripes, handsome, 30, 35, 37 1/2c.
Oxford Shirts, fine quality, tasty patterns, 15, 17 1/2, 20c.
Black Capes, stylish, corded ornaments, \$1.75, were \$3.50.
Shoulder Capes, lace and silk, \$2.
Black and Navy Serge Jackets, \$3, were \$4.
Black Worsted Cloth Jackets, silk lapel, \$4.75, were \$6.
Fawn Capes, shot silk hood, \$2.25, were \$3.50.
Flannelette Wrappers, \$2, worth \$3, \$2.25, were \$3.50.
Boys' Shirt Blouses all colors, sizes 1 to 5, 25c.
Men's Half Hose, stripe list, 15c, were 25c.
Men's Cashmere Half Hose, gray, 20c, were 30c.
Ladies' Tan Oxford Shoes, 90c; misses' 70c; child's, 60c.
Ladies' Button Boots, plain or tip, \$1, beats all competition.
Ladies' Polished Calf Button Boots, \$1.25
Men's Cordovan Boots, \$1.25.
Men's Natural Underwear, 45c, were 75c.

Bargains all round the house are as intense as the heat.

R. SIMPSON,

S. W. corner Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto. Entrances Queen st. TORONTO. Store Nos. 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West.

Loretto Abbey.

As a privileged witness of the art and fancy work displayed this morning, being this year's result of the advanced work in this department—not an inconsiderable one in this decorative age—I feel gratified in pronouncing it in every way a highly creditable one, and one that reflects great praise upon teachers and pupils.

Among the many works of art lavishly strewn upon the long studio table, including scarfs, tabledrapes, cushions, tea-coales and tray-cloths, the exquisitely wrought linen drawn work prevailed, and it would be a difficult matter to equal the high degree of perfection attained here—which fact goes far to prove that good taste as well as good work forms an element in the teaching, of which all this is the outcome.

A number of handsome crayon drawings, out-of-door sketches and pieces of hand painted China were distributed between the tables and in the rear of the studio. All evidences of careful training and a strict adherence to the rules of Art.—A FRIEND.

Storming the Heights.

The storming of the Heights of Quebec is a part of the annals of war, and an ancient print, in florid colors, depicts how a great General departed this life on that memorable field of glory. It is a war picture of minor tone, with plenty of gore to embellish it. The smoke of battle lies heavily over the scene, and around about the dying hero, scores of his brave soldiers, wounded, bruised, sprained and bleeding, strongly illustrate the havoc of strife and its attendant suffering. The picture is remarkable, not so much for what it represents as what it omits. In modern times a battle scene would show Samaritans at work, and the rank and file would be better equipped for such emergencies. The British soldiers in the Soudan carried St. Jacob's Oil in their knapsacks, thus not only providing a cure for their hurts and injuries, but also a prompt and permanent cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago, which so frequently result from exposure.

Imperial Bank.

This flourishing financial institution held its eighteenth annual meeting at the head offices of the Bank in this city on the 21st instant. The report, which we publish in this issue of the REGISTER, shows that a profitable business has been done for the year past. There is, free of all charges, the sum of \$242,419. of which has been paid the shareholders in dividends and bonus \$175,000. The balance at the credit of the Bank on May 31st of this year was \$1,620,292, which is carried forward—which is gratifying evidence of prudent management and a prosperous condition of the Imperial's affairs.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

On Saturday evening last D. H. C. R. Bachand, assisted by Secretary Moran of Sacred Heart Court, installed the officers and members of the new St. Joseph's Court at Forester's Hall, Queen street east. There was a large attendance of visiting brothers present, and after the interesting ceremony was over short and complimentary addresses were made by Bros. J. M. Quinn, Bachand, Brady, Pape and others. The Rev. Father Bergin is Chaplain of the new Court, which starts under very favorable auspices.

Miscellaneous.

At the last Quarter Sessions in Limerick there was but one criminal case, a charge of larceny, from the city, and only two unimportant cases from the county.

The Dublin Gazette announces that John Blakiston Houston, Esq., Vice-Lieutenant of the county Down, has appointed as Deputy Lieutenant of the county, Archibald Lofric Temple, Earl of Ava.

On June 5th, Dr. Dill, city coroner, held an inquest, at Fisherwick place, Belfast, on the body of John Vaughan, who died the previous day from injuries received from falling off a telephone pole, in Montgomery street. Evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was the only support of his widowed mother.

