The Catholic Record.

London, Saturday, June 18, 1898. PALERMO'S REPRESENTAT. IVE.

Palermo has just sent Crispi to Parliament as its representative. The people in that part of the world believe in the fitness of things. An ordinary individual would be out of place in the Italian Parliament, but Crispi, a convicted swindler, will harmonize with his surroundings.

THE POPE AS MEDIATOR.

Our separated brethren wax very wrathy over the report that Leo XIII. has accepted the role of mediator between Spain and the United States. Any means calculated to stop the shed. ding of blood and the horrors incidental to war should be welcomed gladly by any reasonable individual, but our friends detect in the movement the encroaching power of Rome, and are consequently clamorous in their denunciations. But it is no new thing. The Popes have before this stepped in between contending nations. Early history can furnish many instances of their intervention, and no student of history will deny that it was ever wise forced Philip of France to respect the laws of marriage : it was a Pope who humbled the pride of the tyrannous Henry IV. of Germany, and, without mentioning any more cases, let us not forget that the mediatorship of the Roman Pontiff was accepted in the dispute between Germany and Spain.

It seems to us that that court, beyond all suspicion of partiality, should be a most effective means of quelling all contentions between rival nations. This we know has been the dream of force capable of producing marvellous jurists, and we can but hope that it may become a reality.

SOCIETIES FOR OUR BOYS.

In a previous issue we pointed out one of the ways in which Catholic laymen might promote the extension of God's kingdom on earth. That was the establishment of boys' societies the grouping together of our poor children and subjecting them to good in fluences. Here, indeed, is an ample field for all our energy. It is a work that stands for more than we may dream of. It means the salvation of souls, and to an aim so noble we may well give time and toil, no matter what sacrifices they may entail. There is another way -efficacious and very easy. What good could be done if our men should resolve to g to Holy Communion every month! It is incomprehensible to us that, waging the fiercest war against the fiercest enemies, they neglect the arms that alone can win the victory. Hundreds of young men are to day steeped in worldliness, if nothing worse, through this fatal indifference; and hundreds, again, are, through the same cause, but half hearted workers in the vineyard of the Lord. Most of them are manly and upright young fellows. But they are careless-so careless in fact that, watching their irreverent demeanor in church, we often think how merciful and patient is the good God. They seem to have no conception of the grandeur of their faith, and of their responsibility as its guardians. There are exceptions, but they are like cases

in a desert. What good could be done if a few earnest laymen aflame with love for God's glory should organize a society, having for sole aim the reception of

Holy Communion every month! We should like to hear from some of

our readers.

THE LORD'S DAY.

Every now and then sundry good people become much exercised over the proper observance of the Sunday. They would prohibit all violent movements of man and beast. Little shops must be closed because they are a source of evil. Street cars must be stopped because the pure air and sunlight and green fields have a very bad effect on the morals of the working classes. One must be prim and precise and idiotic on the day which the Lord has made. Ruskin has a few words which are worth quoting :

"What a trouble there is just now in people's minds about Sunday-keep-Just because these Evangelical people will swallow their bits of texts

without chewing them. Read your Bibles honestly and utterly, my scrup-lous friends, and stand by the consequences—if you have what true men call faith. In the first determine clearly, if there is a clear place in your brains to do it, whether you mean to observe the Sabbath as a Jew, or the day of the Resurrection as a Christian. Do either thoroughly: you can't do both. If you choose to keep the Sabbath in defiance of your great prophet St. Paul, keep the new moons,

These good people are very fond of rushing to the Legislature with hints for Sunday laws. The State has a right to guard the Sunday from desecration, because it has the duty to cromote the welfare of the citizen. But how the welfare of the community may be benefitted by the enactment of petty laws against candy shops, etc., passes our comprehension. The surest way to kill a good cause is to make it ridicu-

HYPNOTISM AND THE BORDER LAND OF SCIENCE.

Some time ago Father Coppens, S. J. published a work entitled "Moral Principles and Medical Practice.' The book contains much information that has hitherto been hidden away in old text books, and we are glad to note and salutary. It was a Pope who that it has attained a wide circulation. One chapter strikes us as very interesting, namely, that on Hypnotism, and we purpose giving the salient points to our readers.

> As its first origin is connected with the history of Mesmerism, and the latter, though a phantom, has as the chief used patron of all other phantoms, he premises a few words about Mesmerism itself. Mesmer gave out in 1778 that he had discovered a magnetic fluid or effects. He gave exhibitions of Mesmerictrances, and forthwith the world began to talk of Mesmer and his discovery. A commission was appointed to examine into the matter. The report was unfavorable. They declared Mesmer's alleged discovery to have no foundation in fact, and proclaimed it the product of an over-heated imagination. The report was accepted gladly by the scientific world, but the sentimentalists, and others with a love for soothsaying, clung still to Mesmer, with the hope that his theory alone could alone give a clue to the cause of phenomena which could not, as they deemed, be otherwise explained. In 1842 Dr. Braid conjectured that the actions of the mesmeric subject could be explained without a fluid by the suggestion of phantasms to him on the part of the mesmerizer, and the mesmeric trance was only a state of somnambulism artificially brought about, and he coined the word hypnotism to indicate the artificial sleep.

Without going into the discussion brought about by this theory it may be stated that hypnotism is considered as a reality by distinguished medical men of the present day. But though they look upon it as a fact, and are far from underating its usefulness in the treatment of certain ailments, they are unanimous in saying that all hypnotic experiments should be entrusted to the care of skilled and conscientious medical practicioners.

This advice is little heeded by the charlatans who travel the country and invariably get large audiences at what they term their seances. We have no quarrel with the public on the ground of its guillibility, but we do censure them for countenacing such exhibitions. Many and wondrous things are done, and all by hypnotism. So say the quack, and sensible people believe this humbug, and quiet conscience with the thought that it is nothing but hypnotism. When a table turns and has life and intelligence at the pure bidding of some individual, and you are asked to ascribe it to the mysterious agency of hypnotism, you are simply requested to surrender your rights to common-sense. There must be a proportion between cause and effect. An intelligent effect demands an intelligent cause, and we have no hesitation in saying that many of the feats of these seances are of diabolical origin. It is a revival of the witchcraft and consulting of soothsayers and observance of dreams and omens con-

demned by the Creator. Now what should be our attitude

one of hostility and opposition. No respectable Catholic should allow in his home these innocent looking tables, that minister to the curiosity of his children. There is nothing trivial in it, for "the Lord abhorreth all these things and for the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all these things and since the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all these things are the lord abhorreth all the lord abhorreth a will destroy them at thy coming."

"CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE."

Continuation of Father Campbell's her great work in the redemption, ele-Address Before Colgate's Baptist vation and sanctification of the world.

Divinity School.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, June 4. We give this week the beautiful and thrilling closing passages of the ad-dress on "Christian Marriage," de-livered by Very Rev. Thomas J. Camp-

"It is the corruption of life which their immortality.

tense and ever-growing affection ever The woman before whom an God so wonderfully loved. angel knelt to announce the incarnaduring the horrible agonies of the crucifixion, the maiden mother in the absolute whiteness of her purity, the crowned Queen whom the Apostle saw in the glory of the skies clothed with light as with a vesture, while the stars has invested it in Paradise He adds a came with their radiance to crown her, glory in the New Covenant with men. strong in the cause of God as an army set in battle array, yet fair as Jerusaof the spring, the one who has been on earth the dream of the painter and the glorious inspiration of the poets, so elevated in Heaven, yet a child of earth, a woman with feelings and hopes and joys like other women, and never theless honored with the incomprehens ible dignity of the Mother of the Redeemer-such is the ideal of the Chris tian woman actually realized-living in the Mother of Christ, whose maternity was so wonderful that her virginity

was not taken from her. No wonder it lifted all with exaltation and delight. the unerring instinct which recognized that the source of Mary's holiness was reached out to the Christ as soon as He Herod and the Prætorium of Pilate, that sacrament. mothers, wives and maidens, the pure as well as the castaway, all recognized that the dark night that had intervened since the curse was ended, and from the very beginning they were found always the most faithful and devoted of His followers, lingering near Him in all His sorrows, and when men had left Him, weeping at the foot of the cross.

EMANCIPATED BY CHRIST. "So, too, in all the Church's history

women of every age and condition have been honored by Christ's representatives, and they have recognized and responded to the revolution which Christ has effected for them. They have reigned as glorious queens like Pulcheria, who dared to reply to the savage invader, 'We have gold for our friends, but steel for our enemies; they have led armies to victory, like Joan of Arc; have swayed the destin ies of Christendom, like Catharine of Sienna: have disputed with philosophers, like her of Alexandria; have sat in the chairs even of Papal universities long before this silly clamor for their emancipation was heard of. For we should not forget that there are long lists of women in the Papal University of Bologna, to take that one for example, who received their degrees of canon law, medi-cine, art and literature, centurries ago; that there was an Anna Mazzolina, professor of mathematics, a Novella d'Andrea, who taught canon law for ten years, and that a woman succeeded Cardinal Mezzofanti as prothem, and where they have not been in the professions they have moulded the generations of men as saintly mothers or heroic religious; they have inspired every sentiment of manly honor in the land were already half gone. garb of the daughters of Christ, un- or were swept away, the whole East of the violations of the moral law. It Catholic Review,

things and for these abominations He tut his equal, and that her marriage is not the degrading and bondage binding fetters upon her body and soul, but a union that puts a new dia-dem upon her brow and fits her for

"The Redeemer of mankind, look-

ing at marriage as the world had dis-honored and desecrated it, exclaimed, and there was grief in the short word, It was not thus in the beginning. what was it in the beginning?
The Behold it as it was celebrated in the bell, S. J., before the Baptist Divinity
School of Colgate University. The
portions of the address quoted in the
Catholic Standard and Times of last week closed at the semi-climax where
Father Campbell, after having successfully indicted divorce and similar sacrilegious disruptions of the marsacrilegious disruptions of the marriage relation as the great destroyers of the visible world, to be joined of nations, pointed to the Church of Christ as the one safeguard, the one defense. Continuing, Father Campbell said:

6003 Creatures, the King and Queen of the visible world, to be joined together in marriage by God Himself.

Around them shines the glory of their holiness and their earthly forms are radiant with the light of their investibits. Well way we ith the light of Well may we strikes at a nation's heart, and that can be averted by Christianity alone. If she purifies, she saves; and such has been her aim and such has been her that each blade and bush was vocal glorious achievement. glorious achievement.

"It is Christianity alone which has the mountain side swayed to the breeze lifted woman from degradation and slavery and given her the honor which waves upon the sea danced brighter in the sunlight, while from the snowover the past, what women appear on the surface of pagan history? Those who were impure, and they were harbingers of national ruin. Among the laws have fave aron considerable to the skies with sweetest laws have fave aron considerable to the skies with sweetest Jews, how few even conspicuous at all and they were so for actions to explain according to our code of morals. But Christianity started with the ideal explain and head allowed by the angelic host descending from their thrones to be present at these according to the started with the ideal and the started with the woman and has clung to her with in- earthly nuptials, and lifting high their canticles of joy above the twain whom are in the tion of the Son of God, the woman holding in her lap the new born Christ the first bridal troth is interchanged in the poverty and want of Bethlehem, and the voice of God has pronounced and then standing while the world was darkened and rocked beneath her feet come to them from God, and will be to them a path of light and joy to lead

You will permit me, I trust, to note that in the Church to which I belong the and encircled with roses like the days marriage contract when properly per-of the spring, the one who has been on formed is encompassed with all the glory that the most solemn liturgy can bestow upon it. In the midst sanctuary, in what we regard as the holy of holies of the New Law, it makes part with the solemn rites which we beieve in the sacrifice where the lamb is nystically slain. It is at the altar where ministering angels bow down n adoration and sing their glad losannas to the Lord God of Sabaoth hosannas to the Lord God of Savath hosannas to the Lord God of Savath to that the two spouses are brought to that the two spouses are brought to God has joined together, let no man God has joined together, let no man as well as under.' in dignity and honor and filled them of penance and have sanctified themselves still more by another divine sacrament, and kneeling at the feet of her association with Christ, they, too, that time not even a consecrated nun dare enter, they seal their marriage appeared. Instantly, from humble contract in the blood of Christ, for they Galilee as well as from the court of and not the priest are the ministers of 'I give and I take are spoken, and there comes through the channel of those words a greater dower than all the treasures of can give, a communication of divine help, which, while elevating them in sphere of holiness, enables them perfectly to fulfill the grave and sacred bligations of their state of life. They rise up one flesh, never to be separated and are holy in the sight of the angels

THE CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.

"To the sacredness with which God

and of God. "No wonder that the Church regards as most sacred this compact between No wonder that it man and woman. proclaims, as it always must do, that that contract can never be dissolved, though the world seems to fall in ruins

ROME'S ORDEAL. "In this connection will you pardon ne if I produce as an illustration that historic event which first brought re ligious difference among us who speak the English tongue? I hope I can presume the more easily, as it is not a matter of doctrine, but of history, and n no way touches the religious views of this great university. Do you recall that momentous period which perhaps has changed the course of events of all modern times, when an English ding, one in whose veins Catholic lood coursed down from a long line of Catholic ancestors, a king who was honored by the Pope with the title of the Defender of the Faith, a title to which all his successors have clung tenaciously, the king whom England proached the sanctuary in the fury of fessor of Greek. There were painters an illicit passion and demanded the and poets and even architects among annulment of his marriage with his rightful Queen and wife?

"It was an awful crisis for the See of Rome. All Germany had broken away from it. France and Switzer-

in an entirely indigestible manner with regard to all this? It should be harmed among the most degraded was long under the dominion of the is by the altar that the woman puts on enemies of Christianity, when into the her glory and her beauty as a staingloom of the general disaster enters less virgin and a chaste wife. one of the mightest monarchs of by the altar that as a mother she be-Europe, one who but a moment before comes the priestess in the sanctuary of had been the Church's champion, and her home, and makes it a temple where makes a demand which, if not granted, no unclean thing may enter. It is by will add England to the universal retice altar that she imparts to her sons will add England to the universal re-bellion. England, for centuries the home of multitudes of glorious saints; England, crowned with the most mag nificent of earthly temples where Catholic worship had been offered for ages; England, whence Catholicity out of its numberless sanctuaries had poured out Christianity as a river upon the continent of Europe; England, unless the demand of its ruler is granted, is to be lost to Rome forever.

THE ISSUE TAKEN "From the standpoint of Rome what an awful alternative that was.

needed not the eye of a prophet to fore cast the future. Apart from the new power added to the general revolt, apart from the misconception and aversion which would possess the English lish tongue would be spoken, or English power extend its influence, wars, strifes and persecutions would add their ready made as the nation went further and further in its rebellion against the Mother Church.

"To avert all that by simply annull-

ing the marriage, or to come boldly forward as the defender of a helpless

woman whom all the world had de-serted? Which? Let us see. 'Stand forth, Katharine of Aragon,' said the noble synod in her husband's court that was met to declare her no longer a wife. 'Behold the wisdom of all the world is against you, and all the learning of the greatest universities declare your marriage null.' 'I appeal to Rome,' she answered. 'But all the power of your royal consort is pledged to efface it; your imperial kinsman, who might prevent it, is silent.' 'I appeal to Rome.' 'Nay, even the sanctity of the body empowered by Rome lends its authority against you. What say you?' 'I reject you all, unworthy judges, and over your heads appeal to the Bishop of Rome himself, in whom alone of all the world I place my trust.' 'What! think you he will for you forget all the past of England. Will he for you face all the terrors of the future where the interests of the Church are in such awful jeopardy?' 'I place my cause in his hands,' the despairing woman still repeated, and, listening to her appeal, the Pontiff arose her champion, and though all the casuistry of prelates, of universities and of learned men were striving to throw a doubt upon her marriage, though all the skill of diplomacy was used to mislead and all the power of gold to bribe, though all the terrors of the future were known and dreaded, there came the same answer that has come at all times, the only answer that could come, an answer that will reverberate throughout all time and thrill every heart that can recognize what is noble and sublime 'Non possums.' 'We cannot do it.

"Over the trembling form of the defenseless and deserted woman he ex-tended the shield of the Church of Christ, and, defying every foe and fearless of every disaster, kept upon her brow the coronet of wifehood, more precious by far than the fairest diadem that ever glittered upon the head of any earthly queen.

"The issue was taken, and the Eng lish speaking world is Protestant to day, you will permit me to say, not be cause there was then any divergence of doctrine, but because of that fight for the inviolability of the marriage yow and the rights of womankind. was war to prevent her from sinking again into degrading slavery. Better it was deemed, and rightly so, that an entire and noble race should be lost to the Mother Church than that the principle upon which the salvation of all nations depends should for a moment

be abandoned or obscured. THE CHURCH'S FIGHT.

"Such has been the Church's fight from the beginning, for England's tragedy is one of the many, though none was fraught with such subsequent disaster to the Church and to And such it must be the world. the end. In this as in all other matters of truth and morality the Chur of God. Church speaks the will od. It is God's voice to man, and it must ever proclaim:
'Marriage must be as it was in the beginning. On that hangs the fate of nations.

"On the fortress-like portal of one of our great armories is the inscripcut in stone (as it ought to be): 'Pro aris et focis,' 'For our altars and our In that is the comprehensive summing-up of all that we have been In the union of the altar and the hearthstone is to be found the only basis of a genuine and lasting civilization. For it is by the power of the altar alone that individual man can be purified and made fit to live at the hearth-stone. It is by that power alone he can get the strength to keep in check the degrading animal passions, whose undue and imworld, and they can go to day in the Northern nations had already deserted proper satisfaction is the cause of most

and daughters the purity that, shin ing resplendent in herself, insures the affectionate and admiring fidelity of her husband, and makes her his loving and devoted guide in prosperity and adversity, rendering him happy in the touch of her soft, but persuasive influence, as, hand in hand, they journey from earth to heaven, the home of the Father of us all. It is by the altar alone that home is made a holy place like the one where they stood on their wed-ding day, when the contract which their hearts and lips had made was sanctified by the blood of Jesus Christ, and like that other sacred spot where the first married lovers stood and found their first home an earthly paradise, when God and not man pro-

nounced them one. 'To keep such homes as God made them, will men in times of peace frame wise and holy laws, and if for them they must engage in the carnage will they eagerly and gladly die. 'Pro aris et focis' means something for those who are bred in Christian homes; for those who are not the motto is an empty mockery of meaningless

"That fire which burns upon the altar communicates itself to of those who dwell in the household. makes the home itself shine with the glory of the sanctuary, and from the united virtues which are illum ined in those centres of hol-iness, diffuses throughout the land wherever such homes are found a mid day splendor of truth, fidelity, self-restraint and purity which is the only light in which a nation can acquire and preserve a real civiliza-tion. 'In its night nations shall walk and kings in the brightness of its ris-

ing.'
"Not the possession of wealth not the power of armies, not mere intellectual culture, but the personal purity of men and women, the sanctity and inviolability of the marriage tie and the altar-like holiness of the hearthstone, are the guarantees of the peace, the prosperity and progress of the world.

A WORLD-WIDE DEVOTION.

Although the devotion which Catholics lovingly render this month to the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer is, as it at present is practiced, of comparativey recent establishment in the Church though at all times since the founda-tion of Christianity that devotion has existed among the faithful in one form or another—it is world-wide in its extent and embraces all parts of Christen-

A striking illustration of that fact may be seen in the number of magazires that are published for the edification of the votaries of the Sacred Heart and the propagation of the devotion thereto. No less than twenty-eight such publications—speaking only of the monthly ones—are now issued, the largest individual class being those printed in Spanish—nine in number. The English magazines of the Sacred Heart are seven ; the French four and there are two printed in the German, Italian, Portuguese and Hungarian tongues. Other periodicals of the same general character are published in Bohemian, Polish, Breton, Chinese, Croatian, Dutch, Flemish and Tamil; and many of these monthlies enjoy a wide circulation, the palm in this line being said to belong to the Irish magazine, published at Dublin by the Jesuit Fathers of that city.

These publications may be said to be so many organs of the League of the Sacred Heart and the Apostleship of Prayer, whose particular devotion is that which the whole Catholic world is this month lovingly practicing; and which covers Christendom from Canada to Patagonia, on this hemisphere, and from Belgium to Turkey in Europe while it embraces also Oceanic counts numerous members in Asian and African countries, its total strength being, so it was recently stated, twenty-five millions of associates. - Catholic Columbian.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE POPE.

The London Times, which is never too well disposed towards the Church, has the following regarding the efforts of the Pope in behalf of peace:

XIII. doubtless understood "Leo XIII. doubtless understood very well that his conduct might expose him to misconstruction and unpopularity amongst the members of his own Church both in Spain and in the United States, but Christian principle and true churchmanship alike dictated to him a disregard of transient and personal considerations of this kind, in view of the larger and deeper issues involved. The Vienna newspaper reports that he has received the congratulations of several States upon his efforts in the cause of peace. He has certainly deserved them

Contrast this with the sneering insolence of our jingo press when ing with the same subject .- N. X.



Metal Ceilings are now being recognized as the most desirab covering for Private Houses, Club Rooms, Public Buildings, etc. They are very handsome in appearance, will not crack and fall off, and compare favor ably in price with any good

Fully illustrated catalogues sent on request. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans.

ceiling.

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. OSHAWA, ONT.

WOMAN THE

HEALTH

NATION

DEPENDS ON

THE HEALTH OF ITS

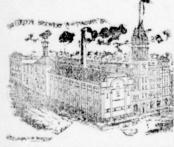
I had bee WOMEN. 610

POUNDS

GAINED.

MAY COLE SIMONE ONT

Price soc. per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00, at the DR. WARD CO., Victoria St rento. Book of Information FREE



THE O'KEEFE BREWERY COMPANY OF TORONTO (Limited).

BPECIALTIES - High · Class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales, XXX Porter and Stout, Pilsener Lager of World - Wide

E. O'KEEFE, W. HAWKE, Vice President.

Cobbett's "Reformation."

Just issued, a new edition of the Protestant Reformation, by Wm. Cobbett. Revised, with Notes and Preface by Very Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, D. D., O. S. P. The book is printed in large, clear type. As it is published at a net price of 25 cents per copy in the United States. 30 cents will have to be charged in Canada. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the sum, in stamps.

Thos. Coffey.

CATHOLIC RECORD Office,
Loudon, Outarlo.

CANCER | Tumors and all Blood Dis orders conquered; set zeent at home. No knife or plaster. Ful particulars by mail or at office, upon by

PROFESSIONAL.

DE. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON Ont. Specialty—Nervous Disasses.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 Queen's Avenne. Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal eatairn and troublesome throats. Eyes test-ad. Glasses adjusted. Hours: 12 to 4

OVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.

UNDERTAKING.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,

The Leading Undertakers and Embalmers;

2570pen Night and Diy.

Telephone—House 373; Factory 543.

THE GUARDIAN'S MYSTERY;

Rejected for Conscience's Sake.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED. But, despite the hope she strove both to upart, and to feel, and the cheerful tones part, and there was a gloom upon her irits, much more than even the occa-on seemed to warrant. It was as if the nger of inexorable fate were pointing to separation greater than even distance ould make between herself and her be-

At tea, Aunt Deb and Miss Liscome bore them company; Aunt Deb was par-ticularly cheerful, owing to her perpetual gratitude for the awful danger her brother gradude for the awful danger her brother had escaped, and she kept up a light but still, to her three spiritless companions, a sort of exasperating conversation, for it compelled answers constantly from each of them in turn. Miss Liscome wanted to be permitted to observe in silence the foce of Miss Harmand, who set directly to be permitted to observe in silence the face of Miss Hammond who sat directly opposite to her, and to wonder in what special feature was the charm that had won Wilbur. In her opinion Miss Hammond's mouth was too large, and her forehead too low, and just now she was frightfully pale. But she had to acknowledge the charm of the delicate skin and that other more potent charm of youth. Miss Hammond's face bore no lines, nor wrinkles, nor crows feet.

wrinkles, nor crows' feet.

