# The Catholic Record XIII. that the chiefest and most ex-

EDUCATION.

Now is the season for educational statistics. One prominent friend of education points gleefully to the large sums of money expended annually by different countries in the erection and equipment of colleges, and hints that the millenium must be not far distant.

Still, any sincere friend of humanity must feel sorry when he hears of a new edifice being turned over to so called educational purposes. The schoolhouse has become in many instances a menace to the public weal. Much of the belauded education divests a good many of common sense-thrusts them into the world in the last stage of mental dyspepsia, unable to think, and with very vague ideas of religion and morality. Our readers will remember what Professor Bayschag said about Germany, that has so long been held up to the world as a proof of the blessings of Godless education: "There have been other periods in the history of Germany," he says, "when a lower type of morality prevailed: but there has been none other that has been so characterized by a spurning of all the sacred possessions of the inner man." Denial of the existence of God and mockery of His word are not now, as in former generations, the timid confession of a few shipwrecked souls. It has now become the coldblooded conviction of hundreds of thousands throughout the empire, and is in many circles considered the acme of culture and education. Only take a glance at the belles lettres of our times and you will see how thoroughly in popular estimation has there been a break with the very essentials of a high morality, and how the very existence of a moral law is denied. What else can be expected from a system that seeks to dissever religion from morality and to deify the human intellect? While Catholic teachers quote St. Thomas, who says : "A man's desires can be satisfied by God alone: since from the visible things of creation he is moved to search into their cause : nor is that desire satisfied till he comes to the First Cause which is God," they take

The brave fight of the Catholics of the United States for true education merits the highest commendation from stability. Every Catholic hall of learn ing is a barrier to the purtrid waves of materialism and indifferentism. The late Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, professed greatest admiration for the Catholic system and said on one occasion : "Shall not all of us who really believe in God, thank Him that He has preserved the Roman Catholic Church in this country, true to that theory of education upon which our fathers first founded the public schools and which has been so strangely perverted?"

refuge in the ideas of Kant or those of

some other philosopher which acknowl-

edge no God save Reason.

HOME INFLUENCE.

"Never treat money with levity money is character." That saying of Bulwer's should be remembered, for the right use of money demands qualwe have known persons to treat it with such levity as to live up to every cent of their income! Their life is a bewildering round of theatres, white skirts and new clothes, and they are very popular! Jovial companions of the boys, dispensers of gifts and ice cream to the girls, they run their little race, away in the front at the start but in the back at the finish.

Admitting the fact that everyone but a born idiot has brains enough not to be a fool, there is still something to be said as excuse for some spendthrift fools. Very often they are led into extravagance by their parents.

Life, we know, is a great game that uses up our best blood and muscle. So it is regarded by professionals. But there are amateurs who come upon the boards, tinselled and bespangled and strut and tell us that display and show is living.

You may say that individuals have a perfect right to do as they wish with up the kingdom of God within their money—to perpetrate any ostentatious | souls, and that this is the source of true vulgarity. Still we are taught by Leo happiness here and hereafter.

Sondon, Saturday. June 30, 1900. rests in the principle that it is one votaries of fashion trouble not the wise his life is looked upon with a certain thing to have a right to the possession of money and another to have the right to use money as one pleases. If the question be asked, "How must one's possessions be used?" the Church replies without hesitation in the words of St. Thomas: " Man should not consider his outward possessions as his own, but factory or office he is truly at home. as common to all, so as to share them No mob is in possession of the premises; without difficulty when others are in no scurrying with dishes or tactless, need." Whoever has received from rapid conversation of persons whom the Divine bounty a large share of blessings has received them for the purpose of using them for the perfecting of his own nature, and at the same time that he may employ them, as the ministers of God's Providence, for the life guiding and restraining influence! benefit of others.

But we are writing about parents who have moderate incomes. They are good Catholics, but one would never think it from their conversation. Their fireside talk is confined to the fashions and to the all-absorbing question of being as good if not better than their neighbors. Keep up with the procession-never mind the cost. Sometimes they cannot afford it: but a debt more or less is a small thing and is looked upon lightly by even reputable individuals. then they must give parties-poor people !- for children and for adults, because their acquaintances are afflicted with this peculiar form of idiocy: The guests wonder where they obtain the money for such entertainments. But what a delightful thing it is for an ambitious mother to see herself described in the local print as " an admirable hostess" and her latest bid for society's plaudits as " a most elaborate function.

