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rial month on our big
mond Jubilee is boomume, keeping all hande. The only Canadias
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beautiful big book at a
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# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

NO. 978.

FATHER HEWIT PASSES AWAY.

The distinguished superior general of the Paulist Congregation is released from his suffering, and we shall, in speaking of that emancipation, depart from the conventional form and say we are profoundly thankful that God in His mercy has called His servant away. It is no secret that for the past couple of years the life of that fine old priest was one prolonged physical agony. It is but a little time since he was receiving the felicitations of many on the genure need for progress in not not convented and the circumstances surrounding them. In the interval, however, there remains an imperative duty upon all, and in the exercise of my functions la mobilged to inculate this duty in a formal manner, with the certainty that the Bishops and clergymen, devoted as they are to the Holy See, will see to its proper fulliment. This dury is to desist from all agitation, to forget all divisions and resentments, and to suspend all divisions and resentments, and to suspend all discussions.

Affairs have entered, in so far as Scholics are concerned, an entirely give medal for progress in vocal music, them. In the interval, however, distinctive duty upon all, and in the exercise of my functions la mainer, with the certainty that the Bishops and clergymen, devoted as they are to the Holy See, will save the town very gay and bright.

"I remember that keen interest was accused by Victoria's first speech from the throne. In it she referred touchingly to the distress of Ireland, and it was thought that a new era had dawned for the unhappy country. Affairs have entered, in so far as Silver medal for progress in vocal music, them. In the interval, however, distinctive duty upon all, and in the exercise of my functions law to be progress in instrumental music, presented by Dr. Fred. Brothers, New Haven: Miss L. Cornette. Silver medal for progress in instrumental music, presented by Pred. Fred. Brothers, New Haven: Miss L. Cornette. Silver medal for progress in instrumental music, presented by Vistoria's first agony. It is but a little time since he was receiving the felicitations of many on the occurrence of his golden jubilee has remained neutral; all those budon the occurrence of his golden jubilee made—large in frame, great of heart, saintly in soul. How beautiful is the "She has been a good woman, a life in an age so gangrened with garded with interest, but alas! poor material and animal ideas and Ireland!

And out of what unpromising matercase is a type. Nurtured in the lap of New England Puritanism, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, destined him-self for the same sphere of life, and consequently to the career of either active or passive hostility to the Catholic Church, he yet found himself, when seeking after theological truth, unable to withstand the charm which that Church presented, and was at length irresistibly drawn into her boson. We do not think there could be any stronger proof of the truth and efficacy visit she paid to my convent during of the Church than such examples.

Here we behold human reason in its highest development—for no intellect could possibly be keener that Father Hewit's—taking up the tremendous when teaching and visiting the sick when the sick w task of proving the truth of religion and faith down to the ultimate term of logical analysis, and arguing himself touch with the events of government out of the religion in which he had and nations. She has watched the been nurtured and trained, and into progress of the world and her mind, one despised and abhorred by his Pur-

itan ancestors.

Between the cases of Dr. Newman and Father Hewit, in regard to the mental conflict which preceded con-version, some parallel is apparent. It is evident, too, that there was much in common between these two minds in those subtler intricacies of thought, wherein the keenness of true logical penetration, like the diamond in the rock drill, is necessary to cut through ingrained and immemorial fallacy.

theologian who has quitted our com-pany. We know that the Church will feel his loss, but God, who has been pleased to call him away, full of years and honors, and full of suffering nobly the farming laws of our Western us to fill the void. For the sap of the immortal tree is drawn from imperish able roots on earth, to last as long as the world shall last. The fruits as they bloom are plucked for the kingdom of God, and of these the saintly soul now departed was one of the brighest and purest. - Catholic Stand-

#### A CONTEMPORARY OF THE QUEEN.

Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, Pitts burg-Born the Same Day as Victoria -Two Lives Contrasted-A Practical View of Material Progress.

On the same day on which Victoria was born, seventy seven years ago, another babe came into the world whose reign has not been less remarkable than that of the English Queen, according to a clever correspondent of a New York paper. This is Mother Elizabeth Strange, a Sister of Mercy in the convent in Pittsburg, and honored for special reasons by the entire Mercy Order.

Mother Elizabeth, was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, at almost the same hour when the tiny Victoria opened her eyes in Kensington Palace. She belonged to one the old aristocratic families of Ireland and was full cousin to Cardinal Wise man, one of the most brilliant lights of the Roman Catholic Church in this century. Before Queen Victoria had pledged her hand to Albert Edward the blue-eyed Irish girl had given herself to the Church and dedicated her life to the work of the newly-founded

Order of Mercy.

Almost before the echoes of her consecration music were silenced Bishop O'Connor, of Western Pennsylvania,

such bright examples of the spiritual everywhere that Queen Victoria is re-

not long after the marriage that I left Ireland to come here, where I have lived ever since. The dearest recollection I carry with me from those "Permit me to express the assur

was her only communication with the world, Mother Ellizabeth has never lost always active and keen, has kept pace with the growth of education and civilization. She is, for instance, strongly in favor of the restriction of immigration, deeming that unrestricted welcome has not been advantageous to either Ireland or America.

"When I left Ireland, almost sixty years ago, the country was dotted over with little villages. When I visited there again a few years ago, those villages were gone, life had congested in the cities, the free country life, They were, as a matter of fact, fast friends for many years.

We mourn for the great priest, the missionary, the scholar, the masterly and the results, I think, have not been beneficial to the country.

"But the West offers the best haven to Irish emigrants. If they would only go West and take advantage of thronging the workshops, they be immensely benefited. The unre-stricted immigration has undoubtedly, in my mind, increased the poverty in the cities of America. I do not think in all Ireland there are as much real poverty and misery as in the cities of this country. It was different when I first came. Things were more evenly divided; there was not as much wealth, but neither was there as much poverty.

"The accumulation of wealth by individuals is one of the worst problems which humanity must face. For every labor saving device some man-and man means a family-must suffer. know of an instance where a single improvement on a machine in one of our mills did away with forty employees. It seems sad that every improvement, every step forward, must be over crushed lives and hearts. The handling of great fortunes by individuals must always be productive of un happiness, discontent and want somewhere, and not every man knows how to distribute wisely the blessings which his money may buy.

### THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE'S

Letter to Archbishop Langevin on the Eve of Departure.

AN IMPORTANT REFERENCE TO HIS MIS SION - THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CATHOLICS - SUSPEND ALL DISCUS SION - INTERVENTION OF THE SOV-EREIGN PONTIFF.

Ottawa, July 6.-Mgr. Merry del Val, on the occasion of his departure from Canada, addresses an open letter to Archbishop Langevin. After intro ductory remarks, he proceeds:

O'Connor, of Western Pennsylvania, made a plea to the Order of Mercy in Ireland for a band of Sisters to establish an order in America and open a pathway for the work of education, nursing and visitation.

Small and slender, with deep blue eyes, delicate features and an expression of quiet, almost stern at times, she was one of the band of seven who responded to Bishop O'Connor's appeal, and came to the new country to begin work.

"I was in Ireland at the time of Victoria's coronation," she said in a said in a said of the content of the Archbishop Langevin. After introductory remarks, he proceeds:

"There now only remains for us hope that the holy work of peace and justice desired by the Holy See, and by all of us, will be fully accomplished. His Holiness will take all possible care in giving a decision and indicate to follow. The Holy Father has availed himself of all sources of information, and unless we wish to hide the will be perfectly informed on the facts."

In the cannada, addresses an open letter to Archbishop Langevin. After introductory remarks, he proceeds:

"There now only remains for us for the procedus of peace and popen that the holy work of peace and popen that the holy see, and by Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London; Miss A. Flynn. Distinguished, Miss M. Bud Morainville, R. Marentette, M. Faucher and M. Neagle. Silver medal, for Christian Doctrine, presented by Very Rev. Father Paul, O. S. F., P., Chatham: Miss J. McGregor.

P. P., Chathama: Miss J. McGregor.

Brady, and G. Hines.

Distinguished, Miss M. Bud. de Morainville, R. Marentette, M. Faucher and M. Neagle. Silver medal, for Christian Doctrine, presented by Very Rev. Father Paul, O. S. F., P. P., Chatham: Miss J. McGregor.

Brady, and G. Hines.

Distinguished, Miss M. Bud. delicate to doubt that he will be perfectly informed on the facts.

Catholics are concerned, an entirely new phase, by the single fact of the on the occurrence of his goiden judice of priesthood, and yet few really knew what suffering was his under the bright and cheerful air which he wore all through. Father Hewit was one of the true heroic mould—the great hearts who have known what the real conwho have known what the real who have known what the real con-quest is—the victory over self. He was of the stuff of which martyrs are I think her best influence has been be quite evident to all good Catholics that they cannot invoke nor sustain the authority of the Supreme Pastor by contemplation of such lives as his! It is they who make the Church the witness she is for the living faith. How we ought to thank God for giving us of the head of the Church. For my own part, my Lord. I have seen too much to esteem in the Catholics of "I can remember Victoria's mar-canada to doubt that they will rejoice riage. I was at that time a nun, but in having left to the Vicar of Christ, ials, to all appearances, are such ex-amples produced! Father Hewit's interest in the royal bride. It was right to look after their religious in-

> ance of my esteem and my sincere attachment, and to express my ardent desire of seeing the people of Manitoba prosper under the divine guidance.

I am, your Lordship's most devoted servant in our Lord, "RAPHAEL MERRY DEL VAL,

"Apostolic Delegate."

several parts were taken as follows:

"Alpha Lauri," Miss M. Faucher:
"Vega," Miss I. Laird; "Mercury," Miss
D. Tremblay: "Apella," Miss L. Cornetet:
"Procyon," Miss M. Finn: "Rigel," M. L.
Diemert; "Betta Centauri," Miss M. Blue;
"Altair," Miss L. Weldon: "Alcyone," Miss
B. Baxter; "Intaur," Miss G. Coggins: "The
Queen," Miss E. Dunlop; "Attendants,"
Misses H. Mount and M. Keenan:
"Spring," Miss M. Neagle; "Summer,"
Miss R. Charlton; "Antunun," Miss A.
Flynn: "Winter," Miss G. Hines,
The young ladies were handsomely attired
in appropriate costumes, each representing

The young ladies were handsomely attired in appropriate costumes, each representing a star, and performed their parts in a highly creditable manner. Miss E. Dunlop, as Queen, was a general favoriue with the assembly.

The instrumental duet (four pianos), by the Misses A. Dumas, N. Faucher, L. Diemert, H. Mount, M. McEvoy, L. B. de Morainville, M. Edmundson and J. Coonan, was rendered in an excellent manner and received a hearty encore.

ins.
Distinguished, Misses A. Martin, R. Charlion and L. Diemert.
Gold medal for progress and application, presented by Rev. A. Bechard, P. P., McGregor; Miss M. Faucher.
Distinguished, Misses Flynn, Weldon, Tremblay, Neagle and Ziuk.
Gold medal for mathematics, presented by Mrs. J. Gaukler, Detroit; Miss H. Mount.
Distinguished, Misses L. Weldon and F. Zink.
Gold medal for domestic economy, senior

The low chant is mingled with sighs;
Laudate' rings out through the heavens—
The dead priest hath won his faith's prize.

Miss Larid sang the very difficult selection. The Cuckoo Song, "in an almost faultless sanner, the high notes being clear and disact and without any apparent effort on the anger's part. She was heartily applauded. liss Parker played an excellent accompanions."

Distinguished, Misses L. Weldon and F. Zink.

Gold medal for comestic economy, senior department, presented by Rev. P. Langlois, P. P., Tibury; Miss L. Diemert.
Distinguished, Misses Murphy, Cartier, Scharf, Mayhew and Brown,
Silver medal for domestic economy, intermediate department, Miss A. Hines.
Distinguished, Misses Murphy, Cartier, Kaps, M. Harris and G. Hines.
Special prizes for domestic economy, juner department, Misses A. M. Dillon and E. Dennis.
Distinguished, Misses K. Spereman, I. Rivett and L. McCarthy.
Diplomas for stenography, Misses E. Dunlop and M. Staniewicz.
The valedictory addresses on the "Ethics of Education," by the three retiring graduates, Misses L. Weldon, A. Flynn and M. Faucher, reflected the thoroughness of the training they had received and showed the young ladies to be possessed of very marked ability. Their treatment of the subject assigned them deserves the highest praise.
Miss Weldon dealt with the past, Miss Flynn with the present, and Miss Faucher with the future.
Miss Laird sang the very difficult selection, Miss Laird sang the very difficult selection.
Miss Laird sang the

WEDDING BELLS.

MANION LEE.

"RAPHALI MERHY DEL V AL,
"Apostelic Delegate."

"IRSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM.

A Diviliant Galvering at This Weld
Known hostistation—its Risk, Riskop
O'Comare of London presents the
Retails and Diplomes and conductes
the Days Proceedings With a Happy
Specific
The following one of the conductive of t

bectations for the future. I hope they will be realized. You have asked our prayers and blessing. You shall have both, and I beg you ever to remember that the real heroine is the one who does her duty and does it well. Be always faithful children of the Holy Church, true to the lessons of virtue imparted to you, by word and example while under the care of your devoted teachers. If you do this you shall not fail to be eminently successful in the highest and best sense of the word.

Return here to resume your studies after a pleasant veaction, which I heartily wish you. Now my dear children, I bless you, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

THE LATE FATHER QUIGLEY.

It is with feelings of profound sympathy for the bereaved parishinorers of St. Augustine that we this week record the death of their beloved pastor, Rev. Thomas quigley, which took place suddenly on Wednesday of last week. Father Quigley had been alling for over a year, but even his most intimate acquaintances did not anticipate that Death's Angel would so soon deprive them of his earthly friendship.

Grand Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the departed soul on last Friday morning, in the parish church of St. Augustine, by Rev. Denis Downey, P. P. of Mitchell and Logan, his Lordship the Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. Fathers Brennan (St. Marys), West (God. erich), Dixon (Kingsbridge) and McCabe (Seaforth), being seated in the sanctuary. At the proper time His Lordship the Bishop and a feeling reference to the deceased, priest's exemplary life, and at the conclusion of the Mass he sang the "Libera" and recited the last prayers of the church for the grant of the contraction of the Mass he sang the "Libera" and recited the last prayers of the church for the grant of the proper time His Lordship the Bishop and the feeling reference to the deceased, priest's exemplary life, and at the conclusion of the Mass he sang the "Libera" and recited the last prayers of the church for the grant of the proper time His Lordship the

Thoughts on the Children, as Seen in the Park on Tuesday.

Orillia, June 22, 1887.

In beauty's charms to dream,
Of beauty's charms to dream,
Of bliss and love let poets tell
But naught time doth seem
To equal that of
Inspire such thoughts sublime.
Transported was my soul, away
To some enchanted clime.
To some enchanted clime.

When I beheld upon that stand Our future hope, our love. Methought I entered fairy land, Or some sweet realm above: And when I heard those sweet refrains, Two thousand voices clear Ring out 'mid air, those little "weans," Celestial choirs were here.

Such innocence and mirth combine, Such happiness, I ween. Such lovely scenes God must design From earth our hearts to wean. Ennobling must that sight e'er be, Entrancing must it seem; In heaven, such we fain would see Such radiance bright to gleam.

For innocence enrolled was there
And happy were they all,
It seemed to me like Eden fair
Before the tatal fall;
Before the tempting sinful art
The spotless soul defiled.
Oh! would they would not e'er depart
Nor be from right beguiled.

Then would the maple leaf, indeed,
Full fresh forever bloom;
And would our favored soil be freed
From sorrow's shady gloom.
Oh! may their God by day and night
Their footsteps ever guide
To righteousness, eternal light,
And all their wants provide.

—A. R. McDonnell, M. D.

## Wilt Pray for Me?

BY FATHER RYAN.

Wilt pray for me?
They tell me I have Fame;
I plead with thee.
Sometimes just fold my name
In beautiful " liail Mary's!"
And you give me more
Than all the world besides.
It praises Poets for the well sung lay;
But ah! it hath forgotten how to pray.
It brings to brows of Poets crowns of Pride;
Some win such crowns and wear;
Give me, instead, a simple little
Prayer.

For Personating a Priest. Montreal, July 7. — Joseph Edonard Gimond, who has been masquerading as a priest for four years, was to-day sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for the theft of some jewelry. Gimond was expelled from Chicoutumi College four years ago. Donning clarical garb he has since been deluding people in remote districts. At St. Anne de Beaupre shrine he deluded many pilgrims from New England.

When Mr. Gimond serves his term in the penitentiary we may expect to hear of his taking the platform as an "escaped" priest.

CHEAPEST EXCURSION OF THE CEN-TURY.

After repeated efforts for the past six years Rev Father Stanton, Smith's Falls, has succeeded in securing cheap rates from Toronto to St. Anne de Beaupre, via. Montreal and Quebec, over Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

The fare for round trip from Toronto to St. Anne de Beaupre (a distance of 1,082 miles) is only 86 60 for adults. Children one half. Tickets are good for ten days.

Passengers going by Canadian Pacific Railway take special train leaving Union station Toronto at 7. a. m., Tuesday 20th inst. or regular express leaving Union station 9:10 a. m.

Passengers going by Grand Trunk Railway take regular express leaving Union station 7. a. m. and connecting with G. T. R. special at Belleville; or any other regular train leaving Union station Tuesday, 20th inst.

For further particulars apply at C. P. R. city office, Corner King and Yonge, or Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls.

A Cheap and Pleasant Trip to the Famous Shrine of St. Anne de

Beaupre. As each succeeding year brings a greater number of pligrims to theiteet of St. Anne. and as doubtless there are many persons in Western Ontario who are desirous to make a journey to the Shrine, a grand opportunity will be given to all by the excursion to run under the auspices of the Sacred Heart church. Walkerton, on Monday, July 19, 1897. Return tickets OSt. Anne de Beaupre will be issued by the Grand Trunk Raliway system at all stations in the foliowing district: Stratford, Palmerston, Kincardine, Southampton, Wiarton, Owen Sound, Durham and all intermediate stations at the low rate of \$19.50.

Persons living west and south of Stratford will take the 4:20 p. m. train leaving that city, Monday, July 19.

All excursionists will leave Toronto same evening by the 9 p. m. train and arrive at St. Anne's on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train at Toronto. Tickets will be good to return leaving St. Anne's not later than July 30 and passengers may stop over at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto on return. For particulars write, Rev. J. T. Kelly, Walkerton, Ont.

### A New " Buffalo-Bill."

A New "Buffalo-Bill."

An Oltawa lady who was a sojourner in Milan, Italy, at the time of the visit of Buffalo Bill and his company to that city, relates the wonder expressed by the Milanese sight of the little corn-whisks—so common in this country, but which they had never before seen—used by the troups in dusting their various belongings. The lady having recollected that she also had one of those useful articles in one of her trunks produced it to the admiring gaze of the occupants of the house wherein she resided: thenceforth it was exhibited by them to callers as a "buffalo bill"—a name by which the "whisk" is known there to this day.

We perceive that Miss Louise Imoger Guiney has been obliged to relinquish her office as postmistress at Auburn-dale, Mass. The reason alleged is the fusion of the office with that of a neighboring town, but the source of the trouble is to be traced to the local bigots. As soon as Miss Guiney got the office she found that the A. P. A. sentiment was hurt, for a regular system of boycotting was at once organized against her. The dirty game has been at last crowned with success, and a lady of whose genius any country should be proud deprived of a regular means of living system of scoundrelism disgracing the names of patriotism and religion. And this is free America at the end of the nineteenth century! - Catholic Standard and Times.



The hunter, the trapper, the fish-erman, the lum-berman and all out-door workers climate, need to exercise especial vigilance in the care of their health. A trifl-ing derangement of the digestive organs may re-

m a persistent attack of maanta and rive complaint.

Malaria, liver troubles and consumption are fully treated in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a free paper-covered copy of which may be had by sending 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. These diseases are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures of per cent. of all cases of consumption. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

"In the year of 1892 I came home from a hard
day's ride, attending my official business as an
officer of my county, in which capacity I have
acted eight years, "writes Mr. R. D. Hill, of Zanto, Louisa Co., Va. "I had a chill that night that
was the commencement of Malarial Fever, I
called a second doctor, but still got no relief. A
third doctor said I had liver disease, and treated
me for that, but did me no good. I than commenced taking Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in connection with Tleasant Pellets."
I took three bottles and it did me much a
took three bottles and is did me much a
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took three bottles and is did not been for
the Golden Medical Discovery." I think it is a
capital medicine for the liver. I can now do a
good a day's work as any man. I recommend it
to all who are suffering from liver complaint,"

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the approved sources, to which are added
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placed on the Calendar for the United State
by special petition of the Third Pienary
Council of Baitimore; and also the Lives of
the Saints Canonized in 1881 by His Holines
Pope Leo XIII. Edited by John Glimary
Siea, LL.D. With a beautiful frontispled
the Holy Family and nearly four hundred
other illustrations. Elegantly bound ir
extra cloth. Greatly admired by our Holy
Father, Pope Leo XIII., who sent his specia
blessing to the publishers; and approved by
forty Archbishops and Bishops.
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for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLIC
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### THE PINES URSULINE ACADEMY

The Educational Course comprises every branch suitable for young ladies.