It never occurred to her to think about It never occurred to her to think about Miss Hammond's character, nor to wonder at, or admire, the resolution which could put aside so tempting an offer as Sydney Wilbur's heart and hand. Such harvier, was havend even her conception. heroism was beyond even her conception. She was conscious of nothing but a vio-lent jealousy of the girl, and a secret, but none the less deadly desire to crush her if she could. She hated her with all her little vain soul for the love she had won. All but Aunt Deb were glad when the

meal was finished, and hearing her ask, or rather command, Prudence to accom-pany her to her room in order to help her inish some sewing upon which both had been engaged during the afternoon, Agnes and Florence repaired to the parlor.

They sat in silence holding each o hands and looking into each other's eyes with the dreariest attempts at cheerfu expressions of countenance, until Florence could bear it no longer. In desperation for something to break the agonizing monotony, she urged: "Sing for me, Agnes."

"Sing for me, Agnes."
Agnes went to the piano; she had little heart to sing, but she could not at such a time, refuse any request from Florence, and thinking it would harrow herself less to sing something from the music belonging to the Wilburs, than the strains with which both she and Florence were familiar, she opened one of the books of melody lying on the piano. They were mostly light airs, but cheerful ones, and when having sung a couple. Florence

mostly light airs, but cheerful ones, and when having sung a couple, Florence begged her to coutinue, she came suddenly upon "Kathleen Mavourneen."

"It may be for years, and it may be for ever," rang out in her exquisite contralto, and with an expression in the singer's voice that told how her own achieve heart was in the only eving strains.

g heart was in the quivering strains. Florence felt her own heart would bur she waited to hear more, and she sto rom the room leaving the singer wh ow seemed unconscious to everythin but that she was giving vent to emotions with which her soul was full.

The hall-door opened, and Wilbur en-

tered, pausing a moment as the strains reached him. Then he stole to the par-lor-door; Florence had left it partly open. He looked within, and seeing its sole occupant, went noiselessly in, standing behind the singer and hardly daring to breathe lest he might betray his pres-

But her own feelings were overmaster ng her; the agony of parting with Syoney, with Florence, the anticipation of a Mallaby, the craving for the affection of a father, mother, brother, sister to which to fiee in order to fill the awful gap that ould be made by Florence's departure seemed to have been rendered more in-tense by the very words she was singing, and in the middle of the second stanza her song gave way to the great sob that had been gathering in her heart from the first, and she laid her head on the piano, and gave utter way to her grief. Wilbur could not control himself; he

lorgot his promise not to appear in her sight; he forgot all his former regard for her extreme delicacy, and rushing for-ward he caught her in his arms.

ward he caught her in his arms.

"My darling! our separation shall not be pour have consented—you will consent—you will consent—you will tell me not to leave you."

He held her so tightly that for a moment she could hardly even struggle in his arms; then, with a desperate effort which alarmed him for the result of his impetuous action, she freed herself, and in her horror at having been actually in his embrace, and her fear of yielding at last to him, she shrank from him as though he had been some unsightly thing.

"Agnes," he said, his voice sounding oarse and unnatural from his own wild motions, "do you fear me? has it come to this, that you shrink from me?

BETWEEN \$200 AND \$300 GONE.

STILL HIS CATARRH REMAINED.

A 25 CENT BOX OF DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK.

Catarrh sufferers and those afflicted with Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Hawking and Spitting, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smell and the many disagreeable and disastrous consequences attendant upon these, should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. J. W. Jennison, Gilford, Ont., writes as follows: "I spent between two and three hundred dollars, tried all kinds of treatments, but got no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all other remedies. In fact I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that."

Sold by all Dealers.

He approached her, but she shrank further away, in her desperation praying unconsciously aloud: "Oh, my God save me! Holy Mother

of God help me!"

He stopped short, astonished, grieved and angered at her prayers: astonished and grieved that she should thus fear him, and angered that he was powerless to move her resolution. Could she love him, he argued with himself, and love him as he loved her, and still act in this means. Other Catholic woman coulds. manner? Other Catholic women equall as good, had married Protestants, wh should Agnes Hammond hold herself's superior? He had not asked her to giv her religion; he had not even dended that she should sacrifice one a sort of natural obstinacy in her charac-ter or even a secret hope that he would prove his love by becoming a convert to Catholicity for her sake—at which though nes Hammond, passionately as he love her, unless that motive were accompanie by sure and full conviction, would he re anounce the Faith of his fathers.

"Agnes," he said, at length, "you need not fear me; if in the ardor of my regard for you—a regard which I now feel you neither understand, appreciate, nor re-turn—I have forgotten myself, I beg you

He turned from her, going toward the oor, but before he reached it, something mpelled him to look back. She, stung y his words, knowing how mistaken he was, and feeling that she could not l im go with that cruel thought of her, had taken a step toward him, bearing in her face, a wild, agonized and imploring look. In an instant he was at her side again, very thought of her gone but that she

"Agnes, my own! your face has recalled me — your eyes speak the words which your tongue has so cruelly refused to utter, and remember all that I have prom-sed with regard to your faith, all, remember—I demand no sacrifice from you — you will tell me now that you will marry

It was well that the poor, tempted crea ture lost not for an instant the thought of prayer. Having learned so sadly the little dependence to be placed on her own strength, her soul had hardly intermitted for a second, its silent petition for help and now she was enabled to answer with frmness which even he felt it were vair o endeavor longer to struggle against.

"If my face seemed to recall you it was because you had wronged me by saying that I neither understood, nor appreciated, nor returned your regard. Per-haps the best evidence of my doing all three is the very sacrifice I am making I do not love you less, because I love my God more, nor would you in your better and manlier moments even seek to make me do that which was contrary to my principles. Now, in kindness to me, go

or permit me to leave you."

She moved as if to pass him, but he placed himself before her.

"In a moment I shall go, when I have asked once more, is your answer to marry

ne, irrevocably no ?" His whole eager passionate soul was i is eyes, and he turned them full upo

er, compelling her to meet them. She answered as firmly as before:

He turned away, and went again to th door, and out; she heard his quick ster as he strode, rather than walked to his study, and then she went up stairs Florence, who had but just become calm after the burst of grief evoked by " Kath

leen Mayourneen."

"Let me cry a little, dear," she said outting her arms around Florence's neck, I think it will do me good.

In the bustle of the preparations for departure the next morning, Anne forgot to deliver Miss Liscome's parcel; indeed the domestic was in such bewildering demand by "Aunt Deb," that it was a der, as she herself expressed it that it was a wards, she had any sort of a head pon her shoulders, and such being the ase she did not consider herself to blame or having neglected poor Miss Liscome. But she did not intend to tell that lady But she did not intend to tell that lady that her failure to deliver the message was due to anything save Mr. Wilbur's own absence from home, which was quite true of Friday, but not at all true of Saturday, for though he did not show himself until the moment of departure, he was in his study almost the whole morning.

Aunt Deb wondered a little that Pradered did not some over but secretly who

lence did not come over, but secretly she was just as well pleased; it might be un-pleasant to have Sydney meeting hur-should he happen to leave his solitude, as

he was likely to do on this last day.

Miss Liscome had not made her wonted call on the Wilburs, because she wanted to be early on the pier from which the steamer was to sail; and that she was steamer was to sail; and that she was early, unusually early, was attested by the presence of not another female, and the absence of much of the bustle which attends an out-bound steamer. She had not gone to the house through fear of being unable even there to murmur her farewell to Mr. Wilbur, and she could not with decency announce to Deborah, since the latter had taken it for granted she would not go invited, her anxiety to get away in orde be in time for the departure of the essel. There did not seem to be any impropriety in meeting them all on the pier and certainly during that meeting there must be an opportunity for her to say mething graceful, if not tender, to Mr.

Wilbur.
She had arrayed herself, as usual, in She had arrayed herself, as usual, in some light-colored juvenile custume, as unbecoming as it was unsuitable, and with her rouged cheeks and a great bunch of monthly roses in her bosom, she looked rather an ontre sight, on the rough and not overclean dock. What made her appear still more out of keeping with her surroundings, was the morning itself—dark, cloudy, windy, as utterly unlike the summer season to which it belonged, as Miss Liscome herself was unlike the youth

Everybody who chanced to pass looked better view of her, and a couple of red-faced, middle aged, and seemingly jolly tars tried to oggle the "old gal," as they called her, but she indignantly put up her parasol and turned her back to them.

She found patience and consolation in the thought that Sydney by this time had in his possession her little gift; it never occurred to her that he might decline to receive it, or that he might return it to Complete with Blower at 25 cents. Anne with a message of unmistakable no less,

displeasure for the giver. Not dreaming of the utter contempt which her report of his interview with Miss Hammond had inspired, she entertained only her own old pleasant thoughts of him.

At length, the passengers and their friends began to arrive, and as carriage after carriage deposited its load, Miss Liscome felt some anxiety lest her friends might come too late for any but the most burried farewell. To add to her discomplete the day gram to the day g fort the day grew more threatening, and the dark, comfortable-looking costume of every lady about her, made her somewha lly conscious of her own inappro riate attire.

But her fears were all forgotten the mo ment the Wilbur conveyance drove int sight, and to the astonishment of its thre sight, and to the astonishment of its three occupants — Sydney was not there — the first to meet them as they alighted, was startling-looking Miss Liscome. Florence, despite her heavy heart, could not forbear smiling at the creature's ridiculous appearance, and her look of disappointment, which she could not conceal, at the absence of Mr. Wilbur.

"What on earth are you doing here."

he absence of Mr. Wilbur,

"What on earth are you doing here
Prudence Liscome?" spoke up Deboral
harply, her sharpness arising from the
act that Miss Liscome might not believe er when she should tell her that she di not know until the last minute Sydne would meet them instead of accompan them, and that had she known it Pruden night have had that vacant seat in th

ong as she felt there was still a chance o eeing Sydney, and she summoned cour age to say:
"Do not mind, dear Deborah, about no

having invited me; I only felt that in re-turn for all Mr. Wilbur's kind attentions to me, I ought to come to wish him at the last a friendly good bye."

"Mr. Wilbur's kind attentions" to her

and consisted of nothing more than common civility when as his sister's guest he had been obliged to meet her, and even Deborah wondered at the conceit that could thus magnify mere courtesy. De-sirous, however, of not offending Pru-dence, and yet equally anxious to spar-her brother a meeting for which he would

her brother a meeting for which he would not thank her, she said:
"We do not know that Sydney has arrived yet, and while we go to inspect the state-rooms, you can get into the car-riage, Prudence, and wait for us."
But Miss Liscome was not to be cajoled in that manner. Were Sydney actually on board, Deborah might not tell him, or he might not have the time to come out and see her, so expressing a velocity of the state. e her, so, expressing a vehement desire behold the interior of an ocean steamer,

he followed the party up the gangplank.
Wilbur met them almost immediately,
uis face having the white, haggard appearance of one who had lost both rest and food, and his mouth set in such a vainfully stern way it made Florence shudder to look at him. His sister noted his appearance also, but the anxiety it ight at another time have caused, was might at another time have caused, was absorbed in the gratitude she still continued to feel that he was not going to marry Miss Hammond. Agnes, after one furitive, hasty glance, did not trust herself to look again. She guessed well why almost at the last moment he went horriedly from the house, leaving word that he would meet them instead of achat he would meet them instead of ac ompany them, and she was thankful for the arrangement; it spared them both the agony of that drive together, in which nev must be so near, and yet must stern keep themselves so far apart.

Now, desperately anxious to do any hing save look at him, or even think bout him if that were possible, she kept lose to Florence, giving her little last nessages, and for the sake of maintain ing an appearance of confidential conver-sation, saying them over and over.

Florence responded by little nods; did she attempt to reply by so much as a word, she felt she should burst into the wildest grief.

They were in the saloon, pausing moment before going to inspect the state-rooms, and Wilbur standing beside his sister, saw nothing but Agnes. He had not noticed Miss Liscome by so much as such unexpected deportment, kept some-what in the rear. But she was devour-ing both him and Agnes with her eyes, and when they all went forward to the state-rooms she kept still behind the bet-ter to watch the conduct of the lovers, and to seize an opportunity for the delivery of her own little speech.

That opportunity seemed to come when, having to pass through a narrow part of the vessel, he waited to let his companions precede him. Miss Liscome was so far in the rear when he paused, that he did not even see her. But, noticing her opportunity, she hurried forward and overtook him just as he had turned to follow his sister.

ollow his sister. follow his sister.

"A moment, Mr. Wilbur, please; I may not again have the opportunity of wishing you a pleasant voyage, and, hoping that the heart you carry with you will be a real charm to you on your jour-

Was the creature crazy? that was his first thought looking at her ridiculous at-tire. His second thought was that her speech had reference to his attachment to Miss Hammond, and it was with difficulty he restrained himself from giving her a sharper reply than he had ever made to a woman in his life. As it was, he turned from her with an expression of contemptaous indignation which even she, impervious as she was, could not misunderstand. She fell back again to the rear, hating him almost as much as

the rear, hating him almost as much as she hated Miss Hammond.

The very last moment had arrived, and Wilbur purposely waited until even Florence had torn herself sobbing from Agnes' arms, and had fied to her state-room was touched; she could be a supported by the property of the rear and had be a support of the rear and had be The very last moment had arrived, and Wilbur purposely waited until even Florence had torn herself sobbing from Agnes' arms, and had fled to her state-room there to give unrestrained way to her grief, before he extended his hand in good-bye to Agnes. He had already kissed his sister, and he had waited even until she had begun her retreat to the gangway near the head of which Miss Liscome had taken her place.

Then he extended both his hands to Agnes, and since it seemed likely to be the last time, she placed her own within them.

"Is your answer still the same?" his voice was fairly quivering.
"Still the same."

She looked so tired and sorrowful as she spoke that Mrs. Denner's motherly heart was touched; she could not refrain from calling the young ladv "dear child," in-stead of the formal "Miss Agnes."

"My dear child! you should be accommodated though the whole house had to be turned upside down. Mr. Mallaby told me as you would come in about two months, and knowing that, as the house was slim in boarders—it always is at this season — I just set apart a room for you, and though it isn't as freshly furnished as I wantto have it, perhaps you won't mind it for the present. So far from not minding it for the present, Agnes thought, when she was ushered

"Is your answer still the same!" his voice was fairly quivering.
"Still the same."
He had to stoop to catch the words as tremulously uttered as his own had been.
"You are willing to-make this a final farewell and to crush my heart as you are doing—oh Agnes! you are cruel, you are mercless."

" It is you who are cruel to thus harrow me. You know that I cannot consent to that which you ask. Good-bye." He released her hands while she war

He released her hands while she was speaking, and in order to maintain her self-control she had turned away with the last wood, to which he did not respond, upon her lips; owing to the great dumb agony in her heart, she was going blindly forward, not well knowing whither her steps were leading until some one set her right and she found herself descending the gangrolank almost the very last of

ing the gangplank almost the very last of the loitering visitors. Neither caring nor thinking of the direction Deborah had taken, she stood on the pier among others who waited to see the departure of the

steamer.

The cloudy, gloomy, though still rain-less day, seemed to be in accord with her miserable feelings, and every strain of the cordage, every creak of the timbers as the ressel prepared to depart, was like a neavy blow upon her heart. Slowly, ma-estically the steamer detached itself and eaded for the broad water, while an awe

headed for the broad water, while an awed silence seemed to fall upon the spectators. On board the decks were crowded with the passengers ready to wave their adieus.

In the front line stood Wilbur, his hat off as were the hats of most of the gentlemen about him, and his head bowed. Agnes saw no one else. He looked up when the waving of adieu began, and so that he might see her she forced her way to the very edge of the pier and waved her that he might see her she forced her way to the very edge of the pier and waved her handkerchief. He waved his in return, and then her blinding tears that could be restrained no longer, prevented her from seeing him again. eeing l

eing him again. "Miss Hammond! a pretty chase you've led me looking for you, everywhere; why in the world didn't you follow me when I left the steamer, and not make me lose

ou in this manner."

It was Miss Wilbur's sharp, shrill It was Miss Wilbur's sharp, shrill voice—Miss Wilbur accompanied by Miss Liscome. Together they had been searching for her, and the search had not made either of them amiable judging from the scowling looks darted at her by both.

"I beg pardon," she said, drying her eyes and turning to accompany them, "I lead foresteen that I was keeping the case.

had forgotten that I was keeping the car-riage waiting."
I never believed," continued Miss Wilbur as they treaded their way to the

Wilbur as they treaded their way to the family vehicle, "in the sickly sentimentality of waiting to see a steamer off. You have said good-bye on board, and what more is there to do?"

"When Sydney went away before and when I knew he was going to be gone a whole two years, or more, I went home immediately that I said good-bye to him on the vessel, and plunged right into my work. That's what I did, Prudence Liscome," as if it were Prudence who had been guilty of the sentimentality she deplored.

"I have no doubt of it in the least, dear Deborah." mildly answered Miss Liscome, and by that time they had reached the carriage.

the carriage.

Agnes shrank into a corner, thankful that a drive of little more than a half

would free her from the presence of her ompanions. The exterior of Mrs. Denner's house was

more pretentious than either Miss Wil bur's, or Miss Liscome's, but as Prudence afterwards to Deborah, it was utterly without style, and in a very unaristocrati neighborhood. These facts, however, did not trouble

Miss Hammond, as she hurried out of the carriage. She stood a moment at the car-riage door to thank Miss Wilbur for her hospitality, and to say a brief adieu to each lady, without however, offering to accompany it with her hand. Then she went quickly up the stoop of the house, and the carriage drove away.

XVI.

Mrs. Denner was absorbed-hands and mind in dessert-making when one of the little wide-eyed, tow-headed Denners rushed down to the kitchen and announced "Miss Hammond's in the parlot

and she wants to see my ma."
"Merciful sakes! Miss Hammond! and Mrs. Denner's eyes in a sort of dis mayed astonishment, opened as wide as

se of her offspring. Whatever shall I do? I am not in trim to see such an elegant young lady as she is," and she looked down ruefully at her soiled calico dress, and then leaving the batter she had been vigorously mixing, she went to survey herself in the piece of looking glass that hung near the

"She said she wanted to see you right away, ma," urged the little Denner.

"Merciful sakes! then, I'll have to go
up just as I am." And smoothing he
dress as if that were to give it a more
cleanly look, she ascended to the parlor.

It was two years since she had see It was two years since she had see Miss Hammond—the latter preferring t spend all the holidays of her last schoo year in the convent with Florence—an

Mrs. Denner could hardly help migling with her kindly welcome, expressions of delighted astonishment at the way the young lady had grown.
"Mr. Mallaby kept telling me that you
were getting tall and handsome, but you
beat everything that he said. Excuse me

for saying so Miss Agnes, but you're an out-and-out beauty." Agnes smiled a little, but it was in a dreary sort of way. She felt as if her re-cent trial had crushed beyond chance of resurrection, every emotion of vanity.

"I have come to stay with you, Mrs.
Denner; unexpected circumstances caus-

I thought to do. But I suppose it makes little difference — you can find some accommodation for me, can you not? I shall be easily satisfied."

So far from not minding it for the present, Agnes thought, when she was ushered into the large comfortable apartment that it would do very well for all the time. Its neatness certainly belied Mrs. Denner's own appearance, from which Agnes had instinctively, but secretly shrank; but Miss Hammond was speedilly to learn that Mrs. Denner's own appearance, was the are merciless."

She felt his hot breath on her face as he spoke, and but too surely she read in the working of his countenance the evidence of what he said: but her own pain was ers made her insensible to the effect of Try it.

soiled, and untidily-hung skirts, collarless waists, and torn aprons, or that, did she bestow care upon her person it might seem like the evidence of an unworthy seem like the evidence of an unworthy vanity, not even the boarders, finding such strange contrast between the appear-ance of the mistress and the appearance of the house, could determine, and every of the house, count determine, and every day, save for an hour or two on Sunday, Mrs. Denner was to be found in that condition which necessitated when anybody called to see her, the ejaculation:

"Merciful sakes! whatever shall I do,

go up to the parlor in this trim.

His heart, however, was in its proper mis neart, nowever, was in its proper condition—large, sympathetic, and kind-y—and perhaps no one of her boarders who rarely left her save to return, experi-enced that fact in shorter time, than did or heart-sick, home-sick, lonely Agnes Hammond.

She felt it in the delicate and tempting She left it in the dencate and tempting title repast which was brought to her by Mrs. Denner's own hands, and by the lender, motherly manner in which that good woman insisted that Miss Hammond after partaking of the repast should lie down and have a quiet little slumber; and she waited in order to place the "dear child" comfortably in bed, and to draw the blinds so as to exclude the light. hen she went out softly, and back to he dessert-making, wondering a little what could have been the "unexpected circum-stances" which had terminated so surprisingly soon Miss Hammond's visit, Neither could she quite control her desire for Mr. Mallaby's return from business— fortunately he was not away on one of his suburban trips — in order to see how he would take his ward's unexpected com-

She heard him on the stoop at length The sound of his voice mingled with the voices of the children by whom he was surrounded, coming into the kitchen through the area window, and she hurried to meet him, receiving him just as he had let himself in with the whole boisterus crowd hanging about him.

"Go away, every one of you! you're a disgrace to any house, piling in, in this manner, and how Mr. Mallaby can stand t. I don't know."

Mr. Mallaby was as much surprised as were the children who had become instantly and simultaneously silent. Never had Mrs. Denner before objected to anything they did when they were in company with Mr. Mallaby.

He hastened now to apologize for them. "They mean no harm, ma'am, and its my own fault."

"But I want to speak to you, Mr. Mal-laby, so just go away every one of you," and she turned them all out, unceremoniously, even slamming the door upon them, and then she drew Mr. Mallaby into the parlor, the door of which room she also shut.

" Miss Agnes has come - she's here

"Miss Agnes has come," he repeated, looking bewildered, and as if he quite doubted the fact.
"Yes; she said that 'unexpected circumstances'—them's her very words — made her end her visit so soon. She looked awfully sad and tired, but I didn't ask her any questions as I didn't think it was my any questions as I didn't think it was my place to do so. I just got her as a bit to eat and made her lie down as soon as

possible. TO BE CONTINUED.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

In Chinese visiting etiquette the rank of the caller is denoted by the size of his card. Thus the visiting card of a high mandarin would be an immense roll of paper, nicely tied up. The late Admiral Porter once engaged a full-blooded Chinese servant, and Mrs. Porter immediately thereafter held a reception. John Chinaman attended door, and received with great disgust small paste - boards of the visitors, and, evidently with an opinion of his own of the low condition the Admiral's friends, pitched the cards into a basket, and with scant ceremony showed their owners into the

drawing room. But presently the gas man called with a bill — a big piece of cream colored paper. The card satisfied John: with deep reverence he re-ceived it. With low salaams, he ushered the bearer not only into the drawing-room, but, with profound genuflections, to the dismay of the gas-man and horror of Mrs. Porter, right up to the centre of the room, where that lady was receiving her distinguished guests; and then John, with another reverence, meekly retired, doubtless supposing that the owner of that card was a person of high distinction.

Father Burke's Reply.

Father Tom Burke, the Dominican priest who so successfully refuted the false theories Froude, the great English historian, tried to impress on the people of this country regarding Irish history, a number of years ago, was riding one day in Dablin on top of au omnibus and reading his breviary. theological opponent got on and thought to read Father Tom a lecture

"The Lord tells us, sir," he said, "that when we pray we should not be as hypocrites are, who love to pray in public and at the corners of the streets that they might be seem of men. when I pray, I enter into my closet, and, closing the door, pray in secret." 'Yes," replied Father Tom, without taking his eyes off the book, "and then you come out on the top of an omnibus and tell everyone all about it.'