Poor little woman! She did have some sense in days long since when she believed that a simple, natural life was the only rational one and thoughts of struggling and striving for social preferment never darkened her mind. But she has unlearned all that. The spirit of the world has torn down her ideals-mired the waters of Catholic principle and made her one of those of whom Dante speaks,

'Of gold and silver ye made your god Diffring wherein from the idolator But that he worships one, a hundred ye.

She has a cold courtesy for the poor, because it is good form and one must have, however, a due regard for the proprieties.

Acquaintances she has - many of them-who eat her dinners and wear out her carpets, and laugh at herconsoles is a memory of the past. It goes without saying that the daughters of such families are, unless gifted with more than an average amount of good sense, apt to be shallow pated and useless: and that the boys begin their life's work with an inordinate affec. tion for its glare and glitter. Generally they are failures from the very outset. They are too heavily handicapped to make even a decent showing in the running. Viewed from a religious standpoint we often think they may be likened unto the Athenians who worshipped the unknown God. What do they know about Him? Once a week they heard about Him ; the other days were given up to the adoration of the world's gods. Then the God of Calvary lives far away and has no ities which favor manhood. And yet commercial value; the God of their parents is a patent contributor to their well-being-to everything that wins man's respect ! So they are told for years.

The good mother does not preach this awful doctrine in these words. She has her beads and patronizes the preacher who has a good accent-and belongs to a sewing circle. What more could one desire? Still, all this is not likely to counteract the influence of her ceaseless, worldly clatter and the example of a life that is saturated with the spirit that is alien to that

of Christ. Do not think for a moment we are advising parents to look askance at rational pleasures. A long face is no more a sign of piety than is, as Artemus ward used to say, a shirt-collar is the sign of a shirt. We mean that the paramount duty of parents is to im. press upon their offspring that the one serious business of life is the setting

A Catholic home is a very nook of Paradise. The heart-burnings of the | man who intends to do something with and gentle mother. Without are the degree of suspicion by that nondessurging waves of worldliness and the cript class yelept "the boys." They, cries of triumph and despair : within somehow or other, bate to see anyone are the waters of contentment and a forsaking the time honored groove. voice telling her children of the story | What more pleasant than to play bilthat has transformed the world. When the breadwinner returns from he scarcely knows; but the cheery voice of the wife, the prattle of children who have no need to go abroad in quest of recreation and rest. No wonder that such homes have an all Its lessons are never forgotten; and when in the aftertime the fascinations of the world threaten to beguile them they may see perchance through the mists of passion and temptation the mother's face and find in the sight a new faith and courage. It is not fancy, but sober reality. Parents are God's hammers. They can fashion a saint into a shape grotesque and monstrous; and they can also transmute and transform into a vision of beauty that will adorn the picture galleries of eternity.

Speaking at the obsequies of Right Rev. Dr. Goss of Liverpool, Cardinal Manning ascribed his virtues to the fact that he had a good mother.

OUR GRADUATES.

Words of wisdom from our graduates are heard in the land. We always make it a point to attend Commencements-not because we have any particular affection for them, but because they help to carry us back to the times when we too spoke our little piece and looked exultantly at the big world that awaited our coming. But that was long ago-so far indeed are we from the days when life was like a story that we are almost afraid to think of it. When, however, we are with the graduates we drop the burden of our years-become hopeful-with every nerve tingling with waiting for the beil that will start us in the race. And it is a grand thing-this race, with its unlimited possibilities, with the breeze of enthusiasm fanning our face and the heart joyous with the beat, the

pulsation of life! Still we have seen thoroughbreds come to grief. Were we a betting man we should place our money on the graduate who has little speed but found near the front. He knows that the best course in the best college can do no more than to give him a systemto trace out lines for future reading. Accordingly, when he leaves his Alma Mater he bends himself to the task of developing and bringing to fruitage the seeds deposited in his mind and heart by his professors. The graduate who fritters away his time in idleness or aimless frivolity undoes the work of the years of collegiate training. The rule is: Choose your life's work and bend to it with all the energy and courage of your soul. Success will come, though not so easily and rapidly as your imagination pictures, and only at the biddance of patient and unflagging labor. The young man who has the courage to work and grit to wait and determination to succeed can say to himself :

"I see my way as birds their trackless way. I shall arrive: what time what circuit first I ask not: but unless God send His hail Of blinding fire balls, sleet or stifling snow, In good time, I is good time, I shall arrive. He guides me and the bird."