Superior advantages afforded for the cultivation of MUSIC. PAINTING. DRAW was only to last three days longer, and took heart, lighted a cigar, and went of the course of the course of the only person at Yrakow who repeated and restrict the remembered, however, that it was only to last three days longer, and took heart, lighted a cigar, and went out for a ride. M. de Beaucrillon was the only person at Yrakow who repeated in the prospect of the approaching departure. To Narka it was a CHATHAM, ONT.

The London Business University and Academy of Shorthand and Typewriting . . . . . (Formerly London Commercial College.)

212 - 214 Dundas Street. We solicit the same liberal patronage which the readers of The Record extended to us in the past. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. N. YEREK, Principal.

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MOSHANE BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIM).

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#### NARKA, THE NIHILIST.

BY KATHLEEN O'MEARA.

CHAPTER IX. M. de Beaucrillon wanted to be off

next morning. Sibyl had some diffi-culty in making him see that this was impossible. There was a multitude of things to be done, she urged—things that she alone could do. All the fes-tivities and hospitalities had been countermanded and put off; but pre-parations for these had been made on the grandest scale, and this involved a large settling of accounts that no one else could attend to. Besides these reasons. Basil had enclosed to her in his own short note a letter for Father Christopher, which he desired she would hand him herself. Sibyl could not leave this commission unfulfilled; and, moreover, it was out of the question her going away without seeing Father Christopher, quite independently of other impediments. Mayor, in answer to her inquiry whether they were to expect the father that day, sent word that no message had been received from X, but that it was not likely he would be set free before Monday, certain formalities

"What confounded humbug!" said
M. de Beaucrillon. "The brutes are
just doing it in order to make me spend another Sunday in this place. Well, look here, Sibyl: I'll wait till Monday, but on Tuesday morning we start. There is a limit to what man can bear."
"My dear Gaston, the limit is very

having to be gone through before a prisoner was released, even after the

soon reached with you," said Sibyl.
"Just look at her!" Gaston said, appealing to Narka. "Look at the state her eyes are in! The lids are so red and swollen that it is frightful to behold, and she looks about thirty! Your head is aching fit to split," he added, looking defiantly at his wife; "I know it is. You did not sleep an hour last night. Just look at yourself in the glass, and see what a complex ion you have !"

There was something grotesque to Narka in the spectacle of M. de Beaucrillon standing before his wife, bewailing her swollen eyes and her damaged complexion, when such grievous anxiety was absorbing them

If Father Christopher did not arrive to-morrow, Saturday, it was likely enough they would retain him to keep the Sabbath day at X, and not let him free until Monday, as the Stanovoi suggested. M. de Beaucrillon made up his mind to the worst, and heroically faced the fact that he had three whole days to bear up under the deadly pall of the place. He was anxious, unselfishly anxious, on Marguerite's account, to be off. He could not but see that she was looking wretched.

"This place doesn't suit you, petite perle," he said, taking her chin between his fingers and thumb and imprinting a brotherly kiss on her fore-head. "I wish we were back in France; if we had to spend another month here, you and Sibyl would be in your coffins. I should probably be in mine. This atmosphere of dramatic emotions, sudden arrests, and hairbreadth escapes, of cruelty and agon-ized despair, is enough to suffocate any man not to the manner born. feel as if I were playing a subordinate and rather contemptible part in a tragedy. It is intolerable."

joiced in the prospect of the approach ing departure. To Narka it was a prospect of bitter pain. Parting with Sibyl was to her like parting with fire Sloyi was to her like parting with fire in midwinter. When Sibyl went away, the glory of the land departed with her. Eldorado was a place where all the women were like Sibyl, and—if this were possible even in Eldorado—all the men like Basil. Narka had, it is true, a supreme consolation to sustain her under the present parting but even this had its drop of bitterness she felt guilty of a kind of treachery in not telling Sibyl of her engagement. She longed and she dreaded to tell her How would Sibyl take it? Would she open her arms and welcome her as Basil's wife? or would that pride of birth which ran through her veins as naturally, and almost as unceasingly, as her blood, rise up like a snake and turn against the old sisterly love and

#### **▼**ATARRH Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont., Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure-Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She is as Well as Ever-She Says it is a Great Remedy

"Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell," said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton night and go for a doctor or to the druggist.

street to a News reporter to-day, "and I will very gladly tell you what you want to know. About three years ago my husband was very ill, and I had frequently occasion to rise in the In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh. I tried doctors, who helped me, but did not cure me, and several special catarrh medicines. I was relieved but not cured. I was suffering intolerably when Mr. Shuff recommended me to try CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, and it began at once to help, and in about two months had entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh." The blower included is a great help to sufferers.

sting it to death? Narka had been asking herself this question ever since Basil had slipped the ring upon her finger last night. But there were many other things she longed to talk over with Sibyl: Basil's personal con-cerns; his chances of being forgiven and permitted to return to Russia; the possibility of indefinite exile; all that this involved—the ruin of his career, the utter blight of his prospects; but she dared not trust herself to enter on these things, lest involuntarily she might betray the secret which Basil enjoined on her to keep strictly; seemed as if the very tone in which she now pronounced his name must tell a tale, it sounded to herself so full of

Sibyl, on her side, had a multitude

of interests that she wanted to talk over with Narka; but she made up her mind to wait until the tiresome neces sary things were done, and then to devote the remaining short time to undisturbed enjoyment of her friend. One thing she did enter on at once that afternoon. It was to ask Narka to come with Tante Nathalie and spend the winter at the castle, instead of living in their cottage in the village. But Narka refused. She loved the lordly old fortress, with its towers and stately rooms and echoing galleries, and pictures and works of art; these surroundings were as pleasant and congenial to her as space and the free air of nature to the denizens of the forest; but she could not stay in pos-session of them now that they were prospectively her own; there would be a sort of hypocrisy in accepting Sibyl's offer, it seemed to her; so she declined it on the plea that they, two one women, would feel less lonely in their snug little cottage, with humble neighbors all round them, than in the

splendid solitude of the castle. Next morning, Saturday, M. de Beaucrillon proposed, the moment he came down-stairs, that if Father Christopher was not back by 12 o'clock, or if there was no assurance of the exact time of his return, Sibyl should drive in to X. after lunch and see the gov ernor of the prison, and ask what the delay meant. Sibyl began to protest at the utter foolishness of such a step, which would advance nothing, beside wasting one of the last precious days at Yrakow; but her husband was reso lute, so she yielded.

"We shall have a quiet time to gether on the road, anyhow; that will something," she said to Narka.

Narka was glad; glad above all to eel that Sibyl held to a quiet time with her; that she was sighing for one of those heart to heart talks that they had been used to in old times, and had scarcely enjoyed with real satisfaction during these three weeks when Siby had been taken up with hospitable cares and activities.

Marguerite was to drive down in the ony-carriage with Narka to see Tante Nathalie after lunch.

To think that I have not been to see your mother all this time!" she said, regretfully; "and now I am only going to say good by.

At eleven o'clock it began to raina heavy, slanting rain that drove against the window-panes and washed them; the rain stopped, and it began to snow, first in a sleety shower, then in thick flakes that made a white fog, and quickly spread a white layer on the wet ground. The drive to X. was a dreary outlook. There was just the ovor said.

The snow continued to fall with increasing volume; the wind rose, and blew steadily from the north, driving the flakes furiously before it. Twelve o'clock came. There was no message, and no arrival. The carriage was to be ready at one, and take Narka and Marguerite down to Tante Nathalie for half an hour, and then return to take Sibyl and Narka in to X.

Sibyl was in the library, writing off he last notes. She was so busy that she did not hear the luncheon bell. Marguerite came and fetched her. They had scarcely entered the dining room when a servant rushed in with the news that a carriage, which had been coming at full speed along the X. road, had just entered the park.
"It is Father Christopher!" cried

Sibyl; and with a chorus of glad ex-clamations they all hurried into the where a large bowwindow commanded the drive almost

The carriage came on through the blinding snow. Sibyl was laughing and crying with joy; Marguerite was in a flutter of excitement; Narka, outwardly calm, but with a beating heart, watched the carriage drawing

"Let us meet him in the hall." said M. de Beaucrillon, as the horses swept round to the terrace. They ran out, ready with a joyous

The door was open; but it was not Father Christopher who stood on the threshold. It was an officer in uni-

"The Countess de Beaucrillon?" he nquired, looking from one to another of the three ladies. stepped forward, and he

handed her a letter. She tore it open, and ran her eye down the page. Then, with a piercing scream, "My God! they have sent him to Siberia!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept

#### BEAUTIFUL KILLARNEY.

ddress Delivered by Mr. E. J. Hear Before the St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, Toronto.

We arrived at Killarnev from Dublin on Tuesday noon, 13th day of August, 1895. After dinner we en-August, 1895 gaged a jaunting car to take us to the lakes, and such a glorious piece of seenery I believe can only be had at beautiful Killarney's lakes and braes. The Trossach's in Scotland, made famous by Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake "and through which we drove on the preceding Friday, are "not in it as the Yankee would say with the beautiful Lakes of Killarney. The scenery around them possesses a pecuiar richness and variety and vegetation a wild luxuriance, which cannot be properly understood or thoroughly appreciated until they are

Apart from their beauty these lakes are of great interest on account of the Druidical remains found around them and of the ruins of the celebrated monasteries of Innisfallen, Muckross, and Aghadoe, where, in days of old, learned monks resided; two of whom, at Innisfallen, compiled an ancient and curious manuscript "History of the World and of Ireland," known as the celebrated "Annals of Innisfal-The original manuscript, containing fifty-seven quarto leaves, is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, but it was preserved for several centuries in the Abbey of Innistallen. It contains a history of the world down to the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland, in the year A. D. 432, and from that period it is a History of Ireland down to 1320.

These Lakes, situated in the County of Kerry on the south-west coast of Ireland are three in number—the Lower Lake, or Lough Leane; the Muckross or Tore, or Middle Lake; and the Upper Lake. The Lower and the Middle Lakes lie close together and are joined to the Upper by a river 4 miles in length, winding pictur-esquely through the mountains and called the Long Range; the entire length of the three, from the end of the Lower to the extremity of the Upper Lake, is about 12 miles and the readth of the largest, the Lower Lake, s about 4 miles.

The Lakes are situated in the midst of majestic and lofty mountains, whose sides and steeps are covered with the nost luxuriant verdure and in many places with splendid forest trees. The nighest mountains are Carran Tual and Mangerton; the former about ,414, the latter about 2,756 feet in neight. The Lakes are dotted with islands, some of which are connected by oridges with each other and with the shores. The Lower and largest lake spreads out in one direction towards a omparatively level country, while the Upper and smallest lake lies embedded n dark, wild magnificent mountains and all around are cataracts and waterfalls of every size and form. There are various legends in regard to the origin of the lakes, all of which, however, much as they may differ in some respects, I believe agree in this, that in former days the valley over which they spread was really cultivated and thickly peopled; and that the an cient inhabitants, with their chief, the great O'Donohue, are still living under the water in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

possibility, however, that it might be avoided. Father Christopher might return before they set out. If he came, he would come early, the Standard Now, with your permission, I will go once was a olid rock broken in two, back to the town of Killarney, and and one end upheaved like the roots Lakes. The town is the property of the Earl of Kenmare, and is compara-tively of recent date. In 1747, when the fourth Lord of Kenmare came of age, the town consisted only of a dozen or two thatched cottages or cabins, in the midst of which stood his Lordship's residence and a few slated houses. the beauties of the neighboring Lakes became more popular the town gradually improved, until it attained its present condition; at the best, however, it is but a poor place and commands no view of the Lakes, owing to its own depressed position and the intervention of the thick woods of Lord Kenmare's estate. The new Catholic Cathedral is about the only building worthy of special notice. I never saw such beautifully carved altars and statues as it contains.
The longer I gazed upon them the more I wondered at the skill and ingenousness of the sculptor and the patience he must have exercised in forming out of solid marble such life ike figures and such praise-worthy etchings and ornamental finishings The Bishop's Palace, the Friary, the Convents and the poor-house are all handsome buildings, but the buildwhich caught my eye most ings were the thatched roofed one storey houses, which there are a great number. The eaves of the roofs are so near the ground that I could easily touch them with my hand. On exam ining some of the roofs I found them with thatched straw and about a foot thick, the upper layers having a newer appearance than the lower, thus showing that as the first and succeed ing layers became defective from wear and rot, instead of removing them a fresh layer was thatched on top, so that now they would seem entirely water-proof. To me another pecuhouses and of even many slate-roofed ones was that the only flooring in many cases consisted of the simple earth

trodden hard and slippery looking Leaving the town we proceed in a westerly direction along the northern shore of the Lower Lake, and about six | Red Trout, and along the bottom of the miles on our journey we come to Beau pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and suggish, there can be River Laune. At this point we have to visit the Logan stone, which is a neither health, strength, nor ambition. a fine view from the bridge, and if one large rock curiously balanced on an-

desires he can turn on a by path to the Preceeding on Castle of Dunlos. about a mile further over a wild country we reach the entrance to the famous Gap of Dunloe ; here we turn aside to examine the Cave of Dunloe. curious relic of antiquity was discovered in a field adjoining the road by some laborers in 1838. While consome laborers in 1838. While con-structing a fence they broke into the subterranean cave, which was found to contain several skuils and bones On the stones of the roof were found written characters similar to the kind that are called the Ognam writing—a style of writing said to have been practised by the Druids before the intro-duction of Christianity. A short dis-tance from this stands the cottage of Kate Kearney, in regard to whom the poet asks,

Oh, did ye ne'er hear of Kate Kearney? She lives by the Lakes of Killarney.

Kate has long since disappeared from this earthly scene, but her grand-daughter is in her place, and supplies us with good cakes and goats' milk

We now enter the Gap of Dunloe, the road to which runs south to the head of the Upper Lake. This Gap is a wild, deep pass running north and south between the Macgillicuddy Reeks and the Tomies Mountain. It is a singularly wild gorge about four or five miles in extent from the northern entrance to the Black Valley, which I shall speak of later, and is more like a gigantic split in the moun tains than an ordinary glen. Its and the abrupt steepness of its lofty boundaries. The rocks that have fall boundaries. The rocks that have fall-en from the sides of the precipices are scattered all over the bottom of the pass, and are occasionally being added to by fresh ones falling. There is a popular tradition that this Gap was produced by one stroke of the

sword of one of the giants of old, which divided the mountains and left them apart forever. To describe this won der in greater detail is a rather diffi cult task. As one passes through it, however, one notices either hand the craggy composed of huge masses of projecting rocks suspended fearfully over a nar row pathway, and at every step threatening us with destruction. In the in tersection on these immense fragment a few shrubs and trees shoot out in fantastic shapes, which, with the dark

ivy andheather, contribute to the pictur esque effect of the landscape. A small but rapid stream called the Loe tra-verses the whole length of the glen, expanding itself at different points in five small lakes, which in the aggregate are known as the Cummeen Thomeen Lakes. The road, which is a mere rugged footpath, constructed on the frequent brink of precipices, follows the course of the stream, and in two places crosses it by means of bridges. One of these stands at the head of beautiful rapid, where the water rushes in whitening foam over the rocky bed of the torrent. The part of the glen which attracts most admiration is that where the valley becomes so contracted as scarcely to leave room between the precipitous sides for the scanty pathway. After passing the lakes we reach a curious mass of rocks called the Turnpike; beyond this our cars cannot advance; we therefore alight and proceed on foot, or on ponies. The Turnpike is a prominent object among the grotesque rocks that crowd the glen. It is a cut through what was the wildest part of the Gap. As we approach we hear the murmur of the

of the brawling stream, which bounds. gambols, dashes, glides and warbles, varying its mood according to the nature of the ground. Beyond this the valley gradually widens until it attains its highest elevation near the southern extremity of the glen. Here we are accosted by a man in charge of a small cannon, for a dime discharges his gun. The shot in itself is insignificant, but the effect is sublime. Shots, peals of sound and thunder bolts leap, burst, crash from the surrounding hills. Dells, cliffs, rocks and peaks pour forth a torrent of rolling rage, as if the signal had let loose the angry spirits of the mountains. Gradually the sounds decrease

ater passing through a subterranean

channel. It was here, says tradition.

that St. Patrick destroyed the last of

the serpents : hence the name of the

and die in fitful mutterings. After leaving Cushvalley Lough the road rises upwards of 400 feet in the course of 2 miles and passes over the shoulder of the Purple Mountain. which is 2,740 feet high. On emerging from the glen at the southern extremity a turning in the path suddenly reveals the Black Valley, which is also called Coom a Dhur, and the wild, savage grandeur of its gloomy depths is very impressive. Within its dark shades we observe a pure white cascade, which somewhat relieves its gloom. The whole scene is surpassingly grand, which we appreciate more highly after our recent toilsome liar feature of these thatched roofed march through the barren Gap of Dun-

The Black Valley is a deep, dark, dreary glen, buried in the midst of and overshadowed by steep mountains. At one end of it lies a little lake called Lough an bric dearg, or the Lake of the vale are several other lakes of smaller

other rock : it is upwards of 20 ft. in circumference and many tons in weight, and yet it can be moved by a slight touch. There are many theor-ies as to the way this stone came here, but I think the most likely one is that it was carried here by a glacier in the days of old. Returning to the main road we fol-

low for some distance the course of the

Gearhameen River, which flows out of the Black Valley, and through the demesne which formerly belonged to Lord Brandon, and still retains his We enter a row boat and sweep down the stream and out upon the smooth water of the Upper Lake This lake is only two and a half miles in length, and little more than a mile in breadth at its widest part. It contains twelve small islands, one of the largest of which, the Arbutus Island, is completely covered with the beautiful Arbutus plant. Just here I might say that the beauty of the whole of the Killarney district is greatly enhanced by the arbutus unedo (or strawbarry tree), which, with its singularly bright leaves, adds rich variety to the forest trees, by which it is surrounded. We are told that in Ostober, when it was covered with scarlet berries, it was particularly beautiful. The islands on the Upper Lake are covered with vegetation. So closely do the mountains surround this lake that on look ing up at them from the water it seems as if there is no outlet. Down the sides of the hills rush numerous feeders of the lake, some of them mere streamlets, brawling impetuously down their steep courses, other wild tor rents thundering down their respective gorges.

The scenery in Upper Lake I think is much the grandest; every variety of wild scenery meets the eye with just enough of a softer character to prevent harshness. Here bold promontories and precipices crowned with herbage and seamed with rents and fissures just out into the dark water ; there the verdure slopes more gradually to the margin, and the overhanging boughs kiss the lake. In some places the scene is covered with thick, large forest trees, in others the sides of the mountains are enriched by the varied hues of green turf and purple heather, con trasting well with the cold gray spots where the bald rocks refused to receive from the kindly hand of nature covering of verdure which everywhere else is indeed abounding. In words of the

"Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink At once upon the level brink, And just the trace of silver sand Marks where the water meets the land." Strange stories are related of the lands. M'Carthy-More's Island is islands exceedingly rich and beautiful, being almost entirely covered with arbutus. Passing the long point named Coleman's Eye, at the north eastern extremity of the Upper Lake, we enter the Long Range, a rapid stream up wards of four miles in length, which conveys the waters of the Upper Lake into Muckross Lake, or Middle Lake. The rocks at the entrance to Long Range have fantastic shapes and are marked in several places with the foot prints of man, of gigantic stature. The origin of these marks, of which there are many about the lakes, is uncertain, but they are probably due to volcanic action, nevertheless our guide gives us graphic details of them, as he loes of everything in sight and many things out of sight.

About midway in this channel is the Eagle's Nest, which is a hill, conical in form and covered at its base with evergreens, but the summit is naked, and on the top, which is inaccessible the eagles have built their nests for centuries. Its height is 1,100 feet. The echo here is said to be the best

of all the echoes of Killarney. It is scarcely in the power of language to Lake, which lies deep and dark in its convey an idea of the extraordinary effect of the echoes under this cliff, gloomy bed overshadowed by the frowning mountains, without a ripple whether they repeat the dulcet notes to disturb the death like stillness of of music or the discordant report of a its black bosom. All along the pass our ears are filled with the rude music cannon. Continuing our voyage while the echoes are still ringing in our ears, we reach the Old Weir Bridge, which spans the waters of the Long Range at their most rapid part. It has two arches, one of which is navigable by boats, and here we have an opportunity of trying our nerves while the boat is running the rapid, and then we emerge into an extremely lovely scene that you have all heard about, namely, the Meeting of the Water, the Long Range being divided into two channels by Dinish Island. By the westward channel we descend to the Lower Lake by the Bay of Glena. The channel to the eastward flows into the Muckross Lake, under a rustic bridge, which connects Dinish Island with the mainland. Passing under the rustic bridge we sweep out upon the beautiful water of Muckross Lake, which is the second in size and a little larger than the Upper Lake. There are several curious and picturesque caves here, and the echoes are also remarkable. Dinish Island is the only island of any size on this lake.