On Thursday, June 5th, Miss Byrne, of Carlow (in religion Sister Mary Evangelist), and Miss Sinnott, of Wicklow (in religion Sister Veronica), were solemnly professed in the Convent of St. John of God, Sallyville, by the Bishop of Ferns, assisted by the Rev. T. Murphy, M. A., chaplain. The relatives and friends of the young ladies, who had the happiness to be received into the Order, were afterwards entertained at the convent.

The solemn and interesting ceremony of the profession of Sister Aloysius (Miss Byrne of Kingstown) took place in the Convent Chapel of the Presentation at Dingle on June 6th. The ceremony (in the absence of the Bishop) was performed by Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, O.P. The mother and sister (Miss Lizzie Byrne) of the lady professed were present. Rev. Father O'Sullivan, P.P., Annascaul; Rev. Fathers Scully, Lawlor and Scollard, C.C.'s of Dingle, took part in the ceremonies.

OAK HALL

The Coolest, Dressiest and Most Inexpensive Summer Wear for Men, Youths and Boys for

SERGE SUITS * **DOMINION DAY**

And for Hot Days during all the Summer.

Serges for summer wear are so deservedly popular that it's no wonder the goods are faked by some dealers.

There are not less than six different grades of imitation material that are CALLED "Serge." Some of them will keep their color if the suit is worn carefully in the house, where a little shower or a little sunshine won't get the chance to ruin them. Others may be kept from wrinkling and shrinking if worn only on cool, dry days. Pants made of such "Serges" will not bag very much at the knees if the wearer never sits down. There are more petty swindles in Serges than any other material, because Serge Suits are so popular for summer wear and so few people are expert enough to distinguish the difference between some Sham Serges, when new, and the genuine article.

Oak Hall first made Serge Suits popular in Toronto nearly a quarter of a century ago with the reliable character and low price of the garments, and Oak Hall Serge Suits have held the reputation ever since. The better class of merchant tailors only use the same high grade material. But Oak Hall Serge Suits for Men, Youths and Boys, with the fit, style and make which have made Oak Hall Clothing famous, are offered at less than the prices asked by others for sham, trashy duds. It's our first clearing sale, and prices are made to clear out the suits this week.

OAK HALL CLEARING SALE, 115, 117, 119, 121 KING STREET EAST,

The Old Oak Hall Building—Entrance Directly Opposite the Cathedral Door.

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	Retail.	Doz.
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Speller, complete	30c.	\$2 70
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part I	07	63
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader, Part II	10	90
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Second Reader	25	2 40
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Third Reader	35	3 60
Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader	50	5 40
Sadlier's Outlines of Canadian History, with colored map	25	2 40
Sadlier's Outlines of English History, with colored map	25	2 40
Sadlier's Catholic School History of England, 5 colored maps	75	7 50
Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 23 colored maps	1 40	13 44
Sadlier's Edition of Butler's Catechism	05	40
Sadlier's Edition of Questions and Objections concerning Catholic Doctrine and practices answered by Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D. D., late Archbishop of Toronto	10	60
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament Part I	10	1 00
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament Part II	10	1 00
Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition	1.	1 35
Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated	50	4 50
Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Black-board exercises	30	2 70
Sadlier's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert, Authorized by the Educational Department of Ontario	20	1 92

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Money to lend on Mortgages, Bonds and Marketable Stocks.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, A. E. AMES,
24-y President. Manager.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

TO CREDITORS OF
JOHANNA FORSTER, Late of the City of Toronto, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. c. 110, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named Johanna Forster, who died on or about the 28th May, 1893, are required to deliver or send by post to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Executors of the said deceased, a statement in writing containing their names, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims with vouchers, if any, duly verified by Statutory Declaration on or before the 20th day of July, 1893, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which they shall then have notice; and they will not be liable for any claim of which they shall not have had notice, as above required, at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto 12th June, 1893.
ANGLIN & MINTY,
24-t 157 Bay st., Toronto.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

TO CREDITORS OF
MARY NOLAN, Late of the City of Toronto, Spinster, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to R. S. O. c. 110, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named Mary Nolan, who died on or about the 3rd day of June, 1893, are required to deliver or send by post to the undersigned, the solicitors for the executor of the said deceased, a statement in writing containing their names, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims with vouchers, if any, duly verified by Statutory Declaration on or before the 22nd day of July, 1893, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which he shall then have notice, and he will not be liable for any claims of which he shall not have had notice as above required at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto 19th June, 1893.
ANGLIN & MINTY,
25-t 157 Bay Street, Toronto.