We have heard occasionally during our experience much and sundry declamation against such a one enjoying the dignity and emaoluments of some coveted position. The complaints are always uttered by the individuals who are in their own estimation victims of " hard luck "and are doomed to witness others in positions to which they themselves have a just claim. The cold fact is that they are not deserving of them. The individual who is convinced of the dignity and omnipotence of labor works while the other plays: he is in his office while the other is cavorting in society, and when the graduate who flung away his time on every passing fad is a broken down lawyer or a seedy politician in quest of a civil service berth, the worker has come into his own.

liards in Catholic clubs-to talk shop and sport during the months and years and to hear endless disquisitions on the influence of our particular organization on the life of the community. They believe it, too, poor chaps, because, we suppose, the politicians read them complimentary addresses during election campaigns. Any young man of sense will understand that to spend all leisure time amidst such surroundings is to invite failure. Give the clubs the benefit of your influence and example, but do not be their slaves. Keep to your work-that is your business. You may, and will, have doubtless many a trial and sorrow in your wandering through the desert of effort and struggle, but you will see the Promised Land. It may not be what you anticipated or aimed at ; but it will be some where that will be stored with the memories of courage-of manly striving, of fidelity and determination.

SIGN OF THE SACRED HEART. Spmbol in the Heavens for the Latter Day Christians

In view of the world-wide ceremony which took place on the feast of the Sacred Heart, June 22, when the Catholics of the universal Church were con-secrated to the Heart of Jesus, the Pope's Encyclical will be found of in-

To Our Venerable Brothers, the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and Other Ordinaries in Peace and Communion with the Apostolic See:

LEO XIII., POPE. Venerable Brothers, Health and Apos-

tolic Benediction : We have, as you are aware, lately promulgated by apostolic letters the Holy Year, which is shortly to be cele-brated here in this city according to the customs of our forefathers. And to day, as a hopeful augury for the erfect accomplishment of this most religious of solemnities, we propose and recommend a very important step from which if all carry it out with fervor and with unanimous and spontaneous readiness, we expect, not with-out reason, great and lasting fruit for Christianity and for the whole human

Following the example of our predecessors, Innocent XII., Benedict XIII., Clement XIII., Pius VI. and Pius IX., we have more than once striven to maintain faithfully and bring into greater prominence that most approved form of piety which acred Heart of Jesus-especially when by decree of June 28, 1888, we raised this feast to a double of the first class. And we are thinking of a still more striking form of homage, which we regard as the crown and completion of all the honors hitherto paid to the Sacred Heart, and which we trust will prove most pleasing to our Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Not indeed that this is now proposed for the first time. Twentyfive years ago, on the occasion of the econd centenary of the Blessed Mary Alacoque's receiving miraculously the command to propagate devotion to the Divine Heart, petitions were sent to Pius IX. from all parts, not only by private individuals, but by Bishops, raying him to consecrate all mankind to the most august Heart of Jesus. was decided at the time that the project should be deferred until the subject had been more maturely considered; mean while such dioceses as desired to do so, be privileged to consecrate themselves after a formula expressly prescribed for the purpose. Now we have judged that new conditions have ripened the time for putting the design into effect.

Assuredly this most far reaching

and supreme act of homage and devo tion is eminently due to Jesus Christ as Prince and Lord of all. His sway extends not only over Catholic peoples, or such as having been duly erated in holy baptism belong at least by right to the Church, although following a false doctrine or disjoined from the bonds of charicy, but em-braces besides, all those who live out-side the Christian faith, so that on the divine power of Jesus Christ the whole For He neces sarily possesses all things in common with the Father, and therefore among them supreme dominion over all things, being the "Oaly Begotten of the Father, "and having one substance with him, the splendor of His glory and the figure of His substance." Hebr. 1, 3.

Hence, the Son of God, by the mouth of the Prophet, says of Himself: "But I have been by him constituted King

breath of its confines. The words deemer and dedicate them as far as "Thou art My Son" explain with we may to His most Sacred Heart. sufficient clearness the foundation on which the supreme power rests. The fact that He is the Son of the King of all things makes Him at the same time the being of all His dominion—hence the being the

Apostles and Prophets, but in His own entreat heavenly aid in order that words. When asked by the Roman Jesus Christ, Who already "holds words. When asked by the Roman Jesus Christ, who already noted governor: "Art thou then a king?" them potentially subject to Him, may he unhesitatingly replied: "Thou sayest that I am a king." (John 18, xxxvii.) And the magnitude and when He will fully execute His will on limitlessness of His kingdom are more all, destining some to reward and clearly shown in His words to His others to punishments "(St. Thom. Ic), apostles: "All power is given to Me in but even during this mortal life, by heaven and on earth." (Matt. 28, the gift of faith and sanctification, so lviii.) If all power was given to that, illuminated and sanctified, they Christ, it follows that His empire must may duly honor God and advance tobe supreme, absolute and independent, wards eternal happiness in heaven. with nothing equal or similar to it: and since it was given in heaven and on earth, heaven and earth must obey it. And, in fact, He did exercise this truly singular and special power in commanding the Aposties to propagate