The Torc Waterfall is, I think, the finest in the lake district. The path that leads to the fall is by the side of the dashing stream, which seems to hasten to throw itself into the placid lake in order to rest after the tumultuous leap it has just taken. The roar of the water is heard as we approach, but the fail is concealed from view by the trees, shrubs and bushes, until we are close upon it. Then it bursts upon us, plunging down a height of from 100 to 150 feet with a thundering roar. The rocks on either side are precipitous and covered with shrubs, ferns. The descent of the first part of the fall is in a broad sheet; the stream afterwards takes a number of broken leaps, and rushes through a deep, narrow gorge before falling into the Muck-ross Lake. A short distance from the

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

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JULY 17

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#### THE LATE FATHER KRIEN.

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honor the memory of the deceased. The pall-bearers, Henry Maher, James Howard, James Morgan, Thos. Gillen, W. K. Reynolds, James McDade, Jos. Harrington, M. Durick, Alex. Phillips, Chas. O'Hara and Hugh Doherty, occupied the front seats, and the societies sat directly behind them. The members of the congregation and performed the societies of the congregation and performed the societies.

Rev. Wm. Wayrick then preached an appropriate sermon, basing it on verses 21 to 26 of the eleventh chapter of St. John, beginning with the words: "Martha therefore said to Jesus, Lord

"Martha therefore said to Jesus, Lord if thou hadst been here my brother had not died," etc.

These words, the preacher said, could be applied to this occasion. The congregation were assembled to honor the memory of their beloved brother, the Rev. Stephen Krien. They came teacher also to avay for the repost of ogether also to pray for the repose of his soul and to adore the inscrutable counsels of God Who called us from counsels of Ood who cannot us from this world at His pleasure to bestow upon us the reward of a good life or to mete out to us what was justice if our lives had been bad. We could not mourn as the heathen did. Our sorrow was human sorrow, and God would not reproach us for our feeling sad because we felt the loss. We had lost a brother, a friend and a preacher. Rev. Fr. Wayrick then gave his hearers the date and place of the deceased clergyman's birth, and told of his edueation and ordination and the fields in cation and ordination and the heids in which he had labored. Fr. Krien spent the greater part of his time after his ordination in Canada, so that his death fell as a loss upon the people of the Dominion. The people of St. Peter's parish had lost a clergyman whose life had been before them for years. They had been able to study years. They had been able to study his life by his words of instruction. They had witnessed his life and had peen able to copy his example and be edified by his life as a priest. If the preacher were asked to state which of preacher were asked to state which of the moral virtues Fr. Krien practiced most he would say that of meckness and humility. This Fr. Krien prac-ticed as all knew. He was ever ready to grant any favor that might be asked of him. He copied the example of Christ and followed His invitation to come unto Him. Fr. Krien was a friend to everyone in the congregation, and a steadfast friend, too. He was that to all with whom he came into By special arrangement with the public trees, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a ceptoceach of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every nome, school and business house. It files to cannot hundred other volumes of the choices hooks could suppiy. Young and Old, Educated and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should navel within reach, and refer to lisc others avery day in the year.

It is a price of whose in the content of the very work complete, on which about the very work complete. The priesthood, God's word must be accepted by us. God was a spirit, but the very work complete the priesthood was a sublime office, and he who was invested with it must be raised by Go

ers could not help thinking of the many times Fr. Krien had spoken to them. He had admonished them, and as far as he could do it healed their sores. But the congregation did not Daily Sun, St. John, June 28.

All that was mortal of the late Rev. Stephen Krien, C.SS.R., was laid to rest in old St. Peter's cemetery yesterday afternoon. During the day hundreds of people visited St. Peter's church to view for the last time the face of him who had during the past eight years ministered so faithfully to them. The handsome casket containing the results of the congregation did not come together alone to mourn. They came to honor Fr. Krien's memory as well. They believed in the immertal-of the soul and the resurrection of the dead. When a friend died it did not mean a separation entirely. Only the ties of this life were severed. There was a church triumphant in heaven, a church militant in this world and a

> The preacher next took up the inscrutable counsels of God and showed

of people. The preacher, in closing, urged all to prepare for death, so that they might be ready. He tsusted that God would at the great day pass or all those present a favorable judgment

over the remains by Rev. Fr. Robichaud as deacon and Rev. Fr. Feeney as sub-deacon, the altar boys being in attend-ance and surrounding the bier. While the choir was singing the Psalm Miserere, the societies marched out and the funeral procession formed. It moved off in the following order:

Division No. 1, A. O. H. Division No. 2, A. O. H.
Division No. 2, A. O. H.
Irish Literary and Benevolent Society.
Branch 134, C. M. B. A.
Branch 184, C. M. B. A. Branch 184, C. M. B. A.
St. Joseph Junior Society.
St. Joseph Senior Society.
Father Mathew Association.
St. Malachi's T. A. R. Society.
City Cornet Band.
Altar Boys in Cassocks and Surplic Hearse, with Pall-bearers on either sic

Married Men of the Holy Family Society of St. Peter's Church. St. Peter's T. A. Society. Clergymen in Barouches. People of Congregation.

The funeral procession was the largest seen in St. John for years. At the grave the final blessing was given by Rev. Fr. Weigel.

#### REAUTIFUL KILLARNEY.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE

end of this waterfall, we turn to the right and enter the Muckross Demesne, which, as I have before stated, is the peninsula which separates the Muck ross from the Lower Lake. Proceeding along what is called the New Drive we are charmed with the view of people visited St. Peter's church to view for the last time the face of him who had during the past eight years ministered so faithfully to them. The handsome casket containing the remains of the deceased clergyman occupied a position in front of the altar.

At 9 o'clock in the morning solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Fr. Weigel, the rector, with Rev. Fr. Weigel, the rector, with Rev. Fr. Connolly sub-deacon. Schmidt's requiem mass was sung by the choir. The offertory, Pic Gesu, was sung by Miss Nellie Kiervan.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock all the Catholic societies in the city gathered in the church, which was crowded with people, who came from all parts to honor the memory of the deceased. The pall-bearers, Henry Maher, James Howard, James Mergan, Thos. Gillen, W. K. Reynolds, James McDade, Jos. Harrington, M. Durick, Alex. Phillips, Ches. O'Harra and Hugh Doherty, see. of the Middle Lake on the left and of W. K. Reynolds, James McDade, Jos. Offien, Harrington, M. Durick, Alex. Phillips, Chas. O'Hara and Hugh Doherty, occupied the front seats, and the societies sat directly behind them. The members of the congregation and people from other churches turned out in such numbers that the church would not begin to accommodate them.

The following elergymen took part in the recitation of the office for the dead: Rev. Fathers Weigel, Connolly, Wayrick and Feeney, C.S.R., and Rev. Fathers McGill, of Bath, Me., O'Donovan, of Carleton, Collins, of Fairville, Walsh, of Holy Trinity, Robichaud, of the cathedral parish, Gaynor, of St. John the Baptist, and LeBlanc, of Menramcook.

Rev. Wm. Wayrick then preached an appropriate segment the segment has been appropriate segment the segment to know we could do good for those who had left this world we could no soul was and reror to suppose that when a soul was error to suppose that when a soul was correct to suppose that when a soul was could no longer do any good for it. Would any one say souls left this world entirely now to choose a good site, for that of this meaning "The Bulding at the Lake," and assuredly the menks of old knew how to choose a good site, for their of the sum and assuredly the menks of old knew how to choose a good site, for their of the sum and assuredly the menks of lake, "The building at the Lake," and assuredly the menks of lake, "The building at the Lake," and assuredly the menks of lake, "The building at the Lake," and assuredly the menks of lake, "The building at the Lake," and assuredly the men

sept is 36 feet long. It is divided into 3 compartments—choir, nave and south be taken from among us to serve as a lesson to us. He pointed out how suddenly the deceased clergyman was called away. Fr. Krien's preparation made him ready to go at any time, but it was different with the majority of the contract of the is seen the great eastern window of the choir, where the tombs are very num erous. The best preserved part of the Abbey is the cloister, in the midst of which grows a magnificent yew-tree; its circumference is 13 feet. The re-Pie Gesu was sung by the choir, and then the last absolution was performed over the remains by Rev. Fr. O'Dono-ies are still in pretty good preservation, ies are still in pretty good preservation, and the great fire-place of the first attests the attention that the friars gave to good cheer. I am indebted to the present Franciscan Friar, who is Superior in the Monastry at Killarney, and who has written a pamphlet or this Abbey, for the valuable information he gave me in regard to it. It so happened that as myself and party were entering the Abbey we saw immediately ahead of us this Rev. Father and seven students, none of whom wore coverings on their heads, and only sandals on their bare feet, and these, with a long, heavy wooller gown tied with a rope around the middle, constituted their entire clothing ; the hair on the top of their heads This was cropped short. pointed out to me, inside the Abbey walls, the headstones of several Lords and members of the principal families of the neighborhood who, with the permission of the owner of the estate, selected this as their burying ground. and it is used as such at intervals at

the present time.
Close to the Abbey grave yard is a walk called "The Ladies' Walk" It is a beautiful winding walk along the borders of the Lower Lake for about three miles. Seats are placed at intervals. There is another walk which is even more exquisite, called the "Rock Walk." It extends along the borders of

Leaving the Abbey we proceed along the wooded peninsula, and are charmed and constantly surprised by the beautiful and most romantic views on the right and Muckross Lake on the left. The trees have been cut down in various parts of the grounds to enable visitors to obtain the finest possible

views of both lakes.

After passing a small lough (Doolagh) and the "old mines," the road crosses Brickeen Bridge, which connects the peninsula with Brickeen Island. Crossing this we reach another bridge, which connects it with Dinish Island, which is at the mouth of the Long Range, of which I have before spoken. Its name is derived from Dine iske—" beginning of the water." Here there is a pretty cottage for the use of visitors, with an obliging housekeeper.

Lower Lake is by far the best of the three lakes, being seven miles long and four broad and contains about thirty islands of various sizes and forms some of which are covered with trees, while others are mere rocks. One of these, formerly known as gun rock, was named the Prince's Island in comnemoration of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit in 1878. It lies near to the eastern shore of Glena Bay, close to Brickeen Island The principal islands are Ross Island and Innisfallen. This lake to me is not so picturesque as the others; it is tame and flat, and the absence of all background of mountain placing it in striking contrast with all we have left

Lions, and it must have been really a curious rock, but from some cause or other, probably a storm, he has followed his rider and disappeared.

Glena Bay, nestling at the foot of the Tomies Mountain and whose sides are covered with the most luxurient growth of wood and on whose shores every variety of fern thrives, gives one an air of caim and peaceful repose The name Glena means "The Glen of Good Fortune." The Earl of Kenmare has built a charming cottage here for the convenience of visitors who wish to dine or lunch on their own provisions.

Cruising along the base of the Tomies and passing the Minister's Bach, "Darby's Garden," Stag and Barnt Islands, we reach O Sullivan the Tomies, a mountain of about 2 418 feet high, which will give you an idea of the picturesqueness of the waterfall. As we approach, the hills have a grand appearance and a broken outline, forming a fine back ground to the noble lake. Rich woods clothe their base, but further up they are covered with heath, and here and there are fur rowed with waterfalls. On landing we follow the track along the rivulet, up a glen, at the head of which is the waterfall, but so thick is the foliage of intervening shrubs and trees that we after we have heard its roar. Under a projecting rock, fringed with creepers and foliage, is a cave which is called O'Sullivan's Grotto, where a seat enables us to rest and enjoy a view of the falls and surrounding scenery. In

this vicinity there is a magnificent tree

called the Royal Oak, 80 feet in cir eumference.
We next continue our course to the Innisfallen Island. The foliage of this island is simply immense, consisting of beautiful ash trees, elms, hollies, arbutus, etc. There are about 25 acres of fertile land, and the island is celebrated, as you know, for its ruined Abbey and its annals already referred to. It lies not quite half a mile to the north-west of Ross Island and about a mile from the northern shore of the ake. On one side the Island is rocky and elevated; on the other, it slopes to the lake. There are thickets, forests, dells, lawns, knolls and hills in miniature, with cattle grazing on lawns and birds twittering joyously on the bushes and majestic trees. The shores are everywhere indented with small creeks bays, hollows. It is indeed a perfect paradise. I don't wonder that the monks in olden times selected it as a residence. Some of the trees have attained an enormous size, one holly tree in particular, which is much ad mired, measures 15 feet in circumference, and is supposed to be the larges holly in existence. There is also another tree that deserves notice; it is a combination of a holly and ash, a hawthorne and an ivy, which are so closely united as to have the appearance of the product of one stem. The Abbey is supposed to have been founded by St. Finan about the year 600. The rules The Abbey is lie scattered about the islands.

Quitting with reluctance the hallowed member of the family shines out prominently as a remarkable hero. A window in the Castle is pointed out as that through which the Chieftain leapt lake, where we are told he new dwells happily. The Castle is founded on a ime stone rock and is a massive square Muckross Lake for about two miles, and is a most delightful place in which to ramble.

Staticase in the interior enables us to whole region is so surrounded by interesting relics of former days that one wiew of the lake is had. This Castle might say that a great part of the figures in history as holding out against the parliamentary forces. In 1862 it was besieged by Ludlow and Sir Hardness Waller, to whom it ultimately surrendered. It was under the command of Lord Muskerry at the time. Probably it would have made a stouter resistance, had not the superstitious soldiers been intimidated by the appearance of boats-"ships of war"-upon the lake which they deemed to be the fullfilment of an ancient prophecy, that Ross Castle would be impregnable until it would be sur-

rounded by ships. Other places of interest that I might mention before closing are Mangerton Mountain, for the trouble of ascending which one is well repaid by the beautiful view he receives of by the beautiful view he receives of winding lakes, mountains and coun-try. This mountain is about 2,756 feet high; it is about 4 miles to the eastward of the Upper Lake and 7 miles distant from Killarney town. In this mountain is the Daville

In this mountian is the Devil's Punch Bowl, a dark lake in a rift gorge of the mountain. On the way up the mountain, as frequently occured in other parts ofour journey, we are met by girls who offered us potheen and goats' milk. Gloun na-Coppal, "The Horses"

Glen, in this mountain, is like a gigantic pit surrounded on all sides by per-pendicular mountain rocks, in which the eagle builds his nest without fear Carran Tual Mountain, in the dis-

strict, is 3,414 feet above the sea. It is situated to the westward of the lakes striking contrast with all we have left behind us.

Among the other points of interest there are several curious islands. Connected with each there are innumerable legends, nearly all having reference to the O'Donohues. The guide relates these with great gusto. One of these is called O'Donohue's Prison, another his Stable, his Table, his Honeycombs, his Pulpit, etc. Formerly O'Donohue's Horse was one of the

whom the mountain is haunted. Among the surrounding rocks the hag's cap, crutch, chair and even one

of her teeth are pointed out.

The Agadoe Ruins, about two and a quarter miles from Killarney, consists of an Abbey, round tower and a castle, and are said to be the most ancient ruins in Ireland. The drive through Lord Kenmare's Demesne is a very pleasant one indeed. The Demesne con sists of fifteen acres, and extends along the eastern shore of the Lower The beauty of the grounds is scarcely excelled anywhere, but in addition to that there are to be found here ancient ruins.

The Clough-No-Cuddy, or "Stone of the Cuddy," is a famous Druidical relie. It is surrounded by a circle of nawthornes and trees of great age. On the surface of it there are two holows with the water of which blind peasants wash their eyes in the hope of receiving their sight. Sick persons of receiving their sight. also visit this stone, which is considered a holy and efficacious relic.

The Deer Park in this Demesne is very nice, and if one had time a ramble among its glens would be most restful and be a consolation after the many days of hurry and burry of travel and ight seeing we experienced since we eft our vessel at Liverpool, after our pleasant voyage across the Atlantic.

Derrycunicky Cascade is a most cautiful waterfall, and is supposed to have derived its name from an eccen tric individual who leaped over it and left his footprints on a stone. The surrounding scenery is grand. The water plunges through a deep mountain chasm among broken rocks and leaps over a precipice in white foam, ending a cloud of foam into the air. There is a beautiful cottage here erected by the Earl of Kenmare to celebrate the Queen's visit to Ireland, in 1853, and at which she lunched. Another thing worthy of more particular mention than I have yet made of it, is Tore Moun-tain, which is nearly 1800 feet high and stands in an isolated position between Mangerton and Glena Moun-It is a very sterp conical-i hill. Tore signifies "wild tains. shaped hill. boar," which seems to indicate that wild boars roamed here in the early

The village of Clogereen, already mentioned, is close to the ruins of Muckross Abbey and within a few minutes walk of the Lakes. It is about miles from Killarney town and is a neat little village supported by tour-

Cloghereen Pool, a pretty little lough, lies immediately behind it. The ancient church of Killaghue stands on a height above the village, on which a memorial cross to the late Colonel Herbert has been erected by his tenantry. This cross is in the ancient Irish style, and is a very handsome structure.

Now there are other places of interest o the tourist in this region, but having taken up more of your time than I intended and having gone into detail more perhaps than is in keeping with good taste, I will draw it to a close. It is difficult for one so saturated with spot, we direct our course to Ross
Castle, which is a very fine ruin. It
was formerly the stronghold of the
great O'Donohue family. Many le
gends are told of this family. One
member of the family shipes out proper beheld, for the reason that every morsel of scenery is so attractive to the visitor and so interesting in itself that one feels that by giving a brief synopwhen he left the region of earth and sis of what one sees on this trip is little took up his abode at the bottom of the better than saying nothing at all, and interest to one's audience and use one's self to feel that he is doing so, is by building, supported on the land side entering into the different pieces of by strong buttresses. A spiral stone scenery somewhat in detail. This staircase in the interior enables us to whole region is so surrounded by inwhich cause one to linger and feel that there is no spot in the wide world so truly lovely and dear to the Irish as the far-famed Lakes of Killarney.

### Interment of Archbishop Janssens.

All that was mortal of the revered Archbishop of New Orleans was laid away in the historic crypt at the cathedral in that city on Wednesday, June 23. To the memory of the de-ceased prelate, not only the people of New Orleans, but Catholics from other New Orleans, but Catholics from other cities, principally from Natchez, Miss., of which he was for nine years the Bishop, paid due homage. One of the most valued of evidences of respect was that of the Hebrews of Orleans, as shown by the floral offerings sent by the Rev. Rabbis Heller and Leucht, and their congregations of Temple Sinai and Touro Synagogue, and the beautiful letter sent by Rabbi Heller to Administrator Bogarets. This testimonial strator Bogarets. This testimonial blainly showed how the late Arch-pishop was esteemed by people of other

May his soul rest in peace !

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman Co. are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in every house.

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Approved and recommended by the Arch-Mahops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Paterboro, and the clergy throughout tha Dominion.

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

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, July 17, 1897. MGR. MERRY DEL VAL'S DE-PARTURE FROM CANADA.

Mgr. Merry del Val, the Apostolio Delegate to Canada, announces in a letter to Archbishop Langevin the termination of his mission, and that he is about to return to the Eternal City to make known to the Holy Father the complete results of his investigations and negotiations. The letter will be found in another column.

From His Excellency's letter it may be inferred that though other business occupied his attention to some extent, the main purpose for which he came to the Dominion was to examine into the Manitoba school question and report to the Holy Father, who, after duly considering the case in all its bearings, will give a decision regarding the so called settlement reached by the Governments of Canada and Manitoba, and will point out the line of conduct to be followed by Catnolics in regard thereto. In the meantime, Mgr. del Val informs Archbishop Langevin, and through him the Catholics of the Dominion, that the circumstances of the case have been already very fully laid before the Holy Father, and to him it belongs now to determine finally the obligations of Catholics as far as they regard the religious aspect of the question. Hence His Excellency adds that " it is not for us, nor for any one to anticipate the Holy Father's judgement and action in the matter. He therefore enjoins upon all Catholics " to desist from agitation, to forget all divisions and resentments, and to suspend all discussion " till the Pope' decision be announced.

His Excellencey remarks that "he can scarcely hope that the holy work of peace and justice desired by the Holy See, and by all of us, will be fully accomplished." From this we may infer that the two Governments have not conceded all that was asked for in regard to the Manitoba school question. We may hope, however, that some promises have been made which will assure in the near future a modus vivendi which will be fairly satisfectory. Whether or not this has been done remains to be seen. In the meantime was bow with respect to the injunc tion of the Apostolic Delegate.