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RAMONA.

A Story.

By HELEN JACKSON.

CHAPTER XVI.—(CONTINUED.)

The Agent coloured. Aunt Ri was a privileged character, but her logical method of questioning was inconvenient.

"I only mean that they are under my charge," he said. "I don't mean that they belong to us in any way."

"Wall, I allow not," retorted Aunt Ri, "enny more 'n I dew. They air airin' their livin' sech 's 't is, of yer kin call it a livin'. I've ben 'mongst 'em, naow, this hyar last tow weeks, 'n I allow I've hed my eyes opened ter some things. What's that doctor er yourn, him that they call the Agency doctor—what's he got ter do?"

"To attend to the Indians of this Agency when they are sick," replied the Agent promptly.

"Wall, that's what I hearn; that's what's yeow sed afore, 'n that's why Alessandro, the Injun that wuz murdered—that's why he put his name down 'n yeour books, though 't went agin him orful ter do it. He wuz high-sperated, 'n 'd allers took care er hisself; but he'd ben druv out er fust one place 'n then another tell he'd goe clar down. 'n pore; 'n he jest begged that doctor er yourn to go to see his little gal, 'n the doctor wouldn't; 'n more 'n that, he laughed at him fur askin'. 'N' they set the little thing en the boss ter bring her here, 'n she died afore they'd come a mile with her; 'n 't wuz they, on top er all the rest, druv Alessandro crazy. He never hed none er them wandrin' spells till arter that. Naow I allow that wa'n't right er that doctor. I wouldn't hev no sech doctor's that raound my Agency, ef I wuz yeow. Fraps yer never heered uv that. I told Ramona I didn't bleeve yer knowed it, or ye'd hev made him go."

"No, Aunt Ri," said the Agent; "I could not have done that; he is only required to doctor such Indians as come here."

"I allow, then, thar ain't any gret use on hev'n' him at all," said Aunt Ri; "'pears like thar ain't more 'n a harndful uv Injuns raound here. I expect he gits well paid" and she paused for an answer. None came. The Agent did not feel himself obliged to reveal to Aunt Ri what salary the Government paid the San Bernardino doctor for sending haphazard prescriptions to Indians he never saw.

After a pause Aunt Ri resumed: "Ef it ain't enny offence ter yeow, I allow I'd like ter know jest what 't is yeow air here ter dew fur these Injuns. I've got my feelin's considable stirred up, bein' among 'em, 'n knowin' this hyar one, that's ben murdered. Hev ye got enny power to give 'em ennything—food, or sech? They air powerful pore, most on 'em."

"I have had a little fund for buying supplies for them in times of special suffering" a very little; and the Department has appropriated some money for waggons and ploughs; not enough, however, to supply every village! you see these Indians are in the main self supporting."

"That's jest it," persisted Aunt Ri. "That's what I've ben seein'; 'n that's why I want so bad ter git at what 't is the Guv'munt means ter hev yeow dew fur 'em. I allow ef yeow ain't ter feed 'em, an' ef yer can't put folks inter jail fur robbin', 'n cheatin' 'em, not ter say killin' 'em—ef yer can't dew ennythin' more 'n keep 'em keep 'em from gettin' whisky, wall, I'm free ter say—" Aunt Ri paused; she did not wish to seem to reflect on the Agent's usefulness, and so concluded her sentence very differently from her first impulse—"I'm free ter say I shouldn't like ter stan' in yer shoes."

"You may well say that, Aunt Ri," laughed the Agent, complacently. "It is the most troublesome Agency in the whole list, and the least satisfactory."

"Well, I allow it mought be the least satisfyin'," rejoined the indefatigable Aunt Ri; "but I donno whar the trouble comes in, ef so be 's thar's no more kin be done than yer wuz or tellin'." And she looked honestly puzzled.

"Look there, Aunt Ri!" said he, triumphantly, pointing to a pile of books and papers. "All those to be gone through with, and a report to be made out every month, and a voucher to be sent for every lead-pencil I buy. I tell you I work harder than I ever did in my life before, and for less pay."