Weak Young Men and Women are seen everywhere. Heredity or overstudy renders them untitted to cope with the responsibilities of life, susceptible to consumption or decline, Medicine has failed and must fail, for they need food. Take cod liver oil? No! Their poor stomachs rebel. Take enulsions? No! They are equally distasteful. Nothing will effect a cure but Maltine with Cod Liver Oil. The off, rendered palatable and easy of digestion, is quickly assimilated, and the maltine, equal in untrition to the oil, and even surpassing it in energetic action upon the digestive processes, unite in producing increased weight, improved color, and that elasticity and buoyancy which herald returning health. Maltine with cod liver oil has a remedial value ten times greater than emulsions. Weak Young Men and Women

Many ex us of the creatures ; and sorro and indigi to which nesses of h how we me and advers affairs of a England S tion of the Mr. and

JUNE

"THE U

married li many mo keeping. perous and cotton fac son, his attention tion of h their effor ive parent Young Je gratified spent mos what it i clad and boys pleas been prov struction cial educ student, a abilities combined religious on hisyou

ions. the period he would property retain th ness of th accumula being ; l ant Epis manhood On the d the twen beloved years be

only hei

Simon a

lishment

would p

lucrativ This

appeara

comed world. in his li true ch strength characte dulgent and eas Hisapp a stron tastes v spirit o the tem setting religion to oppo the des ness; co

it nece

land.

of his f

Joseph

of the

him to

Mr. househ daugh latter when a lines Cathol in the founde highly her na loved ed th who I time

at the a suit old fri Ma father young Catho his cl sent was ; It wa riage

charr supe in v Mich Du

place

Mr

begun life in the enjoyment of every

cated, had always enjoyed a happy

period in life in absolute want and shunned by those who had been their

friends in former days. Others, who had known what it was to be sparsely

clad when they were young, whose homes had presented scenes of misery

and desolation, who had been exposed

placed themselves in positions of com-fort and independence before the in-

firmities of old age had come upon

The causes of these changes may

often be traced back to the associations

of our youth. In the former case the

trol the appetites in the day of tempta-

In the latter case' the circumstance

and associations had taught the youth

to endure patiently suffering and want, to boldly struggle against re-

verses, to utilize all their mental and

physical powers, and to be industrious,

ingenious and persevering.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon were not an ex-

ception to these reverses which are

constantly disturbing the social world.

They continued to enjoy life for a

time, after the death of their parents,

and without interruption in their

Jesse Simon did not possess that pru-

and determination which had charac

as a legacy, so much as if he had gained it by the "sweat of his brow."

He entrusted the entire management of

Burns-an old and confidential clerk of

his late father — and felt no anxiety about the result. Mr. Jesse preferred

his club to his office and the company

of men of pleasure and frivolity to that

of men of study, industry and ambi-

duties of some honorable vocation, when their pursuits are entirely

worldly and sensual, they expose them-

selves to many dangers, especially if

Mr. Simon found this to be the result

in his own case. His easy and unam-

oitious life, his unconcern about his af-

fairs so long as there was money

enough deposited in the bank to his credit, to meet his expenses, exposed

We all have some weekness, mental

or physical or spiritual, which requires

attention and nourishment, - some par-

ticular passion or besetting sin which

we have to watch and restrain. Spir-

bodily, are very insidious; they grow and strengthen within us imperceptib-

ly, they become deeply rooted whilst

we are imagining ourselves to be un-

tainted ; then suddenly do the careless

find themselves victims to some horrid

The malady to which Mr. Jesse

Simon became a victim was the spirit of intemperance, which, imperceptibly,

ant of his own nature; he had no con-

ception that he had been by his daily

habits weakening that moral power

which had been implanted in his soul

in the days of his youth and imperill-ing the stability and happiness both of

Of all vices to which human nature

is exposed there is none more difficult

to eradicate, when once introduced

into the human system, than that of

drunkenness; it is a vice which en-

genders an appetite never satisfied and

uncontrollable and which weakens both

It was a sad day to Mrs. Simon-the

gentle and loving life—when she realized the fact that this terribly malady

had really attacked her husband. She

began now to seriously reflect upon the

had she not observed the gradual

growth of this sorrow before it had made such progress? Why had she

been so careless as a Catholic woman

She had allowed the fascinations of the

world to dim the spiritual joys of the Church. She had become indifferent

to all those consoling and beautiful

lessons which formerly in her life so pure and happy in her Alas! What sort

of home were she and her husband

preparing for their dear little daugh-

serious reflections which distracted the

daily life, to exercise her influence as

come regular in her attention to duties

pertaining to religion, to seek strength

and guidance through the intercession

of the Mother of God, and to try and

save her husband by her prayers and

TO BE CONTINUED,

the wife and companion of Jesse, to be-

ter, their only child? Such were

father's home. Alas!

example.

few years of her married life.

the intellect and conscience.

his business and home.

itual maladies, like those which

nim to many evil influences.

When men are not absorbed in the

nis important

home, have found themselves at a lat

"THE UPS AND DOWNS IN LIFE.

(Written for the CATHOTIC RECORD.) Many examples does the world give the misfortunes of our fellowcreatures; some excite our sympathy and sorrow; others disappointment and indignation; all show the dangers to which we are exposed, the weaknesses of human nature, and teach us how we may escape from temptations

and adversities. The following story relating to the affairs of a private family who resided in the city of B—, in one of the New England States, affords a good illustra-

tion of the foregoing assertion.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Simon—the sub ject of the narrative—had begun their married life in the enjoyment of abundant temporal blessings, indeed of many more than people generally possess at the inception of their house

keeping.
Mr. Simon had fallen heir to a pros perous and respectable mercantile business and was the proprietor of a large cotton factory. Having been the only son, his parents had devoted much attention to the training and education of his youth; but they marred their efforts in this respect, by excess ive parental love and over-indulgence Young Jesse's wishes were generally gratified and his life of boyhood was spent most happily. He never knew what it meant to be hungry, sparsely clad and to want for things which give boys pleasure. He had gone to school, been provided with that course of instruction productive of a good commer cial education; but Jesse was not a student, although he had good natural abilities. His parents' watchfulness, combined with their pious example and religious teachings, had great influence on his youthful mind and had withdrawn him from evil habits and bad compan-When Jesse was approaching the period of maturity, he foresaw that he would, in time, inherit his father's property, which stimulated his efforts to retain the paternal love and confidence and familiarize himself with the business of the establishment. His father had acquired a comfortable home and accumulated wealth by hard work, self-denial and persevering in well-being; he was a liberal minded man and a zealous member of the Protest-

ant Episcopal Church. The position of Jesse on arriving at manhood was very different from that of his father when he had begun life. On the death of his father, he was in the twenty-second year of his age. His beloved mother having died about two years before this time, Jesse was the only heir of the estate of the late John Simon and the proprietor of an establishment which if prudently managed would provide him annually with a lucrative income.

This young man, preposessing in appearance, was, under such favorable circumstances, especially welcomed by the fashionable and social But this was a critical period in his life, which was going to test his true character-whether he possessed strength of mind, steady purpose self denial and strict principles which had characterised his father, or was self in dulgent, inclined to sensual pleasures and easily led from the path of virtue His appetites had developed, requiring a strong will to control them; his tastes were enlarged, demanding the spirit of prudence and economy; and the temptations of the world were besetting him, necessitating the force of religious principles and earnest piety to oppose them.

Twelve months had just passed since the death of Mr. Simon, when business connected with his estate, made it necessary for Jesse Simon to go to the city of C—— in the State of Maryland. Oh his arrival there, the young man met an old and esteemed friend of his father. This gentleman was Mr Joseph O Neil, whose kind recollections of the late Mr. John Simon disposed him to hospitably entertain his son.

Mr. O'Neil was a widower, whose household consisted of a son and daughter: the former was about the same age of young Simon, and the latter was in the eighteenth year of Their mother, who had died when Mabel was eleven years old, was a lineal descendant of one of the old Catholic families who had first settled in the country, when Lord Baltimore founded the Colony in America.

Mabel was a charming young lady, highly accomplished, having been carefully educated at the convent in her native town. She was greatly be loved by her father. She scon attracted the admiration of young Simon, who prolonged his visit beyond the time required for the transaction of his business, and was a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. O'Neil. The result was that Mr. Jesse Simon became a suitor of the daughter of his father's old friend.

Mabel, with the sad consent of her father, was finally betrothed to this young man. Mr. O'Neil was a staunch Catholic and had carefully educated his children in that faith. His consent to the engagement between his daughter and this young Protestant was given on the condition they be married by a Catholic priest and that Mr. Simon would never interfere with his daughter's religious principles. It was duly arranged that the marriage of Mabel and Jesse should take place during the ensuing summer.

Mr Simon, proud of his conquest and charmed with his prospects, returned to his old homestead and resumed the superintendence of his establishment, in which he was ably assisted by Michael Burns, an old and faithful clerk of his late father.

his home, the business of his factory | performed their part by proxy.

continued to prosper, and nothing ocaccount of the weakness and instabil-ity of human nature! Some who had summer. But the town of B—, under the circumstances, possessed no charms for young Simon, and the days of winter temporal blessing, who had been regularly provided during the period of and spring seemed to pass very slowly. At last, the beautiful month of June arrived, and on the 12th day Mr. Jesse youth with good food and clothing, Simon made a second journey to the had been carefully trained and edu-State of Maryland; on the 15th, of that month, the newspapers of the city of C-contained the notice 'That Mabel, daughter of Joseph O'Neil, Esq., was married by the Rev. Father —— in St. Joseph's Church, to Mr. Jesse Simon of the town of B-

It was with deep sorrow that Mr. O'Neil parted from his loveable and only daughter, but, like a faithful and loving parent, he had willingly sacriplaced themselves in positions of comficed his own happiness to promote that of his child. He tried to console himself with the belief that his daughter them. had gone to another comfortable home, and had chosen for herself a suitable partner for life, so far as worldly circumstances were concerned.

Having passed two weeks of the honey-moon in travelling and visiting some of the beautiful cities and watersome of the beautiful cities and water-ing places of Pennsylvania and New self-reliant, to put forth strength in time of trial, to deny one-self, to con-York States, Mr. Simon, at last took his young wife to her home in the town of B—. The bride scon became acquainted with her husbands' friends, but the society of the New Eag. land town appeared to her to be different in several respects from that to which she had been accustomed. The city which she had left comprised a city which she had left comprised a large Catholic population and the families with whom her parents had been intimate were members of the Catholic faith. There were also in her native city several beautiful Catholic churches and three or four convents devoted to the education of the young and other charitable objects. But in the town of B—, where her new home was located, there were no convent or Separate school and only one Catholic church, the congregation of which was composed chiefly of the honest and in dustrious working class. The leading and influential men of the place were Protestants, with which religious de nomination her husbands' friends were

The devout and practical Catholic layman is forcibly struck with the dif-ference which exists between the society of a Catholic community and that of a Protestant. The former publicly observes the several feasts and fasts ordained by the Church throughout the year, noting carefully the Friday of each week; it has a distinctive sub ject of devotion and meditation assigned to each month; it invites a silent and brief adoration of the Incarnation, morning noon and night when the tolling of the bell proclaims the "Angelus." By the daily celebration of the Sacrifice of the Mass and the open doors of the House of God, the Church encourages the people to join

as on Sunday. A Protestant community, in a religious aspect, is dull and gloomy to a Catholic : it ignores the observances of the Saints' Days; it makes no distinction between Friday and the other week days; the Lenten season has no place in its calendar; the doors of the House of God are closed as a rule to the public, except on the Sabbath; the ringing or tolling of the church bells has no other significance than that of summoning the people to the House of God at the time of public prayer or as a solemn mark of respect on the occasion of a funeral, to the deceased.

in public prayer and kneel before the sacred alter, on the week days as well

It was, therefore, natural that Mrs. Simon should long, sometimes, for those Catholic associations to which she had been accustomed and for those spiritual helps and reminders which had formerly nourished and stimulated the spiritual life within her. But the hap-piness which she enjoyed in her own home, the attention and hospitality of her new acquaintances, and the loving letters from her beloved father afforded her some compensation for the religious advantages of which she was de

Mrs. Simon had now been married about eight months when a telegram was received one dreary morning in the chilly month of February, from Mr. Frank O'Neil, informing his sister of the sudden death of their beloved father, from heart failure. This was the first shock to the happiness of her married life. Her dear father, who had ever been so true and devoted to her welfare, who had been both a father and mother in his love and tenderness to his motherless child, was now no more in this world. Her youth and inexperience made the loss especially poignant to her. Paternal love can never be effaced from the memory nor can it ever be replaced.

Sorrow and joy are strangely inter mingled in this world : one event causing grief and mourning is oftentimes succeeded by another which disperses depression and cheers the heart. visitations are alternately chastening and blessing us, according to what is best for us in the wisdom of

God. Thus it happened that Mrs. Simon's house of mourning was suddenly turned into a house of joy. Two months after the death of her father, had scarcely passed, when Mrs. Simon became the mother of a charming baby-girl. The maternal cares required of her absorbed her attention and diverted her mind from her recent bereavement. The baby was duly baptised in the Catholic church, ceiving the name of Mary Mabel and having as her god parents Mr. and During the winter months, which Mrs. O'Neil, who, being unable to be ensued, after Jesse Simon's return to personally present on the occasion,

THE PIOUS FATHER.

The family that has at its head a practical Catholic, who loves his Church, knows his religion, aims at holiness, and frequents the sacraments is apt to be good and happy.

Such a man usually had a pious ome himself and received a moral ducation at school. What he had nimself in his childhood and youth, he gives to his own sons and daughters

As a rule he has a little concerning of object. The Following of Christ," "The Devout Life," "Christian Combat," "Christian Combat," "Christian Combat," "Christian Christian Ch The Spiritual Combat," "Christiar refection," "Think Well On't," The Catholic Christian Instructed," "The Lives of the Saints," "Points of Controversy," etc. He's read them, and re-read them, and read them through again. He knows them pretty well by heart. Consequently he is informed concerning what he cheeled believe and why he should be should believe and why he should be-He's prepared to give reasons ieve it. for his faith.

He has a mind above the daily paper and the current novel. He patronizes the Catholic press and pays early training had failed to inculcate those virtues which prepare manhood or womanhood to endure trouble, to be

his subscription when it is due.

He does not stand aloof from his parish church, nor criticize the priest in charge of it, nor find fault with the parochial management. No; he rents pew, he belongs to one or more Cath olic societies, he is a friend of his paster, he attends High Mass, he conributes his share of the necessary ex penses for religion, and he is known in the parish as a man of good will.

At home he is kind, cheerful atient, gentle, quiet, and regular His wife is attached to him by stronge ies than in the early days of love His children idolize him while they are young, and become his admiring

friends as they grow up.

The household that has him for its usual prosperity; but it was be-coming evident to men of business ruler is a little heaven on earth. I enjoys a portion of the celestial peace and keen observers of mankind that Grace abounds in it. Viciousness, in temperance, anger and other deadly dence and judgment, that self-restraint sins are unknown there. Affection is cherished. Duty rules. Happiness terised his late respected parent; that he did not appreciate wealth acquired

revails. Trials may come, yes, trials come, but they are met with the Chris tian spirit, and this takes the bitterness but of them. Human nature will some imes show itself fallen, yes, but the charity of Christ will soon lift it up again. And so, in spite of tempta ons, cares, misfortunes, or failings of the part of himself or members of hi amily, the pious father goes onward daily growing in grace and increasing in merits, beloved by his own, liked by his neighbors, respected by all who know him. His occupation may be know him. His occupation may be lowly, his social position humble, his life in the community obscure, but the there be no religious principles or moral law controlling their affections.

Mr. Simon found this to be the result all eternity.—Catholic Columbian.

How Some of Our Readers Can Make Money.

Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$355.85; the month previous \$260 and have at same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely, and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do no canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer, and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap washer has never before been put on the market. The Iron City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting the hands. As soon as people see the washer work they want one. You can make more money and make it quicker than with any other household article on the meaker. Simon became a victim was the spirit of intemperance, which, imperceptibly, had gained the mastery of him, whilst he himself was confident that he could not become demoralised or a slave to are doing splendid. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Disher Washer Company, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa. They help you get started, then you can make money awfully fast. any appetite like other fellows whom he saw around him. Poor man! he did not know himself; he was ignor-MRS. W. H---.

Do You Read

Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is caring the worst cases of
scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all
forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores,
boils and pimples. It is giving strength to
weak and tired women. Why should you
hesitate to take it when it is doing so much
for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A Sure Cure For Consumption. There is no such thing. Scott's Emulsion comes the nearest to it, but even that will not cure advanced cases, but taken in time it will cure this disease.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Neces-sary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. young mother's mind. She tried to comfort herself by resolving to make many changes for the better in her It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever. To die out of the love of God is eternal death,

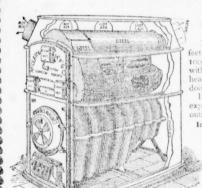
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If your digestive powers are deficient, you need something now to create and maintain strength for the daily round of duties:

Take the pleasantest of Malt Beverages-

They are PURE and WHOLESOME and will do you good. TRY THEM. For sale by all Wine and Liquor Merchants.

308686390860866938488083860**8**80888 A Perfect... Wood Furnace



"FAMOUS MAGNET"

Firing, regulating and cleaning all done from the front.

Dampers operated from rooms above. Made for brick or gal-

You Can keep your house

Do it Cheaply.

HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL DEALERS AND USERS.

The McClary Mfg. Co., LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPED and VANCOUVER.

Preserve + Your + Teeth

And teach the children to do so by using CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER 6d., 1/-, 1/6, & 1 lb. 5/- Tins, or CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots. They have the largest sale of any Dentifrices

AVOID IMITATIONS, which are NUMEROUS & UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

First Communion. PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

First Communion

Rosaries In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards.

In Mother of Pearl Silver-plated Chain, 25c, each and upwards.

Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, 81.00 and 81.20 per doz.

White Bone Beads, 80c, 9°c, 81.25 per doz.
Red Bone Beads, 90c, 81, and 81.25 per doz.
Plain Woos Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 30c per doz.

Prayer Books

White Covers at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$\frac{\pi}{8}\$ each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \pi and upwards.

Cheap Books at 90c, \pi 1.20, \pi 1.50, \pi 1.80 per

Sanctuary Oil. Best Quality. INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS Headquarters for the Best Grades of Candies in Pure Wax, Stearine and Parafine.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 123 Church St., 1669 Notre Dame St. FORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL. QUE.

FOR SALE.

We beg to call the attention of the Catholic people of Canada to our handsome oak "Visiteum Case," which contains everything required, in a neat and compact form, when the priest is called in to adminster the last sacraments to the sick or dying.

This case fills a long-felt want, and should be in every Catholic home in Canada. It has been endorsed by the leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church in the United State and Canada, and wherever introduced has met with a ready sale. We will send the case to any address in Canada on receipt of price, \$7.00. For further particulars, address R. W. Connor Co., 72½ Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS

THIS HAS A LARGER SALE THAN
I any book of the kind now in the market.
It is not a controversial work, but simply a
statement of Catholic Doctrine. The author
is Rev. George M. Searle. The price is exceedingly low, only 15c. Free by mail to any
address. The book contains 300 pages. Ad
dress Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office,
London, Ont.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

THE CATHOLIC RECORD (FOR ONE YEAR) FOR FOUR DOLLARS

FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

By special arrangement with the publishers we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furmish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The Dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business house. It fills a vacancy and furnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choicest books could supply, Young and old, educated and ignorant, rich and poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year.

As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state that we have learned direct from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 10 of the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth.

A whole library in itself. The regular selling reach of Webster's Dictionary has heretofor bound in cloth.

A whole library in itself. The regular selling price of Webster's Dictionary has heretofore been \$12.

N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Educational.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Belleville * Business * College BELLEVILLE, ONT. BOGLE & JEFFERS, Proprietors.

The system of training is normal, specific, horough, comprising full instruction and practice in I. Bookkeeping—Double and single cutry pusiness papers, aw and practice.

II. Shorthand and Typewriting—Office and II. Shorinand and Typewilling—Omerand Court work.

III. Civil Service Qualifications—Indexing, Précis-Writing, Statistics, English and French options.

This College is open throughout the year. Students may enter at any time. Now is the time.

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A.

Write for Calendar.

PRINCIPAL.

A FREE SCHOLARSHIP

a High Grace Business College is worth winning. En ance and Leaving cancidates for the next examination CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO,

Quesiness College STRATFORD, ONT.

Always popular—always progressive—a Commercial School of the highest grade, Write for Catalogue, W. J. Elliott, Principal.

THE PINES URSULINE ACADEMY

CHATHAM, ONT.

THE EDUCATIONAL COURSE comprises
every branch suitable for young ladies,
Superior advantages offered for the cultivation of Music, Painting, Drawing and the
Commission Arts.

SPECIAL COURSE for pupils preparing for Teachers' Certificates, Matriculation, Commercial Diplomas, Stenography and Typewriting.

For particulars address—

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, Shorthand and Typewriting.

ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE.

THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASS-I CAL and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per an-num. For full particulars apply to REV. D. CUSHING, C.S.B.



PRICE \$60.00.

STANDARD QUALITY. POPULAR PRICE. AS GOOD AS MONEY CAN BUY. HOBBS HARDWARE COMPANY, London, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WISH TO SECURE A NORMAL trained, Roman Catholic teacher, to teach in a village school in the North West Territories at \$50 per month. The preference will be given to one who has some musical ability and can speak German. Address, with full particulars, W. O. McTaggart, Bank of Commerce Ruitding, Toronto.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE \$20,000,000 This Company holds its serve on the Actuar

IN FORCE

BODGET MELVIN, PRESCIONS,
C. M. Taylor, 1st Vice-Fres.
Alfred Hoshin, Q.C., 2nd ViceFresident.
F. Fresident.
F. F. M. Britton, Q.C. M. P.
J. Kerr Fiskin, B. A.
E. P. Olement,
W, H. Riddeller, Scoretary,

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey. Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Never, and Joseph S. King, are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the Carnolic Record.

Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each sertion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-dress be sent us.

London, Saturday, June 18, 1898 ONE DOLLAR AND FIVE CENTS.

The latest news in regard to the A P. A. is that when the Daily Standard, its Boston organ, became defunct, it was found, on investigation, that its liabilities were \$80,000 and its assets \$1.05. Now that this execrable combination has gone out of business, what an amount of depravity its operations reveal! On our side of the line the men high up in the order were on a par with those in the United States. We know some, indeed, who would not have left the \$1.05 in the treasury. Quite recently the ex president of the Canadian branch, who calls himself a minister of the Gospel, was handed his red ticket by the officials of the denomination to which he belonged. It is to be hoped the whole affair will be a salutary lesson for our non-Catholic fellow citizens.

COLLEGE vs CONVENT.

The Hamilton Times lately published the annexed editorial comment in reference to an utterance of Rev. Principal Warner, before the Methodist Conference a short time since in session in that city. We publish this item with pleasure, as it evinces the growth of a fair and broadening spirit in re gard to Catholic institutions. It is in striking contrast to the petty jealousy and bigotry which have too often characterized the remarks of many who, in their public utterances, wandered into paths far removed from those which they were expected to traverse by Him whose servants they claim to be:

Him whose servants they claim to be:

"It is at least a sign of increasing liberality of opinion that Rev. Dr. Warner, in presenting the report on Alma Ladies' College to the Hamilton Methodist Conference referred to the clause in the report that there were more Protestant girls being educated in convents than in Protestant ladies' schools, and stated that the convent rates were only about one-half of those of the colleges. It was a mistake, he said, to imagine that good work was not done in the convents. Many of them were doing high-class work which was equal to that of the highest forms in the Collegiate Institutes. The ladies' colleges had to compete with the devotion displayed by the Roman Catholic Sisters in the cause of education. Dr. Warner asked why the Methodist deaconesses should not devote themselves in some such way, and plant education. Dr. Warner asked why the Methodist deaconesses should not devote themselves in some such way, and plan schools, if not here, then in the North-West.

DIVINE TRUTH.