During the few months of His Ex cellency's stay in Canada, he has gained the good will of the people of the Dominion, by his urbanity and tact, and Protestants as well as Cath olics have manifested toward him the utmost respect and deference, the only exception to this being the leaders and members of those associations which have bound themselves by oath to irresoncilable hostility to Catholics We could not expect these societies to lay aside their hostility, but their influence is now too small in the Dominion to be of any account, and we can regard their violent denunciations against the delegate in their 12th of July orations with equanimity and indifference.

Mgr. Merry del Val announces his intention to depart within a few days for Rome. He is now in Toronto taking a needed rest previous to his departure, his labors during his stay in Canada having been so onerous as to impair his health. We hope he may recover rapidly from his illness, and though we shall regret his departure. we hope he may be so restored to health before leaving Canada that he may be able to bear the hardships of the long voyage which is before him.

Whatever may be the result of his Excellency's negotiations with the Canadian and Manitobian Governments in regard to the Manitoba school question, we are satisfied that the cause of the Catholic minority was in good hands, and if there has been any failure in reaching a quite satisfactory say we are confident that it will refused.

not be such as to take away our right to demand from the Dominion Government that the privileges accorded to us by the Constitution of the country be maintained, and that to these we expect to stand in the future as in the past, and to observe at the same time all reverence to the decisions of the Holy See.

We wish His Excellence the Apostolic Delegate a prosperous journey over the Atlantic, and we are sure he will be heartily welcomed by the Holy Father after the difficult work he has done on his delicate mission here.

#### IRISH HOME RULE.

The annual convention of the Irish National League for Great Britain was held at Manchester, on June 7th, and its proceedings were important as indicating the attitude of the supporters of Home Rule throughout England and Scotland in reference to the Irish Race Convention held last September, and to the factions into which the Irish Parliamentary party is still unhappily divided.

The gathering was a highly representative one, comprising one hundred and sixty delegates, representing all parts of Great Britain, and the proceedings were marked with the greatest harmony.

The financial report presented by the treasurer showed that for the last nine months the income of the League was £2,041, 19s, 4d, demonstrating that the interest of Irishmen in general in the cause of Ireland is unflagging, and their confidence in its final success unabated.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor.M. P., the President of the League, remarked in his address that energy and determination on their part would be surely crowned with final success, and as a proof of this he alluded to the fact that the present Government, the most powerful of the century, had been obliged only a few days ago to capitulate to the demands of the Irish people so far as to promise them a measure of local government.

A motion made by a Glasgow

delegate, Mr. Ford, the effect of which would have been to weaken the cordiality now existing between the Irish and Liberal parties was opposed by the Hon. Eiward Blake and others, and was finally withdrawn by the mover, who was praised by Mr. John Dillon for his patriotism in so doing. The motion was to the effect that only those Liberal candidates should be supported by the League, who were known to be supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. As there are some Liberals whose adhesion to this policy is doubtful, or at least lukewarm, the formal passage of such a resolution would have pledged the convention to oppose, or at least to refuse support to such candidates, with the result that many seats would be lost to the Liberals, and the Salisbury Government might thus secure a longer lease of power.

There was some sympathy shown by many of the delegates for Mr Ford motion, but it was dropped lest it might play into the hands of the enemy under existing circumstances, and Mr. Dillor remarked that he had no doubt that the Executive of the Liberal organizations would notice the strong opinions entertained by members of the League on this point, and would select candidates generally agreeable to Irishmen.

The question of the restoration of unity to the Irish party was also discussed, and while the convention endorsed fully the resolutions passed in Dublin by the Irish Race Convention. it was further resolved that if there should be any proposals looking to ward the reunion of the Irish party, they should be favorably considered without indulging in any recriminations on account of the past, and without seeking to achieve sectional or personal triumphs. Mr. Timothy Harrington's recent movement to restore unity was referred to with approval, as being highly patriotic, and the Convention pledged itself to support his efforts.

On this subject Mr. John Dillon said that he is ready and willing at any moment to make way for any man whom the Irish party as a whole will agree to accept as chairman.

Mr. Dillon's declaration was received with hearty applause, and it gives hope that the warring factions which are keeping up the present dissensions will be forced at last to yield to Irish conclusion, the fault will be found to public epinion, and to reunite themlie, not with Mgr. del Val as represent- selves into one great Irish party which ative of the Holy See, but with the would be so strong a phalanx in Parpoliticians with whom he has had to liament that no Government could long the Apostolic Delegate g to Canada, deal. We do not anticipate the resist its demands for that justice to several of the speakers maintaining to Father's decision if we Ireland which has hitherto been

#### BROODING IN DISCONTENT.

The Marquis of Londonderry is President of the Northern Union of Conservative Associations, and his mutterings of discontent with the acts of the Salisbury Government may be taken as indicating pretty fairly the feelings of Conservatives in general in regard to the alliance between Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.

In a speech recently delivered at Lerans, Westmoreland, before the Conservative Association, he was particularly plain spoken in reference to the prevailing discontent at the influence exercised over the allied party by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the other Liberal Unionist leaders. He said :

" During the last year he had considered it his duty to criticise in certain details the bills and actions of the present Government. He did so because he was a Conservative born and bred, and believed that the Conservative principles are for the benefit of the country. At the same time he recognized that we live in an age of progress, but unless Conservative principles were adhered to there could be no confidence, and without confidence there could be no prosperity. The present Government was composed of leaders of the Conservative party and the flower of the late Liberal party. At the same time it must be recognized that although in ability the Liberal Unionists were strong numerically they were weak and under these circumstances he obected to the Conservative party aban doning their past traditions and principles and subordinating these principles and traditions to the advanced iews of their recently joined allies. He thought it well that the attention of Conservative leader should be drawn to the danger the Conservative cause ran in this connection before irreparable damage had been done.

All this shows that the Tories are uneasy at the predominant influence which Mr. Chamberlain exercises in the Government. His Manchester constituents would not be satisfied if he did not bring in some measures in the way of substantial reform, but the Tories hate all such reform legislation and are restive when it is forced on them, and so it is not the first time that they have shown their antipathy to the Liberal Unionists whom they consider to be getting more of the plums of office than they are entitled to by their numbers.

The Liberal party look on with a grim satisfaction at these evidences of discord in the Tory ranks, as they give hope of an early return of the Liberals to power, and should this happen, Home Rule for Ireland may be much nearer attainment than has been generally supposed to be the

### EDITORIAL NOTES

THE Catholic News, of New York, announced in its last issue that, after the first of the present month, the price of that paper would be two dollars a year. Our contemporary has, no doubt, discovered that the publishing of a weekly paper at a cheap rate must sooner, or later, lead to a financial crisis in the counting room. We have had many illustrations of this result, both in Canada and the United States. Many will ask the question, How is it that so many of the great weeklies of the country are published at so cheap a figure? The chief reason is the fact that all the matter which appears in them is taken from the daily editions, and there is therefore no expense for composition.

IT WILL be seen from Mgr. Merry del Val's letter to Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, Manitoba, which appears in another column, that His Excellency enjoins on all Catholics to suspend dis cussion on the course proper to be pur sued by the Catholics of the Dominion in regard to the settlement of the school question in Manitoba, as all information on the subject has been laid before the Holy Father, who, it is expected, will before long indicate the course which should be followed. We cheerfully obey the injunction of His Excellency, and we are fully prepared to adhere to the Holy Father's decision when it will be made known. There have been some rumors to the effect that the Manitoba Government will by degrees make some concessions which will put matters in a satisfactory form, but we cannot say to what extent these rumors have a foundation in fact.

THE Orangemen have held their usual twelfth of July parades throughout the province, and there have been the usual denunciations of the Pore and of the Catholic Church. At some of the meetings there were particularly strong denunciations of the mission of to the satisfaction of their audiences that the presence in Canada of a re-

presentative of the Holy Sae betokens danger lest the Holy Father will take the Government of Canada into his own hands, to the exclusion of the Queen and our own Parliament. It is needless to say that we have not heard yet that the Pope's troops or war vessels have left Rome for the purpose of taking possession of the country. Next we shall have something to say of the more violent speeches of the twelfth of July orators.

The account of a recent most remarkable cure which is undoubtedly miraculous, comes from the great shrine of the Blessed Virgin at Lourdes, and as usual, the miracle was obtained by bathing in the fountain of miraculous water. A young wonan of twenty-three years of age who had been paralyzed since she was three years old, and who could neither sit upright nor turn in her bed without assistance, nor walk without support, astonished the people without support astonished the people without support astonished the people with the presence of the large much that "they were the flower of the little ones were attired in dresses of white, and the corners, making a very pretty effect. The collection, starling as they and our subparts about the corners, making a very pretty effect. The collection as they are the corners, making a very pr bed without assistance, nor walk without support, astonished the people of Fougeres by walking easily through the town on Ascension Day, after taking two baths in the Lourdes water.

#### DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. Silver Jubilee of Archdeacon Casey. CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Review, June 30.

Ven. Archdeacon Casey's silver jubilee did of end with the ceremony and presentations fysterday morning. The rev. gentleman of only received the genuine expressions of steem and affection and congratulations of its Lordship the Bishop, the clergy of the locase and the laity of the parish, but he los received the good wishes and congratuations of the citizens of the town in general. They recognized in him the zealous, self-acrificing priest and pastor of the parish and the public spirited citizen of the community. Hence he received many tokens of steem and congratulatory greetings on the ceasion of his silver jubilee—the twenty fifth aniversary of his ordination to the priest-Review, June 30. esteem and congratulatory greetings on the occasion of his silver jubilee—the twenty fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. These all bore evidence of his taithfulness to the high calling which he had accepted, to his zaidous and charitable performance of his duties as a priest, and to his good citizenship as a resident in the community. Affecting duties as a priest, and to his good cutzenship as a resident in the community. Affection and respect were shown in a very marked and highly flattering degree. The jabilee fittingly closed with the homage of the children of the Convent De Notre Dame, who gracefully congratulated His Lordship on the auspicious event. It was a happy closing to the jubilee of the rector of the cathedral. Ven. Archdeacon Casey, rector of St. Peter's, is an energetic vealous priest, an ardent faithful pastor, an able preacher and a man who is respected and esteemed by all llasses of the community—Protestant and Catholic. He did not come to Peterborough as a stranger. After his ordination be as a stranger. After his ordination he labored here for a couple of years and formed acquaintances and friendships which had not passed from the memory of the older members of the parish on his return a few years ago. But his labors had also become known to the younger portion of the Roman Catholic community, for his success in the parish of Campbellford, which he virtually founded and which during his pastorate progressed rapidly, had become widely known. He was born in Smiths Falls on March 5, 1849, and was educated at the Grammar school in that town. He afterwards attended the Regiopolis College, Kingston, and then entered the Grand Seminary in Montreal in 1859. He was ordained at his native town, Smith's Falls, on May 28, 1872, by the late Bishop Horau, of the diocese of Kingston. Ven. Archdeacon Casey celebrated his first Mass in his native town. After his ordination he supplied a vacancy for a few months and then came to Peterborough in the fall of 1872, laboring here until 1874, when he went to Kingston, acting as chaplain in the penitentiary. He went to Gananoque in February, 1875, where he labored until 1879. In that year he was sent to Campbellford, where he founded that now flourishing parish. After fitteen years' arduous labor, he was removed to Peterborough and appointed rector of the most important parish of the diocese, St. Peter's cathedral. Here he has labored with marked succes and has won during his residence in town the respect of the community. He was appointed Archdeacon of Peterborough and a member of the Bishop's council. Ven. Archdeacon Casey is an active priest; the toils assiduously for the promotion orough and a member of the Bishop's coun-til. Ven. Archdeacon Casey is an active oriest; he toils assiduously for the promotion of his parish and the Church at large Amongst the priests of the diocese he is a oppular as he is with the people and the pontaneous outbursts of esteem and respec

and the clergy of the diocese, and the people of the parish. TOKENS OF REGARD.

spontaneous outdursts of esteem and respec-found in yesterday's jubilee, did not surpris those who knew the warm and cordial feelin existing between the Venerable Archdeaco

TOKENS OF REGARD.

The gifts received by Ven. Archdeacon
Casey were numerous and magnificent and
came from all parts of the country, testifying to his wide-spread popularity.

His Lordship Bishop O Connor sent a beau-

I to his wine-speak policies, and it is Lordship Bishop O Connor sent a beau-ul silver epergne. Fue Sodailty choir of the cathedral pre-nted a silver cake basket. The Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital, oak in mounted in silver, containing silver indlesticks, si ver holy water bottle, silver uclfix and silver plate for visiting the

ck. The Murray street Separate school pre-ented an address and a beautiful bouquet.

The Murray Street Separate school prelented an address and a beautiful bouquet.

The Sisters of the Congregation de Noire
Dav e, an elegant silver-mounted clock.

Mr. Fed Meloche, a Franciscan crueifix of
rare beauty and design.

The Ladies' Ald of St. Peter's cathedral, a
silver letter scale.

Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc, a missal.

Rev. Father Conway, of Norwood, a gentleman's silver dressing outfit.

From the mother and sisters of Ven. Archdeacon Casey, a magnificent silver casket.

From the Sisters of Mount St. Joseph, a
fancy cushion and perfume bottles for dress
ing case.

oncy cushion and perfume bottles for dressing case. From Mrs. McCarthy, town, a silver cigar ase.
From a frierd, "A gem from Keywest,
'lorida, a basket manufactured of shells.
From the Sisters at Lindsay, fancy scapuars and silver ledle,
From Rev. Dr. Teefy, president of St.
dichael's college, Toronto, solid silver gilliabs. m the Sisters of St. Joseph's, Cobourg,

From the blotter, solid sliver blotter. From the pupils of the Lake street school, lyer fruit aish and spoon. From Mrs. Carro'l. a sliver mounted hisk. From Sister Mary, of Calvary, Holyoke,

ill set for sick calls. From a friend, a silver napkin ring. From the priests of the diocese of Kings on in attendance at the celebration, a purse of gold. Venerable Archdeacon also received many loral tributes from friends.

floral tributes from friends.

AT THE CONVENT.

The festal tribute to the Ven. Archdeacon
Casey by the children of the Convent of the
Congregation de Notre Dame was a fitting
climax to the eventful day in Rev. Father
Casey's priesthood. It was an affectionate
tribute musically expressed of the fond love
borne in the hearts of the little ones towards
their spiritual father—a priest beloved and borne in the hearts of the little ones towards their spiritual father—a priest beloved and respected. That Ven. Archdeacon Casey ap-preciated the homage of his young people goes without saying.

The hall of the convent presented a beauti-

Grand jubilee cantata. Carulval of Venice

Music ... Grand jubilee cantara.

Violin solo ... Address.

God Save the Queen.

The opening selection. 'A grand galon,' was an enchanting selection. 'A grand galon,' was an enchanting selection. The pianliss were Mises M Pollock, Staunton, Nimmo, Lewis, Doris and Lyuch, and the violinists selection and the product of the selection of the second number was an admirably readered solo. 'Greeting to our Honored Guests.' his selection was participated in by fifteen young ladies. The "Military Review was another expanded in the price of God was participated in by fifteen young ladies. The "Military Review was another expansion to the selection of the price of God Miss Simons, both Miss bille Jackson and the best advantage. Our Father's Silver Jubilee, of the selection of the evening, in which a hundred which of the evening, in which a hundred was the little ones took part, under the endership of Miss Irene Potvin, a clever little maiden. As the little dots entered the room bearing bouquets of flowers and foral emblems, they presented a picturesque sight that won the annuals of the exthering. It was the like." the gern of the evening, in which a number of cute little ones took part, under the leadership of Miss Irene Potvin, a clever little maiden. As the little dots entered the room bearing bouquets of flowers and floral emblems, they presented a picturesque sight that won the applause of the gathering. It was in this number that the faulitiess and beautiful marching of the girls was brought into evidence. In circles, semi-circles and other forms they marched to the music of the piano in front of the audience and offered their tributes of love to the Venerable Archdeacon in appropriate song and recitation. Very prettilly they formed the letters "D," "J," "E," the initials borne by the guest of the evening. The tribute concluded by the little ones marching past Father Casey and laying at his felt floral emblems forming the words "Silver Jubilee." This was followed by a fitting song entitled "We've Found a Crown." In this Misses Lewis and Simons took a duet and Miss M, Riley sang a solo in a style that won generous applause. After another instrumental selection, "The Nightingale," the "Grand Jubilee Cantara," a beautiful composition, was rendered by the children. The cantata was a review in music and recitation of the Ven. Archdeacon's career and was given in a highly pleasing manner. On a padestal of flowers stoof four bannerettes, representing Father Casey while a priest at Kingston; St. Patrick's church, a symbol of his labors at Gananoque: the Presbytery, indicating the results of his work at Campbelliford, and then a picture of himself as he is to day. The pictures are exceptionally clear and perfect and were painted by Mr. D. A. Shaw, artist. They were presented, accompanied by an appropriate recitation, by Ven. Archdeacon Casey. The excellent cantata concluded with a recitation by Miss Lillie Symonds, whose abilities as an elecution is a remarked. It is impossible to adenuelly convey a like a delication and the cantata concluded with a recitation by cantata concluded with a recitation by Miss Lillie Symonds, whose abilities as an elocutionist are marked. It is impossible to ade quately convey an idea of the beauty and brighiness of the cantata. The last number was a violin solo, "The Carnival of Venice," by Miss Lottie Bell. This young lady handles the violin with skill and grace and is winning her way into popularity as an entertsiner.

Miss Brennan then stepped forward and read a beautifully-worded address, express-ing the pupils' love for Ven. Archdeacon ing the pupils love for Ven. Archdeacon Casey and extending congratulations to him upon his silver jubilee. As in many other portions of the programme, the address con-cluded with the wish that their beloved Rec-tor would live to enjoy his golden jubilee.

tor would live to enjoy his golden jubilee.

Ven. Archdeacon Casey on rising to respond had a countenance beaming with smiles, and he was loudly applauded. He felt that of all the congratulations said today none were sweeter to his ears than the words of the children of the parish of Peterborough and especially of the convent. They had tried by every means possible to make it a joyful day for him. The decorations told of their affection for him. The work undergone to produce such an entertainment was deserving of credit. He could not express his feelings adequately. His heart was too full for words. He returned heart was too full for words thanks to the good nuns who had trained the children. He remarked that he came first to Peterborough twenty-five years ago when their parents were children at Notre Dame and he assured them that their lot today was cast in pleasant places compared
with twenty-five years ago. There were
better accommodations and means of study.
Their teachers' aim was to prepare them to be
young women fit and capable for a place in the
world and the Sisters had given their life to
that object. The children had presented him
with flowers, which spoke a language not only
to him but to them. The bud first enterline into
bloom — that was themselves. Archdeacon
Casey alluded to the devotion of the children to
the Almighty and expressed the hope that when
twenty five years had passed in their lives the
same devotion might remain in their hearts.
It seemed long to them till womanhood was Dame and he assured them that their los

twenty the years had passed in their live that as and devotoo might remain in their bears. It seemed long to them till womanin developed and the seemed long to them till womanin developed and the seemed long to them till womanin developed and the seemed long to them till womanin developed and the seemed long to the seemed long to the seemed long to the seemed long the seemed long

ing him on reaching that milestone, not only because of the interest taken in their parents, but in them as well.

Mr. D. W. Dumble being called upon stated that he was glad of the opportunity of congratulating Father Casey. He congratulated him upon the twenty-five years of high privilege of walking in the footsteps of the Master. There was not a calling so high. As Magistrate he knew of the kindly offices performed by Father Casey. He could not picture into what condition society would come if the clergy were taken away. Referring to the entertainment, Mr. Dumble said that such culture, reinoment, beauty of manner and accomplishment he had never seen anywhere else in Peterborough. Women were a power in shaping the destiny of a nation.

Mr. Hampden Burnham said he had known Venerable Archdeacon Casey for some time and he entertained for him sincere affection. Congratulations were not always sincere. This praise was sincere on the part of the children. The entertainment would serve to mark their feelings towards the Venerable Archdeacon.

Mr. James Stevenson remarked upon the love existing among the peeple towards Cathelic clergy, and he related an incident showing the kind heart of Venerable Archdeacon Casey, which was sufficient reason for the love of a people. Father Casey deserved to be used well.

Mr. L. M. Hayes safd that during his years

rell.
Mr. L. M. Hayes said that during his years Mr. L. M. Hayes said that during his years with the congregation of St. Peter's Venerable Archdeacon Casey had won their affection. This spontaneous outburst of feeling on his silver jubilee must have been gratifying to him. The entertainment reflected great credit on the Sisters, and Mr. Hayes took occasion to

remark as an officer of the 57th that if the girls could drill so well as had been exhibited, what ould the boys do?