"I allow yer hev hed easy times afore, then," retorted Aunt Ri, good-naturedly satirical, "ef yeow air plum tired doin' that!" And she took her leave, not a whit clearer in her mind as to the real nature and function of the Indian Agency than she was in the beginning.

Through all of Ramona's journey home she seemed to herself to be in a dream. Her baby in her arms; the faithful creatures, Baba and Benito, gaily trotting along at a pace so swift that the carriage seemed gliding; Felipe by her side—the dear Felipe—his eyes wearing the same bright and loving look as of old—what strange thing was it which had happened to her to make it all seem unreal? Even the little one in her arms—she, too, seemed unreal! Ramona did not know it, but her nerves were still partially paralyzed. Nature sends merciful anaesthetics in the shocks which almost kill us. In the very sharpness of the blow sometimes lies its own first healing. It would be long before Ramona would fully realize that Alessandro was dead. Her worst anguish was yet to come.

Felipe did not know and could not understand this; and it was with a marvelling gratitude that he saw Ramona, day after day, placid, always ready with a smile when he spoke to her. Her gratitude for each thoughtfulness of his smote him like a reproach; all the more that he knew her gentle heart had never held a thought of reproach in it towards him. "Grateful to me!" he thought. "To me, who might have spared her all this woe if I had been strong!"

Never would Felipe forgive himself,—no, not to the day of his death. His whole life should be devoted to her and her child; but what a pitiful thing was that to render!

As they drew near home he saw Ramona often try to conceal from him that she had shed tears. At last he said to her: "Dearest Ramona, do not fear to weep before me. I would not be any constraint on you. It is better for you to let the tears come freely, my sister. They are healing to wounds."

"I do not think so, Felipe," replied Ramona. "Tears are only selfish and w. z. They are like a cry because we are hurt. It is not possible always to keep them back; but I am ashamed when I have wept, and think also that I have sinned, because I have given a sad sight to others. Father Salvierderra always said that it was a duty to look happy, no matter how much we might be suffering."

"That is more than human power can do!" said Felipe.

"I think not," replied Ramona. "If it were, Father Salvierderra would not have commanded it. And do you not recollect, Felipe, what a smile his face always wore! and his heart had been broken for many, many years before he died. Alone, in the night, when he prayed, he used to weep, from the great wrestling he had with God, he told me; but we never saw him except with a smile. When one thinks in the wilderness, alone, Felipe, many things become clear. I have been learning, all these years in the wilderness, as if

I had had a teacher. Sometimes I almost thought that the spirit of Father Salvierderra was by my side putting thoughts into my mind. I hope I can tell them to my child when she is old enough. She will understand them quicker than I did, for she has Alessandro's soul; you can see that by her eyes. And all these things of which I speak were in his heart from his childhood. They belong to the air and the sky and the sun, and all trees know them."

When Ramona spoke thus of Alessandro, Felipe marvelled in silence. He himself had been afraid to mention Alessandro's name; but Ramona spoke it as if he were yet by her side. Felipe could not fathom this. There were to be many things yet which Felipe could not fathom in this lovely, sorrowing, sunny sister of his.

When they reached the house, the servants, who had been on the watch for days, were all gathered in the courtyard, old Marda and Juan Can heading the group; only two absent—Margarita and Luigo. They had been married some months before, and were living at the Ortigas ranch, where Luigo, to Juan Can's scornful amusement, had been made head shepherd.

On all sides were beaming faces, smiles, and glad cries of greeting. Underneath these were affectionate hearts quaking with fear lest the homecoming be but a sad one after all. Vaguely they knew a little of what their dear Senorita had been through since she left them; it seemed that she must be sadly altered by so much sorrow, and that it would be terrible to her to come back to the place so full of painful associations. "And the Senora gone, too," said one of the outdoor hands, as they were talking it over; "it's not the same place at all that it was when the Senora was here."

"Humph!" muttered Juan Can, more consequential and overbearing than ever for this year of absolute control of the estate. "Humph! that's all you know. A good thing the Senora died when she did, I can tell you! We'd never have seen the Senorita back here else; I can tell you that, my man! And for my part, I'd much rather be under Senor Felipe and the Senorita than under the Senora, peace to her ashes! She had her day. They can have theirs now."

When these loving and excited retainers saw Ramona—pale, but with her own old smile on her face—coming towards them with her babe in her arms, they broke into wild cheering, and there was not a dry eye in the group.