The President of the Presbyterian Theological College of New York, in an address recently delivered before the students and alumni of that institu tion, expressed very tersely the idea of divine truth which is now very generally entertained by Protestants. He admitted that all the revelation which God has given to man is found in the Bible, but added :

"Man's modes of expressing divine truth change from time to time. The history of religious thought shows this. One age lays the emphasis at one point; another age at another point, each age true to its own intuitive sense of need."

This in plain language means that we can have no certainty of what divine truth is, and therefore what is to be held as divine truth in the present age will be rejected at some future time when we have more light on the subject. This, of course, refers only to the views of Protestants, for in the Catholic Church, which the Holy Spirit guides to the knowledge of all revealed truth, there is certainty, and divine truth is to be regarded as unchange-

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The French elections, just held, have resulted in the return of 254 Republicans, 104 Radicals, 74 Radical Socialists, 38 Ralliders, 44 Reactionaires, and 10 who are described as "Free Lances." With such a motley Chamber of Deputies it is difficult to forecast rely upon a majority for its general policy. The Ralliders are those who, being elected as earnest Catholics, have

have placed their resignations in Premier Meline's hands, so that the Government may be reconstructed to secure a good working majority in the Chamber, in accordance with the results of the elections. It seems likely that the reconstructed Government will be more than ever in the direction of the reestablishment of religious influences. This is now the tendency of French public opinion.

EMPRESS EUGENIE ON THE WAR.

The former Empress Eugenie was interviewed in Paris on Wednesday, the 8th. by a correspondent of the New York Journal and the Chicago Tribune. The ex Empress' sentiments on the war between Spain and the United States are described as being like a voice from the grave." She remarked feelingly: "I take a sorrowful interest in all wars, for war has been to me most cruel. It robbed me of my Empire, of my son, and, I may also say, of my husband." She continued:

"I would stop this war if I could, for doubtless the problem can be solved without further bloodshed upon the part of two brave peoples who ought to be friendly.

"I know little of the political exigencies which brought about this war, for my life is in the past—but humanity is all one. It is the privilege and the duty of woman to discourage needless suffering. My people (the Spaniards) are a brave race. They would now display their bravery in declaring for peace as they have shown it thus far in prosecuting war.

"The women of Spain encourage men to deeds of valor, and the nation's reputation for bravery is interwoven with the history of more than a thousand years. If now peace were proposed it would be an act of morac courage, and none would dare accuse Spain of cowardice. I know nothing of the present policies. My opinion can be of no interest to any living person, but I hate the horrors of war and abor its awful memories." "I would stop this war if I could, for doub!

THE HOLY FATHER'S DISIN-TERESTEDNESS.

A despicable attempt has been made by some anti-Catholic journals to make t appear that the recent efforts of the Holy Father to preserve peace were dictated by selfish motives. Thus a recent issue of the Presbyterian Review, referring to "a contemporary" who makes this statement, continues:

makes this statement, continues:

"According to our contemporary the Roman Church holds millions of Spanish 4 per cent bonds, with which Spain compounded the large debt owed the Church from the forced sale of Church property in Spain. These bonds had seriously declined before hostilities with the United States began. They are now but little above 30 or 70 per cent. below par. This tremendous fall in Spanish securities is a great blow to the Church of Rome. If the Pope could have averted the war with the United States and have pacified the inhabitants of Cuba and the Philippines it would have saved millions of dollars to Romanism, but as he failed, the Church, will probably lose, not only the present discount on the bonds, but probably the whole value. Should the present war continue a vear of aven is wently it will necession. tinue a year, or even six months, it will necessitate the repudiation by the Spanish Government of a large part of its debt."

The Holy Father was influenced by his desire for the general welfare of mankind, and no doubt that desire was intensified by the facts that both Spain and Cuba are Catholic countries, and in the United States the Catholic Church is in a flourishing condition But it is not true that he exhibited any partiality for Spain more than for the other countries concerned in the war This is proved by the earnestness with which he urged upon Spain to grant o the Cubans the natural rights which they are entitled as men; and in fact he obtained even at the last moment these concessions to Cuba. which might have averted the war if they had been granted earlier.

If these anti-Catholic journals were more honest they would be more charitable. Surely there was more Christian charity in the Pope's efforts to maintain peace than in the clamor raised by the Methodist ministers of New York, who appealed to the pas sions of the people to induce them to wipe Spain from the map of Europe, simply because Spain is a Catholic nation. There are not wanting honor able Protestants who have recognized the noble part taken by the Pope to preserve "peace on earth and good will to men.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT INCREASE.

The denominational Protestant press are very fond of parading evidences that the authority and prestige of the Catholic Church and the Pope are waning, and from time to time they profess to give statistics showing this to be the case. But such statements are very deceiving. Everywhere the most reliable statistics show a steady increase to what extent the Government can in the number of Catholics, and never were Catholics more steadfast to their faith, and more loyal to the Holy See, than they are to day. On the other accepted the Republic as the only form | hand, while Protestantism has cerof government acceptable to the French | tainly exhibited during recent years a people generally. They will support good deal of zeal for the propagation the Government if it will govern mod- of its tenets in heathen lands, and the colored troops at Tampa, and in some erately, in union with the Catholic actual number of professing Protest- instances riots have arisen out of spirit of the nation, and with their ants has greatly increased, that in- it.

testant Christianity. For an example think that they should be regarded we may take Germany. It is known with the same respect as is accorded to that nearly all the professors of theology in the German universities to day are Rationalists, more or less pronounced. The last Prussian synod, in which there is still a small orthodox majority, resolved to take steps to check the tendency to Latitudinarianism, and it will now require every candidate to the ministry to serve for a year as assistant to an orthodox pastor. plied with. It is easy to see that this measure can have but very limited success in will tend to diminish these still strong checking the evil tendency to laxity of doctrine, and even actual unbelief. It has also been admitted that the Pro- during the last thirty years, equally testant efforts to Christianize Japan with whites, no doubt their capacity have resulted indeed in weakening for military service has been increased, idolatry, but the newly organized and they may prove to be as good Japanese Protestant Churches are, for most part, Deistic in creed, and not Christian.

RACE PREJUDICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the close of the American civil war the colored race throughout the Northern States had greatly risen in public estimation, especially for the reason that as soldiers they had shown themselves to be almost if not quite the equals of the whites in fighting qualities. It was frequently reported after the hardest fought battles that "the colored troops fought bravely," and this expression became proverbial for a long time, expressing the change of feeling which had taken place.

Since that time the colored race throughout the States has very greatly advanced, and the prejudice which existed against it before the war has steadily diminished. Nevertheless in many prejudices will be removed by the South the prejudice seems to have the fact that both races are brothers in continued to be as great as it was at any time. Perhaps the very reason which tended to lessen it in the North increased in the South, because it does not increase the love of one people for another, if the latter have fought successfully against the former. This was seen in the intense hatred which was borne in France against all Germans after the Franco Prussian war-a hatred which has not disappeared even to the present day, though almost a generation has passed away since the event which gave rise to that hatred. The French still regard the Bavarians as the most brutal and coarse of all Germans, because the Bavarians were the advance guard of the German army, and came more directly into collision with the French at close quarters. As a consequence, Bavarians are still regarded in France with

especial aversion. So with the colored troops in the American civil war: they fought with the consciousness that they were striking a blow for the extinction of the slave system under which many among themselves had been oppressed, and under which their race, including many of their own relatives, were being still oppressed, and their arms were nerved to strike a harder blow against their oppressors on this account. We are thus able to discover a reason for the fact that throughout he South the prejudice against the blacks does not appear to have diminished at all since the Civil War. This prejudice, however, does not extend to such a degree as to prevent all intercourse between the white and the black races.

Colored people are as freely employed in the South as waiters in hotels. As barbers, their services are called into requisition as freely as those of white barbers, and similarly they are freely conversed with, and employed in other occupations; but this toleration is accorded to them only in reference to what are regarded as menial occupations. The white race is not at all opposed to the colored as long as the latter are contented to occupy an inferior position, but when colored persons assert or claim any equality with whites the prejudice against them at once comes to the front. This has been noticed on the occasion of the gathering of the United States volunteers in Florida and Georgia, for the invasion of Cuba.

The prejudice against colored people manifests itself wherever the two races might be regarded as meeting on equal terms. The hotels which receive white guests will not admit colored persons on any terms, and if they did so white guests would leave at once. The barbers who shave white people will not condescend to shave a colored man, and the saloons will not allow a colored man to drink at their counters. caused much ill-feeling among the

help the Government will have a fair crease has been in the direction of The black troops, gaudily rigged other occasions she affects to despise. majority. Nevertheless the Ministry Latitudinarianism, and not of Pro- out in the uniform of the United States, Colton.

white soldiers, amounting even to reverence, and where they have not been allowed to drink at the bars of the saloons, or when barbers have refused to shave them on account of their color, they have in many instances drawn revolvers, or pointed their guns at the bar-keepers or barbers, threatening to shoot unless their demands were com-It is probable that the present war

prejudices of race. With the education that colored people have acquired soldiers as the white troops. Indeed, the advantages are altogether on the side of the colored man in the present war. The field of action is in a tropical climate the peculiar hardships of which he is better fitted to bear than is the white soldier, and even President McKinley has recognized this fact in making his call for volunteers. He has made a special appeal to the patriotism of the colored race to serve in the army of invasion, and has thus paid them a special compliment for their peculiar fitness for doing the work now in hand. There is little or no doubt the present war will force the dominant white race to give up many of the prejudices they have hitherto entertained against their colored fellow-citizens. Yet we can scarcely suppose that miscegenation, or the mixture of the two races by marriage, will become popular, even though

DOCTRINAL LICENSE IN CON-GREGATIONALISM.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec held its annual meeting in Toronto a few days ago. The talk in reference to Presbyterianism, which is generally supposed to be a sister Church, was exceedingly lively and sarcastic.

The Rev. Morgan Wood, pastor of Bond St. Church, where the Union met, was one of the chief speakers. He

said: "He came from over the line — if there is a line now (applause),— from a region where Congregationalism is not defunct, but where the word Congregationalist means a man of brain. The Presbyterian Review had recently called Congregationalism a decaying and disintegrating body, but in the United States, at least, other denominations wanted to come in with them, and they did not hear Congregationalists talk of amalgamating with other Churches. He did not speak in a spirit of denominational bigotry, but the Congregational Church was good enough for him, and if it isn't good enough for some others, for heaven's sake let them get out of it and go elsewhere." 'He came from over the line - if there is a

Dr. Wood, continuing, laid down the principle on which Congregationalism is based: it is based upon the broadest platform of individual judgment. He instanced the position of Rev. Lyman Abbot, of New York, who within the last few months astounded the country by the freedom with which he did away with whole books of the Bible. This akes Dr. Abbott a re scarcely proves the Church which tolerates his views to be the Church which ground of truth, and to exercise authority over its members in regard to doctrine and moral teaching.

teaching in the following style, or at least he takes it as a matter of course against the practice of divorce that the Christian Church ought to accept all Dr. Abbott's eccentric teach-

ings. Mr. Wood said:

"In what Church could such a preacher as Rev. Lyman Abbott find a foothold but on the blessed free platform of the Pilgrim Fathers? They might not agree with all Dr. Abbott's views, but they loved the match less sweet spirit of the Holy Ghost incarnated in the man. On the occasion of the great preacher's recent lecture a brother minister had said that Dr. Abbott was a greater danger to Christianty than Col. Ingersoll. A man with views like those would dry up with dry rot and blow away like the down of the Canada thistle. He welcomed the delegates in the name of the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers, in the name of the matchless history of their Church, but more important than a noble past was a worthy present—they should be worthy sons of their ancestors. He believed that a Church which was good enough to choose was good enough to stand by. He spoke in the spirit of love, not in the spirit of love not in the l ings. Mr. Wood said : neved that a Church which was good enough to thoose was good enough to stand by. He spoke in the spirit of love, not in the spirit of sectarianism, but if all other Congregational churches united with other bodies, there would be one Church which would continue to stand in the shadow of the Pilgrim faith."

We are not at all surprised that Dr. Abbot should find an apologist in the Congregational Union. We are not surprised indeed at any vagary which of the rule of individual judgment in matters of faith.

Philosophy talks very loud when the This condition of affairs has already danger is at a distance; but the caused much ill-feeling among the moment she is hard pressed by the enemy she is not to be found at her post, but leaves the brunt of the battle to be borne by her humbler but steadier comrade, Religion, whom on all

IS MARRIAGE TO BE A SECU-LAR OR A SACRED RITE?

We have the assurance of our Blessed Lord that the marriage contract has the sanction of Almighty God, which makes it inviolate and indissoluble, so that our Lord says of this union : "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'

Protestantism from the very begining took away this sacred character from the marriage contract, making it merely a civil contract which may be dissolved at will. Thus it was in or der that Henry VIII. should have the liberty to put away his wives whenever he thought proper to do so, that the authority of the Pope was put aside by law in England, and that of the king established in its place, as head of the Church.

On the continent of Europe the marriage tie was similarly made sub ject to human passions, and in the course of time divorce laws were established in all the Protestant countries. making it an easy matter to dissolve the marriage tie, and giving leave to the parties thus divorced to marry again.

It was one of Luther's smart tricks to gain the support of the sovereigns of the various small German States by giving them the right, under the new gospel, to be divorced from their wives as they thought fit, and in the case of Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, the still more incongruous permission was given to have two wives at the same time. A formal document authorizing this was drawn up and signed by Luther. Melancthon, and the other leaders of Protestantism authorizing this enorm ity in the name of the gospel. It is not to be wondered at that under this lax system of morals the sacred character given by Christ to marriage should have disappeared entirely among Protestants in the course of time.

It may be remarked that from time to time a spasmodic effort is made by some of the Protestant sects to restore to marriage somewhat of its sacred character. Of marriage, St. Paul says "This is a great sacrament," or as the Protestant version of the Bible has it, "this is a great mystery." Between the two words sacrament and mystery as here employed there is no essential difference, though it is indubitable that the Protestant reading was adopted to obscure the meaning which would have been here intelligible to every Catholic if the word sac rament were employed in the trans lation. Mystery is the word (mysterio) employed by the Greeks to express the sacraments, and it is of the sacraments that St. Paul chiefly speaks when he tells us that "we, (the priest hood of the Church of God) are the dis pensers of the mysteries of Christ."

Marriage is, therefore, a sacred institution, which Christ elevated to the dignity of a sacrament of the New Law, and its gives grace to the husband and wife to fulfil the Christian obligations of the married state.

We have said that at times some of the Protestant denominations make an notorious character, of course, but it effort to preserve to marriage its sacred character. The Presbyterian Confession of Faith legislates upon Christ established as the pillar and marriage as a divine institution, and gives certain rules which should be strictly observed according to the law of God. Recently, also, several

Dr. Wood vindicates Dr. Abbot's Bishops of the American Episcopal Church have pronounced absolutely which has become so common in the United States. But such pronouncements have but little weight in counteracting the tendency to regard marriage as merely a secular matter. Presbyterianism, Episcopalianism, and the other Protestant isms have confessedly no authority to define the sacred character of marriage, and it is only amusing to read in the Episcopal Church organs the statement which was recently made that the sacredness of marriage will not be recognized fill it is definitely proclaimed by "the Church" to be a sacred and inviolable contract having the divine sanction for its indissolubil-

The Catholic Church has authority from God to make such a definition, and the definition was made many ages ago. The work of destruction was done by Protestantism, and now it may be put forth as the consequence cannot be undone, by the same authority, as the latter has no authority to impose laws binding the individual caprice or judgment. A declaration by any sect or by all sects of Protestantism would, therefore, have no force in restoring the permanency of the marriage tie where it has been once relaxed.

The total elimination of the sacredness of marriage from the Protestant notion of the institution is shown by in the Anglican sect, and that there is

an advertisement of Grant S. Whit. sler, agent of the Chicago and Milwaukee Transportation Company, who offers a bonus of \$25 in gold, a minis. ter's service for tying the marriage knot, and a trip every year for two on the steamer Christopher Columbus plying between Chicago and Milwaukee to every couple who will be married this season on that whaleback steamer.

Thus marriage is degraded to become purely an advertising dodge, and there appears to be no doubt it will be a successful one, but if so it will be a success through destroying any reverence which still exists among the thousands, or the scores of thousands of persons who are expected to take part as spectators of the dime show of which the marriage ceremony will be part.

The advertiser who expects to make profit out of this shameless exhibition thus speaks of the prospective profits of his speculation :

"A great many couples are married every summer in Milwaukee, and each year the number seems to increase. I look for a prosperous time for the ministers up there this season. I have engaged a minister to be near when the whaleback ties up at the docks, near when the whaleback ties up at the docks. I expect at least 2,000 young men to take the 'step' under the conditions I have stipulated. Prof. Deer, who gave balloon ascensions from the deck of the boat last summer, has asked for the privilege of being married this summer on the deck of the boat and with his wife going on a honeymoon trip cloud

ward.
"This promises to be the most prosperou has dampened the desire of many to spend their vacation on the seashore, where the Spanish shells are not altogether unexpected. So far a great many more bookings have been made for excursion parties than there were last year."

It will be seen that the present scheme is a variation on a larger scale of another scheme which has already proved to be successful as a moneymaking operation. But the public demoralization inseparable from the success which is expected will be incalculable, and it is to be feared that the demoralization will increase from year to year at a constantly accelerated ratio.

It is surely time to check the disespect for the marriage tie which is growing so rapidly; but the only remedy which will efficaciously check it is a general return to the Catholic faith, which may be hoped for in time through the zeal of the clergy in giving missions, but which will be necessarily slow, unless the very rapidity with which the Americans are sliding into the abyss of religious Nothingarianism should warn them to check themselves on their downward career, and lead them to look seriously upon the magnitude of the danger which threatens to engulf the whole nation.

PROF. STARBUCK'S LETTERS. Why does Rev. Mr. Starbuck write

these articles?

Out of fair play simply. Unfortunately he does not believe in the Catholic Church. But he does believe in being honest and giving every one his due. He hates alumny, and thinks that no good cause or Church can be served by lying. He is a born educator. He re grets to see the intelligent men and women about him-his fellow citizens nd co-religionists—steeped in ignorance regarding the largest and most important Christian Church in the world, and he is apparently determined to remove their ignorance and replace Then again he it with knowledge. knows that we all—Protestants and Catholics—are fellow citizens, that we have many interests in common, that the prosperity, well-being and happiness of every community is to some degree dependent on the harmony, conidence, and good-will existing between fellow-citizens, and that where a large number of citizens is under suspicion as to their honesty and loyalty, harmony; and good-will can not Rev. Mr. Starbuck, therefore, by educating Protestants and Catholics, by substituting knowledge for ignorance, by removing misconceptions of Catholic doctrine, is doing not only a manly and Christian work but also a most patriotic work. - Sacred Heart Review.

DILUTED WINE.

Whatever else may be said of the Anglican sect, life within it is not dull: sensations are now as common as war extras. Very recently a teetotal parson had a scruple of conscience about drinking the wine used for "the sacrament," and asked the Bishops, as a casus consciention, whether it was permissible to dilute the sacramental wine with water. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied, "after careful consideration," that it is permissible to dilute the wine to whatever extent may be necessary before it is taken into the This is more than the Pope can do for his priests; for neither Pope nor council ever dreamed of changing the "matter" of a sacra-ment. Of course Canterbury was right in its decision; since the Anglicans have no real sacrament of the altar, there can be no harm in diluting wine down to teetotal principles what must we think of the gentlemen who, until a few months ago, bent on convincing Rome that the Catholic tradition has never been lost no essential Maria.

JUNE 1

LII The uttera are ever wort tion, but his 1 the pilgrims lesson the im he felt by tho is nearing its also be care young. For ived among

Bishop, and I to give to th treasury. Sovereign P eight years office behind one who has, ness, reached is shorter tha to be, and i using it so as The most exl ever written ly point out d value of a brief time hands than

> Perugian I THE T

spoken by t

Mexico, o ground, wil the roving a used to sin, farmer to Ja tunes got in Mexico "go fully unjust our Souther less frequent Awakening "To day

liberately -America. rights, are nus." It is co Starr, of th quotes an a made by " whom he he 'Many cons lieve that l secure. I I say that lif secure in ev any part of Prof. Starr's tificate of o this was the then know I

> It is evide votion to S from the n being erecte also frequen built in his him. There springing t age, such a

Anthony's M

"ST. A

is now bein Guests." I whose lot is the monoton rooms for a little in the other count deserving benefit by a comes from

practical or

WHY DO

times thro answers gi with the ru lergy. illustration lic priests d Pri volunteerir humanity, a family is.

go the discl

not free in

his countr

keep out of

family. M tion which of God to g and its w The Cath His entire calls him. contagious among the the cannor his strug such was th whom He i

to be carr earth. He ommande carry His every crea ground ; r least reliev low the A faithful being call iour, had a

ministers

Catholic and Anglican creeds ?-- Ave Maria.

LIFE IS SHORT.

The utterances of the Holy Father are ever worthy of careful consideration, but his reply to the address from the pilgrims of Perugia conveyed a lesson the impressiveness of which will be felt by those who feel that their life is nearing its limit, and which should also be carefully treasured by young. For many years the Pope lived among the Perugians as their Bishop, and his affection prompted him to give to those friends of his earlier days the richest coin in his heart's treasury. "Life is short," said the Sovereign Pontiff, with his eightyeight years of care and toil and sacri-fice behind him. "Believe it from one who has, through the divine goodness, reached its greatest term. is shorter than it is commonly thought to be, and its real value consists in using it so as to win eternal salvation. The most exhaustive treatise that was ever written could not more graphical ly point out the sublime importance d value of the gift we hold for such a brief time in our too often careless hands than have those few words spoken by the Vicar of Christ to the Perugian pilgrims. - Church Pro-

THE TRUTH SPREADING.

Mexico, once his happy hunting ground, will have to be given up by the roving anti Catholic lecturer. used to sing," said a New England farmer to James Russell Lowell : "but tunes got invented and they spiled my trade." Since the intelligent study of Mexico "got invented," the shamefully unjust attacks on the character of our Southern neighbors have become less frequent. In his new book, "The Awakening of a Nation," Mr. Charles

F. Lummis says: "To day Mexico is-and I say it de liberately — the safest country in America. Life, property, human rights, are more secure than even with It is curious that Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, quotes an almost identical utterance made by "a distinguished lecturer whom he heard in London in 1892 "Many consider Mexico dangerous, be lieve that life and property are not secure. I know well all parts of the United States, and do not hesitate to say that life and property are more secure in every part of Mexico than in any part of the United States." And Prof. Starr's only comment on this certificate of character is: "I felt that this was the rabid utterance of a prejudiced Englishman,—but I did not then know Mexico."—Ave Maria.

"ST. ANTHONY'S GUESTS."

It is evident how widespread the de votion to St. Anthony is becoming from the number of his statues now being erected all over the world. We also frequently read of new churches his honor and dedicated to There are different associations springing up, too, under his patron-age, such as the Pious Union, and St. Anthony's Militia. Another good work is now being established in England, be known as "St. Anthony Guests." Its aim is to provide country air and rest for poor women and girl whose lot is cast in large cities, and who otherwise would have no break in the monotony of their lives. There are many who could spare one or two rooms for a few days, with perhaps a little in the way of milk, butter and other country produce, so as to enable | Chatham, Ont. deserving and respectable women to benefit by a little change from their daily round of work. The suggestion comes from an Irish farm, and seems a practical one. - New World.

WHY DON'T PRIESTS MARRY

This question was asked a number of times through the query-box at the recent Cathedral mission and the answers given were plain, logical and reasonable and in thorough accord with the rules governing the Catholic We are having a very vivid illustration of the reasons why Catho lic priests do not marry in the presen Priests in both countries are volunteering every day in the cause of humanity, while the minister who has a family is, perforce, compelled to fore go the discharging of that duty: he is not free in the service of the Master his country, or humanity; he must keep out of danger for the sake of his Matters not if some poor sou does die without that spiritual consola tion which it is the duty of the minister of God to give-his family comes firs and its welfare must not be jeopard

His entire being is devoted to the service of God. He goes where duty calls him, be it to the bedside of one among the dead and dying, or before the cannon's mouth in the defense of his struggling countrymen. And such was the wish of our Saviour when selected His Apostles-the men by whom He intended His holy teachings to be carried to the nations of the He distinctly and explicitly commanded them to follow Him; to carry His message of peace and love to

The Catholic priest has no family

no essential divergence between the instructions. He did not want their lives hampered with earthly ties, but wished them so situated that they could give their whole attention to Him and

His holy ministry. This is the true reason why Catholic priests, the direct successors of the Apostles, do not take a wife. In fact they are married to the service of God, and God does not allow a division of loyalty that is due Him from His ministers. - Nashville Catholic Herald.