This consecration will, indeeded, bring hope of more prosperous life to the nations, inasmuch as it will conduct to the re-establishment or strengthening of these bonds, which by the natural law, unite even States to His teaching, to lead men, through God. In modern times, unhappily, baptism, to form one body in the everything has been done to raise a

mands not alone by natural right, as plea that religious activity must in no the only begotten of God, but by ac way influence civil life. This, when quired right also. For He snatched all is said, means nothing but the supas "from the powers of darkness" planting of the faith of Christ, and, if (Coloss 1, xiii.) and likewise "gave this were possible, the very banish-Himself in redemption for all." (I ment of God from the earth. When Tim 2. vi). All of us, therefore, became for Him "a purchased people." audacity, little wonder is it that so those who have properly received bap-tism, but all mankind, individually may live without fear and danger. and collectively. Hence St. Augustine By contempt of religion even very appropriately says: 'Do you soundest foundations of public prosask what He has redeemed? Think perity are shaken, and the avenging on what He gave and you will see justice of God so far abandons the reb-what He has redeemed. The price els to themselves that they become the paid was the Blood of Christ. Now, what is there which is worth this? What but the whole world and all peoples? For what He gave He gave for all." (Tract 120 in Joan)

St. Thomas, in discussing this, explains the reason and the manner in which even men without faith came under the power and jurisdiction of Jesus Christ; for, examining the question as to whether His power as judge extends over all men, and laying down the principle that judicial authority is included in royal power, he draws the obvious conclusion that he draws the obvious conclusion that with regard to power, everything is subject to Jesus Christ, even when this power does not yet contribute the right road. Have their minds become darkened? The darkness must power does not yet contribute the right road. power does not yet actually extend be dispelled by the light of truth over all men." (3 a p. q. 59 a. 4) This Does death threaten? Then must we are the properties of Charles is expended on the properties of the men by truth, justice and, above all, it be given to us to heal all by charity.

In His goodness, however, He leaves it to us if we are so minded to add to this double title of authority and lordship a third title—that of voluntary consecration. True, Jesus Christ, at the same time our God and our Redeemer, is infinitely rich, and all things are His: whilst we are so poor and needy that we have nothing which is really our own to offer Him. Nevertheless, in His infinite bounty and love He is willing that we present and cede to Him as if our own—what is really His-nay, not only is He willing, but He actually asks and begs this of us. "Son, give Me thy heart." We may, then, please Him by our good will and affection : for by making Him an offering of ourselves not only do we openly and freely recognize and ac cept His sway, but we attest that if the gift were ours to give, we would be-stow it upon Him with all our heart, and that we humbly ask Him to vouch safe to accept it from us, even though it already belongs to Him.

This is the sense of the act of which we speak, and such is the true meaning of our words. And since the Sacred Heart is the symbol and image of the infinite charity of Jesus Christ draw ing us to love Him in return, it is most becoming for man to dedicate himself to this most august Heart. For by so doing we dedicate and bind ourselves to Jesus Christ, since every act of honor, homage and devotion to that Divine Heart is really and truly paid to the person of Jesus Christ. We stimulate, therefore, and exhort

to the spontaneous fulfilment of this act all who know and love the Most Divine Heart, and we earnestly desire that this be done by all on the same day, so that the outpouring of thou-

host of unfortunate ones on whom the brightness of Christ's teaching has not yet shone? We who represent the person of Him who came to save all Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on Lord said to Me: Thou art My Son; who were lost, and who gave His this day have I begotten Thee. Ask of Me and I will give Thee the nations for No. Wherefore as we unceasingly

We have also noticed that the young | Thy inheritance, and for Thy dominion | take care to send forth missionaries to all the ends of the earth "(Ps. 2) By all parts of the world to preach the these words he lets us understand that gospel of Christ and call to true life He has received power not merely over the whole Church, which is signified death, so now moved with compassion in Mount Sion, but also over the whole for their lot do we recommend them in earth throughout the length and a special manner to our Divine Re-

> the heir of all this dominion—hence the addition, "I will give Thee the nations for Thy inheritance," words which correspond to those of the Apostle Paul, "whom He constituted heir of all things." (Heb. 1. ii.)
>
> A matter calling for particular attactor is lower than the state of the lower than the state of the state tention is Jesus Christ's affirmation of are still involved in the darkness of His dominion, not by the mouth of the superstition, we shall all unanimously