A most enjoyable entertainment concluded with the hearty singing of "God Save the

Queen."
The old folks of the House of Providence
were entertained at a sumptuous dinner yesterday in honor of Venerable Archdeacon
Casey's jubilee.

Mission at Wooler.

Mission at Wooler.

Fathers Klauder and Hanley, of New York siry, gave a mission in the Catholic Church of Wooler, which commenced on Sanday, the 19th 1st. and the terminated on Saurday, the 19th 1st was a week of prayer, devolonal exercises and discourses on the duties of every Christian who wished to save his sout. Services were held in the morning and evening, and at every service the church was crowded to its utmost capacity with Catholics who came to hear these cloquent and plous Redemptorits Fathers. Their lectures, explaining the original of the Catholic Course, we will be a summer to the control of the course with the catholic was considered to the course with the catholic sum of the course of the catholic course with the course were summer to the course of the catholic course were correspondent ever lineage sermonly also fraggests.

with the Benediction.

During their short sojourn in Wooler they 
eemed to have wound themselves about the 
earts of the congregation, and when they bade 
hem adieu, many eyes were bedimmed with

ears.
Father Collies deserves credit for bringing
basefervent and zealous priests here, but it is
nly another proof of his zeal and untiring deouton for his flock and community at large. voton for his fisck and community at large. The rev. gentleman, however, has ample proof that his efforts are not only appreciated but that they will bear abundant truit, and thus keep apace with the advancement of the Catholic faith in the progress which the Church is making everywhere.

On Sunday prayers were offered for the Queen, the "Te Deum" was chanted and the choir sang" God Save the Queen."

Com.

Ordination of Rev. M. J. O'Brien.

The Peterborough Examiner says that on Tuesday morning, July 6, there was a large congregation assembled in St. Peter's cathedral to assist in the solemn and impressingly beautiful ceremony of ordination, when Rev. Michael Joseph O'Brien, son of Mr. John O'Brien, was advanced to the priesthood of the Catholic Church.

At \$330 the Episcopal procession, consisting of his Lordship Bishop O'Connor, Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Father Lynch, Port Hope; Rev. Father McColl, Ennismore; Rev. Father O'Connel, Rev. Father Scanlan, Rev. Father Palen, Douro, and Rev. Father O'Brien, the postulant for ordination, entered the sanctuary.

O'Brien, the postulant for ordination, entered the sanctuary.

Mass was sung by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Father Scanlan, as deacon, and Rev. Father Phelan, as sub deacon.

The ordination of a priest is regarded as one of the most solemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and those who witnessed the ceremony in St. Peter's cathedral this morning at 8:39 o'clock must have been impressed with the truth of this expression.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor sang the Mass in full pontificals—amice, ab, cincture, cross, tunic, dalmatic, maniple, stole and chasuble, emblematic of the power he confers upon the suppliant for ordination, who has passed through the previous orders and is approved of as a candidate. The celebrant of the Mass proceeded as far as the Tract, and being seated the ordination ceremony began. After the Notary, Rev. Father Scanlan, had read the name of the candidate. dressed the clergy and people present to the effect that if they knew any reason why the candidate should not be ordained, they should

After a moment's pause the Bishop delivered his injunction to the supplicant upon the responsibility he was assuming.

At this point the candidate prostrated him-selt on his face on the floor of the sanctuary, the Litany of the Saints was chanted, and at the words "faithful departed "the Bill."

standing with crezier and mitre, thrice blessed the prostrate candidate. When the Litanies concluded all rose, and the imposition of hands was very and

the imposition of hands was performed by the Bishop and the clergy, in stole, by solemnly placing their hands in succession upon the head of the candidate, who re-mained kneeling, the Bishop repeating a prayer that God would multiply His gifts on His servant, and give him grace to fulfil the

obligations of a priest.

After further prayer for the candidate, the
Bishop took his seat, and removing the stole
from the candidate's left shoulder crossed it
upon his breast with the words. Because from the candidate's left shoulder crossed it upon his breast, with the words "Receive the yoke of the Lord." The Bishop invested him with the chasuble, folded upon his shoulders, with the words "Receive he sacerdotal vestment, by which charity is un-

Further prayers for blessings upon the

derstood."

Further prayers for blessings upon the candidate followed, and turning towards the altar the Bishop intoned the "Veni Creator," and annointed the hands of the candidate with the holy oil, making the sign of the cross. The candidate's hands were next bound by the Bishop, who presented him with a chalice containing wine and water, and a patena with the host with the words:

"Receive the power to offer sacrifice to God, to celebrate Mass as well for the living as the dead."

At this stage of the ceremony the Bishop continued the Mass as far as the Offertory, at which point the newly-ordained priest presented an offering with the usual ceremony. Mass was then continued, the priest repeating the words after the Bishop, who gave him Communion. After further admonition, during which the Bishop prayed, "Receive the Holy Ghost, the Paraclete, in you," the ordained priest made confession of faith by repeating the creed. He then knelt before the Bishop, who said: "Receive the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye forgive are forgiven them and whose sins ye forgive are forgiven them and whose sins ye retain are retained."

Then unfolding the chasuble the Bishop clothed him entirely with it. In answer to the question he promised obedience and reverence to the Bishop and his successors.

the question he promised obedience and reverence to the Bishop and his successors. The Bishop then gave the priest the kiss of peace and resuming his mitre and crozier, he solemnly admonished the newly ordained

Mass was then said till after the benedicition and the priest kneeling, the Bishop en-joined the priest to consider diligently the order he had taken and the burden placed upon his shoulders and to strive to live plously and holly that he might win the grace of God.

Rev. Father Fitzpatrick preached the ser-men, taking for his text. Let man so ex-

mon, taking for his text, "Let man so ac-count of us as the priests of Christ and the ministers of the mysteries of God." After describing the significance of the solemn and describing the significance of the solemn and impressive ceremony the people had witnessed, the preacher said: It was a cause for rejoicing when a young man of their own number had been exalted to the dignity of the priesthood. He had sacrificed the natural ambition which the fame and glory of the world had presented to him in vain. The preacher pointed out to the parents the joy they should feel in having given a son to the priesthood. He then pointed out in detail and in eloquent words the power, the dignity and the responsibilities and the sanctity of the priesthood as representing ambassadors for Christ, whose ministry and priesthood were continued in the priest that had been chosen out of the world for consecration to God alone. Priests doing the deeds of Christ oren of the flock had be might offer prayer a himself but for the pown family. One of tould confer upon a far ber to be dedicated to capacity of the priest. In conclusion, the Father O'Brien to the prayer that his life m His Lordship then an priest would then give conferred a special gr ent, beginning with hi the blessing the choir s Rev. Father O'Brien in the cathedral to r

JULY 17, 189

o'clock. Rev. Father Michael Rev. Father Michael Priest, O'Brien, section foren received his literary borough, his classics c Lynch, and at St. Michael St. Michael St. Michael St. Peter's cathedral colocks.

25th ANN of the Ordination Bobier, of the Ch Bay Shore, and S

Bay Shore Journey Company of the Manage E. Bobier we Patrick's Church, of Shore, on Wednesda o'clock a.m., with a riunal of the Roman C. before the hour of sailed with people, riunal of the West occurs and when the every seat was occur stood through it all.

After the organist, played the voluntary, Rt. Rev. Bishop, the twenty robed priests and the Mass was horesiding, assisted by MeNamara: Rev. Dr. monies; Revs. P. F. Foley, sub deacon: I brant. Bay Shore Jour

effort and was ion. He referr twenty years ago, who rick's received ordina f his long and useful of his long and desired. Christian work in the and East Islip. The holy office, duties, a priest, and graceful fortune of the parish ing Father Bobier he

he had gone in and administering to the afflictions, their mark them in their joys. bim and know of all gratulate him in the gratulate him in the of his useful and succe We wish to congra organist on the ren musical programme, Foenpels' Mass in A S. S. Angelorum Cu ian Angels) was nice nelly, of Flushing, stitistically the Offertor and Miss Fanny Pattus," with fine expi The choir consisted organist, Mrs. H. Wicks, Misses Katie arty, Carbara Siska Patthey, Messrs, W. Kenney,

Kenney, Messrs, W. Kenney.
The chancel was with rare and beau with exquisite taste.
After the church invited guests part rectory, the front also handsomely deccarnations, and other Father Bobier of cothe table, with the right and the Vicar (Bishon and others re Bishop and others remost enjoyable hour was all that could be was all that could be
The clergy presen
McDonnell: Mgr. M
Fathers E. McCart'
Hare, Donohue, Fol
of Brooklyn: Do
Murray, of Breentw
Kirkpatrick, of Bab
City: Tanquarcy, 7
lies, Lydenhurst; C
ory A Boher, Cans ties, Lydenhurst; C ory A. Bobier, Cans Barrett, Brooklyn; senting the alumni a Fordham, N. Y. The Rev. James I Thomas, Ontario, 841, being the son Burn) Bobier, and children, of whom a sister, Catharine, su ada. In 1870 he g College, at Fordhar priesthood at St. Ma

afterward being assisterward being assister Peter's, St. Cec Brooklyn, from 18 charge of St. Patric and St. Mary's at F At Bohemia he buil (St. John of Hop first priest (and stil Father Bobier also Patrick's cemetery. ed., until the summe needs of the New 'Central Islip. His activity and useful works, and The Joo generally expressed tuned usefulness and that all present at the also be here to join twenty-five years he On Thursday ewexlended to Father meet with them in the honor and congrevening Mr. Thos yery interesting an ing with the kindes and loyalty to Fath by presenting to the formoney, an offeri parishioners, which quietly and unknow Bobier was much or prised and respond appropriate manne and remains concess.

to the children of the cure all heartily enjuncther to the child We should never are opposed to us; if fully contempt and neighbor's honor.

e purse contained

s, a most genero Yesterday Father

ment concluded .. God Save the

n in Wooler they nselves about the nd when they bade e bedimmed with

redit for bringing lests here, but it is at and untiring demounity at large, r, has ample proof y appreciated but in truit, and thus ement of the Cathich the Church is

e offered for the s chanted and the queen." Com.

tiner says that on there was a large St. Peter's cathe-and impressingly nation, when Rev, son of Mr. John the priesthood of

Bishop, assisted by deacon, and Rev.

deacon, and Rev. con. est is regarded as ceremonies of the see who witnessed ar's cathedral this must have been immis expression. Connor sang the sice, ab, cincture, aniple, stole and e power he confers dination, who has ous orders and is and the see when the see and is a the Tract, lination ceremony any, Rev. Father the of the candidate, Bishop clothed in and holding on his e, in his left hand right a purificator

the Bishop delive supplicant upon assuming. ate prostrated him-

r of the sanctuary, was chanted, and arted "the Bishop,

and mitre, thrice idate. luded all rose, and was performed by

candidate, who re-Bishop repeating a altiply His gifts on the candidate, the

the candidate, the removing the stole shoulder crossed it e words "Receive the Bishop invested folded upon his ds "Receive the which charity is un-

blessings upon the

blessings upon the urning towards the he "Veni Creator," s of the candidate or the candidat

as well for the remony the Bishop ar as the Offertory, ordained priest prehe usual ceremony. It is the present as the present as the present as the present and cream are the properties of a mire admonitor, during the present her before the Receive the Holy orgive are forgiven etain are retained. The present her before the Bishop his successors, he priest the kiss of a mitre and crozier, the newly ordained the standard present as the priest the kiss of a mitre and crozier, the newly ordained the standard present as the priest the kiss of a mitre and crozier, the newly ordained the standard present as the present

ll after the benedicling, the Bishop en-sider diligently the the burden placed I to strive to live he might win the

k preached the ser-

k preached the ser-is of Christ and the ies of God." After ce of the solemn and ne people had wit-d: It was a cause ng man of their own d to the dignity of acrificed the natural a and glory of the him in vain. The the parents the joy g given a son to the

g given a son to the ointed out in detail e power, the dignity and the sanctity of

and the sanctity of senting ambassadors stry and priesthood priest that had been rld for consecration og the deeds of Uhrist

e of Providence mous dinner yes-able Archdeacon oler. ley, of New York atholic Church of atholic Church of 8 inday, the 18th of 18 inday, the 18th of 18 inday, the 18th of 18t

THE CATHOLIC PROCESS

Casey.

"Ava Mariaf' Soprano Solo—Annie For.

"Ava Mariaf' Soprano Solo—Annie Torantum" (by Beethoven)—Choir in Unison.

Sister Mary Alexandria, the accomplished music teacher at Rideau street convent, Ottawa, presided at the organ during all the services. The singers were also accompanied on the violin by Miss L. Casey.

The Episcopal visit of His Lordship continued until Tuesday evening. On Monday low masses were celebrated at 6, 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock high mass was sung, at which His Lordship assisted in Rochet and Continued and street of the man for the violation of the violatio

#### St. Columba.

Few characters in history, sacred or profane, are so fascinating as St. Columba, or Columbkille, the thirteenth centenary of whose death fe!i on the 9th of this month. Not even St. Patrick is the subject of so many legends, though the certified facts of history alone represent St. Columba as one of the most marvellous of men. A sympathetic and discerning French-man, Montalembert, thus portrays his

"He was at the same time full of con tradictions and contrasts-at once tender and irritable, rude and courteous ironical and compassionate, caressing and imperious, grateful and revengeful; led by pity as well as by wrath; ever moved by generous passions, and among all passions fired to the very end of his life by two which his coun trymen understand the best-the love poetry and the of country. . .

Trained by prayer a d austerities to triumphs of evangelical exposition ; despising rest, untiring in mental and manual toil; born for eloquence, and gifted with a voice so penetrating and sonorous that it was thought of afterward as one of the most miraculous gifts that he had received of God frank and loyal, original and power ful in his words as in his actions; in cloister and mission and parliamen on land and on sea, in Ireland as in Scotland, always swayed by the love of God and of his neighbor, whom he served with an impassioned upright ness-such was Columba. the monk and missionary there was in him the makings of a sailor, soldier, poet, and orator. To us, looking back he appears a personage as singular as he is lovable; in whom, through all the mists of the past and all the cross lights of legend, the man may still be recog nized under the saint, -a man capapl and worthy of the supreme honor of holiness, since he knew how to subdue his inclinations, his weakness, his instincts, and his passions, and to transform them into docile and invincible weapons for the salvation of souls and the honor and glory of God. '

Columba's passion for literature was one of his most remarkable character istics. He not only wrote many beau-tiful poems himself, but he is credited with the enormous achievement of hav ing transcribed three hundred copie of the Gospel with his own hand. -Ave Maria

#### THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF JESUS

The Blood of Jesus Christ preserve us from the exterminating angel. The demon dares not approach; he realizes that a hidden force will repel him; the Christian is marked with a divine seal. Through a recent sacramental or spiritual Communion, by which the Saviour's Blood has been communicated to us, we escape a multitude of accidents. This Blood is a principle of strength

in combat. When one recurs to It with the necessary conditions, It ensures victory. In the combat with the dragon, this cry was heard in heaven : They overcame him by the Blood of the Lamb." (Apoc. xii. II.) Let us dip our weapons in this Blood.

Saint Edmund, having fought against a violent temptation, through the Precious Blood, obliged the demon to acknowledge what it was he dreaded Satan replied: "What you have just invoked."

Saint Chrysostom says: "It puts devils to flight." And certainly when holy water has the effect, will not Our Lord's Blood be still more potent? What insured victory to the Re

deemer will always render us parti cipants in His triumph: In this sign

shall thou conquer.

It is the seed of virtue. It bestows Chastity; "the Wine maketh virgins to spring forth" (Zacharias, ix, It destroys concupiscence and thus sanctifies the body. Through the Blessed Eucharist, mortals become chaste, for it emits a celestial odor which dispels the pestilential exhalations of the flesh. It is when imbued with this Blood, which sprang from the Virgin of virgins, that we joyfully consecrate our virginity to to God, and often an aspiration towards the Divine Blood suffices to extinguish all voluptuous flames.

It appeases anger. When the fire of rage is burning, a few drops of the Blood of the meek Lamb of God will of their own virtue calm wrath by recalling the patience with which I was shed and the prohibition of ap proaching His Body and Blood with a heart ulcerated by anger. Unless w would hear this Blood cry out against us, it is impossible to harbor a vengeful thought when communicating sacra-mentally or spiritually.—The Voice of the Precious Blood.

### Vanishing Puritanism.

In a canvass made by the Cinnecticut Bible Society, in the town of Windham, some instructive facts were brought to light, says The Advance, a Congregationalist paper. Protestant families were found to have many more Bibles than Roman Catholic families, but on the other hand the average Catholic family could outvote the average Protestant family two to one in the number of children in the household. Half the people are now Roman Catholic, and the proportion increases with each generation. The priests note this, and say, with social statistics to sustain "We shall soon outvote the Protestants, for we are certain to outpopulate them by a superior birthrate. The fact is undeniable, and the Protestant population of New England, if they retain their numerical superiority must do one of two things. The familthe native population must double in size, or converts must be won

to Protestantism from Roman Catholic families. The time was when New England families were Hebraistic in size, when the households of Connecti cut sent forth families like a flock ; but such is not the case now, except in French, Irish and other families of foreign extraction. So far as the tend-ancy is concerned it is easy to forecast the result. The Yankee does not seem to be taking New England. Not many years hence he will be vastly outnum bered on his own grounds, and his supremacy will be gone unless by religious and educational influences he can transform an increasing proportion of the population, which is now more or less alien, into a population which will be favorable to New England ideals.

CONVERTS IN DIFFERENT DIOCESES. "In some well-know churches the yearly number of converts runs up to near 100. The Redemptorists in Boston have received about 1,100 since their establishment there. the archdiocese of New York last year I,208 were received. In the cathedral of Baltimore the highest number received in a year was 46. In the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, the average yearly crop is over 50. In this city of Milwaukee (not in the archdiocese) 96 converts were confirmed.

The article concludes with the statement that in the future the diocesan authorities intend to compile accurate and complete figures relating to con verts in all parts of the country, and that the Paulists Fathers will continue to pursue their investigations on this

#### ANSWERS TO DIFFICULTIES.

Some Protestant readers of the new Apostolic letter says the Church Pro gress, will find some incongruity between the closing paragraphs and the body of the document. The doctrine of the Holy Ghost will appeal to them, but they will start back from Indulgences and from the Blessed Virgin Mary. But the incongruity is only imaginary; their difficulty arises from their deficiency in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ and in appreciation of the sublimity of the supernatural creation which is the Holy Spirit's work.

The Gospel narrative presents Mary to us as the Spouse of the Holy Ghost and since she is the mother of Jesus, our Elder Brother, she is our mother also. When Jesus Christ is "born in us the hope of glory," He is born there, as in Bethlehem, of Mary by the power of the Holy Ghost. To the Divine operation there must be added the human co-operation, of which Our Lady has furnished us the most perfect example, and which we can best learn at her maternal feet.

The doctrine of the mother of God and of Sacred Indulgences are both bound up in that Scriptural conception, so hard for the carnal mind to grasp, of the Church as the Mystical Body of Christ. Indulgences are among the most precious tokens of our supernatural oneness with Jesus Christ and each other All the treasures of the Precious Blood, all the treasures of Biood-redeemed life ("Precious in the sight of God is the life of His saints") are the common heritage of the Church, which is mystically identical with the Divine Redeemer.

There is one other point in the Encyclical at which the Protestant will It is the reference to baptism and confirmation as means by which the Holy Ghost is conferred. The Bible teaches the Catholic doctrine clearly (e, g.. St. John iii, 5, Acts xix, 6, Heb. vi, 2), and the objections made to it are the result of misunder-

standings and thoughtlessness. born of the Holy Ghost in the sacra ment of baptism is compelled to choose between one of these alternatives either that all young children are loss or else that it is possible to be saved without faith. If any infants are saved they must have first been united to Christ by grace and if they can be saved without grace and the super-natural virtues of faith, hope and charity which it inspires and embodies, then the rest of mankind can But the Scriptures expressly teach that salvation is only possible through Christ, and through the actual posses-sion of the grace and virtue that flows from Him.

The germs of supernatural life implanted at baptism lie undeveloped if the child does not receive a Christian nurtive, and are killed by the first mortal sin. Then "there is left no sacrifice for sin [i. e., the Redemption is to that man as if it had never been wrought, but a certain dreadful expectation of judgment (Hebrews x, 26, That soul now "dead" in tres passes and sins" must be converted to God by the Holy Spirit, and humble itself before Him in penance, and be purified love and suffering, ere it can be admitted to Eternal Blessedness.