HOW TO PRAY TO ST. ANTHONY

The manifold miracles springing up everywhere as though by charm at the invocation of St. Anthony, must fill the hearts of his clients with confidence. Next to the Blessed Virgin, our saint seems to have an unlimited influence with God, not only for the recovery of lost objects, but in all cases which are submitted to him. The universality of this prerogative has been recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. He is therefore invoked in every need and affliction, but especially: 1st. For the restoration of lost things; 2nd, For the recovery of health; 3rd. the happy issue of an undertaking To obtain employment; To obtain or preserve purity of heart 6:h. In the choice of a vocation.

The essential requisite, therefore, in imploring the aid of St. Anthony, is a lively faith and an unfounded confi dence in his powerful intercession But this confidence must not assume the character of superstition-it must be tempered by the spirit of Christian resignation. It is certainly lawful to resignation. It is certainly lawful to submit to St. Anthony all our wishes both spiritual and temporal : but i must be done with a child-like resig nation to the decrees of divine Provi Though St. Anthony's inter dence. cession be great and powerful. God will not grant our requests unless they be conducive to the welfare of our souls Affliction and adversities will never entirely be banished from this vale of God often wishes us to carry a certain cross, and will not take it from us, for reasons known to Himself. But if our prayers are not heard in one par ticular instance, they are not lost, for we may rest assured that God will give us other and more precious graces, in stead of those for which we have asked We must not, therefore, lose courage if we are not heard at once. Knock repeatedly at the gates of heaven, as we would do at the house of a friend. Perseverance will insure success in the majority of cases.

When imploring a grace through St. Anthony we must be careful that our hearts be free from mortal sin. Therefore novenas should always gin with a good confession, and fer vent holy Communion, that our pray ers may rise from a pure heart, sweet incense before the throne of God. A great many overlook this important They come to St. Anthony as item. enemies of God, their hands full of in justice. How is it possible for him to plead their cause?

If we wish to be heard in an im portant affair, it is not enough to have recourse to the saint by saying short prayers or a superficial novena. must go to some trouble, and not shun sacrifices. We must, for instance, visit a shrine or a station of St. Anthony, practise some mortification, and if possible have a holy Mass said in his honor. Experience teaches that requests are most successfu which are accompanied by the promise or donation of an alms for his cherished poor. If we pray to St. Anthony in this manner we will never have reason to complain of our prayers not being heard.—St. Joseph's Parish Messenger,

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILTY

There is no more touching sight than the yearly presentation of the chil-dren of the Church to Him who dwells in Eucharistic mystery. What a vision of angelic sinlessness does the procession of first communicants present to the onlooker who remembers the innocent glory of his own first Communion day! The preparation has been long and trying; each little Christian knows that he is about to be crowned with the completeness of the Saviour's love: that at last he is to receive Christ Himself; that he is to be one with his Redeemer, his Lover and his Judge.

Priests of Christ and Christian teach ers have brought the young souls to the perfection requisite for the new and mysterious intimacy with the Almighty. One has but to observe the children to see that they realize the awful sublimity and solemnity of the Sacrament of Love. There is not one indifferent countenance to be seen among these neophytes; a boly emotion overwhelms their souls and is relected according to individual temper ament in the radiant young faces. God is with them, they are with God

and the heavens touch the earth. Why does the And yet-and yet! affilicted with the most loathsome and beholder's heart ache for these little contagious disease, on the battlefield lovers of Christ? Why the irresistible wish that rises to his lips, "Would Harbor. Cushing and one of his mer that they might die now, before they escaped by swimming across the river are hurled into the sinful indifference of the world!" It is a forbidden wish; the battle is to be fought; the world must conquer or be conquered. Glorious is the victor who keeps his soul perfect in the Lord through the grimy strife; honored is he that, though he be wounded, returns through peniten-

oh God! must one-even one-of these little ones become Thine enemy and merit Thine eternal condemnation?'

Parents have an immense responsibility. Theirs must be the work of guarding the child from evil influences during those tender years when all influences are most impressible. The Christian home must in all verity be fit to be the abode of Christ. Dissensions, jealousies, coldness, profanity, bad temper, disregard for truth, neglect of religious duties, sharp practice, sensational reading, idle gossip, indiscriminate association, intemper ance, all these, as examples, are powerful agents of the Evil One. The child is imitative. He is told the difference between right and wrong, and from the day of his first Communion he has made a high and holy resolve to enlist in the service of right. At this period he is intensely sensitive, and careless sin shocks him inexpress ibly. It is long before he grows used to it ; it is longer before he begins to say to himself that faults so common cannot be especially vicious; that if father does this or mother neglects that -well, it may not be just right, but it cannot be exactly wrong. He is only human, poor child! and the dividing line is growing indistinct for him. Once he loses sight of his first Com-munion resolutions and begins to unconsciously imitate reprehensible example, he is likely to go beyond his exemplars, and then unless a miracle of intervention occurs, he is lost.

Those who would set a Christian example to the children who are so ready to follow them must be practical Catholics in every sense of the term. The commandments and precepts should be matter-of-course. Parents must fre quent the sacraments and they must carry the sacramental spirit into their homes. Abiding in the exercise of faith, hope and charity; realizing that their Heaven ordained purpose in life must be the rearing of their children in the fear and the love of God, they will count no sacrifice too great, no too exhaustive, no detail too troublesome for the assurance of eternal beatitude for their own souls

and for the souls entrusted to them. These holy little first Communicants are fervently eager to love and serve their Lord. "Whose shall scandalize one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a mill stone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea. - Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

BRAVE HERO AND CHIVALROUS ENEMY.

One of the most gallant deeds in naval warfare was performed on the morning of Friday, June 3, when Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, sailed the collier Merrimac into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, under a heavy fire from the shore batteries, and sank her in the channel, thus effectually block ing the entrance and "bottling up Admiral Cervera and his flotilla

When the plan was made known to the blockading fleet over four hundred officers and men applied for duty on the forlorn hope, but Admiral Sampson accepted only seven. They were Lieutenant Hobson, Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. E. Murphy, Oscar Deignan, John P. Phillips and John Kelly.

An eighth, Rudolph Clausen, smug gled himself on board to risk death and achieve heroism.

They believed that they were going to certain death, but only two of them were injured in the engagement. After sinking their vessel they floated ashore on a catamaran and were taken prisoners.

It was one of the most daring deeds ever performed, even in our heroic service, and it was supplemented by an act of generosity which is enough to wipe out countless memories of Span cruelty. Admiral Cervera re ish ceived his prisoners with every honor and assured them of the kindest treat ment. His chivalry carried him ever further, for he immediately sent Cap tain Oviedo out to the American spuad ron under a flag of truce to relieve the suspense of Admiral Sampson regard ing the fate of his gallant men, to as sure him that they were all alive, and to offer an immediate exchange of pris

It is hard to say which side behaved the more nobly in this adventure. The Spaniards should naturally have exasperated to madness by the blocking up the harbor. If they had fired upon and destroyed the heroes, the laws of war would have extenuated if not justified, the act; but they chose the more magnanimous part, and proved themselves true inheritors of the old Hidaigo spirit-

The conduct of attackers and at tacked has a parallel in our own history. When Lieutenant Cushing destroyed the Confederate ram Albe-marle in Roanoke River, he inflicted a loss on the enemy as great as that done by Lieutenant Hobson in Santiago The rest of the crew fell into the hand of the enemy and for a moment their lives were in deadly peril. But Captain Cook of the Albemarle sprang to their defence, saying: served forty years in the American navy, and this is the bravest deed l ever witnessed."

condemned to death because he surrendered his ship before the over-whelming odds of our fleet some weeks after the battle of Manilla Bay, and that Admiral Dewey on learning of the fact mads a vigorous remonstrance threatening to bombard the city if the sentence were carried out. The story may be apocryphal, but we incline to think it is true. Brave men have a code of honor little understood worldly poltroons, and we think that a man of Dewey's make up would fight as earnestly for the life and honor of a

brave enemy as for his own. That is one of the redeeming traits of war. It brings out manhood. It develops the primitive virtues too apt to be neglected in the piping times of peace when

The jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that And the nations do but murmur, snarling at each other's heels."

Lieutenant Hobson and his men did nore to glorify their country in scutting the Merrimac than they would bave done by capturing a town. miral Cervera served Spain better by his manly message to Admiral Samp son than he would have done by sink ing the whole blockading squadron And so it is that ever the soul is greater than the body and that a nation's life is conserved by the nobility of its sons. -Boston Pilot.

"QUESTION BOX."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times "A Subscriber" asks several ques-tions for the benefit of a non-Catholic friend, and thanks us for answers in a previous issue which proved very satisfactory

(1) Is there a place between Heaven and hell? What authority have Catholics for calling it purgatory? Is it a construction of their own? What proof is there that there is such a place?

The Catholic Church teaches that

there is a middle place in the next

world, where some souls suffer for a time before being admitted to Heaven In this place venial or trivial sins are punished and the soul purged of them. hence the name purgatory. A belief in a middle state in the next world is almost if not fully as old as the belief in the immortality of the soul, and was held by the ancient pagans. belief is reasonable, it must be admitted. We all believe that nothing impure can enter in Heaven. There fore for those who believe in hell, but not in purgatory, there is no alternative, but to say that one who dies in the slightest sin is punished for all eternity, the same as one who dies guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. This alternative has caused such a reaction that infidelity has been most successful against the sects holding it, while the Universalists have abolished hell altogether and made it a universal purgatory without the name. In the Book of Maccabees, which Protestants hold is not inspired, but is historically correct, there is recorded that Judas Maccabeus offered sacrifice for his dead soldiers, saying: "It is a hely and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." See also St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians iii., 15 "If any man's work burn he shall suf fer loss : but he himself shall be saved. yet so as by fire." Even the civil law recognizes the justice of the Catholic doctrine when it punishes certain offenses with death and others with varying terms of imprisonment, the divine law punishing mortal sin with eterna death and venial sin with temporary punishment. See Scripture texts. Matt. xii., 32, where some sins are no forgiven in the next world, the natural inference being that others are Again, II. Tim. i., 16, 17, 18, Paul's prayer for Onesiphorus. who is dead.

ee II. Tim., iv., 191 "A Subscriber "who sends his paper to a non-Catholic friend every week and who knows that many Protestants and at least one Jew of his acquaint ance read it, does not think politic to answer the query of another correspondent regarding the supposed ease of a priest who, having committed a grievous sin and finding it impossible to go to confession, celebrated Mass after making a perfect act of con-

The Catholic Church has nothing to hide. It teaches that a layman find-ing it impossible to go to confession hide. can be restored to grace by a perfect act of contrition, with a firm resolve to go to confession as soon as possible. Why should a priest be forbidden the same? Finding it impossible to go to confession is an extreme case with either priest or layman, though it might happen that in some isolated districts perfect contrition would be the only means of cleansing the soul from the stains of mortal sin. Priests go to confession much oftener than the laity.

(2). The same writer finds fault with the charge of five cents for a seat in certain churches, while Protestant churches have up their cards "All Welcome." "A Subscriber" has seen cople leave a church where the pay nent was insisted upon by the usher r trustee

Some other subscriber may think it mpolitic to answer this. It is a mere uestion of taste with the correspond ave up such cards, it is true, and very sensational device to catch the owd, but fail. "Pews are Protestnt" is an old saying, and Christian Reid, the novelist; and a leading Pail-

eral theory of free pews, but failed so signally that even their parishioners complained that they did not use the proper means to raise funds. The Baltimore Council provided that seats should be reserved for those unable to We have known young men to pay fifty cents for the privilege of standing all of Saturday evening at a place of amusement, and to complain because they were asked for five cents on Sunday for a seat at Mass, when if they did not pay it, they would have to stand and kneel but a little over a

half hour.
"L. H." wishes to know (1) the difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Bibles?

The Catholic Bible contains these books of the Old Testament which are not in the Protestant Bible: Tobias, Judith, Esther, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, First and Second Maccabees. Protestants accept the New Testament as declared canonical by Catholic Councils

"What is the sense of holy water?"

You might as well ask why did our Lord use clay in curing the blind man. Water is used to signify the purification of the soul and reminds us that we must seek this purity by repentance. Its use is very ancient. St. Justin, the martyr, who lived in the second century, says in the second book of his Apology that every Sunday in their assemblies the faithful were sprinkled with holy water. done now before a Solemn High Mass "Another Irish Catholic" not believe that one can be saved by

invincible ignorance. God does not ask the impossible from us, and those who are invincibly ignor

ant cannot learn the truth. States that the Philadelphia Inquirer's Home Study Circle tells a story of the treatment of Giordano

Bruno and Galileo Galilei which insinuates that the Church condemned as heresy in their day what she permits to be believed now.

The Catholic Church does not and has not claimed infallibility in matters of science, but does so in matters of faith and morals. Those who deny her this attribute are usually the most emphatic as to their own infallibility on questions of science, which are chang-ing all the time as new discoveries are made. Galileo was not condemned for his scientific theories, which were the same as those of Cusa and Copernicus, who were encouraged by Catholic dignitaries to teach, but because he taught them as demonstrated truths provable from Scripture, thus trench ing on the ground of the Church instead of confining himself to science He was confined at the pleasing villa of Ascetri, about a mile from Florence, and was free to do everything but continue his efforts at denouncing every one who disagreed with him and insisting on his theory being comfortable to Scripture. decree of the inquisition against Gal leo was not a formal Papal document The Protestants themselves condemned Kepler at Tubingen, Germany, for affirming the same theory thirty seven years before Galileo was condemned and he, Protestant though he was, fled for refuge to the Jesuit Fathers of Gratz and Ingolstadt. It is just as well to take most alleged histories with a grain of salt when they are dealing with Catholic matters.

THE EXPIRING KICK OF ORANGEISM.

Ireland is slowly winning even from the Tory Government. It is a very singular fact that the holding of the It is a very 98 centenary almost synchronized with the passage through Committee in the House of Commons of the Bill which confers upon Ireland the right of Local Government. Although this measure short of Home Rule, it is a very decided step in that direction, for it radically reforms the whole machinery of local administration. The grand juries are superseded by County cils. Both are to be elected by an electorate of peers, qualified women and all Parliamentary electors. There are to be no Aldermen, but the chairmen of the District Councils will have seats ex officio on the County Councils. The ex-officios are banished from the Boards of Guardians. The elections will be triennial. Peers may be elected to County Councils, but neither priests nor women. Women, however, will for the first time be admitted to citizenship in Ireland. The exclusion of priests marks the chief difference between the Irish measure and the British system as now estab lished. A priest is eligible in Eng land or Wales, although these are Pro testant countries, but in Ireland, which is Catholic, he is not, and we may remark that a priest was recently elected in Aberdeen, in Wales after a very spirited fight, of a very bigoted attempt on the part of a small section to stir up ill-feeling. The Ulster Orangebigoted attempt on men have shown their teeth, as usual, over the Local Government Bill. They have gone so far as to disgust their whilem thick and thin defender. Mr W. Russell, so much so as to lead to the belief that that gentleman now, at nts, but the "Question Box" is for the end of his career, may become an bat purpose. The Protestant churches out and out Nationalist. In a very acrid letter to one Johnston, the Bel fast Grand Master, who had written to him in expostulation over the bill, he says

'The real difference between us is simple earry His message of peace and love to every description of the Divine Healer. But the paint to the Divine Healer. But what of the vanquished, for whom the ground; no excuse that would in the what of the vanquished, for whom the least relieve from the command and allow the Apostle to be a consistent and faithful servant. St. Peter, before being called to the service of the Savbeing called to the service of the Merringals and a leading Philadelphia lawyer, a Protestant, who addephia lawyer, a Protestant, who advanted the eight heroes of the Merring also the chivalrous foeman who by his blood of the Lamb has been too strong? He too, was of the elect, but for him the blood of the Lamb has been shed in vain. Thus a morbid foreboding oppresses the witness who loves and reverse every one of the thousands of festal-garbed innocents. "Oh God, ministers to be free to carry out His

This is a very pretty quarrel as its stands, and we await the outcome with lively interest. Meanwhile the Orange mediavalists are giving proof that they cling to ancient history rather than the ideas of progress. anticipated the annual July saturnalia of riot, drumming and dramming by a month. In the streets of Belfast they have emphasized their disapproval of Local Government (outside Belfast, where they enjoy it themselves,) by attacking the Nationalists' celebra-However, tion of '98 found that even a Tory Government may find their loyalty, like the caressing of a bear, a little too affectionate. for the Magistrates and police have shown that the ancient alliance between the Sons of Williams and the English Administration is only a sweet tradition that had its day. Local Government will in a few weeks be an accomplished fact in Ireland, and the most hopeful feature about the situation is the steadfast English Liberals like John Morley, Earl Spencer and Herbert Gladstone are unanimous in declaring that Local Government is not a substitute, but only a valuable precursor and ancillary to the larger demand and need of Ireland-the full measure of Home Rule. - Philadephia Catholic Standard and Times.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM MUSKOKA LAKES In the Highlands of Ontario

The Muskoka region, with its many hundreds of lakes and streams, is undoubtedly the best blace on the continent for Fishing, Shooting amping. The fishing, consisting of brook or lakes are among the highest on the continent, being about 500 feet above Lake Ontarlo, 159 feet above Lake Burer, and 138 feet above Lake Superior. There can be no Hay Fever in so pure an atmosphere. A glance at our map will show how easy of access they are and the flow.

gree.

One of the most noteworthy characteristics of this region is the entire freedom from Hay Fever experienced even by the most acute sufferers from this malady. This is due to many causes—its great elevation above the level of Lake Ontario, the balsamic odor of the prounding forests of vine, cedar and balsam, and freedom from damp owing to the rocky ature of the country. Write for an illustratiopy cettract from "Outing" regarding his region, to M. C. Dickson, D. P. A., Tornical and the country of the countr

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamship Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
The Company's Fleet consists of Thirty-four Steamers aggregating 134,937 tons.
Fwin Screw Steamers—Tunisian, 10,000 tons—building, Castillan, S,800 tons.
Bayarian, 10,000 tons—building.

Steamers sail weekly from Montreal to Liver-

Steamers sail weekly from Montreal to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry, during the season of navigation; also separate service from New York to Glasgow.

The St. Lawrence route is 1000 miles less ocean sailing than from New York.

The steamers are fitted with every improvement for the comfort of the passengers, in all classes, including bilge keels, making the vessels steady in all weather, electric light, midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, music rooms, smcking rooms, etc.

Special attention has been paid to the ventilation and sanitary arrangements. An experienced surgeon is carried on all passenger steamers.

Rates of passage lower than by most first-ass lines. Circular giving rates and sailings

H. BOURLIER, Toronto,
E. DE LA HUOKE,
T. R. PARKER,
OF, H. A. ALLAN, Montreal. London.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Issue of Forty-Year Annuities. Sealed tenders for the purchase of termin-Sealed tenders for the purchase of terminable annuities running for a period of forty years, issued under authority of an act of the Ontario Parliament, 47 Vic., chapter 31, will be received by the undersigned at his office. Parliament buildings, Toronto, on or before 14th day of July next, at 2:30 p. m., when the tenders will be opened in the presence of such

rariament buildings, Toronto, on or before 14th day of July next, at 2:30 p. m., when the tenders will be opened in the presence of such of the applicants, or their agents, as may attend.

The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, in which certificates the Provincial Treasurer, in which certificates the Provincial Treasurer, will agree to make halt yearly payments at his office at Toronto, or in London, England, of sums of \$100, or larger sums, or their equivalent in sterling at the par of exchange (£20 10s 11½d) on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June instant, the first half yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next.

The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1898 is \$5,700 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$200 annually.

Tenders may, if preferred, be upon condition that the annuities be payable in sterling in London, England. In such case the conversion will be at the par of exchange, \$1.80\frac{1}{2}\$ to the pound sterling. Tenders will be required to state the purchase money which will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for.

Notification of allotments will be given to

r. Notification of allotments will be given to

Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 20th July and payments from the persons whose tenders are accepted must be made within ten days thereafter at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, but if, from any cause, the purchase money is not paid by the 1st day of August next, purchasers who have not then paid will be required to pay interest on their purchase money from that date to date of payment, at the rate of interest which the

day of Alugus next, purchasers who have not then paid will be required to pay interest on their purchase money from that date to date of payment, at the rate of interest which the investment will yield, according to their respective tenders.

The annuity certificates will be delivered at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, where, if desired, they may be specially registered.

The Provincial Treasurer reserves the right to determine what tender is most advantageous to the province, but no tender will necessarily be accepted. Tenders should be on the accompanying form. Envelopes containing tenders should be indorsed "Tender for Province of Ontario Annuities."

Further information may be obtained on application to the Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer's Ifflice, Toronto, 2nd June, 1898.

NOTE — Illustration of calculation on in-

2nd June, 1898.

NOTE.—Hlustration of calculation on interest basis—At the rate of 3 per cent, per annum (or in strictness 1½ per cent, half yearly) a present payment of \$2,320.36 would represent an annuity of \$100 for forty years, \$50 payable each half year.

MUSKOKA LAKES.

Furnished cottage to rent: \$50 for season—pretty point, sandy beach, J, Fent, Whiteside, Muskoka, 1025-3.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Man Who "Moulded the Mind of Europe for 1,500 Years."—By Very Rey. Dr. Prior, Vice-Rector English

ART III. - AUGUSTINE, THE CHAMPION OF TRUTH.

> New York Freeman's Journal. LIFE AS A BISHO

I must be content with the briefest sketch of St. Augustine's episcopal ca His advent to the episcopal charge gave new heart and hope the whole African Hierarchy. brilliant talents were well known, and he had already given signs during the four years of his priesthood of a aim and a spiritual vigor which pro mised great things for the Church This promise was realized during the

thirty-five years of his episcopate be yond all expectations. The example of his life was a stimu lus to the Bishops and clergy of the whole province. He was poor, humble, laborious, assiduous in the discharging all the duties of his pastoral office. labors in the confessional were continuous; he preached daily, sometimes twice a day. He devoted himself to the priests around him in community life, training of his clergy and gathering Regular that bears his name. He at tend sick calls like his priests, and took the largest share in the instruction of "competents," or those who were

reception of the sacrament of baptism. The Episcopal courts had been legal ized by the Emperors for the adminis tration of justice, and St. Possidius, the contemporary of our saint, tell us that he often used to remain until the dinner hour, and sometimes the whole day, fasting in his court to decide He used to preach when hardly able to speak, saying that it re vived his strength.

in the immediate preparation for the

And all this ceaseless activity and public work were entirely against his natural inclinations which were bent on solitude, prayer and meditation.

ATS ERRO It is only when we reflect on thes incessant labors in the ministry that we can appreciate at their right value the successful combats he urged against the religious errors of his time. cheans, Donatists, and Pelagians went down before him, and the whole Church acknowledged him with one accord as its champion. It was not merely his unerring logic, his wide learning, his vigorous, cultivated mind, and graceful ease in the speech and writing that brought his triumphs. They were due also in a great measure to his patient, winning consideration. LOVES THE MEN, BUT HATES THEIR

He remembered the saying of the poet 'fugit irrevocable verbum,' and in the fiercest heat of controversy was careful not to utter the word that would wound without healing. The very largeness of his mind made him wisely tolerant, and prevented him from adopting the narrow standard that every one must see things precisely as he did himself. Without receding one icta from the Faith he had to guard and propagate, he had tender sym-pathies for those who were the victims f error, and made any allowance that did not compromise the truth.