This consecration will, moreover, Church, and finally to impose laws from which no one may exempt himself without imperiling his eternal tion and government of States no action and government of States no actions are supported by the states of th count is taken of the authority of sacred Nor is this all. Jesus Christ com- and divine right, under the guilty 1 Peter 2. ix), not only Catholics and many states have been involved in justice of God so far abandons the reb-

Hence comes that mass of evils, long threatening and now more than ever rendering it imperative for us to seek for the one power which is able to re-move them. And what other aid can we have but in Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God? For no other name is given to men in heaven or on earth by which we may be saved.
(Acts 4, xii.) We must, then, have recourse to Him, who is "the Way, the Truth and the Life." Have men authority of Christ is exercised over cling to "the life." Then at last will these wounds, may hope to resume its authority: peace will be restored to its place of honor, swords will go back to their scabbards and arms will fall from men's hands when all, with one accord, acknowledge the empire Christ, and give obedience to Him, and every tongue will confess "that the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of God the Father." (Phil. 2, xi)

While the infant Church was being oppressed under the yoke of the Caesars a cross appeared in the heavens—to a young emperer—at once the harbinger and the cause of the splendid victory that immediately followed. Lo ! again before our eyes to-day a most divine and auspicious sign-the sign of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, surmounted by the cross and shining forth amid dazzling brightness. Here must we set all our hopes here must we ask and wait for our salvation.

Finally we shall not be silent about another motive—one that concerns our-self personally, but none the less just and important-which has moved us to this act, and this is that God, the Author of all blessings, rescued us but recently from a dangerous illness. We would that a public memorial and public token of gratitude for this favor be made in the greater glorification of the Sacred Heart now promoted by use. venerable brothers that on the 9-h 10th and 11th of next June, in the principal church of every city or village a sacred triduum be celebrated, and that on each of these days the Litany of the Sacred Heart, approved by us, be added to the other prayers, and that on the last of them the formula of coning the same offering may ascend at one time to the throne of God.

But in this barre and God. secration, which we send you, together But in this hour can we forget that clergy and people entrusted to your care as a pledge of divine favors and in token of our benevolence.

"It's you, Little Tim, is it ; I ain't

doing nothing. What is it you want

Unless I took charge of him, watching him like a hawk, he was sure to get into some difficulty. He was arrested a number of times, usually

after a fight in which the guards came

off worse than he did, and handcuffed,

# THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE

Such are the events and the abomin able calculations which explain the presence of Cecilia on Parmenon's slave-stand, at the time the divine Aurelia's stand, at the time the divine Aurelia's cortege, returning from Pompey's portico, passed near the Flaminius circus, on its way to the Villa publica. Marcus Regulus, concealed behind one of the pillars of the portice, was enjoying the spectacle of the young girl's shame and her friends

the young girl's shame and her friends sorrow, when he recognized the livery of the divine Aurelia.

"Oh fortune!" exclaimed the wretch, "will you cease at last to defeat my schemes? Let the emperor's niece purchase Cecilia, and I shall sacrifice to you arbite heifer!"

a white heifer!"

This vow of Marcus Regulus can be This vow of Marcus Regulus can be easily explained. The divine Aurelia is rela ed to Flavius Clemens and the two Flavius Domitillas; the Vestal Cornelia lives with her. If Cecilia enters her house, whether she speaks or persists in her silence, the informer may seize, by one lucky effort, the proofs he has so far vainly accept.

vainly sought.
Will not the relations of the divine Will not the relations of the divine Aurelia feel the most hopeful joy, when they learn that Cecilia fills the place of Doris? If her protectors could not obtain her release from Parmenon, will it not be easy now to restore her to her father, by applying to their young relation? Doubtless; but Regulus will watch, and if Cecilia should cross that door with her freedom. Parmenon will be door with her freedom, Parmenon will be

ready to claim her in accordance with the conditions of the sale.

Besides, in these efforts there would be a new proof of Christianity, and Regul may surprise it. Cecilia is a Jewess! If Flavius Clemens and his family had not embraced her creed, why should they de-

embraced her creed, why should they devote themselves to this poor daughter of the people, placed so far beneath them? Cecilia is a Jewess! But, then, will she not associate herself to the efforts made to persuade the divine Aurelia to made to persuade the divine Areha to adopt this accursed superstition,— the new faith of her relations? Oh! Regu-lus is well aware that Christianity, like the bright flame, seeks to spread itself. But Aurelia is destined to the empire! she will not renounce this glorious destiny; she will bid her slave hush, but sh will cry out against her family; and Regulus will be there to hear that cry, t bring that complaint to Domitian's ear

And in that house, so closely watched, the informer sees his two other preys, the Grand-Vestal and Metellus Celer, who must, in time be dragged into the abyss. Decidedly, it is a good thing that Cecilia should be bought by the divine Aurelia. Regulus will have no cause to regret the death of Doris. The new slave will be death of Doris. The new slave will be more useful than the old one; she who keeps silent in order not to betray her brethren, will be worth more than she his crafty foresight, must have read in the future, for no sooner has Au-relia bought this young girl, than a cry of

joy is heard,—
"Daughter of the Cæsars, take this

young girl to your home!"