### A Stranger.

One day a scholarly looking man, plainly dressed, went into a church in Holland, and took a seat near the pul-A few minutes later a haughty lady swept up to the pew, and, seeing a stranger in it, ordered him, by an imperious gesture, to leave it. stranger obeyed, and, going into one of the seats reserved for the poor, joined devoutly in the services. After they were over, the lady's friends gathered around her, and demanded whether she know who it was that she had treated so rudely.
"No." "Some pushing stranger,

she replied. "It was King Oscar of Sweden," was

the answer. "He is here visiting the

queen. Her mortification may be imagined.

#### THE MODERN PASSION OF PITY.

There have been times in the history of the world when mankind seemed to be seized by a general passion for war, for degenerate sensualism, or for religious enthusiasm. But in these latter days, according to Jesse Albert Locke, in the current issue of the St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly there seems to have been developed what he calls The Modern Passion of Pity." Societies of every conceivable description are every formed nowadays for the alleviation of suffering, want and misery. Legis-latures are called upon to incorporate societies to protect dumb animals, and even to provide them asylums and hospitals, societies that project all sorts of good for humanity, some to provide work or material comforts for the poor, some to give them recreation in winter or country outings in the summer, societies to secure them legal rights or to provide them with free treatment and healing for all manner of diseases in short, societies to supply an answer to almost every human desire or need Never before were men so easily moved by tales of distant distress; never was it so easy to raise funds for the sufferers by fire or flood or war or pestilence. Mr. Locke, in this admirable article, successfully combats the altruistic idea of charity, by which he means the giving of alms in a manner which tends inevitably to the deterioration of character and the stirring of popular discontent. With Catholies, on the other hand, deeds of charity are rooted deeply in the supernatural. "That which makes Christian charity a higher, nobler thing," says Mr. higher, nobler thing," says Mr. Locke, "that which differentiates it from that passion of pity for human ills which moves the humanitarian and the altruist is simply this: True Christian charity works with eyes ever fixed upon eternity. The soul is more than the body; poverty and suffering not only are not unmixed evils-not even the greatest of evils—but they exist for a divine purpose. Go back to the early Christians. Their alms and their tender personal devotion to the needy and the sick were new things to the heathen world which looked on in wonder. But they did not stop there. With a higher charity they offered hope to the soul, and they made it clear what moved them to kindly deeds. While striving as far as possible to soften the hardships or sweeten the lot of the wretched, they did not hesitate at the same time to tell the most miserable, with vivid plainness, that they were all sinners, -that by their sins against the light of conscience they had deserved far greater punishment than their present ills, had merited everlasting woe; nevertheless, the religion of Christ offered them the means of forgiveness and a never ending communion with One whose love for them was bound True Christian charity then, reaches a higher plane than altruistic giving because, as far as it makes its influence felt, it ennoble and uplifts character, turning the eyes

#### What Has Been Done and What Left Undone.

Heart Review.

from material things to spiritual, from

his world to the life beyond."-Sacred

Last Sunday was celebrated the six tieth anniversary of the reign of Queer Victoria, the longest reign in English history, and one of the longest in the Many changes have taken place in the condition of women since the 20th of June, 1837, when Victoria, scarcely more than a child, was called to the throne of England. conservative woman herself, and not quick to adopt new customs, nevertheless she must have witnessed with interest the rapid strides toward th ter education and congenial occupation of the working portion of her sex, and has even heard their voice in political issues, a condition of things quite un known at her accession. More par-ticularly from a Catholic standpoint is mentioned the breaking down of old religious bar-riers during this most remark able reign, which have nothing left of down them now but a few stray rails that will undergo a natural decay if they are not destroyed before that process i complete. Victoria, as a woman, de serves the admiration of every one of her sex; and what a glory she would add to her name in history if before her death she were instrumental in bringing about the union of the churches so heartily desired by both Roman and Anglican Catholics. - Cath olic Columbian.

### EXTEMPORANEOUS PRAYER.

A paragraph, from a contemporary, which appears in another column, calls attention to the subject of extemporaneous prayer in an incisive and pungent manner. It is a matter that has always occasioned a good deal of unfavorable comment, even among our Protestant friends, and it deserves all that has been said about it in the way of objection. This prayer is too often only an oration, delivered with closed eves, and it sometimes covers nearly as much ground, in the treatment of sub jects, as the editorial page of a daily or weekly paper. It is too often long winded, diffusive and inappropriate, and it presumes to impart imformation to the Heavenly Father, as if He were not all-knowing and all seeing. It even descends to the treatment of politics, and the ministerial petitioner indicates, if he does not directly ex press, his preference for this or that party, or for this or that public meas ure which is agitating the minds of legislators or rulers. Frequently he legislators or rulers. Frequently he appears assertive rather than pleading, as if he deemed it his duty to dic tate to Supreme Intelligence. His

petition takes on something of the haracter of a command, as he mouths out hollow platitudes that have become a byword on the street. He talks for effect, not to impress people with the goodness and greatness of the Creator, but to air his own views about certain topics that are hardly worthy of discussion in the pulpit, much less in an appeal for mercy

and protection.

But the most offensive and unnecess ary prayer is the one not seldom heard at funeral services, and it is usually as untrue as the lines on many tomb stones. In it merits which the dead man never possessed are dwelt on to sound his praises, until even his former warmest friends are obliged to suppress a smile at the falsity of the eulogy. may be that the maker of the prayer is not correctly informed as to the habits of the deceased when living, but it is his plain duty to obtain correct information and not be the medium for conveying untrue impressions. up a man who has made millions by reprehensive methods as a model of al the virtues is to give young people false view of the purpose for which they were placed in this world, to say noth ing of the encouragement it gives to others who are imitating the example of the departed in ways that are dis honest.

This man may have left large sums to public institutions in his will and this, so far as it goes, is good, but it does not prove that his life was pure and upright, and to attempt to make a saint out of a sinner, simply because he has disposed of money, for public pur poses, that he could no longer use him self, is clearly wrong. brate his benefactions but not his career, and the mention of these really should have no place in a prayer. know that our separated brethren are at some loss to know what to say in an extemporaneous prayer, for they do not pray for the dead, except in a few isolated cases, but it would be better for them to remain silent altogether than to indulge in praise that is wholly

undeserved. There is no particular benefit that we know of that can be derived from extemporaneous prayers, especially when they are uttered to please men. The prayers in existence embrace all the petitions that we need in asking for spiritual graces and temporal wants. Our Protestant friends still have the Lord's Prayer, the prayer of all Christians, and they may find other prayers ready to their hand to suit their wants for almost any occasion where blessings are to be asked or contrition is to be expressed. How much better a select ion from the matured reflections of the saints and fathers would be than the long drawn out, hasty, undigested utterances of a man who is apparently more interested in worldly affairs than he is in eternal salvation.

At any rate, extemporaneous pray ers, as we suggested in the beginning of this article, have fallen into disfavor even in many circles where they are because they drift so far away from the true purposes of prayer, and because they weary by their length and exaggerations. - Sacred Heart Review.

### Anchored.

A young member of a religious order met a day or two ago the young pastor of a parish. Their chat drifted to the newly appointed Episcopalian minister of the suburban town in which the pastor resides.

"He is very High Church," said the priest; quiet a Ritualist, indeed, and makes the sign of the cross beauti-

fully."
"Then I'll wager he's 'anchored,'

exclaimed the younger religious. "Anchored?" queried the pastor.
"Yes-married," answered the religious: "when a young Episcopalian clergyman shows symptoms of looking towards Rome his superiors hasten, as if in duty bound, to get him a wife, knowing that, first, with that impediment he will not be free to follow in he Catholic Church an ecclesiastical career to which his inclinations and education have turned him, and that, second, the wife is not likely to be so spiritually-minded as he is and that she is apt to be more afraid of Mrs. Grundy, and that therefore she will act as an anchor to hold him in heresy So well known is this that the term 'anchored' is getting to have that new meaning among leaders of that denom

Poor young man, "anchored" to wife and to an ecclesiastical corpse!

### A Parish Seventy Miles Square.

In distant Texas there is a parish eventy miles square. The settlemen of Aguiuilaries is its centre, and here is domiciled the pastor, Rev. M. Puig, a young Spanish priest. The parish is inhabited by 5,000 of the poorest class of Mexicans, or rather Indians. They are very ignorant but still Catholics Sometimes in order to visit a ranch or sick call the pastor has to ride on horse back as far as sixty miles a day. resources of the mission are insignificant, consisting of small fees for baptism : there are no collections, no pew rents, nor any other income, and the pastor is almost entirely dependent upon the charity of outsiders. It would a great charity to send him an intention or two, for which he could offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD Coleman's

CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION

#### A Queen Becomes a Nun.

Queen Adelaide, widow of the King Dom Migual I. of Portugal, pro-nounced her solemn vows in the Convent of Benedictines at Solesmes. Donna Adelaide, Princess of Lowen stein Werttheim, entered the Convent Solesmes last year. She was born in 1831 at the Schloss of Klein-Heubach, and married the King of Portugal at the age of twenty one. By him she had seven children, the Infant Dom Migual, who bears the title of Duke of Braganza, and six daughters, all of whom are married to high reigning families of Europe. Two nieces of Donna Adelaide were already in the Convent of Solesmes before tered, Princess Marie and Princess Agnes, daughters of her brother, Prince Lewenstein. One of them died last year, killed by an accident in the

#### The Sin of Ingratitude.

The sin of ingratitude is a montrous sin. God destroyed thousands of Israelities in the wilderness on their curney to the promised land on ac count of their continuous and persist. ent murmurings and complainings, though with a mighty hand He had led hem out of Egypt, delivered them from their tormentors, and daily provided for all their wants. Let us be careful lest, by constant complaining and fretful fault finding, we, too, shall fall short of entering the rest provided for those who love the appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ. Having food and raiment, het us learn therewith to be content, because, having brought nothing in with us, we can take nothing out with us .- Catholic Tele

#### The Month of June.

It is enough to say that it is the month of the Sacred Heart. The devotion to the Sacred Heart was perhaps late in institution. But, as has been well said, it was not too late. It was the development of the excessiveness of the love of the Saviour for His Church at a period when love for Him and docility to His teachings were as to the one growing cold and as to the other becoming apathetic. In this month the splendors of the visions of the Blessed Margaret Mary stand out before us. We ask, Who will not bow down and honor the Sacred Heart of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ? -Catholic Advocate.

"Boys. I can not pledge myself with you in wine," said a young man at a banquet, when urged by his companions to drink to the success of some pet scheme, "and this is my reason for refusing: I once had an idolized mother whose temperance principles were of the strongest. Before she went into the great unknown I promised her to always abstain from the intoxicating cup, and the promise is as binding to day as when first given." The raised glasses were set down again, the wine untouched, for somehow that mother's influence extended beyond her boy. nd all present were touched by th words so impressively spoken. The mother's influence, beautiful and strong, reached out from the grave, and was a power in that gathering. It had not only moulded the young man's character, making him strong of pur pose, but it set his friends to thinking, awaking them to a sense of their dutythe result, a glorious victory.

Learn to know the love of God in the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It is the Book of Life, open to all, easy to be read. Take that Book of Life and read it, every page. It is written within and without with the pledges and the promises of God's personal love for you. - Cardinal Manning.

### Scurfy Head.

If a child's head is scurfy, do not comb the hair, which is apt to scratch and irritate the scalp, but brush gently. After washing the head thoroughly, dry it, and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy. Pale sickly children should use Mother raves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the

RICH RED BLOOD is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

### SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPER

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Mr. F. Dean, 1290 Queen Street W. Toronto. Mr. D. W. Clark, 61 Bellevue Avenue Toronto.

### Winners of Gold Watches.

Mr. W. F. Hines, 7511 Dundas Street, Mr. Robert J. Gibb, Box 201, Galt. Mrs. Dr. Elliott, Woodstock.

Miss Dora F. Riggs, 40 Goyean Street, Windsor. Miss Nellie Burnip, 416 York Street,

London. The above competition will be con-

tinued each month of 1897. Lever Bros., Ltd., Toron'o.

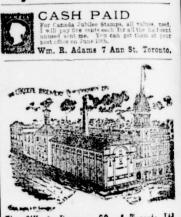


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THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND. Made in Birmingham, England, for over







AUCTION SALE OF

BERTHS Department of Crown Lands [Woods and Forests Branch] Toronto, June 2nd, 1897.

TIMBER

Notice is hereby given that under authority of Orders in Council, TIMBER BERTAS as hereunder mentioned in the NIPISSING, ALGOMA and RAINY RIVER DISTRICTS, viz.,—the Townships of RATHBUN, KELLY, DAVIS, the North half of SOADDING and that part of HANMER South of the VERMILLION RIVER, all in the District of Nipissing; the Township of COFFIN ADDITIONAL and certain small areas on the SPANISH and BISCOTASING waters in the District of ALGOMA; and berths 30 and 37 SUDITIONAL and certain small areas on the SPANISH and BISCOTASING waters in the District of ALGOMA; and berths 36 and 37 sale of 1892, D 3, D 4, D 5, D 6, on MANF-TOU LAKE, and certain small scattered areas in the District of RAINY RIVER, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at the hour of ONE o'clock p. m., on WEDNES-DAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of AUGUST next.

Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Areas, Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application personally or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands or to the Crown Timber Offices at OTTAWA and RAT PORTAGE.

J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands. E. B.—No unauthorised publication of this advertisement will be paid for. 975-8

JULY 17. 1891 FIVE-MINUT

The Sixth Sunda THE DIGNITY OF " Many prophets and to see the things which seen them; and to hear, hear, and have not he

For those who

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JULY 17, 1897

## **Taking**

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Toronto, June 2nd, 1897.

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not that part of HANMER South
ILLION RIVER, all in the Dissing; the Township of COFFIN
Land certain small areas on the
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ALGOMA; and berths 36 and 37
D 3, D 4, D 5, D 6, on MANIand certain small scattered
District of RAINY RIVER, will
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taining conditions and terms of formation as to Areas, Lots and comprised in each Berth, will be a application personally or by Department of Crown Lands or n Timber Offices at OTTAWA RTAGE.

J. M. GIBSON,

Commisssoner of Crown Lands, unauthorised publication of this at will be paid for, 975-8

#### FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON.

The Sixth Sunday After Pentecost.

THE DIGNITY OF HUMAN NATURE.

"Many prophets and just men have desired to see the things which you see, and have not seen them; and to hear the things which you hear, and have not heard them.," (St. Matt.

For those who have always lived. through God's goodness, with peaceful hearts in their Father's house — the Church-the truths which God has revealed and which are the inheritance of the faithful have become so familiar as to be accepted very frequently in a certain dull, matters of course way, and too often their immense value and importance are far from being sufficiently realized. This morning I pro-pose to speak about one of these wellknown truths, and to point out the advantage which even the simplest and humblest of Catholics possess over the greatest and best of those who did not have the light of faith. This advantage consists in the knowledge which every Catholic has of his own dignity and destiny. And in order that this may be seen more clearly, I shall place in contrast with our knowledge the ignorance and blindness in which the mind of one of the greatest and most sincere and earnest men of past times was wrapped on these all important

Now, let us go to the writer and thinker of whom I am speaking and see what he has to tell us about man. Here are his words and the sum and substance of his teaching; and not only of his own teaching, but of all he could gather from the great philoso-phers of the past: "Like the race of leaves the race of man is. The wind in autumn strews the earth with old leaves, then the spring the woods with new endows. All men are born in the spring season, and soon a wind hath scattered them, and thereafter the wood peopleth itself again with another gen-eration of leaves." Here we have the pagan summing up of man's life. This is all it appeared to be worth in the eyes of its great philosophers. Men are as valueless as the leaves which come and go with spring and autumn.

And what shall we think of the actions of men, their toils and struggles? Listen again to our pagan teacher : "Hath the ball which one casteth from his hand any profit of its rising, or loss as it descendeth again, or in its fall? or the bubble as it grow eth and breaketh on the air? or the flame of the lamp from the beginning to the end of its history?" In other words, the toils and labors of man, his struggles and aspirations, his joys and sorrows are of no more profit to him than is its rising and falling to the ball which a man throws, or the bubble

the Church. What does she tell us man is? What in her eyes is the value of man's actions? Of course she admits, nay, insists, upon the fact that our sojourn here is but for a short time, but at the same time she tells us that we have a never ending existence, that for good or evil, for weal or woe, we shall never cease to be. She tells us, too, that our souls, each and every one of them, came from the hands of an all perfect and infinitely holy Being, and that this all-perfect and infinitely holy Being has given them to us to take care of, and that according as we take good care of them or not for the few years we are in this world, so our in which they were created, and that it is by the acts of our daily life that this image and likeness must be preserved

Scientific men say that we cannot set in motion even a small object, we cannot throw a ball into the air, without its having an effect which reaches to the utmost bounds of space. Some-thing similar may be said of every one of our actions. Not one of them is indifferent. Not one of them but will have an effect in some way or other

which will be felt for all eternity. Do not these considerations open up to us a view of man's dignity and of the value and importance of his actions, which should render our lives precious in our own eyes, and renew the warmth of our attachment to those truths which we have always taken for granted, and to our holy Mother the Church, who has so carefully preserved them for us?

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

A Puny and Fretful Baby. This is now quite unnecessary! Like many others, you may have your baby fat, aughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.

A Glorious Age in Which we Live.

A Glorious Age in Which we Live.

We ought, more frequently, to cast our thoughts upon the marvellous achievements of the age in which we live. In the department of medicine alone there has been an advance all along the line, securing to mankind ever increasing exemption from pain and suffering.

Perhaps the discovery most important to that large class of sufferers known under the general designation of "Nervous"—those people all run down in nerve and muscular force—is embodied in the preparation known to doctors as "Maltine and Coca Wine."

A builder up of nerve and muscular tissue is this—as of buoyancy and nerve—not, indeed, by a fiful galvanizing that speedily exhaust itself, leaving the last condition even more deplorable than the first. No! Maltine with Coca Wine gives the needed impetus to the flagging power of body and mind; strenthens the digestive organs: improves the assimilative functions, and sustains the vital forces until, by the improved conditions it brings about, the equilibrium of functions is restored and health renewed. Maltine with Coca Wine is sold by all druggists.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Just now the world is swarming with sweet girl graduates—and with bright boy graduates, too, of course, though somehow the boy graduate is generally overlooked. It seems to Aunt Bride a pretty serious mistake to ignore him as we do, but this time she wants to follow the fashion and talk with the girls. The boys will have to wait, as Somehow one always feels like usual. adding "poor little girl graduates" after one has said all the pleasant things one can think of. They usually settle in their graduation day all the problems that have been bother-ing the world since the gates of Paradise went to with a bang. And hav-ing been duly crowned and diplomaed and congratulated, they find them-selves over the border line in the grown up world, and then, somehow, a host of unsolved puzzling problems spring up all round them like a lot of nettles, or, rather, like a thicket of rose bushes, because there are many delightful roses of happiness to be plucked from the problem thorns after one has learned to meet them with a grown up air. The grown ups learn after a while, that life is made up of a long series of problems, and that the real test of a good education is whether it equips us to face and solve the prob

lems wisely.

And presently these grown ups learn that the problems of the grown up world are very different from those of the grown. of the school world. Grown-ups have to solve their own problems for themselves. There is no teacher handy to run to and no text-book. One must carry the rules in one's head and remember that circumstances alter cases and that the exceptions are more numerous even than in grammar.

The first problems are those which crop up in the first vacation. Shall she continue her studies? Aunt Bride hopes that she will resolve that, what ever else she does, she will devote one hour of every day to systematic reading, and another to exercises out of Shall she keep up her music doors. Shall she keep up her music? That depends. If it gives her or any one else pleasure, she certainly ought not to forget that part of her schooling. What sort of acquaintances shall she make? What shall she make of her ife? This first vacation for the grad

uate is really very important. For the

first time she feels really grown-up. Shall she go out to earn her own livng? Circumstances will help her to decide that very serious problem. If her parents have scrimped and denied themselves in order to give her an e lucation it certainly is her duty to be e me self-supporting, and to help them in turn, or it may be that some younger sister or brother may be which a child blows.

Let us turn now to the teaching of helped through school if she adds her the Church. What does she tell us the Church. What in her eyes is the There seems no question of the right thing to do in such a case. And ever if she isn't obliged to support herself t won't hurt her in the least to come in daily contact with the workaday world for a few years. It seems to Aunt Bride that in these days the women who have experienced some of the struggles and inconveniences and disappointments of the workaday world, and who have acquired the in dependence and self-reliance that are born of the experience, make better helpmeets, and that is what most of the sweet girl graduates become sooner or later. The woman who knows how She tells us that these souls of ours were made in the image and likeness of God, and that it is our duty to preserve and keep this image and likeness in which they were created and there. it is herself is much better equipped to edge of the value of money and the difficulty of getting it.