Singling out old Marda by a glance, Ramona held out the baby towards her, and said in her old gentle, affectionate voice, "I am sure you will love my baby, Marda!"

Senorita! Senorita! God bless you, Senorita!" they cried; and closed up their ranks around the baby, touching her, praising her, handing her from one to another.

Ramona stood for a few seconds watching them; then she said, "Give her to me, Marda. I will myself carry her into the house;" and she moved toward the inner door.

"This way, dear; this way," cried Felipe. "It is Father Salvierderra's room I ordered to be prepared for you, because it is so sunny for the baby!"

"Thanks, kind Felipe!" cried Ramona, and her eyes said more than her words. She knew he had divined the one thing she had most dreaded in returning—the crossing again the threshold of her own room. It would be long now before she would enter that room. Perhaps she would never enter it. How tender and wise of Felipe.

Yes; Felipe was both tender and wise, now. How long would the wisdom hold the tenderness in leash, as he day after day looked upon the face of this beautiful woman—so much more beautiful now than she had been before her marriage, that Felipe some-

times, as he gazed at her, thought her changed even in feature! But in this very change lay a spell which would for a long time surround her, and set her apart from lover's thoughts as if she were guarded by a cordon of viewless spirits. There was a rapt look of holy communion on her face, which made itself felt by the dullest perception, and sometimes overawed even where it attracted. It was the same thing which Aunt Ri had felt and formulated in her own humorous fashion. But old Marda put it better, when, one day, in reply to a half-terrified, low-whispered suggestion of Juan Can, to the effect that it was "a great pity the Senor Felipe hadn't married the Senorita years ago—what if he were to do it yet?" she said, also under her breath. "It is my opinion he'd as soon think of Saint Catharine herself! Not but that it would be a great thing if it could be!"

And now the thing that the Senora had imagined to herself so often had come about—the presence of a little child in her house, on the veranda, in the garden, everywhere; the sunny, joyous, blest presence. But how differently had it come! Not Felipe's child, as she proudly had pictured, but the child of Ramona; the friendless, banished Ramona returned now into full honour and peace as the daughter of the house—Ramona, widow of Alessandro. If the child had been Felipe's own he could not have felt for it a greater love. From the first, the little thing had clung to him as only second to her mother. She slept hours in his arms, one little hand hid in his dark beard, close to his lips, and kissed again and again when no one saw. Next to Ramona herself in Felipe's heart came Ramona's child; and on the child he could lavish the fondness he felt that he could never dare to show to the mother. Month by month it grew clearer to Felipe that the main-springs of Ramona's life were no longer of this earth: that she walked as one in constant fellowship with one unseen. Her frequent and calm mention of Alessandro did not deceive him. It did not mean a lessening grief: it meant an unchanged relation.

One thing weighed heavily on Felipe's mind—the concealed treasure. A sense of humiliation withheld him, day after day, from speaking of it. But he could have no peace until Ramona knew it. Each hour that he delayed the revelation he felt him. If almost as guilty as he had held his mother to be. At last he spoke. He had not said many words before Ramona interrupted him. "Oh yes!" she said. "I knew about those things: your mother told me. When we were in such trouble I used to wish sometimes we could have had a few of the jewels. But they were all given to the Church. That was what the Senora Ortigas said must be done with them if I married against your mother's wishes."

It was with a shame-stricken voice that Felipe replied: "Dear Ramona, they were not given to the Church. You know Father Salvierderra died; and I suppose my mother did not know what to do with them. She told me about them just as she was dying."

"But why did you not give them to the Church, dear?" asked Ramona simply.

"Why?" cried Felipe. "Because I hold them to be yours, and yours only. I would never have given them to the Church until I had sure proof that you were dead and had left no children."

Ramona's eyes were fixed earnestly on Felipe's face. "You have not read the Senora Ortigas's letter?" she said.

"Yes, I have," he replied, "every word of it."

"But that said I was not to have any of the things if I married against the Senora Moreno's will."

Felipe groaned. Had his mother lied? "No, dear," he said, "that was

not the word. It was, if you married unworthily."

Ramona reflected. "I never recollect the words," she said. "I was too frightened; but I thought that was what it meant. I did not marry unworthily. Do you feel sure, Felipe, that it would be honest for me to take them for my child?"

"Perfectly," said Felipe.

"Do you think Father Salvierderra would say I ought to keep them?"