And this cry comes from Christians.

So, the genius of good and the genius of evil are in presence! They have had the same thought and the same presentiments
Their aim alone is different!

#### CHAPTER XII. THE OMBN TREE.

When Aurelia returned home, When Aurelia returned nome, sine went at once, followed by Vibius Crispus, to the room occupied by the Grand Vestal. Cornelia, still overwhelmed by the shame of the punishment which had impaired her health, was reclining on the richly embroidered, purple cushions of her conch. Near her sat Metellus Celer. who, since the Vestal's arrival at Aurelia's

honse, scarcely ever left her.

Cornelia was then about thirty-five years old. Her features wore an august years one. Her leatures were an adjust and imposing expression, and her tall figure was full of majesty. Her face had become wan and thin from deep-seated sorrow, and in her black, sunken eyes solitered a sinister fire. And yet, when she smiled, there was on her features an undefinable blending of touching kindness and secret tenderness, of virgin pride and long-treasured resignation. She wore the plain and elegant dress of the virgins of Vesta; a long stole of the finest linen which fell over her feet, and a short white tunic, worn over the stole, and reaching a little lower than her waist; narrow hands held the heavy treases of her raven-black hair; and the sufibulum, or square veil, fell in graceful folds over

Metellus Celer was seven years young er than the Grand Vestal. He was clad in the angustuciave, or tunic ornamented with a narrow purple band, by which the with a narrow purple band, by which the simple knights were distinguished from the senators. His face wore the bloom of youth, and yet sorrow had left its unmistakable marks upon it. His smile was sad, and his clouded brow often betrayed the secret anxiety which embittered his life. Metellus loved the Vestal with a son's tenderness and a brother's passionate devotion. This feeling is passionate devotion. This feeling is easily explained; he owed his life to her; had rescued him from a fearful death.

she had rescued him from a fearfal death.

It seemed as if some great danger again threatened him, for there was an involuntary despondency in his manner; and Cornelia was gazing at him with a sort of terror. When Aurelia came in they were conversing in a low voice, as if they feared being overheard. At her sight they cared sparking. they ceased speaking.
"Cornelia" said the young girl, joy-

fally, "I have just bought a charming little slave, to fill the place of Doris. Now don't you get her killed as you did the other," she added, addressing, also, Metally, and the control of the control

asked Vibius.
"I have every reason to believe that it

"I have every reason to believe that it is that infamous Regulus, upon the information obtained from Doris!"

1 "It could not be otherwise," remarked Vibius, simply; and turning to the divine ormation obtained from Doris:

" It could not be otherwise," remarked Vibius, simply; and turning to the divine Aurelia,—
" My dear ward," he added, " you can" My dear ward," he added, " you canlike this, in your garden, you will be

not keep this new slave of yours a single day! She must be sold without de-

lay!"
"And why, if you please, my dear
guardian?" asked Aurelia in a tone of
playful irony, for she thought Vibius had spoken in jest.

spoken in jest.

"Because," replied Vibius seriously,
"that young girl belongs to Regulus! because it is he who sold her to you, he
who introduced her into your house!"

"Ah!" exclaimed Cornelia and Metellus in a tone of alarm, for they realized
the fearful import of this discovery.

"But my dear guardian," resumed Aurelia, who could not understand all this
terror, "why, then, did you not prevent
me from purchasing her? You should
have told me!—"

"You are perfectly right, my august
ward, but on your way here I have re-

ward, but on your way here I have re-flected upon certain circumstances, and I am sure my conclusions are correct. I shall explain my meaning; listen! This young righter search here they they shall explain my meaning; listen! This young girl has recently been the object of a lawful that made a good deal of noise in Rome, although I am not acquainted with the particulars. However, I was told by Pliny-the Younger, who pleaded against Regulus, that this wretch had succeeded in having your slave adjudged to to him under the name of one Parmenon, the year man who had just sold her to the very man who had just sold her to

you!"