Then the girl who is self-supporting isn't so apt to marry the first man who comes along just for the sake of being married and having a home, regardless of his qualifications as a home-provider. When a girl feels that she can provide for herself she is apt to wait a while and make sure he is the right man. When she knows the practical facts about wage-earning herself she is less apt to expect too much. She learns that it isn't half so important whether he is handsome as Apollo and rich as Cræsus, after the fashion of the story paper heroines, as that his habits are correct, that he is sober, honest, steady and persevering, and that his tastes and hers are suffic iently congenial to make it probable that a few years hence they will not be reduced to criticising their friends and the children. Every year women seem to be waiting a little longer. Very few women marry nowadays bethey are twenty-one, and the faded and gray, and you would have tendency is to defer the important date until four or five years later.
Just now there is a good deal of talk about the tendency and the consequent decrease in the size of families. Still, it doesn't seem so very alarming, when you come to look on all sides of the question. These older mothers are apt to have more practical knowledge of home making than the very young girls who marry early with scanty notions of the responsibilities, and very often without reasonable provision for a suitable home. While lewer babies are born, more of them grow to manhood and womanhood, and they are apt to have a better allaround start in the way of health and opportunities than the children of very young mothers. The number of babies who die in the very poor tenement districts, where children are most numerous, is something awful. Diptheria and other diseases especially

fatal to children are 200 per cent. more

nothing?" is another girl's problem. No, indeed, Aunt Bride thinks it would be a very bad plan to stay at and avoid asking help as much as poshome and do nothing. She approves of the staying at home. Our first duty ners in the school, they will become of the staying at home. Our first duty is to those nearest you know. But she is altogether against doing nothing.

One doesn't follow the other, however. One doesn't follow the other, however. Many of the home-women are the busi-est. There is a great deal of work waiting for the women who have leisure. But Aunt Bride must let that go for another time. There is one thing that always seems a wise thing for a stay at home girl to do. And that is to learn to do some one thing so well that if it were ever necessary she could sup-port herself by doing it. She may never need it, but one never can tell what may happen, and the girl who knows she can take care of herself if need arises is apt to make fewer mistakes than the other poor girls who are suddenly thrown unequipped on their own resources.

And many of the girls in this first vacation will ponder the problem:
"Have they a vocation? Are they of
the chosen few who are to devote their lives more particularly to His service?" That's something to be answered with the assistance of one's spiritual adviser.

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Whatever your business is, master it -know it in all its details, be able to do any part of it; don't lean helplessly on others. This world is full of dependent people. They have no initia-tive, no originality, no ability to plan, no self confidence born of experience. They have to be told what to do and how to do it. They need a task-mas-ter. Even if they go into trade, they never grasp all its features-they depend upon this employe or that partner, and, in case hired hand or associate fails them, they fail. Be not like them - know your work from the ground up. Then you can never be left in the lurch or be at the mercy of

Self-Dependence. There are many more dependent people in the world than are counted among the dependent classes. The latter, for statistical purposes, include only the paupers, the blind, the halt, and other helpless creatures who depend upon public and private charity for their support. The dependent people who are not included in such returns are the numberless men and women who can do nothing by themselves, but have to be guided and of those whom the whirligig of time helped in everything. Some of them lack only self confidence, and seek it has depressed the former. advice before doing anything. Some more helpless yet, can work only under direction. It is quite obvious that the partially dependent person is at a disadvantage in this world, as compared with one who is self-reliant and self-helpful. It should, therefore, be the aim of young people to acquire not only learning and skill, but self-confi dence and the ability to do original work without advice or help of any kind.

Those who have just graduated from school are probably unaware of their dependence upon others, but many of them will find that when away from their teachers they are almost helpless and have an entirely new lesson to learn. This dependence is more obvious in the art students and workmen than in the graduates of other schools, but only because the work they are called upon to do after leaving school is so nearly identical with school work. The art student, having a picture to do or a design to make, receives frequent suggestions from a skilled teacher. If he be well trained in technicalities, he needs nothing more than a hint as to the pose, the motive of the design or the color to be used, and with such hint or hints he pro duces a commendable piece of work But having left school, he gets no more hints and is obliged to be self dependent. If he has been properly trained by a teacher who has wisely and carefully encouraged him to think for him self, he soon acquires the ability to work unaided, but there are great numbers of students who, having received too much attention from their teachers, graduate with high honors find themselves helpless They can do good work under direc-tion, but nothing by themselves.

In the manual training school young boys produce marvelous pieces of mechanism for exhibition purposes under the coaching of their teacher who, without doing any of the work sets and gauges the tools and carefully superintends every operation. The student and his friends are delighted. the school is praised by press and public, and the graduate goes into a workshop to find that he is after all a dependent, unable to do the simplest job without direction. All of us are familiar with the school essayists who win applause for their eloquence on commencement day and never there after write anything of consequence They also are dependents, incapable of doing anything noteworthy except under direction. The fault of such under direction. training is primarily with the teachers, who, to make a good showing or un thinkingly, think for their pupils instead of requiring the latter to think

for themselves.
School exhibitions and commence ments would doubtless be less imposing than they now are if the work exhibited should be really the work of pupils without assistance of any kind from the teachers, and yet the exhibits, numerous among them than in the though poor in themselves, would have homes of the moderately comfortable greater educational value if they represented original thought, not mere people.

"But supposing her parents have plenty for comfortable living and are plenty for comfortable living and are to guide and instruct, but always with

willing to give her decent clothing and limited spending money, ought she to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing all to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be willing to stay at home and do to be will not be will ents has failed in his mission. Pupils should themselves recognize this truth at times called upon to act on his own judgment, with no opportunity to call upon other people for advice or help

> Do Not Act the Boor with Dependents. The true gentleman is always courteous to persons in a dependent position -to his servants and employees of all sorts. To do otherwise, to treat them with arrogance, is not only un Christian and cruel, like all unkindness to those unable to defend themselves, but it also arouses the suspicion that the person behaving in this way occupies his present position through some sudden change of fortune, that he is not

"to the manner born."

The man who has been carefully trained in matters of behavior, knows that dignity differs widely from arrogance. He knows, too, that courtesy is a very different thing from familiar-ity. He is never familar with those occupying a menial position, but treats them with a gentle, dignified courtesy, which he feels is a part of his own selfrespect, as well as of the respect due to

As it is cowardly for a big boy to bully a little one, so is it cowardly for a person occupying a superior position in the world to wound the feelings of one who cannot help himself — and nothing is more wounding than con-

Doubtless those who sin in this way often do it unintentionally. They allow their minds to dwell so much on their own advantages of position or fortune, their pride assumes such undue proportions that it cannot help showing itself in their manners. Our habitual tone of thought must show itself in our behavior, it cannot be otherwise. Hence, if we would be wellmannered, we must not cherish the pride that leads to arrogance.

Thoughtlessness is another potent cause of want of consideration for those in a dependent position, and this oper ates very cruelly in a country ours, where there are so many sudden changes of fortune. Men and women, bred in affluence, and delicately nurtured, are often thrown upon the world, and obliged to earn their living as best they can, perhaps as employed

In this democratic country of ours where all are equal before the law, and where we have no definitely fixed classes, it must be that we have constant changes of position and fortune, and, on the whole, it is a good thing, since it gives all a chance, and keeps up a wholesome circulation, like that of the blood, in the body politic. But just because of these changes we should be specially careful how we deal with those who serve us. It were well to treat courteously the employee who may some day be "Lord Mayor of London"—and, if, as has been said, it takes three generations of culture to make a gentleman, surely having ob tained this fine product of civilization—the true gentleman, it would be boorish, not to say savage, to treat him other than he deserves, whether he be rich or poor. For the man who does not know a gentleman when he sees one, or who judges him, like a tailor, by his clothes, is like a bar even though he may conquer Rome, like the barbarians of old.

Selected Lives. Selected lives are lives singled out rom the mass; set apart, trained and commissioned unto a special oppor-tunity. The basis of selection may be chiefly that of physical competency as when men are selected for service in the army or in the athletic games Or it may be chiefly that of intellectual culture, as in competitions for posts of honor in literary life. Or it may be chiefly that of spiritual efficiency, as when Christ selected apostles, saying: Ye did not choose me, but I chose you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that our fruit should abide." What thought is greater than this to

soul that is noble? To feel the anointing of God upon itself; to know that it is called out from the mass, seected and set apart for something! It s an exalting thought-so high that often at the first one cannot attain unto it. While we know that there are and ever have been selected lives, and while we all recognize selection in others who by their gifts and calling and opportunities are manifestly set apart in the world as its leaders, there s much difficulty for many a noble soul in conceiving of itself as one of the called. But when that thought omes home-when one is brought to eel that the anointing oil is upon one's wn brow, and that life must hence orth have meanings reaching far be ond one's self and touching the des nies of others-the mind can hold few thoughts more exalting. A deep joy rises in the soul, "a tide too full for sound or foam," a sense of having caught some of Christ's meaning when e said, "I came that ye might have ife, and that ye might have it more abundantly.

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Yet this exalted thought of being a VERY LIBERAL OFFERS selected life brings no pride, no shal-low vanity to a noble soul, for it is also a most humbling thought. With the sense of one's own destiny comes a new conception of the broadness of life, and to know that God has anointed one for a purpose is also to realize the solemn meaning of living and the disproportion between one's powers and one's calling. The more sure we are that our lives have been selected from the mass for a purpose, the more con-scious do we become of the deficiencies in ourselves that threaten to hinder, if not to prevent, the fulfillment of our calling. And thus the exalting thought which is so truly the humbling thought, becomes also the sanctifying thought. The man on whom is dawn-ing the conception of his own life as a selected life begins to feel the sacred ness of living. He sees that he is not his own, that he is chosen and ordained for special duty in the kingdom of God for special service in the world of men.

#### into his life-the desire to accept his destiny and to be made worthy of it.

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#### E. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Sarsfield Branch, No. 1. E. B. A., held on June 28th, the follow-ing resolutions of condolence was unanimously adopted:

adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this life the wife of our esteemed brother, Thomas Dowd; there fore be it fore be it.

Resolved that we, the members of Sarsfield Branch No. 1, extend to Brother Dowd and family our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained of a loving wife, a kind and affectionate mother; be it further.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Dowd, inserted in the minutes and a copy forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His Whereas it has pleased. Aimignly John In the find intervision to call from this vale of sor row. Annis. beloved daughter of our esteemed brother. Wm. Jamieson; therefore be it.

Resolved that we, the members of Sarsiled Branch, No. 1, extend to Bro, Jamieson, wife and family our sincere sympathy in this temporal loss they have sustained of a loving daughter and sister; be it further. Hesolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Jamieson, inserted in the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the Carlino Lic Record for publication.

Patrick Dowd, Jas. P. Ball, N. J. Curran, committee.

W. Laze, Sec. Treas.

#### LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of the St. Mary's Branch. League of the Gross, the following resolution was recorded. That we extend to our First Vice-President, Bro. Thos. Barff, our sincere sympathy with him in the death of his mother. Also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Catholic Record for publication. R. I. P. Jho. J. Murray, Rec. Sec.

#### ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

On Friday morning, 9th inst., His Excel lency Mgr. del Val, Delegate Apostolic, who had been confined to his bed for just a week, celebrated Mass in the chapel of the Gloucester street, Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, and took his departure for home the same afternoon, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Sante Tampieri, and Rev. Father Antoine, O. M. I., chaplain of the convent; the latter accompanying him, by special invitation, to the point of embarkation.

The sudden death of Mr. Peter A. Egleson, of this city, on Wednesday forenoon has caused universal regret more especially among Irish Catholics. Ever ready to help those who required his assistance—and many there are who have cause to regret a "friend in need"—he was, at the moment of his death, engaged in a mission of mercy on behalf of a discharged government official. His funeral and interment took place on Friday morning, and was one of the largest similar gatherings seen here for a long time. The St. Patrick's L. and S. Association, of which deceased was President, attended in a body. Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's church by Rev. Father Whelan, the pastor, assisted by Very Rev. Canon McCarthy as deacon, very Rev. Dr. McGuckin, President of Ottawa University, and other clergymen occupied seats in the sanctuary. The St. Patrick's Association have passed resolutions of condolence. Mr. Egleson had never married.

### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

An Incident of the Retreat.

The solemnity and the silence of the retreat now going on at the college for the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Hamilton, was slightly interrupted on Thursday the 8th. Some of the rev. gentlemen assembled, became aware that the date was the twentieth anniversary of the ordination to the priest hood of two fellow priests, who enjoy the esteem and good-will of the clergy of the diocese in a high degree, the Rev. Fathers Geo. Brohman and John S. O'Leary. After dinner, the only time allowed for an interchange of words and kindly feelings, the two rev. gentlemen were cornered, and Father Burke, well known for his literary attainments, in the name of the clergy present, read to them a congratulatory address, which elicited generous applause on account of its cordial tone, elegance of language and graceful delivery. The virtues and the merits of the two jubilarians were extolled and their popularity emphasized in such a manner that they would not consent to the publication of the address, conceived by the talented Father Cote and worded by the eloquent Father Burke. Fathers Brohman and O'Leary were completely taken by surpublication of the address, conceived by the talented Father Cote and worded by the eloquent Father Burke. Fathers Brohman and O'Leary were completely taken by surprise, but were found equal to the occasion. Father Brohman responded in a happy manner, expressing thanks for the kind remembrance of the anniversary, saying that he could scarcely realize the time passed; remembering however the small beginnings of the college in his day and its growth since then, that he had planted some of the trees, whose massive crowns now overshadowed him, that three of those ordained with him had passed away, he had to admit that he was growing old himself. He reviewed his twenty years of labor in the diocese in a few well-chosen passages, and acknowledged that he had reason to feel thankful and happy on having reached the twentieth anniversary of his priesthood. Father O'Leary in his modest way replied by saying that Father Brohman had voiced his sentiments, that the allusion in the address to the well-preserved looks of the jubilarians, and other points, were rather flattering and quite a contrast to the serious searching and burning words of the missionary giving the retreat. The assembly then quietly dispersed, each one to occupy himself with thoughts and meditations of his own, after this most pleasant exchange of friendship and brotherly love.

Berlin, 8th July, 1897.

### To Complete His Studies.

Canadian talent in music has again come to the front in the person of Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Battle of 19 Avenue road, this city, a pupil of Mr. H. M. Field, who sailed with that gentleman from New York by the steamship Westernland on Wednesday for Antwerp, Belgium, on his way to Leipsic, Germany, to finish his musical studies under the emineut Herr Krause. Mr. Battle, who

## TALKS BY "TERESA."

"The Hand That Rocks the Cradle Rules the World.

Montreal. June 24.—One never realises the

then to spread themselves out and become, not twenty-four but two hundred. A night in the train, especially when one cannot afford the luxury of a "sleeper," is not usually the most comfortable method of obtaining the "sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care;" one is apt to drop so many stitches that the whole of the next day is expended in a fruitless attempt to pick them up again.

But of all methods of travelling, commend me to that of the American and Canadian vestibuled train. The comforts and conveniences are so many and great as to completely counterbalance the one thing at which Europeans are apt to grumble—the shortness of the seats. Myself I do not consider that any drawback to comfortable repose, for if one can secure a couple of seats to oneself, one can really rest very well.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the very acme of perfection as regards comfort. I have travelled on many roads, and I unhesitatingly give the palm to Canada's premier railroad in the matter of elegance of fittings comoined with solid corfort, courteous employes and minute time-keeping. The first-class cars are equal to Pullmans, and anyone obliged to travel all night in one of them need fear neither discomfort nor inconvenience. I don't wish to be understood as running other lines down; I simply state facts connected with the Canadian Pacific, as they have struck me during a long journey (comparatively long that is) to one accustomed to the short distances in the old country.

We are quite full at first, soon after leaving Toronto; it is the day after the memorable Julilee Day, and visitors are returning to their homes.

It is still early in the evening, and we sit about or talk or read, there being plenty of light for the latter occupation; we feel as though we should not want any sleep. But an hour or two passes, several ladies with escorts have had supper served, and many who are travelling alone have extracted refreshments from the ever-welcome lunch basket. Some of us, have remarked on ungraceful attitudes. Towar

seeding bareness of the pasture; it seemed scarcely possible in some cases for the animals to obtain even enough to eat, much less tratten them. I should think this country would turnish splendid arable land. It is undoubtedly the best in the world for growing

rain.
The labor of clearing must be enormou The labor of clearing must be enormous, the thick woods and dense undergrowth offering every obstacle that a skilled woodsman can overcome; while the nearer we approach the hilly district the more stony does the ground become, and the work of clearing and tilling it is proportionately greater.

Perhaps the next invention of science will be a great scytle run by electricity, with which trees can be moved down like grain.

Arriving at Montreal one has either to wait some time for a train or else cross the city to Dalhouse square and take the Quebec express.

Dahnousie square and take the valence exA Windsor street car with transfer to Notre Dame takes one to Dahnousie square for
5 cents; the car fares are not cheap, though
the vehicles are fairly good. By far the best
way for travellers who are not going with a
pilarimage is to take the night express from
Toronto to Montreal and from thence the
morning train to Quebec, arriving in the latter
place early in the afternoon.

From Quebec the Quebec, Montmorency
and Charlevoix Railway runs trains daily to
St. Anne's.

t. Anne's. On leaving the C. P. R. station at Quebe

turn to the left and go straight down towards the river; just across the C. P. R. track on that side is the station of the Q. M. & C. Railway; fare to Ste. Anne's 40 cents; time of journey one hour.

time of journey one hour.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que., June 25.—
This is indeed a lovely place. Everything seems to breathe an atmosphere of holiness and peace, from the great Basilica towering majestically at the foot of the hills to the little cottages and picturesque convent clinging to the grassy slopes and shaded by tall bowers of greenery that crown their lofty summits. Truly a place to live in and in which to die. The finger of God seems to have pointed it out for a special outpouring of those blessings and graces which seem to abound so marvellously in such favored spots as this.

The view from the balcony of the convent is superb. Across the wide stretch of river to the further shore and howeved.

The present Church of Ste. Anne de

1887. Externally it is a magnificent building, with towers 168 feet high.
The original church built in 1658, threatening to fall into ruin, was taken down and rerected with the same materials on the orig nal site, which is on the side of the hill op-

tracts attention is the beautiful miraculous statue of St. Anne, surrounded by a golden sunburst, and bearing in her arms the infant Virgin. The face of the statue is one of ex-Virgin. The face of the statue is one of exquisite sweetness and compassion, as though the saint were looking down in pity upon the sick and afflicted people kneeling at her feet, as, indeed, she does. The base of the pedestal upon which the statue stands is ornamented (that is truly the correct word for it) with various instruments, crutches and bandages that have been left by people who have undergone cures at the shrine. Is it not a wonderful thought that there need really be no sickness or pain in the world, and would not be, were it not for our want of faith? If each one of us had but the perfect faith that believes without question in the healing power of God, our ailments and afflictions would immediately disappear, as did that of the woman

now to relieve sickness and misery as it was, nearly 1900 years ago. Only believe and pray.

Ve have much need of miracles now, both to strengthen the faith of Catholics and to set those outside the Church thinking. It would be as easy for God to cure us in one place as in another, but because He chooses to honor certain of His saints by granting favors through their interessions, and because of the weakness of our faith, which requires to be strengthened by belief in some particularly favored place, some spots have been marked out as the homes of miraculous occurrences.

We always seem to have more faith in places where miracles are known to have occurred. The prayers of Ste. Anne are next in efficacy to those of the Blessed Virgin, whom she resembles in pity for the suffering and afflicted.—Teresa in the Catholic Register.

#### PATHER HEWIT'S DEATH.

New York, July 5.—The Very Rev. Augasine F. Hewit, D. D., Superior of the Community of the Paulist Fathers, died last evening at 9.20 o'clock at his apartments in the monastery in Fifty-ninth street, west of Columbus avenue. Father Hewit had been seri-

monastery in Fifty-ninth street, west of Columbus avenue. Father Hewit had been seriously ill for several weeks.

Father Hewit's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith was directly attributed to the so-called Oxford movement started in 1843 by Dr. Pusey and Cardinal Manning. He was a man of brilliant mental attainments, and as a scholar and controversial writer none stood higher in, the Church of America. He was six feet tall and af commanding figure. His features were clean-cut and fine, and his hair was as white as snow. He was born of staunch Presbyterian stock in Fairfield, Conn., 77 years ago. His father was a Presbyterian preacher, and afterward, when he was the agent of the American Temperance Society, he carned the title of "the Luther of the early temperance reform." Father Hewit's Christian name was Nathaniel Augustus,

is Christian name was Nathaniel Augustus, and he was graduated from Amherst College a 1839. Among his classmates were Dr. itorrs, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Huntington, Protestant divine of central New York.