"I am sure of it, dear."

"I will think about it, Felipe. I cannot decide hastily. Your mother did not think I had any right to them if I married Alessandro. That was why she showed them to me. I never knew of them till then. I took one thing—a handkerchief of my father's. I was very glad to have it; but it got lost when we went from San Pasquale. Alessandro rode back a half day's journey to find it for me; but it had blown away. I grieved sorely for it."

The next day Ramona said to Felipe: "Dear Felipe, I have thought it all over about those jewels. I believe it will be right for my daughter to have them. Can there be some kind of a paper written for me to sign, to say that if she dies they are all to be given to the Church—to Father Salvierderra's College, in Santa Barbara? That is where I would rather have them go."

"Yes, dear," said Felipe; "and then we will put them in some safer place. I will take them to Los Angeles when I go. It is wonderful no one has stolen them all these years!"

And so a second time the Ortega jewels were passed on, by a written bequest, into the keeping of that mysterious, certain, uncertain thing we call the future, and delude ourselves with the fancy that we can have much to do with its shaping.

Life ran smoothly in the Moreno household—smoothly to the eye. Nothing could be more peaceful, fairer to see, than the routine of its days, with the simple pleasures, light tasks, and easy diligence of all. Summer and winter were alike sunny, and had each its own joys. There was not an antagonistic or jarring element; and flitting back and forth, from veranda to veranda, garden to garden, room to room, equally at home and equally welcome everywhere, there went perpetually, running, frisking, laughing, rejoicing, the little child that had so strangely drifted into this happy shelter—the little Ramona. As unconscious of aught sad or fateful in her destiny as the blossoms with which it was her delight to play, she sometimes seemed to her mother to have been from the first in some mysterious way disconnected from it, removed, set free from all that could ever by any possibility link her to sorrow.

Ramona herself bore no impress of sorrow; rather her face had now an added radiance. There had been a period, soon after her return, when she felt that she for the first time waked to the realisation of her bereavement; when every sight, sound, and place seemed to cry out, mocking her with the name and the memory of Alessandro. But she wrestled with this absorbing grief as with a sin; setting her will steadfastly to the purposes of each day's duty, and, most of all, to the duty of joyfulness. She repeated to herself Father Salvierderra's sayings, till she more than knew them by heart; and she spent long hours of the night in prayer, as it had been his wont to do.

No one but Felipe dreamed of these vigils and wrestlings. He knew them; and he knew, too, when they ceased, and the new light of a new victory diffused itself over Ramona's face: but neither did the first dishearten, nor the latter encourage him. Felipe was a clearer-sighted lover now than he had been in his earlier youth. He knew that into the world where Ramona really lived he did not so much as enter: yet her every act, word, look,

was full of loving thoughtfulness of and for him, loving happiness in his companionship. And while this was so, all Felipe's unrest could not make him unhappy.

There were other causes entering into this unrest besides his yearning desire to win Ramona for his wife. Year by year the conditions of life in California were growing more distasteful to him. The methods, aims, standards of the fast incoming Americans were to him odious. Their boasted successes, their crowding of colonies, schemes of settlement and development—all were disagreeable and irritating. The passion for money and reckless spending of it, the great fortunes made in one hour, thrown away in another, savoured to Felipe's mind more of brigandage and gambling than of the occupations of gentlemen. He loathed them. Life under the new government grew more and more intolerable to him, both his hereditary instincts and prejudices and his temperament revolted. He found himself more and more alone in this country. Even the Spanish tongue was less and less spoken. He was beginning to yearn for Mexico—for Mexico, which he had never seen, yet yearned for like an exile. There he might yet live among men of his own race and degree, and of congenial beliefs and occupations. Whenever he thought of this change, always came the quick memory of Ramona. Would she be willing to go? Could it be that she felt a bond to this land, in which she had known nothing but suffering?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Elephant Remembered.

Five months ago a small boy, with several companions, was feeding one of the elephants in the zoo in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., known as Gusky. He handed her buns on a nail fastened in the end of a long stick.

The boy for fun jabbed the nail deep into the elephant's trunk, and then ran away.

The other day the same boy visited the zoo. Suddenly the elephant threw her trunk in the air, and trumpeting, made a rush at the boy.

Keeper Andy Neelan, seized a pitchfork and ran for the elephant shouting "Back!"