"May the omnipotent God," he writes in his book against the fundamental epistle of Manes, the founder of the Manichean sect, "the giver of all good gifts, enable me to refute your errors with a calm and peaceful mind, bent more on your conversion than your ruin. Let those be angry with you who know not what it costs to arrive at the truth. Let those be angry with you who were never held captive in the same errors. For my part having been long held captive in them, having heard and studied and believed them, having at last escaped from them only through the merciful intervention of the sovereign physician of my soul, never can I bring myself to be angry with you, but on the contrary I shall always feel obliged to extend to you that forbear-ance which my friends extended to me when I wandered blindly and madly in

your errors. BLOWS AT MANICHEISM. In the first year of his priesthood he

broke the power of this sect at Hippo. At the instance of Catholics, Donatists, and Manicheans, he held a public dis-putation with Fortunatus, the Manichean leader. It lasted two days, and resulted in the complete overthrow of Fortunatus and his teaching. The Donatists applauded, but were filled with wholesome terror on their own account, and the word seems to have been passed round amongst them that no one was to engage Augustine in dispute. However, some of the less cautious spirits amongst them ventured to meet him in the arena of public debate, to their signal discomfi ture.

DONATISTS OF OUR OWN TIMES The struggle with the Donatists is the more instructive to us in that one of its phases has been renewed in our own day in the attitude of the Angli can Establishment towards the Catholic . This was pointed out by Cardinal Wiseman in an article in the Dublin Review written during the last years of his rectorship of the venerable nglish College in Rome, in the year

WISEMAN AND NEWMAN. It spread consternation in the Tractarian Camp at Oxford. They had appealed to Antiquity and here was Antiquity deciding against them in the person of St. Augustine. Newman said it made him feel very uncomfortable; to use his own familiar expression, "it gave him a stomach ache."

But I will quote the passage from his Apologia in which he records his impressions.

A POTENT PHRASE. "A friend of mine," he writes, "an anxiously religious man, now as then, very dear to me, a Protestant still pointed out the palmary words of St. Augustine which were contained in one of the extracts made in the Review and which had escaped my observation Securus judicat orbis terrarum—the judgment of the whole world is safe. repeated those words again and again, and when he was gone they kept ringing in my ears. They de-cided ecclesiastical questions on a simpler rule than that of Antiquicy nay, S. Augustine was one of the prim oracles of Antiquity; here, then, was Antiquity deciding against itself. What a light was hereby thrown on every controversy in the Church For a mere sentence the words of St Augustine struck me with a power which I never had felt before. To take a familiar instance they were like the Turn again Whittington' of the Chime; or to take a more serious one, they were like the 'Tolle, lege-tolle, lege' of the child which converted St. Augustine himself. Securus judicat orbis terrarum! By those great words of the Ancient Fathers the theory of the viamedia was absolutely pulverized.' ORIGIN OF DONATISM.

The Donatist schism had made have in the Church for nearly one hundred years before St. Augustine threw himself into the contest. The pretext or which it originated was a false charge made against Cecilian, who was elected to the Primatial See of Carthage, that during the persecution of Diocietian he had given up the sacred books to the enemies of the Church, and therefore was not worthy to rule the Church They set up a primate and hierarchy of their own in opposition. From schism they went on to heresy, teach ing that no one in communion with Cecilian could validly administer the sacraments. They declared themselve o be the true Church of Christ-Church Catholic - and all those opposed to to be in error. They propagated their sect by means of armed bands of fan called "Circumcellions" drove out Catholic bishops and clergy from their sees and parishes, and at the point of the sword compelled the to be rebaptized and join the Donatists.

HOW AUGUSTINE FOUGHT IT. St. Augustine used all his efforts to root out the schism, by sermons, public disputation and private conferences In season and out of season he argued persuaded, entreated. He even wrote a popular ballad that would appeal to the capacity of the illiterate. His sim ple argument to their main contention is expressed in the terse phrase which sounded the death-knell of Anglican-

ism in the ears of Newman, "Securus judicat orbis terrarum" ("The verdical control or in the securus or in the secure or in the securus or in the secure or in the secure or in the secure or in the securus or in the secure or in the secure or in the securus or in the securus or in the securus or in t f the Universal Church cannot be at 'You are divided from the fault. Church Catholic and from its centre the Apostolic See, therefore you cannot be the Church of Christ."

ITS DEATH-BLOW He gave its death-blow to this schism in the grand Conference of Carthage held in 411. There were present 286 held it 411. There were present 286 Catholics and 271 Donatist Bishops The arrangement was that there should be only seven speakers on either side, with seven consultors, and four others to superintend the stenographers who were to be four ecclesiastics from either party, besides those of the President Marcellinus, who represented the Em peror Honorius.

" PEACE OF THE CHURCH BY AUGUS

St. Augustine led the Catholics and From that time their influence waned. and before the end of his life St. Aug ustine saw the plague entirely extin guished; and his biographer Possidius could head one of the chapters of his book with the words "Peace of the Church by Augustine."

PELAGIUS RAISES HIS HEAD. The echoes of the Conference of Carthage had not died away when Pelagius appeared in the field with his heretical denial of original sin and the necessity of divine grace. Augustine stepped into the arena once more, and began that series of works on nature, free will, and grace that raised him to

a summit of personal influence that has no parallel in the history of the

RY OF THE CHURCH "AUGUSTINE! On this occasion it was not merely his own zeal that urged him to the conflict, but the call of the Universal Church. From East and West all eyes were turned on Augustine. Two African Councils order him to write Prosper and Hilary send letters from Gaul to beg for light and say his authority is enough for them. Pope St. Boniface I., though most learned himself, asks Augustine to refute two letters addressed to him by Pelagius. t. Jerome on reading his first produc tions in the controversy gave up writ ing himself and said he would leave the defense of the Church in the hands of Augustine. "Well done," he writes to him from Palestine—"the whole world celebrates your name; the Catholics venerate in you the defender

Catholics venerate in you the defender of the ancient Faith; the heretics detest you."

ST AUGUSTINE'S AUTHORITY.
Pelagius, when confronted with the authority of Augustine in the Council of Jerusalem, was audacious enough to say, "What is Augustine to me?"
Whereupon his rashness drew down in upon him the condemnation of all the assembled Bishops but one, for slighting so venerated a name, and they said he deserved to be expelled not only from their council but from the Universal Church. It came to be understood that no one should publish

W. E. Thistis, Driggist.
Witness.

Witness.

Inflammatory Rheumatism. — Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belleville, wites: "Some years ago I used Dr. THOMAS ECLECTRIO OIL for Inflammatory rhaumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without crutches, and they assembled Bishops but one, for slighting of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a bottle of Dr. THOMAS OIL on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

DYSPEPSIA is the cause of untold suffer ing. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the digestive organs are toned and dyspepsia IS CURED.

writings on the Catholic side of the controversy except with the approval of the Bishop of Hippo.

The judgment of his own day was confirmed by that of succeeding times, and whereas moral unanimity of the is required to establish any point of faith, in this matter of grace St. Augustine sums up in his own per-son the force of tradition and his word is considered sufficient of itself to put the seal of certainty on the doctrine On whatever side Pelagius went he encountered St. Augustine until he came to hate the very name. There was always some letter or work of the saint exposing his latest subtleties and de tecting the hidden poison of his teach ing.

SUBMISSION TO ROME. Though the whole Church was hanging on his words, Augustine did no presume to set himself up as an arbiter of the truth. He deferred to the Apos tolic See of Rome. The two African Councils which condemned Pelagius and his companion Celestius, of which council according to Prosper, Augus tine was the soul — "Ingeniumque Augustinus erat"—sent their decision to Pope Innocent I. to submit it to his judgment.
"We do not turn our little stream,

they wrote, "into your large fountain as if to increase it, but in this grave crisis we wish you to examine whether our little stream comes from the same source as your own great river; and to console us by your rescripts in the common participation of the same classical and early Church Latin. grace.

MA LOCUTA EST-ROMA HAS SPOKEN

Their decision was confirmed by Inocent, who excommunicated Pelagius Celestius and their followers. Three rescripts to that effect were sent he has transferred instead of translatby the Pope to Africa. It was on this ing. So, likewise, because "indul occasion in a sermon preached at gence" in English means often care-Carthage that St. Augustine gave utterance to these famous words that have been so often re echoed. "The result of two Councils on this subject have been sent to the Apostolic See, rescripts have already arrived, the cause is ended "-or in the terser form in which the quotation has generally een made "Roma locuta est; causa ("Rome has spoken; the finita est.' cause is ended.

During the Pelagian controversy be spent his leisure hours in writing the twenty-two books of his immortal work on the "City of God." He died in the year 430 when the were besieging Hippo.

He has left behind the memory of ne marvellously endowed with the highest gifts of mind and heart, and a oble passion for truth. "O Truth, Truth," he writes, "how

earnestly did even then the marrow of my soul pant after Thee !"

"Who will tell me where to seek it, he said, "who will bring me to it?" He searched with many sighs, but he used the false light of Manichean Free thought, which only led him deeper into the quagmires of error. He was tossed on the tumultuous billows of human passion and suffered the storm

and stress of spiritual shipwreck.

It was only when his intellectual pride was broken, that the majestic vision of the truth he longed for, burst upon his wearied, disappointed soul. withered up all petty ignoble desire, and distilled a profound eace. This peace-giving truth ound was no other than his God, or in his own beautiful words on the opening page of his Confessions: Thou hast made us for Thyself, C

God, and our hearts are restless until

they rest in Thee.' It was given to him in the acceptnce of that very principle authority of the Church which seemed to him so terrible in the days when his spirit wandered abroad among created things. As he clung to it with the tenacity of one who knew that to slack en his hold was to fall back into the abyss of gloom and wasting torment from which it had rescued him. very written word of God, he said, he would not accept unless the Church placed it in his hands.

CATHOLIC OBEDIENCES-THE FREEDO OF THE CHILDREN OF GOD.

He found this subjection was no thraldom but freedom—the freedom of the children of God. His natural powers were not stunted but broadened, ennobled, and purified. He wa nore than ever the man of versatile talent with elastic force of intellect, ideals, strenuous endeavor, reined feeling, kindliness, and charm of manner. Even his playful spirit did not desert him. Grace and nature combined to produce in him that pure, gentle strength which diffused its sav ing influence abroad in his own time, and exalted him to an intellectual sovereignty which has been willingly ac knowledged by the greatest minds of

Grace Ella Aiton, Hartland, N. B. Cured of Eczema. I do hereby certify that my daughter, Grace Ella, was cured of Eczema of several years' standing by four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

ANDREW AITON Hartland, N. B.

W. E. Thistle, Druggist. Witness.

POPULAR PROTESTANT CONTRO-VERSY.

On page 77 Mr. Lansing says 'Every Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in America and throughout the world, and every Archbishop, has taken an oath of devotion to the Papacy, in which occur the following words. He then gives a part of the episcopa oath, as found in the Roman Pontifical, oath, as found in the translating finally: "Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our said Lord, or His aforesaid successors, I will, to my utmost, persecute and oppose, etc. It is, among Protestants, but especi-ally among Anglo Saxons, a serious

disadvantage that the official language

of the Roman Catholic Church is Latin. Englishmen and Americans, especially, have an inveterate habit of trans ferring Latin words into English and then imagining that they have translated them, never stopping to ask whether they have the same reach of meaning in the two languages. Doctor Killen of Belfast is a ludicrous instance of this. In several treatises he argues at length that the early (most of whom, by the way were laymen) had the right to ordain, simply because they are sometimes described as having the jus ordinando over their monks. He never stops to think that, while "ordain only to admit to some grade of the Christian ministry, and cannot be used otherwise without effort, ordinare, in means indifferently to ordain, appoint, institute, inaugurate, designate, to any office, grade or dignity whatever, ecclesiastical or civil, secular or monastic. Thus Doctor Killen's whole secular o elaborate argument collapses, becaus less oversight of wrong, people canno get it out of their heads that induly entia means the same; though any man can learn from his Andrew that i also means in later Latin "remission of a tax or punishment," in which sense alone the Lutin Church uses it. So we know how much annoyance is involved in the use of "regular" for regulares, giving a meaning very nearly the opposite of the real. We have already seen how vitia is mis translated "vices" in a passage where it means only "faults." Further research would probably show various other instances of misappre hension induced by the same habit o transferring instead of translating A Latin word, brought into English may conceivably keep its first sense may diverge from it; may, while re taining it go beyond it or may, while keeping it in part, shrink within it. In none (f these cases, except the first is it perm'ss ble to use the same word in Latin and English.

It was in view of this inveterate habit among us of transferring instead of translating, that Rome, some fifty or eighty years ago, discharged all British and American Bishops from the obligation of giving the promise person quendi haereticos, although, as I shall presently show, it involves neither in meaning nor application a promise to persecute. This exemption, of course, Mr. Lansing treats as if it were not, while yet it was known, even popular ly, forty five years ago, as I well re-memter. Whitever stands in the way of his unmeasured vituperation he absolutely refuses to see. hand, let a thing help his malignant purpose, and he will affirm it to be, even though both he and his hearers know that it is not. Natures that within ordinary limits act like the natures of other Christian men, when once Rome is mentioned fall under the power of an evil somnambulism, which suppresses what exists and creates what does not exist. For instance, Lansing knows, what we all know, that a citizen, unless naturalized, or holding office, or in the army or navy, or in some such exceptional case, never takes an oath in support of the Consti tution, however ready to do so. I have been a loyal citizen of the United States for more than seventy years, and yet have never been once called to swear allegiance. Indeed ten thousand Reformed Presbyterians of the country positively refuse to give such an oath. Yet Mr. Lansing, on page 96, says, "Now, while every American citizen is sworn to support the Constitution, etc." This book was first given in the form of sermons. need not say that they were not delivered from the text : "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Both speaker and hearers knew per fectly well that here was a falsehood Yet it served their purpose and there by became to them a truth, while any truth alleged against them would have become to them a falsehood. In this important range of human relations, they are of those touching whom the prophet says that they call evil good and good evil; that they put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that they put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter.

" Persecution," in English, though having a certain sway of secondary applications, properly means the at tempt to suppress avowed opinion,

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.



These Brands are exclusively used in the House of Commons

nagging dissentient brethren as any-This futile attempt to discredit this great Christian body has only raised their credit. "Persecutors of neretics " they have never been. Yet persecutors haereticorum they have been beyond many .. They have been the spirituality of their original form, unceasingly vigilant in watching and quietly discouraging variations of theological opinion, until now, at east as seen from the outside, they apnear to be almost monotonously at one in their theology. This unity, for better for worse, is largely the fruit of their unflagging persecutio haereti What now if I should trans late this, "persecution of heretics?" Would it not be a scandalous calumny: Certainly. A Baptist minister at his auts, accustomed as we are to the ordination. if it were conducted in Latin (which under some tances might be), could with a perfectly good conscience promise, and keep his promise, persequi haereticos. Yet assuredly he would never promise " persecutor of heretics." ishment of heretics. Persequi in itself simply means "to In what way any one is

followed up is left wholly indetermin-

ate. Persecutor haereticorum may mean, indifferently, "follower-up of heretics;" "disciple of heretics persecutor of heretics. The phrase in itself does not need the slightest change to bear any one of these three varying and inconsistent meanings, although it is not commonly used in the second sense. Had a French or Italian Bishop taken this oath under Innocent III., of course it would have signified a willingness, if pastoral admonition failed, to use the arm of the tate. A Spanish Bishop, until very ately, would have been understood as neaning the same. On the other hand, even as early as 1200, a Scandinavian or an English Bishop would hardly have been viewed as promising more than could be secured by vigorous pas toral watchtulness. England and Scandinavia were orthodoxy itself. Yet they never accepted the grim proons of the Fourth Lateran Council. Nevertheless the staunchness of their Catholic faith was disputed by no one. The question how heresy should be me vas confessedly not doctrinal. It was disciplinary, and discipline varies from land to land, from age to age, nay, often from diocese to diocese Every Bishop gave the same promise at his consecration, that he would "fol ow up heretics," yet probably no two Bishops understood it in precisely the same sense. Especially did no two lands understand it as involving the same measures of restraint. The elder Inquisition, for instance, was introduced into Italy and Spain, as a help to episcopal discipline. It was soon thrown out in France and Germany, and finally died out entirely in Castile England and Scandinavia never re ceived it, and the Irish never thought of it. Yet all these countries were

You Must have pure blood for good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would BE WELL.

Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be cured, and that quickly. Many mixtures are tem-

porary in effect, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a permanent remedy.

The oil feeds the blood and warms the body; the hypophosphites tone up, the nerves; the glycerine soothes the inflamed throat and lungs.

The combination cures. This may prevent serious lung troubles.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

equally Catholic. So little was any uniformity of proceeding supposed to be involved in the uniform episcopal promise of "following up heretics

As time went on, and Christian ethics began slowly to revert towards even all the reactions induced by the rise of the Wycliffites, Hussites, and Protestants, did not prevent this divergence of theological opinion from becoming still wider, and with it the varying interpretation of the episcopal It was not a matter of faith, and teachings not of the faith are, as we know, very commonly debated in the Roman Catholic Church with a free dom which often astonishes Protest keener suspiciousness of less extended sects. For instance, when the Spanish Inquisition was set up, there distinguished Spaniards, of whom Hefele mentions the great historian Pulgar, who opposed the capital pununhappily, was not followed, but their orthodoxy was not impugned. when the king, a layman, allowed relapsed Jews to be put to death and for ade relapsed Moors even to suffer confiscation of goods, when he sometimes allowed and sometimes forbade the arrest of foreign Protestants, he was not supposed either to be breaking his regal oath, or compelling the Bishops to break their episcopal oath. Ximen as was an example of episcopal sternness, Talavera of episcopal mildness toward dissentients. Archbishops were in equal favor with the Church. The persecution directed against the latter was speedily suppressed by Rome. And by a not un fitting retribution, the intolerant Prim ate Carranza was the only Spanish Bishop that ever fell a victim to the Inquitition.

In England, again, while Henry V was a persecutor, his son, Henry VI., is said by a zealous Protestant who has studied his reign, to have set his face steadfastly against persecution it was the son, not the father whose canonization was contemplated by The holy king never seems to have thought that either his coronation oath or his Bishops' consecration oath involved a promise to persecute. but for the remissness of his nephew, Henry VII., to follow up the process of canonization, he would not improbably now stand in the Calendar.

Doubtless Innocent III. held it involved in his episcopal and Papal oath to exterminate heretics, especially when, as then in Province, the very foundations of Christian society were endangered. On the other hand, five centuries later, Innocent XI. was equally faithful to his cath in protest-ing to Louis XIV. against the cruelties practiced upon the Protestants. Time had gone on, views had widened, tempers has softened, theories had been spiritualized, and, moreover, Christendom itself was not now threatened with overthrow. When, therefore, Fenelon, very hostile to both Protestantism and Jansenism, would not suffer either Protestant or Jansenist to be molested in his diocese, no one, not even his bitterest enemy, the younger Bossuet accused him of violating his episcopal

Gibbons, Williams, Ireland and other American Bishops, have, as we know (notwithstanding Lansing's malignant falsehood), never given a promise per-sequendi haereticos. Yet, if they had, it would no more have implied a promise to persecute than it did with Talavera, with Innocent XI., with Tonstall of Durham, with Cardinal Pole, or with the great and saintly Archbishop of Cambray.
Charles C. Starbuck

Andover, Mass.



FIVE Not eve

cence and learn from one of His the conve sion of si thoughtle the most la our stren a spark to Scanda ceremoni immodest

among fi

calumnia

charge, y

word and

sin. Ag

attend no neglect p cacramen lend or pieus per are the o Alas! wh are daily ner, who slain by vou have deed, tha you not scandalis fore, in free from you ther

creature

gave hin

sin, you

brother

so implo

and rot

You e

For, by love and has no l has lost be accor grace t salvatio robbed. has pur You hav years o assistar to encl drag horribl the grewill you

of Hin "Woe dals! Matt. of thes should of the murde for the and th

The

relates

before

all wo

of sca

disting modes panion a vict domes nto a treati lative cover the p

> will r becom heart

FIVE - MINUTE'S SERMON. Third Sunday After Pentecest.

THE SIN OF SCANDAL,

"The Pharisees and the Scribes murmured saving: This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." (Luke 15, 2.)

Not even our Lord, though innocence and sanctity itself, could, as we learn from to day's gospel, escape the evil tongues of his enemies, and even one of His most noble works of mercy, the conversion of poor, erring sinners, was the occasion of scandal. How much more, then, have we, poor sinners reasons to be circumspect and careful in (ur behavior, that we may not offend others, give scandal and occasion of sin. How may not a simple, thoughtless word, an inconsistent ac tion, be for our neighbor the cause of the most lamentable fall, of the saddest ruination of soul, for, according to the testimony of Holy Scripture: imagination of man's heart is prone to evil from his youth" (Gen. 8, 21), and our strength, as Isaias says, (1, 31) is nothing else than tow which needs only a spark to set it on fire.

Scandal is given as often as some thing is done or omitted, whereby an other may find a motive for sin. for instance, in society, you ridicule the truths of religion, the precepts and ceremonies of the Church, if you use immodest words, or sing obscene songs, if you cause quarrels and dissensions among friends and neighbors, if you as parent or guardian, curse, lie, calumniate before those under your charge, you not only sin, but you give scandal while provoking others by word and example to the commission of Again, if you do not keep the commandmants of God and the Church, attend not the services of the Church, neglect prayer and the reception of the sacraments, if you dress immodestly, lend or propagate bad books or pi tures, if you open your house to impious persons, if whenever possible you do not prevent evil in your children and subjects, you give scandal, you are the occasion for the ruin of souls. Alas! who can enumerate the souls who are daily scandalized in such a manner, who are deprived of virtue and innocence, who are given over to be slain by the devil. And you, O Chriswho knows how often in the past you have perhaps, scandalized others by word and deed! You answer, indeed, that you did not do it intention I shall grant this; but could you not frequently have clearly foreseen that your fellow being might be scandalized by your words and actions? And yet, you avoided them not ; therefore, in the sight of God, you are not

free from the sin of scandal And have you reflected, what injury you thereby inflicted on your fellow-Behold, as often as you gave him a cause to commit a mortal sin, you acted towards him, not as brother but as a demon, so criminally, so implously, so unjustly.

You did him an injustice greater than if you had set his house on fire and robbed him of his whole fortune. For, by scandalizing him, you deprived him of his greatest and, most precious treasure, of sanctifying grace, of the love and heirship of God, you are the cause that his soul is now dead, that he has no longer a claim to heaven and to all the fruits of his good works, that he has lost all merits for a happy eternity If that soul is eternally lost, you will be accountable. Or, who assures you you that God will give him time and grace to repent and do penance, or that he himself will use them for his salvation? But if your fellow-creature dies in sin, then you have forever robbed Jesus Christ of a soul, which He has purchased with His Precious Blood. You have thus frustrated, as far as that is concerned, the thirty-three years of our Lord's work of redemption You have hired yourself to the devil as assistant, for him, the arch fiend of God to enchain that precious soul and to drag it to hell, in the abyss of the delight to the de of Him who has said in His gospel Woe to the world because of scan dals! For it must needs be that scandals come, but, nevertheless, woe to that man by when the scandal cometh! (Matt. 18, 7.) And again our Loru says: "He that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believe in me, a mill stone it were better for him that a mill stone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea." (Matt. 18, 6.) Indeed infi better would it be, that such a murderer of the soul, such a demon in human form, were sunk into hell alone, for then, at least, there would not be innumerable innocent souls to go

relates a frightful story, which places before our eyes more impressibly than all words, the unhappy consequences One of his school mates distinguished himself, at first by his modesty and innocence among his companions, but alas! too soon he became a victim of seduction by an impious domestic, with whom he associated: he plunged himself from one abyss of vice nto another, despite all tears and en treaties of his afflicted parents and re After having rioted a whole y in play and dissipation, ... His night, to cry out suddenly. His day in play and dissipation, he began, eyes stared from their sockets. covered his mouth. His relatives, affrighted, hastened to him, find him at the point of death, and entreat and conjure him to call for a priest to be reconciled to God by the sacrament. But he screamed: "No priest for me, I will not confess." After having again come quiet, he suddenly uttered the art-rending words: "Woe to my heart-rending words: "Woe to my last shall be seducer, woe to him! I see hell before Ave Maria.

and through him to eternal perdition.