Vibius Crispius paused, for it seemed to him that Metellus Celer had made an involuntary motion of surprise upon hear ing the name of Parmenon. But the But the

ing the name of Parmenon. But the young man said nothing.

"What convinces me now that I do not mistake, is that whilst the form of mancipation was being gone through with, I recognized Regulus, who seemed to take a great interest in it, for he approached the girl and whispered something in her ear which I could not hear. Well! is clear enough? What do you think of it?"

"Oh! there can be no doubt," replied the Grand Vestal and Metellus Celer. "This young girl must be a new spy sent by Regulus!"

"So," added Metellus, "you are quite sure that the slave-dealer's name is Par-

"Quite sure," replied Vibius, looking

"Quite sure," replied Vibius, looking at the young man with surprise. "Do you know him?"
"No," said Metellus thoughtfully.
"And yet this coincidence is very remarkable! This man, Parmenon, interests me more than you can think!"
"Ah!" said Vibius, curiously.
"Come," continued Metellus, but speaking to himself, "Sositheus will return directly and I shall know what to think

ing to himself, "Sositheus will return directly, and I shall know what to think "But, after all," asked Aurelia, "is that

watch what takes place here?"

"My dear ward," replied Vibius, "per-"My dear ward," replied vibius," permit us not to reply to your question. Only, if you do not wish the death of your friend," he added, pointing at the Grand Vestal, who shuddered, "sell that slave,

Vestal, who shuddered, sent inta state, do not keep her in your house!"
Metellus Celer was pacing the room in deep thought. The troubled condition of his mind was visible.
"My lord," he said, at last, stopping to address Vibius, "there is something passing strange in all this. I cannot move a ten without finding Regulus in my path;

step without finding Regulus in my path; his name is like a sword continually suspended over my head! Once already I well nigh perished! . Listen to me, my lord; I have strange and terrible me, my lord; I have strange at terrore things to tell you. You will know then why I am so devoted to the Grand Vestal, and whether there is anything criminal in our intimacy. You may then, perhaps, discover the cause of Regulus's persecution, and tell us whether or not we should tramble."

should tremble. not we should tremble."
"I listen, young man," said Vibius, in whom this preamable excited a lively

curiosity.
"As for me," remarked Aurelia, shall retire. I must question, myself, my new slave, and find out if there is really any cause to distrust her. She is charming, and I warn you that I am not at all inclined to deprive myself of her and repulsion, from which I could not defend myself when I met him for the at an inclined to deprive myself of her services . It is enough that Doris has been sacrificed to Regulus . . . Great gods! that Regulus is like the Swaggering Soldier in the comedies of Planting has disturbed exerciting head. Plautus; he disturbs everything here! But this state of things cannot last. I

shall complain to uncle Domitian!"

Metellus Celer and Cornelia made no effort to detain the young girl. Her going was a relief to them, for there were cer-tain circumstances connected with the events the young man was aboutto relate, that concerned Domitian, and could not, therefore, be mentioned in the hearing of

the emperor's niece.
"Proceed, Metellus," said Vibius, with

"Proceed, Metelius," Said violats, with impatient curiosity.
"You know, my lord," began the young man, "that my father, Cucius Metellus, had the honor of being the dearest friend of the Emperor Vespasian. He was much younger than that prince; but his family living in Reata, in the Sabine country, had always been intimate with the Flavius family, which had been established in that city many years, and Vespasian carried back to my father, Vespasian carried back to my father, whom he had seen in his cradle, all the

whom he had seen in his cradle, all the love he had received from our family.

"In Phalacrina, not far from Reata, the Flavius family had a modest country-house. It was there Vespasian was born, on the fifteenth day of the calends of December, during the Consulship of Quinters, Sulpicius Camerinus and Cains Pop-December, during the Consulsing of Vinters Sulpicius Camerinus and Caius Poppeas Sabinus. There he was brought up by his paternal granemother, Tertulla; there he died on the eighth of the calends of Julius, at the age of sixty-nine years, one month and seven days. It was there one month and seven days. one month and seven days. It was there also that the Emperor Titus, of glorious memory, died at the age of forty-one years, of the swift and mysterious disease which carried him to his grave two

changed a rapid glance.

"Dear child," said Cornelia, "you do not know, you cannot know all the harm that Doris has done! Metellus was speaking of it when you came in. We are both denounced!"

"Indeed!" exclaimed Vibius.

"It is a positive fact," said Metellus, "for I have it from a Pontiff, who got his information from Helvius Agrippa himself."