For the first time in her life Gusky refused to obey. She had thrown the boy up against the side of the shed and was rushing for him with her trunk. In a moment more she would have trampled him under her feet. The keeper thrust the fork into her shoulder, and forced her back, saving the boy's life. Gusky sank into a corner and gazed appealingly at the keeper, but she was beaten.

The crying, frightened boy at first denied that he had ever hurt Gusky, but finally confessed. Neelan warned him never to come there again, adding: "If you ever see that elephant anywhere you start to run, because she'll be after you. She will know you twenty years hence."

AT DEATH'S DOOR—DYSPEPSIA CONQUERED—A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH—GENTLEMEN—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live when I commenced to use Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 lbs. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over thirty dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life as I never expected to recover when first I commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Signed, JEAN VALCOURT, Wotton, P. Q. General Merchant.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is recognized in the fact that hundreds of so-called blood-purifiers are constantly appearing in the market. That these preparations are NOT so good as AYER'S is well-known to the profession. Ayer's is now and always has been the Superior Medicine for the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood. Its record of wonderful cures, during the past 50 years, is a guarantee that it cures others and will cure you.

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"Leading physicians in this city prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have sold it for eighteen years, and have the highest regard for its healing qualities."—A. L. Almond, M. D., Druggist, Liberty, Va.

"Ayer's remedies in this part of the State enjoy an enviable reputation, and although I am not in the habit of recommending proprietary medicines for indiscriminate use, yet I cannot hesitate to look favorably on such reliable standard preparations as Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. These are really superior preparations."—O. A. Stimpson, M. D., C. M., Thompson, Pa.

"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of scrofula. Our doctor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla as being the best blood-purifier within his experience. We gave her this medicine, and a complete cure was the result."—Wm. O. Jenkins, Druggist, Seb.

"I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to my customers in preference to any other. Physicians are using it in their practice."—C. H. Lovell, Druggist, 250 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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TRY THEM MADE IN EVERY SIZE READY FOR USE PAINT BRUSHES.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

Michael Carmody writes to the *News* as follows:

"In your issue of last evening in regard to His Grace's pastoral (Archbishop Walsh) editorially, you say the argument of His Grace is based chiefly on the desirability of providing a place where poor Catholics can enjoy the ministrations of their own clergy in times of pain and suffering, and amid the anguish and fears of the death bed. You then acknowledge the force of the argument, but would make it appear that Catholics enjoyed all His Grace speaks of in the General Hospital.

"Catholics do not deny that they receive the ministrations of the clergy in the General Hospital but Catholics, cannot, from the surroundings, which are Protestant, receive the doctrines, sacraments, and kindly, generous mercies of the good sisters of charity and of their clergy, which they look for, and are entitled to in the time of sickness, suffering the pangs of pain and the spark of life about to be quenched in the poor, suffering patient.

"How can a patient receive all this in the General Hospital? Should he meet with an accident that will in a short space of time prove fatal he is taken there, and calling for his priest to administer the sacraments of the Church to him he expires before the priest arrives to fulfill the poor man's dying wish. Not so in St. Michael's Hospital, for our clergy can be had there on all such occasions to administer the rites of his church and to fulfill the patient's wish and add solace to the heart and soul that is about to be ushered into eternity.

"But you say if a special hospital must be provided for the Catholic sick, in which no other influence but that of their own church will be about them, the way is prepared for the establishment of sectarian prisons as well. In regard to this charge of sectarianism, to disprove which I have only to refer you to the noble, kindly, generous words in His Grace's pastoral. Listen to them 'We must enable it to keep its doors wide open for the sick poor, whether Catholic or Protestant. No child of misfortune of any creed or color must ever be refused its sacred hospitality when suffering from the pangs of disease.' Add to this the large number of Protestants that have received treatment at St. Michael's Hospital since its inception, and of whom, I venture to say, will add their testimony to disprove the allegations of certain aldermen in regard to the efficiency of the medical staff of St. Michael's Hospital." -*Evening News*

THE MARKETS

Toronto, June 28, 1893.