The blessed Thomas Cantipratensis

me! I am lost." With these words he expired.

Ah, dear Christian, may this fearful death warn us and may that awful saying of our Lord: "Wos to that man who giveth scandal," constantly sound, as a trumpet of judgment in our ears and hearts. In conclusion, I exclaim with the apostle: Destroy not them for whom Carist died. De stroy not the work of God." (Rom. 14 (Rom. 14 Yes avoid not only the evil, but, as the same apostle admonishes, " also the appearance of evil" (I Thess. 5, 22) that your pure, blameless conduct may be a light, and spur to virtue for all with whom you have intercourse. Amen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Help One Another.

Let us help one another. This little sentence should be written on every memory. It should be the golden rule practice, not only in every household, but throughout the world.

By helping one another, we not only remove thorns from the pathway, and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our hearts, knowing that we are doing a duty to a fellow-creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word is no less to us, yet it is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of this little sentence is Who has not needed the encouragement and care of a kind friend? How soothing when perplexed with some task that is mysterious and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on your shoulder and hear a kind voice whisper ing !- "Do not feel discouraged-I see your trouble—let me help you." What strength is inspired — what hope created-what sweet gratitude is felt and the great difficulty is dissolved as dew beneath the sunshine!

Yes, let us help one another by endeavoring to strengthen and encour age the weak, and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed that life may glide smoothly on, and the font of bitterness yield sweet waters; and He whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavor and every good deed will be as "bread cast upon the waters to return after many days," if not to us to those we love.

An Old Story Once a rich man had three friends, one whom he valued beyond meas ure, and for whom he could not do enough; one whom he treated well or ill, as he felt inclined; a third whom he positively disliked and frequently slighted. Finally, it happened one day that the man got a message from the King of the country where he lived, commanding him to appear at court without delay. He tried to excuse without delay. He tried to excuse himself, and offered a large sum of money to the king if he would deign to choose some one in his place. But it was of no use ; go he must ; and he began to be frightened, and to fancy that some grave accusation had been brought against him. Then he thought of his friends. One of them surely would accompany him, and see that no evil came to him. He went, naturally, to the one upon whom he had lavished so much love and atten tion.

"I am summoned to the King," he said. " Pray go with me ; I fear to go

But the friend said : "I cannot go and I would not if I could." Surprised and mortified, the man whom he had been kind when in the

"Go with me, I pray," he pleaded,

as he begged of the other. "I would if it were in my power, cheerfully said that friend whither you are going I am not prepared to accompany you. Besides, one should not appear before the King without a summons. However, I will go as far as the palace gate : there I must leave you. You must meet the king alone.

The man became more and more frightened. Only the other friend was left; and since the two had failed him, what could be expect of this one, whom he had so ill-treated? With faltering voice he made his request. "I have no right to ask, but will you go with

me to meet the King?"
"I will—I will go and plead your cause and I will stay by your side until the king has pardoned you, whatever

your offence may be.' So the man took heart and went, with confidence and hope, to meet the

King. And the friends? The first, says the old story, is Worldly Goods, which no man can take when he enters the presence of the King of kings. second is the group of friends, who can go but to the portal of the grave; and the third is our Blessed Lord, who, though so often unthought of and denied, is always ready to pass beyond the gate of Death with the poor sinner, no matter how late, calls upon His blessed name. He is the Friend

of friends. The Catholic, however, should not allow his life to run on the lines of the allegory. If he be thoroughly prac-tical in his religious life he will rather reverse the order in which the friends ranked in the rich man's es teem. Wordly goods, far from commanding his greatest respect and fondest love, will be valued at their worth. and so take the lowest place in his affection; while our Blessed Lord, who has titles so incomparable to the su-preme dominion of his heart, will be habitually regarded as the one true Friend, "the pearl beyond price." Of the three friends mentioned, we should all see to it that in our lives the last shall be first, and the first last.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Cleveland Universe

Coming back to the theme so in tructively treated a few weeks ago by our correspondent, Sims, a number of the patrons of this corner have given expression to their views, evidently for publication. As many of these communications are provocative of thought, some of them at least amusing, and all of them manifestly indited in good faith, we make no apology for setting a number of the meatiest, before our readers. ". Cieveland youth, says: "Ambitious," a ly interested in the pen picture of that fair paragon of grace and wisdom, contributed by Mr. Sims, of Youngstown, and in the editor's accompany ing comment. Perhaps it is quite true, as the latter says, there are any number of such charming Catholic girls in every town and city of the Union, but I cannot clearly make out how the great majority of fellows like myself are to discover them, or if finding them out, to make their acquaintance. we are to benefit by their existence it is necessary for us to obtain at least speaking acquaintance with them. Will Mr. Sims or the editor kindly tell

us how this is to be done?"
We do not believe that one who is clever and well brought up, as "Am bitious," appears to be, really requires information on that head. rather like asking him, how it is pos sible for him not to know many young women of this type and to count them among his most cherished acquaint ances? If no other way suggests itself we advise that he invoke the good offices of his pastor. If the young man is of the kind that deserves the good opinion of intelligent, accomplished and amiable girlhood, his spiritual director will be perfectly willing to render this service. Every priest understands the advantage of promoting proper friendships among the mem ers of his flock and will cheerfully lend

his powerful aid in such cases. "J. A.," Lorain, professes to believe Mr. Sims' Mary, a figment of that gentleman's romantic fancy. He observes, rather cynically, that "without assuming to question the accuracy of certain statements concerning the numerical strength of Mary's tribe, believes all of them except the heroine of W-- are either married or else have embraced the religious life. at least, have not had the good fortune to encounter a single spec men, in an extensive circle of acquaintance in Cleveland and many of the nearby towns. I know any number of nice girls, who are accomplished, and socially attractive, but not one who possesses the transcendent virtues talents of the paragon quoted by that 'lucky dog' of a Sims. I wonder would it be presuming too far on the indulgence of an esteemed stranger to ask Sims for a line or two of introduc tion, on presentation of highest credentials of character and position and a promise of a pilgrimage to the shrine of this goddess there to pay the humble and respectful homage of devout admiration ?

Of course we have no authority to speak for Sims, but venture to think that the estimable young woman in in question would be the last person in the world to magnify her own mer its or to pose as a model of superior excellence. It seems, therefore, quite improbable that she would regard the chivalrous proposition of "J. A." in which it is offered. And turned away, and sought the one to notwithstanding the positive terms employed by our Lorain friend we have no hesitancy in declaring the needlessness of so long a journey for the purpose mentioned. We feel perthe purpose mentioned. feetly justified in saying, without pre tending to enjoy so large a circle of personal acquaintances in Lorain as 'J. A." that if he is really anxious to commune with a fair creature or a half dozen or more of the charming sort exemplified by Sims' model he can do so without being obliged to leave his own town. If he has failed to discover this fact the fault is his, not the girls'. We kindly admonish "J. A." to open

his eyes and keep them open.
"Another Mechanic," Cleveland, cheerfully concedes that the picture is not overdrawn, that there are hosts of brilliant and amiable Catholic young women in every community, but he would like more specific in structions as to the means by which young men of his class are to benefit bo their existence. He says he is not a dude or a professional beauty, but just a plain, commonplace, everyday young chap who spends his working hours at a machinist's bench in a big shop, devoting his evenings to reading and self-instruction and incidentally to the cultivation of such social oppor tunities as he finds open to him. knows many excellent young women who resemble the charming Mary in in all particulars save her great breadth of knowledge and high culture. While he entertains the highest pos sible respect for these he would like very much to enjoy the privilege of an occasional evening spent in the society of a superior being of Miss Mary's quali ties and attainments. In spite of our democracy and public boasts of social equality and all that sort of thing exploited on public occasions, and at election times, he claims that the doors of the homes of culture are closed to him and his class, just as effectively as in monarchial nations, where the lines of caste are distinctly marked and recognized by all. His occupation is not only a bar to admission to the His occupation is circles of well to do and rich women of culture, but even to those of humbler ocial station who are very apt to be less tolerant than even the former be cause less secure in the position which they like to impute to themselves. How shall we proceed?

We are quite free to confess that we have never contemplated expedients for "breaking into" what we choose to call "good society" in this country Observation teaches us that no grea skill is needed to penetrate the charmed circles, if a person whose sole social capital is cleverness, seriously sets about the task. Who are the people safely established in society? Every where in the United States we find upon investigating the career and an edents of many prominent members of the most exclusive sets, that the are people who have come up from the ranks so to speak. Persons of humble origin, of no great parts or possessions, but ambitious and shrewd enough to overcome the not very formidable ob stacles that separated them from the goal of their desires. Determination, self-confidence and tactfulness are the implements with which they demolished the barriers that appeared to shut them off from association with their more successful brethren. If this game is worth the candle—a fact we do not hesitate to question-then we recom mend our correspondent to imitate the

situated who have forced their way in to the inner circles of society. Thrift good clothes, "cheek" and persever ance are about all that is needed But it is not necessary to enter fashion able society to find the type of earnest sincere, well-bred and clever woman hood described by Sims. It exists among all classes and in nearly all conditions of American society. Even in the humblest ranks there are count less pure, bright, amiable girls quite as much entitled to admiration and esteem as their sisters more fortunately placed, as regards the goods of the world. That is one of the effects of the broad spirit of our blessed popular

honorable methods of others similarly

and free institutions.

There are other letters of the same tener as those given, but it is needless to treat them individually. The whole question resolves itself into onvital point touching the personal worth and qualification of our young men themselves. Any young fellow of good character, fair endowment and honorable aspirations is certain to perceive and appreciate true excellence in persons of the opposite sex with whom he comes in contact, and he will be benefitted by association with them. His inclinations and tastes will lead

him to yield naturally to the magnet ism of superior natures which he instinctively discern regardless of all accidents of condition and environment.

"Walk in Fear.

"The Christian has, of all men, abundant reason for trusting. Surely God is to be trusted! If He had cared nothing about us He would not have redeemed us at such a great cost. He had been indifferent to our fate He would not have sent Christ as the pledge of His love. If He had care enough and love enough and power enough to open a way to our salvation we may certainly trust Him with all we And what kind of a trust is it that is always doubtful? If we ask Him to forgive our sins and blot them out of His book of remembrance, why worry about it and wonder if He has done it? If we commit our ways to Him why disturb ourselves with the fear lest He forgot His charge? says to us, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Why load ourselves down with anxiety about the possible evils of to morrow? If He power over the future, and we have not, why waste our time, strength and courage in fretfulness?"—The Inde

And yet we are admonished by the ame God and by His Apostles and His Church that we must " work out our salvation in fear and trembling. licitude about our spiritual condition does not necessarily imply distrust of God's mercy, but indicates a whole some remembrance of the fact God's justice must also be reckoned If God intended that we should with. be saved without earnest correspond ence with the graces vouchsafed, the tragedy of Calvary was a superfluous and unnecessary pledge of His love. A little anxiety about the future is therefore entirely compatible with ab colute trust and hope in God's friend ship, and bespeaks a clearer realiza of the true connection between His infinite goodness and our utter dependence upon it for salvation. - Cath olic Universe.

Even though a man had all the goods of this world, and were quite sure that he should never lose them, still they would not be enough to satisfy him and, therefore, he must ever remain unhappy, for he will ever remain needy in spite of his wealth.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is deasant to take; sure and effectual in de-troying worms. Many have tried it with

when we want to be treat the state of the st

and nature are driven from the body.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the threat, lungs and chest.

Truth is at Work as a Leaven in the Mass.

Is our age religious? I cannot tell I do not know, Yet of this I am con-vinced, that if it is not a religious age, s the meaning of this recent reaction against the glorification of science, ex cept it be a dim recognition of the higher life which moves beneath and above the material bulk? Why hav the most material scientists changed to religion? Why have they begun o appreciate so keenly its usefulnes even while they deny its validity The conversion of a mind like Romane and the change of intellectual basis of transformations which ought not to be made little of when studying religiou problems

Almost all the high-class agnostics see the indispensableness of religion to human life. The spirit must be fed on something, even more than the body! Everywhere the vehemence of religious discontent is intense

This craving for something religious seems to me to give the reason why a partial or a negative religion, why a moral system like Buddhism, could ge a hearing at all in a country like ours The appetite for the curious, the mys tical, the occult, prompts emotional natures to listen and accept, ju t as if Christianity did not possess for them every healthy, religious idea, every ewel of religious truth, and in a more precious setting. . . . Beliefs like these show the symptom of that fermentation that is upheaving the torpid religious mass. It is the chemical reaction, so to speak, necessary for the leavening of the meal. From out of the heaviness and dulness, the sour ness and stench, the kinks and bubble in the lump of dough shall be quick ened into life the sweet and wholesome bread of religion.—Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe in the Catholic World Maga-

Richmond Fire Hall,

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1897.

Dear Sirs.— Constipation for years has been my chief ailment; it seemed to come oftener in spite of all I could do. However, some time ago I was told to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have done, with the result of what appears now to be a perfect cure.

Truly yours,

J. HARRIS.

J. HARRIS.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."



MOST WELCOME WEDDING GIFT.



SPEEDY "Mother's Machine"

With Latest Improvements. Lightest Running, Easiest Managed. Greatly aids domestic bliss.

The SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Financial.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. and Queen's Ave. (Directly opp. Custon

经多点 PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

CEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspector of Pentientiaries, Ottawa," and endorse "Tender for Supplies," will be received un Monday, 20th of June, inclusive, from partic desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal, year 1898-9 for the following institutions

y: ngston Penitentiary, . Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, orchester Penitentiary, anitoba Penitentiary, itish Columbia Penitentiary,

ritish columbia reincentary, gina Jail, ince Albert Jail, urate tenders will be received for each of flowing classes of supplies; Flour (Canadian Strong Bakers'), Beef and Mutton (fresh).

rage.
al (anthracite and bituminous). ceries. I Oil (Best Canadlan, in bbls.). Goods. y Goods. ugs and Medicines. ather and findings. rdware.

unber, s of information, together with forms r, will be furnished on application to ridens of the various institutions, pplies are subject to the approval of the

DOUGLAS STEWART. Inspector of Penitentiaries

FALLING HAIR Pinply Faces, Baby Blemi Cured by CUTICURA SO



LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUB STITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

98 - IRELA ND - 98

Excursions to Ireland

MAY AND JUNE County Wexford Celebrations. Vinegar Hill and New Ross.

JULY Irish National Pilgrimage. Belfast Celebration.

AUGUST Monuments to Tone and United Irishmen

First Cabin and expenses, \$150 and upwards Second Cabin and expenses, \$100 & upwards. Steerage and expenses, \$75 and upwards.

State when you wish to go and how long ou wish to stay. For particulars address 11 MULLINS ST., MONTREAL, Que.

Pyny-Pectopol

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited SEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE



100 Foreign Stamps, all different, for 10c. price list post free or application. WESTON STAMP CO.,
31 King street east, Toronto.

ANOMABILA ANOWA SINCE 1820 BELLS.

INVERTIGATION OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHIMES THE WORLD CHIME

Send for Price and Catalogue. Send for Price and Catalogue. MeSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS ALTAR WINE A SPECIALTY. Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Claret will compare tavorably with the best imported Bordeaun.

For prices and information address

ERNEST GIRARDOT & CO. PLUMBING WORK IN OPERATION

Can be Seen at our Wares DUNDAS STREET. SMITH BROTHERS

Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers, LONDON. - ONTARIO. LONDON, - ONTARIO.
Sole Agents for Peerless Water Heaters.
Telephone 538.

REID'S HARDWARE

For Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers, Superior Carpet Sweepers, Sinceperetie, the latest Wringers, Mangles, Cutlery, etc.

118 Dundas St., (North) London, Ont-

1898 Our Boys' and Girls' Annual

For 5 cents we will mail to any of our youthful readers a new story for boys, from the pen
of the popular rev. story teller, Father Finn,
J., and an interesting tale for girls, by Ella
Lorsine Porsey (both contained in, and written
especially for Our Boys and Girls' Annual for
1895. An abundance of games, tricks, and
other interesting items, together with a large
number of prefty pictures, contribute to render 508). An average items, together interesting items, together interesting items, contribute to render number of pretty pictures, contribute to render number of pretty and Girls' Annual for 1898 a delighter of book. Address,

THOS. COFFEY,

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S WILL. The Bequests to Regiopolis College Total \$45,000.

(Special despatch to the Globe.)

Kingston, June 8.—The will of the late Arch' bishop Cleary has been entered for probate. His Grace's individual private estate consisted of fifty-two shares of capital stock in the Provincial Bank of Ireland; twelve shares of capital stock in the Provincial Bank of Ireland; twelve shares of capital stock in the Union Bank of Australia; one policy of life insurance in the Guardian Co. of England, 5000 sterling; one policy of life insurance in the North British Company of Edinburgh, \$15,000; one policy of life insurance in the North American Company, \$10,000; cash on deposit to his credit in the Bank of British North America, Kingston; sundry articles of personal property, such as library, pictures, silverware, paintings, horses, carriages, sicialis, etc. His Grace bequeathed to his brother Thomas Francis Cleary, Dublin, £150 sterling; to his brother, William Stephen, of Melbourne, Australia, £150 sterling; The Arcabishop expressly declares that he is under no pecuniary oblighted the his relatives, that the proceeding bequests are solely in the spirit of brother, \$1,000; Bridget Maddisan, £100; Bridget Mass from year by ear. To Bishop Sheehan of Waterford, Ireland, £150 sterling was placed at his soul £100 sterling was placed at his soul £100 sterling was placed at his soul £100 sterling was placed at Masser from year to year. Bishop Sheehan of Waterford, Ireland, £150 sterling was left for an anniversary High Mass from year to year. Bishop Sheehan of Waterford, Ireland, £150 sterling for the purchase of a soild silver lamp to be hung in the sanctuary of the chapel of St. John's College, Waterford, With a short inscription thereon requesting prayers for his soul.

To REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

To Regiopolis College, to establish chairs of Lot and freek classics and arcient history. (Special despatch to the Globe.)

of the chapel of St. John's College, Waterford, with a short inscription thereon requesting prayers for his soul.

To Regiopoits College, to establish chairs of Labin and Greek classics and ancient history \$80,909 was bequeathed, to be known as the "chair fund," to be held by the executors until the trustees are appointed, the trustees to consist of the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being and the executors of the will. These trustees to invest the funds and keep them invested at all times, the interest to be used only and exclusively applied towards the payment of the salaries of the professors in Latin, Greek, classics and ancient history, sacred and profane. He also stipulates \$5,000 in giving scholarships annually to the most deserving students in the foregoing classics. The above funds are to be exclusively devoted to the purposes stated, and on no pretext to be applied to any other purpose. The above were bequeathed on the following conditions: That the endowment of the sum of \$90,900 or its equivalent, producing an annual income of at icast \$2.2400, of two other chairs in such school to a for the teaching of literary and scientific branches of knowledge appertaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of the various subjects peritaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of the various subjects peritaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of the various subjects peritaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of the various subjects peritaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of such and secured in many and scientific that provided for the said and of \$50,000, also given, or otherwise.

amount taken, lost or diverted from such endowment shall have been fully restored and the work of such chairs rendered thorough, or such professors shall again be priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston as required, and should as chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs continue professors be not period. The chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs continue professors be not period. The chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs continue professors be not period. The chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs continue professors be not period. The chairs continue professors be not period of the chairs of the chairs of the chairs of the professors be not period of the chairs of the chairs of the priest point as a permit of the chairs of the priest had been as a permit of equally between the most describing graduates who have taken the course of Latin or Greek classics, ancient history, sacred and profane, and who shall proceed with their studies for the priest-hood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, should Regionolis fall to furnish tose graduates the money to be given to ecclesiastics studying for the priest-hood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, should Regionolis fall to furnish tose graduates the money to be given to ecclesiastics studying for the priest-hood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, should Regionolis fall to furnish tose graduates the money to be given to ecclesiastics studying for the priest-hood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, should Regionolis fall to furnish those graduates the money to be given to ecclesiastics studying for the priest-hood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, should Regionolis fall to furnish the content of the priests of the priesthod for the discase of Kingston. The cathedralicum due by the priests of the list of August is to be collected and added to the \$5,000 given for the scholarship fund. Mr. James Swift was bequeathed the Archbishop' horses, harness, sleigh and live black bear ro THE CODICILS.

vised by the late Bishop McDonneil, to be disposed of by sale and applied to Regiopolis or to charity. The \$11,000 represented half the sale of the lots. The denosit of \$25,000 in the Merchants Bank is declared as the property of Regiopolis College, being money received from the Hotel Dieu in commutation for one-half (\$1,000 a year) of the stipulated rent of the old Regiopolis building and grounds, the proceeds and profits of which must always be the property of the college. In codicil marked "C" the Archbishop states that, having bequested \$37,000 to Regiopolis, he found on examination of his private affairs he was enabled to augment that bequest and bequesthed \$3,000 more, making \$15,000 to be paid out of his personal assessis to Regiopolis College, the prosperity of which he had very warmly at heart. The executors of the Archbishop's will are Vicar-General Kelly and Mr. James Swiff, the witnesses Archbishop Walsh and King Arnoldi. The will was executed at Caledonia Springs, the codicils being dated June 13, 1895. Walsh and King A cuted at Caledonia dated June 13, 1895.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

His Lordship Bishop Dowling spent the greater part of last week in visiting the different parishes in the county of Huldimand, for the purpose of conferring the sacrondor confirmation. He began with Cayuga reaching there Monday, 6th inst., and the analysis of the very cordial welcome, the said and its immediate vicinity being crown and its immediate vicinity being crown and the simple carriage in which role the Bishop, Very Rev. Dean Laussies of the August and the Bishop and the season of Cayuga, and the Bishop and ressed a few words to the members of the congregation assembled, thanking whom were four adults. In the afternoon of the 7th inst. Dunnville was visited, and a large congregation was present in the pretty little church which is under the care of Father Crinion. Here thirty-six children were conformed. In the evening the Bishop went to large congregation was present in the pretty little church which is under the care of Father Crinion. Here thirty-six children were confirmed. In the evening the Bishop went to Caledonia, and was met at the station by the energetic pastor Rev. Father Lynch and by the Very Rev. Father Kehoe, V. G. Father Lynch had candidates for the Lynch and by the Very Heaven Lynch and by the parishes under his care viz. Caledonia, Binbrook and Walpole. At Caledonia, in the morning of the Sth inst., his Lordship confirmed twenty-nine. In the afternoon he visited Binbrook, confirming eighteen, and on the following morning he went to Walpole. He was menear Walpole by a number of the members of the congregation and escorted to the church Here he confirmed thirty-one persone, a number of two words with the condition in which he found everything, and was very much touched by the kindness he received at the hands of both the priests and the people. His apt manner of questioning the children was indeed a feature that pleased the children was indeed a feature that the same time helped to illustrate well. many points of doctine that were hazly understood by the older members of the congregations. The Bishop termed to Hamilton Thursday evening, He

who saw it. On one side is the ingule of an angiel directing a child heavenward, and on the transverse side the Archangel Michael is portanged for the painting, ornamentations and needle-work were executed by the Ladies of Loretto, and the brass mountings are the work of the Carroll Ming. Co. The first Communion children came to the church in the afternoon to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament, and they were enrolled in the scapular by Mgr. McEvay.