After spending two years in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, he received his oreacher's license in the Congregational Church. Soon, however, he renounced his Calvinistic belief and turned his eyes toward the Episcopal Church. In 1843 he went to Baltimore, and continued his theological studies under Bi-hop Whittingham, then one of the leading Episcopal prelates of America. The controversy precipitated by Cardinal Manning and Dr. Pusey was contested bitterly in Maryland, and Father Hewit and his friend, the Rev. Mr. Baker, who also be came a Catholic, were in the van. Fathe Hewit was ordained a deacon of the Episcopa Church the same year. In 1845 he renounce that church forever, and went to Charleston S. C., to prepare himself for his reception into the Church. Bishop Reynolds was himstructor, and in 1847 he ordained your Hewit a priest. The next three years were spent by him in parish work in and about Charleston, after which he decided to attas himself to a religious community. With thend in view he joined the Redemptorist Fat characters, are whose me decided to account in the himself to a religious community. With this end in view he joined the Redemptorist Fath ers in this city, and he was assigned as as sistant priest at the Church of the Holy Re

Fr. Walworth, pastor of St. Starry, as Arbany.

In 1865 Fr. Hewit gave up active missionary work and devoted his entire time to study and writing, and he became one of the chief authorities on Church history, theology and philosophy in this country. He was also an accomplished linguist. The golden jubilee of his ordination as a Roman Catholic priest was celebrated in March of this year in the Paulist Church with great splendor of ceremony. This event was the occasion of the mony. This event was the occasion of the last public appearance of Fr. Hewit. The dead priest was intimately connected with the Catholic University at Washington, and the Catholic University at Washington, and for a long time he was one of the lecturers there. In 1866 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amberst College, and later he was honored similarly by the Pope. The best known of his writings are the memoirs of his friend, Fr. Baker, "Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Faith," "Life of Princess Borghese." "Life of Dumoulin-Borie," and his edition of the complete works of Bishop English. He was also a frequent contributor to the Catholic World and the American Catholic Quarterly Remoulin-Borie," and his edition of the complete works of Bishop English. He was also a frequent contributor to the Catbolic World and the American Catholic Quarterly Re

### BURKE COCKRAN AND THE POPE

The New York Sun of July 4 contains a ong article treating of Mr. Bourke's interriew with his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., the following extracts from which may be of

as an act of courte-y to a visitor from a very distant land. There was nothing sig-nificant or unusual about it. It is a favor which nothing but the demands made on his strength by the multifarious duties of his sacred office prevents the Pope from granting

more frequently.

"But while matters in any way controversial were scrupulously avoided, I think can say with perfect sincerity that my audience was the most interesting experience of

my life.
"It is difficult to describe the Pope's apperance, but at the very first glance it is easy to understand the remarkable effect which he produces upon all who come in contact with bim. I am not easily impressed by men. Whenever I have met the occupant of that with bim. I am not easily impressed by men. Whenever I have met the occupant of a great office I have usually been puzzled to account for his elevation. I have generally found that if the chest of the great be imposing the back is apt to be hollow, and as I have frequently stood behind the chair of great men, I do not think I am likely to be much affected by any pomp and circumstance which may surround it. But of the present Pope it may be said with absolute sincerity that he filis amply and completely the throne which the occupies. Fully mindful of its history, bridging as it does the chasm between the Rome of Tiberius and the Rome of Lea pupil of Mr. H. M. Field, who sailed with that gentleman from New York by the steamship Westernland on Wednesday for Antwerp, Belgium, on his way to Leipsic. Germany, to finish his musical studies under the eminent Herr Krause. Mr. Battle, who has been occasionally heard as a pianist at the recitals of the Toronto College of Music during the past year, is one of Mr. Field's most promising pupils, and it is expected that after his three years' study abroad he will return to Toronto a finished musician.—

Toronto Globe, July 9.

[Mr. P. S. Battle, above referred to, is a brother of Mr. David Battle of Thorold, Ont. We join with his many friends throughout the Dominion in wishing him every success in his musical studies abroad. — Ep, RECORD.]

[Mr. P. S. Battle, above referred to, is a brother of Mr. David Battle of Thorold, Ont. We join with his many friends throughout the Dominion in wishing him every success in his musical studies abroad. — Ep, RECORD.]

few teople have it. That is their own fault; they do not pray enough for it; faith comes by prayer; we must all pray, "Lord I believe, help Thou my unbelief;" that is, help me to overcome those slight, haunting doubts, the darts of the evil one, that are ever fitting through the mind and throwing a dimness over the bright surface of the shield of faith.

Pray for faith, poor sufferers; pray not for your cure; God will cure you. He is ready and willing; ask Him for the faith that works miracles; He will give it. And be not discouraged, but persevere: God tries all things, patience more than all.

As truly as that the Sacred Heart of Jesus once beat upon earth, and overflowed with love and compassion for the suffering, so truly is that Heart beating now in Heaven. It is the same. It cannot change; it is as ready now to relieve sickness and misery as It was nearly 1900 years ago. Only believe and pray.

We have much need of miracles now, both is the bay when the presence of faith there is no room for liberality. A man believe or he does not believe, He is a Catholic or he is not. The limits of his faith are not fixed by himself, but by a higher power. The Pope is truly liberal, however, in the

that you can hardly reasise you are taiking to a man of flesh and blood, and it almost seems as if you were in the presence of a spiritual flame enclosed in a corporeal form.

There is no more liberal mind in the world than that of Leo XIII. His liberalism is not in matters of faith, for in matters of faith there is no room for liberality. A man believes or he does not believe. He is a Catholic or he is not. The limits of his faith are not fixed by himself but by a higher power. The Pope is truly liberal, however, in the sense that his love and interest are not confined to those of his faith. They embrace those who differ from him, and he said repeatedly with great emphasis that his prayers were for all, all Americans. In nothing was he so eloquent as in the description of his desire for the reunion of all Christian churches. He said it was the labor to which he had addressed his life. He believed he had made some progress in the work of reconciliation, and he'ts accidiate that Catholic Catholic Heaven. some progress in the work of reconciliation and he feit confident that God in His mer

aw. The State, said he, 'may coerce, but the Market of the said he, 'may coerce, but the Lawrendered through love, is vastly superior to be dience extorted through fear. The Church will never counsel men to do anything who an enlightened State would not comman en to do.'
"As I knelt at his feet in taking my leave

votional absorption that you feel you are assisting not at a ceremony, but at a sacrifice of surpassing solemnity. The words of consecration are usually spoken in such a low tone of voice that the worshippers do not hear them, but when the Pope celebrates the mass a single syllable becomes audible at intervals, and the voice is so sonorous and so strangely powerful that in the profound stillness of the room the effect is wonderful. It seems as if one could almost set the divine mystery accomplishing itself. After the mass, as he knelt down and prayed at the prieudien at the right of the altar, his face buried in his hands; that marvellow voice occasionally pronouncing a word, while face buried in his hands; that marvellous voice occasionally prenouncing a word, while a slight nervous quiver shook his body, one could not help thinking of that seene in the Garden of Gethsemane on the eve of the Passion. It was indeed easy to imagine that the slight figure in white, almost prostrate over the back of the priedieu, was robbing over the sins of the world and asking God to be merciful in His judgment of sinners.

"At the conclusion of the mass his chair was placed upon the altar step, and those who had been admitted passed before him and

had been admitted passed before him and kissed his hand. To each of them the Pope addressed a few kindly expressions. Our sailors gathered in the outer room at the conclusion of the ceremony and gave three lusty cheers for the Pope, which appeared to please him greatly. Rising to his feet, he smiled

cheers for the Pope, which appeared to please bim greatly. Rising to his feet, he smiled and waved his hands, saying:
""Bravo, bravo, good Americans, good Americans, and then advancing to where I stood, he inquired when I intended to leave Rome. I answered, on the following Friday. Again he blessed me and wished me a safe and prosperous journey back to that country which held so large a place in his heart."

#### OBITUARY. MRS. JULIA MURPHY, TORONTO.

MRS. JULIA MURPHY, TORONTO.

After an iliness which had continued, with occasional intermissions of relief and improvement, for several years, Julia, widow of the late John Murphy, closed her eyes in death on Sunday, the 7th uit. The sad event occurred at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. B. J. Doyle, Ann street, Toronto; and by it has been snapped a link which bound the past to Toronto, when it was still young, to the present of a great city arrived at maturity, and inhabited by the offspring of settlers who made their home bere some fitty or sixty years ago.

Julia Murphy was born at the city of Cork. Ireland, in the year 1832, and while but a child came with her parents to Canada. Proceeding westward from Quebec the family halted at this point, which, even at that early day, gave promise of a fruitful field for industry and infift. And so it happened in the case of John Murphy. He was blessed with a virtuous and vigorous wite, who saided him in the inseparable struggles of pioneer life, and helped nim in rearing his children, of whom the subject of this brief notice was the only daughter. For many years the tather and mother were much resourced by their fellow citizens, and when they passed away the inheritance of their good name remained in it e family.

It is a mournful retrospect which carries us back to the snug hotel at the corner of Weilington and Scott streets, with its warm-hearted host and hostess and its genulue Irish hospitality, where John Murphy and his excelent wife host and hostess and its genulue Irish hospitality, where John Murphy and his excelent wife had always an extra chair at their pientiful board. The hotel has disappeared, and its original occupants have also vanished. The sonis of the old couple are no longer with us. William—the eldest—sat in the City Council for several terms as representative of St. Lawrence Ward; Janiel did business as a copper at the corner of Melinda and Jordan Streets; Michael had a san as a seventially and the fith son, stephen, went to California.

They

proprietors of newspapers of wide circulation and influence. John was honored by his fellow-citizens, who elected him mayor of San Angalo; and Michael has received the appointment of post master. The prosperity of her children naturally soothed Mrs. Murphy in the last stages of her illness; while the tender care of those who watched by her bed-side consoled and conforted her as, still further strengthened and fortified by the rites of the Church, she quitted forever the cares of carth. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the pall-bearers being Messrs. Thomas Bohners, Marcus Keilty, T. F. Cellazban, M. Dwan, Patrick Manning and Patrick Boyle. At St. Michael's cathedral the Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Dr. Treacy, who also pronounced the absolution. A large cortego followed the remains to St. Michael's cem-tery, where they were intered. May they rest in peace!

PATRICK CAULEY, JR., WESTPORT. PATRICK CAULEY, JR., WESTPORT.

It was with the most profound regret that the innabitants of this village, especially those that were ir timate with him, learned of the demise of Patrick Cauley, Jr., which sad even occurred on Wednesday evening of last week, at the early age of iwenty-nine years. A young man of more than ordicary ability, of a sanguine temperament, bits affable disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He had been residing in the neighbor hood of Toledo, Out., for the last four mouths and the respect and esteem in which he was held was evinced by the large number who followed his remains to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

#### DEATH OF REV. A. LARCHER, S. J.

The death of the Rev. A. Larcher, S. J., cccurred on Wednesday, July 7, at St. Mary's college, Bleury street, Montreal. Father Larcher was born at Irville, France, in 1825, college, Bleury street, Montreal. Father Larcher was born at Irville, France, in 1825, and was consequently eighty two years of age at the time of his death. He studied at the seminary of Evreux and entered the Jesuits' novitate at Brugelette, being ordained a priest in 1847. He came to Canada in April, 1849, the year after the foundation of St. Mary's College. He was professor of versification in 1855, and of literature in 1851. He filled the chair of professor of hetoric at St. Mary's for twenty-four years. Among his pupils were Mr. Justice Loranger, Hon. Joseph Royal, the late Hon. Honore Mercier and Drs. Mignault and Merrill, who attended him during his last illness. Father Larcher was a favorite among the old students of the Celuge. The funeral took place at the Gesu on Friday, July 9. The remains were taken to Sunit au Recollect, where they were buried in the cemetery of the Jesuit Fathers. R. I. P.

## Separate School Pupils and the Jubi-

The Owen Sound Sum of June 25 refers as follows to the part taken in the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee by the Separate school pupils of that place:

The Roman Catholic Separate school also had a celebration at 30 clock, and a very whole-souled and pretty celebration it was. After the children had sung a song of welcome to the guests and also cur Canadian national song, "The Maple Leaf Forever," Mr. George Speucer, chairman of the Separate School Board, presented each of the pupils with a Jubilee certificate, similar to those given at the Public schools. This was followed by another patrictic song, "The Land of the Maple is the Land for Me." Brief addresses were given by Rev. Father Shauchnessy, Principal Reid of the Public schools, Mr. A. J. Chisholm, Mr. J. A. Tucker, B. A., and Mr. Spencer. After this the exercises were brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the Queen." In every respect the appearance of the school rooms and the work of the pupils are creditable to the Sisters of St. Joseph, by whom the school is conducted. The singing of the children was remarkably good, and they had evidently been trained by competent and thorough musicians. Tueler graceful and courteous deportment was also a subject of comment amongst all the visitors.

#### PERSONAL.

tors.

We regret very much to state that our old friend, Mr. J. W. Doyle, of the Duke of York Hotel, Dundas street, city, has been called away owing to the illness of his daughter. The hotel, however, has been left in the hands of two thoroughly competent men, both resident Londoners. Mr. Doyle will return in a day or two and assume his customary place.

### A LAME BACK.

One of the Most Pairful of Maladies .-Mr. Peter Millar Suffered for Years, and Experimented with Many Medi-cines Before finding a Cure.

From the Brockville Recorder. Perhaps no prettier place is to be seen in Ontario than that at Mewnan's upper lock on the Rideau Canal. A this station for a quarter of a century that period acted in the capacity of lockman, and was perhaps the known man on the canal. Mr. Millar is now a resident of Merrickville, hav ing retired from active life. To a cor respondent of the Recorder he related the following experience: "For many years I was troubled with a lame back, which gave me great pain at times, and caused me much loss of sleep. I tried different kinds of medicine, but found little or no relief. The spring of 1895 I was assisting at get ting out ice one day when I felt some thing snap or give way in my back and it was some time before I could straighten myself up. I now became so bad that when I laid down I was unable to rise without assistance, and I fully made up my mind that I had become a chronic invalid, and never expected to see a well day again. couple of weeks after my back had al most entirely given out, I saw by an article in a paper that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured a person troubled similarly, and I immediately sent and procured a box to test them. Before had finished the box I found my back somewhat stronger, so I procured five boxes more, and by the time they were used I found myself completely cured. Since I took the last box I have not had a pain or particle of lame ness, and my health has been far bet ter than it had been for years before

To ensure obtaining the genuine al ways ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as there are many pink colored imita

### MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

London, July 15. — Whaat, 60c per bushel.
Oats, 24.45 to 25c per bushel. Pens, 36 to 45c
per bushel. Barley, 19.5 to 31.15 per bushel.
Buckwheat, 14.15 to 28.25c per bush. Rye.
28 to 30.45c per bush. Corn 22.25 to 38.26c
per bush. Beef was steady, at 84.50 to 85.50
per cwt. Veal, 5 to 6c a populd. Spring lamb,
10 to 11c a pound by the carcass. Mutton, 6 to?
cents a pound. Dressed hogs, 80.75 per cwt.
Ducks, 50 to 55 cents a pair. Spring chickens,
20 to 80 cents a pair. Fowls, 50 to 60 cents a
pair. Wool, 18 to 19 cents a pound. Butter, 17
to 18 cents a pound for best roll by the basket.
Eggs, 9 to 10 cents a dozen. Hay, 86.30 to 87.00
a ton.

TORONTO.

## TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO. July 15.—Wheat white, 71c; wheat, red. 69c; wheat, gooze, 61c; barley, 25 to 27c; oats, 27c; peas. 45 to 46c; rye, 82 to 38c; turkwheat, 29 to 38c; turkwys, per lb., 11 to 12c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 80c; chickens, per pair, 30 to 50c; geese, per lb., 8 to 9c; butter, in ib. rolls, 15 to 16c; eggs, new laid. 10c; hay, timothy, 88.00 to \$10.09; straw, sheaf, \$5.00 to \$6.00; beef, hinds, 6 to 85c; beef, fores, 3 to 5c; lamb, carcass, per lb., 8 to 11c; veal, carcass, per lb., 6 to 8c; mutton, per lb., 8 to 9c; dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$7,00.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

28½c. and for local at 2°½c. to 2°c. in store.
Peas, 5½ to 5½c.; buckwheat, 4½ to 4½c; and
rye at 4½ to 51. which wheat, 4½ to 4½c; and
si3, and shorts at 814, including bags. Relief
si3, and shorts at 814, including bags. Relief
si5, and shorts at

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, No. 2, N DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 15. — Wheat. No. 2. Sec. No. 1. white. 80c; corn. No. 2. Sec. No. 1. white. 80c; corn. No. 2. Sec. No. 1. white. 80c; corn. No. 2. white. 250c; rye.; hay. No. 1, timothy, \$10.00 per for in carl honey, best white comb. 12c per lo.; che fuil cream Michigan. 7½ to 8c; cegs. striftesh. 9½ to 10c per dozen; butter, fancy da lie; first class dairy, lie; creamery, 13 to per lb.; beans. city hand-picked. 82 to 65c bushel; apples. \$1.00 to 61.25 per bbl; poul 7½ to 13c per lb.

PORT HURGN.

ber of beams, city had picked, 22 to 65e per bushe; apples, 5:.00 to 5125, per bbl; poultry, 75 to 15e per lb.; PORT HURON.

Produce — Butter, 7 to 10c per lb.; leggs, 9 to 15c, 10c per local.

Produce — Butter, 7 to 10c per lb.; leggs, 9 to 15c per doz.; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; chesse, 9 to 19c per doz.; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; chesse, 9 to per pound.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old stock, 87.00 to 85 per top; new stock, 85 0 to 84.00 ton. on the city market; straw, 85.50 to 84.00 ton.

Wool—Washed, 14 to 15 cents per pound; unwashed, 10 to 15 cents per pound.

Dressed Meats. — Beef, Michigan, 26.00 to 87.00 per cwt. Live weight, 82.50 to 83.15 per cwt.; Chicago, 86.00 to 87.50 per cwt.

Pork—Light, 84.00 to 84.25; choice, 84.25 to 84.50; live weight, 83.00 to 83.25 percwt.

Mutton—85.50 to 87.00 per cwt.

Spring lamb, 82.50 to 83.25 each, alive, Veal, 86 to 87.00, per cwt.

Poultry—Chickens, 7 to 10c per pound; alive, 5 to 7c per lb.; turkeys, 10 to 125c per pound.

## Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 15. — Export Cattle — Prices ranged from 4 to 45c per pound, with a tener fifteen cents per 160 pounds for selections.

Choice butcher extile was in request at 5c, and occasionally 85c per pound. Ordinary sold at around 3c, and common at 25 to 25c per pound.

ound. Lambs -- Prices average from \$2.50 to \$3 each, Butcher sheep are fetching from 3 to 510 per Hogs are a little firmer to day, and for extra

Hogs are a little firmer to day, and for extra clotice \$5.60 and \$5.05 per cwt, was paid, but the general fixure was \$6.50 for off-car, hogs; light rat hogs are worth \$6.50 to \$5.75 per 100 pounds.

EAST RUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.—Cattle—The market was dull and slow for any kind. Veals and calves—Capadian dressed are selling at \$7.50 to \$8, which does not mean much over \$5.00 to \$8.50 per prime live veals. Hogs—Good weight Yorkers, \$3.82 to \$8.85; mixed packers grades, \$3.75; medium wetships \$4.75; hogs.

#### WESTERN ONTARIO'S SUMMER RE-"THE FRASER,"

PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO.

PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO.

(ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.)

WAS built in 1870, and is now open for the season. People who have heretofore gone to the expense and inconvenience of long and wearlsome trips to the seaside, and other distant summer resorts, are gradually awakening to the fact that they have near their own doors one of the pretitest spots on the Continent, where they can obtain all the advantages of a summer outing—lovely climate, backing, boating and saling—without the discomforts of railway travel. The Fraser House is situated most riessantly upon a lofty hill overlooking. Lake Erie from a height of 150 feet, and commanding a magnificent view of the beautiful scenery surrounding it on every side.

The handsome dining-room of "The Fraser" has a seating capacity for 200 guests. The proprietor recently erected an addition to the close, which will increase the accommodation by ten rooms. The bar room has been removed from the hotel, and a barber shop and other accessories have been provided.

Three Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway

ton die note, and a parper shop and other tecessories have been provided. Three Lake Eric and Detroit River Railway rains leave the Port daily, connecting at London and at St. Thomas, running east, west and

CURRY, BAKER & Co., Architects.

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THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO TAKE full charge of Catholic choir. Long experience with large choirs and first class pipe organs — highest testimonials. Address Organist, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

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CATHOLIC TEACHER HOLDING A 2nd or 3rd class professional. Salary 800. Address Rev. J. A. Primean, Sault Ste. Marie, Out.

AGENTS New Edition of "Queeth ready. Enlarged—thirty-two full page plates added. Best history of the Queen and the Victorian Era published. The only Canadian book accepted by Her Majesity. Sales enormous: canvassers knocking the bottom out of all records. Easy to make thirty dollars weekly from now until Diamond Jubilee. Particulars free.

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