Wheat, white, per bush	\$0 64	\$9 65
Wheat, red, per bush	0 64	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush	0 62	0 63
Wheat, goose, per bush	0 59	0 62
Barley, per bush	0 39	0 44
Oats, per bush	0 38	0 40
Peas, per bush	0 60	0 62
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	7 25	7 50
Chickens, per pair	0 55	0 75
Geese, per lb	0 08	0 09
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	0 12
Butter, per lb	0 17	0 20
Eggs, new laid, per dozen	0 13	0 14
Parsley, per doz	0 20	0 09
Cabbage, new, per doz	0 80	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	0 60
Beets, per bag	0 55	0 60
Carrots, per bag	0 40	0 00
Apples, per bbl	2 00	3 00
Hay, timothy	7 01	9 00
Straw, sheaf	6 00	7 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO June 27.—A fair demand existed for cattle, owing chiefly to the comparatively light supply. There was a steady demand for shipping cattle, but the local demand was only moderate, on account largely of the hot weather. A fairly steady trade was done in export cattle, though the markets in England are still in a very unsatisfactory condition, being reported as overloaded with stock both from abroad and home. According to present indications high prices are not in sight, and shippers just now must be prepared to accept the lowest margin of profit. The range for the best export cattle was from \$4 62½ to \$5 per cwt. Prices for the best butchers cattle ranged from 32 to 1½c per pound, with some sales at 4½ per pound. Many deals were effected at 3½c and 3¼c, and a few lots of poor stuff sold down to 2½c per pound.

For milch cows, there was no enquiry. There was a steady demand for spring lambs. A lot of 39 sold \$4.50 each. We had a somewhat better enquiry for sheep. A lot of 17 capped sold at \$5 each.

For good calves there was a steady enquiry, and more would have sold. A lot of 37 sold at \$6 each. Rough and common are weak.

For hogs \$6.00 was paid; but the range was from \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt.; stores sold at from \$6.25 to \$6.50; and rough at from \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Tariff Reform.

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises B. B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

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Hon. S. C. Wood, Vice-Presidents.

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N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional case of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of June, 1893, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close	Dux
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.15 7.20	7.15 10.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45 8.10	7.15 7.15
G. T. R. West	7.30 3.25	12 40pm 7.40
N. and N. W.	7.30 4.20	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00 4.30	10.45 8.50
Midland	7.00 3.35	12.50pm 9.30
C. V. R.	6.40 4.00	11.05 9.10
G. W. R.	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	12.00 9.00	2.00 7.30
	2.00	7.30
	6.15 4.00	10.30 8.20
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.	6.15 12.00	9.00 5.45
	4.00 10.30	11.00
	10.00	
U.S. West'n States	6.15 10.00	9.00 7.20

English mails close on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 p.m., and on Saturdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Tuesdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transact their Savings Bank and money order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such branch post office.

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DOMINION DAY,

In this beautiful and shady Park.

OBJECT OF THE PIC-NIC,

To Aid in the Erection of an Industrial Home for Boys.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS:

The committee offer unsurpassed attractions in the way of sports, games, etc., in which the ablest amateur athletes of the Province are expected to participate, consisting of Sprint Races, Old Men's Race, Fat Men's Race, Jumping, Throwing Weights, Quoit Matches, Foot Ball Match, Junior Base Ball Match, Tug of War, together with a variety of other sports, for the amusement of which see the daily papers.

The Committee call particular attention to the splendid prizes for first, second and third winners.

Over \$500.00 to be distributed in PRIZES.

Hot and cold water in abundance at the Park.

Dinner, Tea, Lunches and other Refreshments will be served. The Committee have taken exceptional care to provide perfect accommodation for a very large gathering.

The excellent Brass Band of the 48th Highlanders, together with a first-class String Band, will be in attendance.

MEANS OF TRANSIT:

The Toronto Street Railway will transfer at Woodbine to the Toronto and Scarborough Electric Railway, which will carry visitors to the Park gate.

Car fare to grounds and return from any part of the city on both roads, 15c. The Grand Trunk Railway will run the usual Suburban and Special Trains from all city stations to Eastern Semaphore or the old road, York Station, which leads direct to the Park, at 15c. return ticket.

The distance from Eastern Semaphore, G.T.R., to Grounds is about the same as that from Front street to Queen street in the city.

TIME TABLE.

Going to the Park	10.10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.10 p.m., 2.03 p.m., 2.25 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.35 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.13 p.m.
Returning from the Park	12.17 p.m., 2.50 p.m., 3.52 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.50 p.m.

GATE ENTRANCE, - 25 CENTS.

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Gates open 10 a.m. Close in time to catch last G. T. Ry. Train to town.

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