In the evening solemn Vespers was sung by Father P. L. Mahoney, with Father Holden and Mr. Donovan assisting. The Blessed Sacrament had been exposed for adoration during the day.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA. The flag floating from the flagstaff of it onvent of the Congregation de Notre Dam loucester street, on the evening of Wedne ay, the 8th inst, suggested to the representative the CATHOLIC RECORD that something out-be ordinary was about to occur. At the coent he was informed that Their Excellenci by Governor-Georgel and Lady Aberdee. of the Oxitionic Riccord that something out of the ordinary was about to occur. At the convention of the ordinary was about to occur, at the convention of the ordinary was about to occur, at the convention of the ordinary was about to occur, at the convention of the ordinary was about to occur, and the ordinary of th

geoys enters. The latter is in the act of reproaching the unfortunate Coaina, while Winnoah declares that no punishment could be too great for the culprit, when appears "the Recluse" who, unknown to Winonah, was also in the chapel at the time of the theft. After listening to Winonah's denunciations she tells how she had witnessed the occurrence, and thereupon Winonah falls on her knees, confesses all, and implores mercy. Finally, the award of her punishment is left to the innocent Coaina, and she, approaching Winonah, embraces her, pleads for her and tells her that although she had always loved her, she loved her now more than ever. Struck with this heroic action of the Christian Indian maiden, Winonah declanst be the true one, and she instantly white Christ."

The interest in the prompted such mass sustained throughout was simply perfection; but it is again to the Faith of "the White Christ."

The interest in the or which perfect on the christian Indian be rule to particularize or name the specimers. Between the acts was identified with select instrumental music. Their Excellences by a young lady, and was followed by a parting solo and chorus, the words of which were composed for the occasion, and in which wishes for the weifare of their distinguished guests, and the hope of again seeing them in the future, were expressed the sincere thanks of himself and Lady Aberdeen for all their kindness or this as well as on former occasions, He made special reference to the beautiful operatia, in which all performed their parts perfectly. He added he would like to address them at length, but at that advanced hour he thought it would be detaining them unnecessarily. "God Savethe Queen," sung by all present the material and the saveth of their distribution of prizes, which takes place on the 21st Inst., when she will address the Merit Revellency at the distribution of prizes, which takes place on the 21st Inst., when she will address the publis.

upils.
The hall was decorated with great taste
while the pupils, who sat in rows and wer
tressed in simple white, presented a mos

while the pains, who is a in foot and wive dressed in simple white, presented a most pleasing appearance.

Before leaving the halls magnificent bouquet was presented to Her Excellency by Missing appearance.

Q. C., of Ayimer Quartifor the successful production of the entertainment on Wednesday evening, the boarder-pupils of Notre Dame, to the number of about a hundred, were indulged in a trip to Victoria Park, Ayimer, Que. on Thursday, Accompanied by their teachers, and provided with well-filled function baskets, they proceeded to the park in trivate cars over the rails of the Ottawa and the Hull Electric companies, and returned about, 7 o'clock to their "convent-home" after a most delight ful day's "outing," The day was fittingly brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, in the convent chapel, Rev. Father Sacrament, in the convent chapel, Rev. Father Adtoine, O. M. I., officiating.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

ENGLAND AND ARLANCA.

London, June II.—Last evenings proceeding in Parliament contained repeated illustrations of the high favor in which America is held here just how. Every allusion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Curzon or Mr. Chumberlain to the suggested alliance or understanding was loudly cheered, the Irish alone dissenting. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the I iberal leader, said:

"No one is more anxious or eager for closer and more permanent relations with the United States than myself. Ever since I have had anything to do with public life, my foremost object has been the cultivation of good relations with the United States. There have been mischlevous attempts to represent that there are differences between the two political parties on this subject. There is no such difference. There is no member of the Liberal party, any more than of the Unionist party.

int of his speech. Mr. Chamberlain was edly interrupted by the Irish, and the Chronicie says it thinks he will rue the words with which he finally answered Mr. Chamberlain's words were: "The will have something to say to it, but I unkful te say the Americans won't listen, r more of America than Mr. Morley, and the Irish vote won't stand between us ity."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The past week has been an eventful one in exard to the Spanish-American war.
We anticipated from the beginning that the rast resources of the United States would prevail over the comparative weakness of Spain, and this is exactly what has occurred. ication by sea. ported that Manilla has been captured

have to announce that Cadiz or some other squadron.

The latest report is to the effect that the Pope has telegraphed to Queen Regent Christina, placing his services at her disposal if she thinks the moment has arrived to invoke the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain.

The Queen Regent, in reply, telegraphed thanking His Hoinness, and saying that at the opportune moment she should feel that his offer was very precious.

Off Guanianamo, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June II.—After a brief engagement, in which a regiment of Spanish mfantry was driven headions from its position, eight hundred and fifty affection. The handing was more and the protection of the guns of the protection of the guns of the protection of the guns of the most desirable base. They now will be able to seize the railroad which runs from Guantanamo to Caimanera, and they can take without rouble several ships loaded with coal now tying in the harbor whenever the coal is needed for the American fleet.

This first landing in the vicinity of Guantan-

gon and the Marblehead, were the Dolphin, the Vixen and two colliers, the Sterling and the

gon and the Marblehead, were the Dolphin, the Vixen and two colliers, the Sterling and the Kingston.

The work of landing the men from the Paniher began at once. In whale-boats towed by launches, the entire force of eight hundred and fifty mer command of Lieut.-Col. Hunting and the went hurrying up to Crost Hights. The landing was effected in an hour without accident. It was known that three thousand Spaniards were assembled within five miles of Crost Hights, and the work of fortifying the base was begun forthwith. The spirits of the Americans were high, and the work of mounting guns went forward so rapidly that by halfpist of the same was the same of the Americans was made capable of resisting any force the Spaniards would be able to send against it.

There was another enthusiastic demonstration when the American colors were raised over the camp, and the men became more anxious than ever to meet the enemy. No attack was made on the town of Guantanamo, as it is not needed as a base for the operations of the American forces. Crest Hights is so situated that the men there can be fully protected by the guns of the Oregon and the other warships in the vicinity, although such protection is hardly needed. While on the way to Guantanamo the Yosemite fired twenty four inch shells at a blockhouse ten miles east of Santiago. There was no reply to the American live.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

(For the CATHOLIC RECORD.)-Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord is f such sweet and attractive power that it can-ot be too often recommended. The rapid pread of this devotion throughout Christen-om, as evidenced by the League of the Sacred leart, numbering some millions among its spread of this devotion throughout Christendom, as evidenced by the League of the Sacred Heart, numbering some millions among its membership, is a gratifying testimony to its attractiveness, which is more than accounted for by the attractiveness of the Sacred Heart itself. "My son, give Me thy heart" are words that seem to peculiarly appeal in a voice sweeter and more musical far than the sound of an Æolian harp to the people of this gross age of materialism and unsvailing pleasures. And as noor humanity fret and fume with the worldly cares and auxieties which often oppress them and stifle their best aspirations, the awakening image of the Good Shepherd seems to appear betimes dazzing the gloom and calming the storm of passions, tenderly pleading with outstretched arms for the gift of their hearts. Who can resist the matchless eloquence of that pleading, the pure love of the gentle, pitying eyes, the kingly aspect, the pierced Heart invitingly exposed, the outstretched arms once fastened with the cruel nails, the voice more tender than that of the mother caressing her first-bern, or the combined tenderness of all other voices ever heard on earth?

No wonder that the League of the Sacred Heart is diffusive, draws into its membership the young and innocent, the old and the careworn, the battling son of toil in the promise of manlood, saints and sinners, and all who have not become miserably irresponsive forever to the all-powerful love of the Sacred Heart, al-

perations. It were needless to appeal to urther evidence on this point when it is starking. This fact, therefore, even if there were no other reason, should remind us that he Sacred Heart has exercised an immeasure ble influence in the redemption and salvation f men, that it is the golden gate of Heaven, nd that all means whereby devotion to it is interested and perpetuated should be seen as the same of the sam

IS IT A CURE FOR CONSUMP-

A despatch from Denver, Col., dated the 9th nst., contains information of interest to the nedical profession generally. It says: "The eature of the fifty-first annual convention to American Medical Association, now in ses-Chicago, who, although still a young man, is recognized as one of the greatest living surgeons. Dr. Murphy's paper was entirely upon the subject of the lungs, but with special reference to the discovery by him of a cure for consumption or tuberculesis of the lungs. The discovery was made public to-day for the first time, and its announcement aroused great entusiasm among the assembled physicians. Dr. Murphy's new treatment is based upon the fact that the sore spots in the lungs have a natural tendency to heal, the healing process being retarded or prevented by the constant expansion of the tissue in breathing. The treatment consists in the introduction of pure nitrogen into lung avaity through a hypodermic needle. The action of the nitrogen compresses the lung and gives it an entire rest. After a few weeks the nitrogen is withdrawn and air admitted, the lung expanding its usual dimensions."

A. 0. H.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Division No. I, A. H., St. Mary's, on Tuesday, evening, May 31, the following resolution was moved and adopt-I. extend to Bro. David Currie, our respected Treasurer, our sincere sympathy and condol-ence in the loss of his beloved brother, James Currie. Be it, further. Resolved that we present a copy of this reso-lution to Bro, Currie, and forward another to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. P. J. Egan, Pres. M. Fleming, Rec. Sec.

FROM ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Wednesday, June 8, was a red-letter day in the parish of St. Mary's, the occasion being the visit of His Lordship, Hight flev. Dr. O'Connor, for the purpose of administering the holy rite of confirmation to a large class of boys and girls, among whom were many adults. The girls were neatly attired in white robes with wreaths and veils, and the boys in dark suits with white rosettes. The candidates for confirmation were carefully prepared for the solenn event by their zeadous pastor, Rev. Father Brennan. Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by Rev. Father Downey, of Michell. after which His Lordship examined the children and found them well instructed in the rudiments of Christian doctrine and in the great sacrament they were about to receive. After the examination, the Bishon, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kilroy (Stratford), and Father Brennan, proceeded to confirm the candidates, and at its conclusion he delivered a most interesting and instructive address to the congregation and closed by imparting his blessing and giving the pledge of total abstinence to the hosys until they were twenty-one years. The occasion brought out a large number of people which filled the church to its utmost capacity.

their own home by Rev. Father McCormack of Woodstock. f Woodstock. A very enjoyable day was spent and their nany friends will join with the children in ongratulating the aged couple and wishing hem still many years of health and happiness.

WEDDING BELLS.

MARTIN-HOGAN.

Martin-Hogan.

A happy event occurred in St. Joseph's church, Kingsbridge, on the 7th inst., being the marriage of Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hogan, to Mr. Stephen Martin, an enterprising young man of the parish. The ceremony was performed by the respected pastor, Rev. Father Dixon. The respected pastor, Rev. Father Dixon. The bride was tastefully attired in white cashmere—with hat to match—and was attended by the groom's sister, (Miss Katie, of Detroit, by who wore a very pretty suit of blue and white. The groom was supported by the bride's brother, Mr. John Hogan. After the Nuprial Mass the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's mother, where about eighty relatives did ample justice to a sumptuous delivered.

juener.

In the evening a reception and ball were held at the Union Hall in Kintali, where about one hundred and twenty five guests were present, and all enjoyed themselves immensely. The numerous and useful presents showed the histoctem in which the bride and groom are

esteem in which the bride and groom are held.

Mr. Martin is a member of St. Joseph's choir and of Branch No. 82 of the C. M. B. A.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Martin ex-tend their best wishes for a bright and happy future.

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL MCENIRY, CORNWALL, ONT.
We sincerely regret to announce the death of
Michael, son of M. D. McEniry, J. P., one of
the oldest residents of Cernwall, Ont. This
young man, who was in his twenty-second
year, had been in excellent health until about
a year ago, when he complete of feeling unwell at different times. Gradually growing
worse, he took to his bed about three weeks
ago, when all that his leving parents could do
for him proved fruitless, for after a consultation of the local doctors her recovery was pronounced hopeless. Being recovery was pronounced hopeless. Being well prepared for
death he passed peaceful; away on Thursday,
June 2, having his brothers and sisters (some
of whom were sumed from a distance) to
join the family circu at his death-bed and offer
up the sad prayers for the happy repose of the
departing soul. The funeral look piace on
Saturday, June 4, and was largely attended. MR. MICHAEL MCENIRY, CORNWALL, ONT.

Miles. And successful and the claimed one the respected pioneers of this place, in the person of Mrs. Ann McCarthy. She was model neighbor and a kind, Christian moth and her death leaves a vacancy at the familifreside which can never be filled. She car from Ireland to this vicinity, when it was lift.

de. The funeral took place to the Church of Our dy here on the 30th uit, and was largely tended, Requiem High Mass being sung by e pastor. Rev. Father Traher. R. I. P. Mus. W.M. Fraser, Port Stanley, Cvt.

in all her dealings with guests who came to popular summer resort she was everteous and obliging. The young people more especially, gratefully recall her kin motherly attentions. Her aim seemed to make all feet that in leaving one hom had but moved to another. Her life's was well done. Her children possessed who truly deserved the name of mother her busband one who truly deserved the e of wife. That her good deeds may ree the reward of eternal bliss will be the of all who knew her.

FROM ALLISTON.

The Redemptorist Fathers Rev. J. A. Hanley

NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. Benziger Bros., 36 Barclay street,
New York City, are to be commended for the
energy and research they have displayed in
publishing a new and very attractive "Game
of Quotations from Catholic American
Authors." This very inter-using game is put
up in three series; each series being in 'urn
made up of groups of five cards. On each card
appear the name of a Catholic author and four
quotations from his book, each quotation followed by the title of the book in which it appears. Full particulars of this very entertaining as well as instructive game given with each
series. Price, per series, 25 cents.
We take pleasure in calling our readers' attention to the "Pictorial Same of American
Catholic authors," recently brought out by
Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York. Series A.
and B. Price, each, '35 feents; postage 4 cents
extra. Excellent half-tone portraits of the
foremost Catholic authors are here given, with
the titles of their principal books. Full instructions how to play the game accompany catset.
"St. Anthony, the Saint of the Whole

et.

"St. Anthony, the Saint of the Whole Vorld," This popular life of the great Franciscan saint will be eagerly welcomed by the housands of his devout clients. It is compiled rom the best sources by Rev. Thos. F. Ward, and published by Benziger Brothers. Fine half-tone full-page illustrations. Price, 75 sents.

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Brought About by a Fall in which the Back Was Severely Injured - The Pain at Times Almost Unbearable.

most desirable base. They now will be alter to serious and an umber between they succeed in the state they succeed as the rather when they serious the landing fiel of extent they succeed as the station and they can take without rough several shirs loaded with coal now principles and they can take without rough several shirs loaded with coal now principles and they can take without rough several shirs loaded with coal now principles and they can take without rough several shirs loaded with coal now principles and the powerful properties and the proposed of the same trained and they can take without rough several shirs loaded and the powerful prophetic as existed and their can be compared to the several shirt of the same trained and they can take with the powerful prophetic as existed and their can be compared to the several shirt of the same trained and the powerful prophetic as the several shirt of the same trained and their can be compared to the several shirt of the same trained and their can be compared to the several shirt of the same trained and their can be compared to the several shirt of the same trained and their can be compared to the same trai

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

LONDON.

London, June 16.—Grain per cental—Red winter, \$1.50 per bushel; white, winter, \$1.50 per bushel; spring, \$1.50 per bushel; corn, 75 to 95c per bushel; spring, \$1.50 per bushel; per pushel; spring, \$1.50 per bushel; per bushel; oats, \$1 to \$1.02; peas, 90 to 95 per bushel; barley, 90 to 95c, per bush.

Produce.—Eggs, fresh, 10 to 11c, per dozen; butter, best roll, 13 to 16c; butter, creamery, retail, 19 tol 29c; hay, per ton, \$3.00 ho \$7.00; straw, per load, \$2 to \$3; cheese, pound wholesale, \$10 8]c.

Seeds—Clover seed, red, \$3.20; alsike, clover seed, \$3.25 to \$4; timothy seed, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Meat.—Beef, by carcass, \$5.50 fo \$6; bush, \$2.50 to \$6; bush, \$2.50 to \$6.00; lamb, by carcass, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Live Stock.—Milch cows, \$25 to \$40; live hogs, \$4.60 to \$4.75; pigs, pair, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3.25 to \$4.37.

Poultry—diessed)—Fowls, per lb., 4 to 5c; fowls, per pair, 40 to 50c; ducks, per pair, 80 to 90c; do, per lb. \$6; turkeys, per lb., 10 to 12c; do, each, \$1 to \$1.25; peafowls, each, 65 to 75c, each.

Toronto, June 16.—Wheat dull; grainmen

Dic; do, per lb., Sc.; turkeys, per jb., 10 to 12c; do, each, \$1 to \$1.25; peafowls, each, 65 to 75c, each.

Toronto, June 16.—Wheat dull; grainmen quote red winter, north and west, at from 90 to 39c; Manitoba grades are easy; No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.15, Flour—Market quiet; cars of straight roller, in barreis, west, are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.25, Flour—Market quiet; cars of straight roller, in barreis, west, are quoted at \$1.60. Milfreed quiet; cars of shorts quoted at \$1.00 to \$11.10, and bran at \$10 west. Barley dull; prices nominal. Buckwheat steady; cars west quoted at \$2.00. Corn firm; cars of Canada yellow west are quoted at \$2.00 to 31.10, and bran at \$10 west. Barley dull; prices nominal. Buckwheat steady; cars west quoted at \$2.00. Corn firm; cars of white west are quoted at \$2.00 to \$1.18, and harded at \$2.00 to \$1.18, and harded at \$2.00 to \$1.18, affoat, Fort William and Ontario red at \$2.00 to \$1.18, affoat, Fort William and Ontario red at \$2.00 to \$1.18, affoat, Fort William and Ontario red at \$2.00 to \$1.18, affoat, Fort William and Ontario red at \$2.00 to \$1.18, affoat, Fort William and Ontario Potential Sp. \$2.50 to \$2.70; Manitoba patents, \$5.50; bars, \$2.55 to \$2.70; Manitoba patents, \$5.50; bars, \$2.55 to \$2.70; Manitoba patents, \$5.50; bars, \$2.55 to \$2.70; Manitoba patents, \$5.50; bars, \$1.50 to \$1.50 per ton, including bags, Meal—Rolled outs was offering at \$1.20 per boll, and at \$2.05 per bag, Hay steady and unchanged, We quote ton, including bags, Meal—Rolled outs was offering at \$1.20 per boll, and at \$2.05 per bag, Hay steady and unchanged, We quote to, including bags, Meal—Rolled outs was offering at \$1.50 per boll, and at \$2.05 per bag, Hay steady and unchanged, We quote to \$1.50; and shipping slock, at \$5 to \$5.50; in car lots, Provisions steady. We quote; Canadian pork, \$1.50; to \$1.50; pure Canadian lard, in palls, \$1.50; to \$1.50; pure Canadian lard, in palls, \$1.50; to \$2.50; hours, 11 to \$1.50; hours, 11 to \$1.50; hours, 11 to \$1.50; hours, 11 to \$

Port Huron, Mich., June 16,-Grain-Wheat, Port Huron, Mich., June 16,—Grain—Wheat, per bush, 28 to 90 cents; cats, per bush, 28 to 30 cents; corn, per bush, 31 to 36 cents; type, per bush, 45 to 47 cents; buckwheat, per bush, 25 to 29 cents; barley, 50 to 60 cents per 160-pounds; peas, 45 to 50 cents per bush; beans, unicked, 90c to 81 per bushe; picked, 81.25 to 81 30 per bush.
Produce.—Butter, 9 to 10c per pound; eggs, 81 to 9cents per gozen; honey, 7 to 10 cents per pound; cheese, 8 to 9 cents per pound.
Wool—Unwashed, 18 to 19c; washed, 22 to 28c, per pound.

Wool-Unwashed, 18 to 1953, washed.

3e. per pound,
Hay and Straw.—Hay \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton, on
the city market; baled hay, \$5.00 to \$6.50 per
ton in car loft; straw, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per con,
Dressed Meat.—Beef, Michigan, \$6.50 to \$7.50
per cwt, ilw ewight, \$3.30 to \$4.50 per cwt,
Chicago, \$6.00 to \$7.50 per cwt,
Pork—Laght, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy, no sale,
live weight, \$3.25 to \$5.00 per cwt,
Mutton—\$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt,
Spring Lamb—\$3.00 to \$6.50 per cwt,

Mutton-\$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt.
Spring Lamb-\$3 to \$3.50 each.
Veal-\$7.00 to \$8.60 per cwt.
Poultry-Chickens, 9 to 10e per pound; alive,
5 to 7c. per lb.; fowls, 7 to 10 cents per
pound; alive, 5 to 6c, per pound;
turkeys, 10 to 12;c per pound;

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 16.—The trade in export cattle vas brisk, and an early clearance was effected t prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.40 per ewt.; and in a few instances choice selections rought \$3.50.

Buichers

Over a couple of thousand hogs were here

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 16.—Ca No fresh arrivals of sale stock, Hogs 4.85; common to fair, \$4 to \$4.60; culls to comnon sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.90.

A GOOD OPENING.

Kearney, June 10, 1898. Editor of Catholic Record:

Editor of Catholic Record:

Dear Sir — Through the medium of your paper, we wish to make known that there is a good opening here for an industrious young main of the medical profession. There was a doctor here for the last two years, and doing well, but through force of circumstances he betook himself to another place. We are quite a factor here in our growing population, and would do all in our power to encourage any young main our midst. Since the completion of the railway from Ottawa to Parry Sound the population has increased both in the village and surrounding country. We have a neat little make room for our increasing congregation. An active shoemaker would also do well, and there is room for quite a few more tillers of the soil.

Yours truly, M. Corcoran.

CANADIAN RY AT RETURN FARES WILL RUN DELORAINE ... Home ESTEVAN . Seekers' BINSCARTH.. 60 Day WINNIPEGOSIS. Excursion Regina \$30 To the YORKTON...... \$35 Canadian CALGARY...... Nor' West EDMONTON

Going June 28 Returning until Aug. 27 (Ali Rail or S.S. Alberta)

Going July 13 Going July 14 Returning until Sep. 12

Going July 19 Returning until Sep. 17 (All Rail or S.S. Alberta) For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to C. E. McPherson, Asst. General Passr. Agent, 1 King St. East Toronto.

STAMMERERS consult DR. ARNOTT, BERLIN, ONT., who was a painful stammerer for years, and has cured scores who failed elsewhere. VOLUME

The Cath London, Saturday

I went to the T Boul,
The old year w
Dear Father, has
I have spoiled
He took the old
And gave me
And into my sad
"Do better no

The B

Give ever man h
Of sorrow or of
And he will won
The other part
If pain be half hi

Give woman hat
Of how the sea
And she will no
When telling to
One tells the sto
Another what
The others watc
They want to And so the stor.
Through all th
No evil, or scien
A light upon i
The problem's in
We ought to n
But still, you un
We want to k

REV. MR. MAD Rev. Mr. Mad displeasure of h

have not only re duct unbecoming withdrawn him duties. How ti He was once a b ant crusader agai ponent of "fr thoughts could b Catholic brethren have the glow of unmeasured. B tenderly the peop One fatal day he ite tactics-he in ing with his ene superiors swoope an eagle upon it Madill's career w His friends, th him a decent f have not gone

AN INSTANC

Spaniards.

The Protestan are told, have re of the United S ligious orders fr lands. The rec from the gentlen est of liberty h present war. What does it these ministers

bigots. If the guilty of the crit

Spanish officiali to pen a word of

are informed b that the friar elevate the nati They were tea their neighbors long before the United States. all the monks virtue. If, ho not up to the condemn them explusion? W say that every because some of from Christian they do if the request and ga as their [exclu Would they we

> Their past effort may en swer. They teenth century sionaries, and ceeded in en their standard by the shiple thousand-and than this, the the Bible am brought conte and robbed it ness. Even this, as may Marshall's exh tian Missions. If the lead

pernicious erro

the preaching soon "one f At all events would not bef things.

brethren wou

But as Fath "One of the m of the Catholic (the inheritor of Divine Founds