"And who made' this denunciations asked Vibius.

out to walk over the grounds. On several occasions we stopped before a magnificent tree, which received the assiduous care of

"This tree was a very old oak, con-secrated to Mars. When Vespasian's mother, Vespasia Polla, gave birth to her first child,—a girl,—a weak shoot gree on the same day from this tree, but was soon withered. It was an omen of the child's destiny, for she died within the

"Vespasia then had a son, and from the tree sprang a vigorous shoot, which caused the wonder of every one, and was announcing a great forinterpreted as announcing a great for-tune for the newborn intant. And, in fact, this child was Sabinus Major, who became prefect of the city, and with whom commenced the fame of the Flavia

"Finally, at my birth,' said the Emperor Vespasian, who narrated these wonders to me, the shoot that grew from wonders to me, the successful and the oak was so strong that it looked like a young tree. This time, continued the emperor, laughing, my poor father Petronius, who had run to his oak, could not control himself. He hastened back, breathcontrol himself. He hastened outs. Joeanness, the house, crying, "It is a Casar who is born unto me! Mother, it is a Casar!" Poor old Tertulla thought that her son had lost his senses. She often quizzad him about it; and yet, you see, Metellus, that the tree was right."

"I shall abridge," continued the young man, "in order to come to more important facts. After the death of Vespasian and Titus, my father, through respect and faction for their memory, purcha house where he had so often enjoyed the intimacy of these two great men. The Emperor Domitian did not like to pre-Emperor Domitian did not like to preserve a villa which reminded him too much of his low origin. You are aware, my lord, that about that time Domitian was accused of having poisoned his brother, whom he had, nevertheless, placed among the gods; and it is certain that what had taken place at the death of Vespasian, to whom he attempted to succeed, proves with what impatience he must have borne the reign of Titus—" must have borne the reign of Titus-

"Take care, young man!" said Vibius ravely: "such accusations are danger

gravely; "such accusations are dangerous in these times, and you would do wisely in not repeating them!"
"I know it, my lord," replied Metellus;
"but I must speak of them, since I have been accused of originating them, to ether with other reports, and that this

was this Phælria's fate?

The greater number of those wretches

came back to implore my forgiveness, and

to be seech me, with tears, to grant them life. I consented; for who could I punish,

when so many were guilty? But none of them could reveal to me the real cause of my father's murder, and of the terrible disaster of that eventful night. I have re-captured, one after another, all the slaves who had not surrendered themselves. I used tortures to make them confess, but among all these men, some of

severity, not one was found who could throw a light on this dark deed! I found

in them only poor wretches excited to pillage by the hope of freedom, and led to

ly, in the mire of those abject natures.

"As for Phaedria, whose peridious schemes and murderous object all had confirmed, I have searched Rome and

Italy, during six months, to wreak upon him my rage and just vengeance, but I have failed to obtain the least clew to his

"All this is strange and terrible!" said

Vibius, who seemed plunged in deep

"My lord, will you know my secret opin

the infamous agent of Domitian's secre

wishes!"
"Oh! young man! young man!" ex-

tested against these allegations; but I was told,—which is very significant,—that I had got this story from my father, who had, himself, propagated it in Phalacrina and Reata.

"One evening, as I was returning home,

I was assailed by a cohort, dragged be-fore a judge, and tried and sentenced on

fore a judge, and tried and sentenced on that same night. I was marching in the midst of an escort of soldiers to meet my fate, when . . . But," said the young man, turning to the Vestal, with eyes

beaming with gratitude, "it is you, not I, who should inform Vibius of what then

Cornelia, "and I claim no particular merit for acting as I did. You know, my

lord, that one of our most ancient and in

"At an early hour on the morning of the caleds of May, of last year, I was re

the condemned man's head.

hereabouts!

was what caused my condemnation.

"Finally," he resumed, "having reached the age when it became necessing the state of the sary to complete my education, my father sent me to Rome to attend the public schools, and to listen to the teaching of the orators and philosphers. Meanwhile remained at his house in Reata which he seldom left, for he despised the abject life of Domitian's court, and feared

v commenced a bright and happy now commenced a origin and nappy period in my existence; I lived in the intimacy of the most charming minds and joycus companions; but this was of short duration. My father's frequent letters were filled with sad details and gloomy the saddle of growing that forebodings. He spoke of a growing state of discontent among the slaves, of at-tempts at revolt which it had been found necessary to put down by force, of threatning rumors, and of plots reported daily

by reliable persons.
"I must not omit to mention, my lord, that, a short time before my departure, Lucius Metellus had purchased from a slave-dealer, who had called at our house slave-dealer, who had called at our house, a few slaves destined to agricultural labors of some importance, which my father had undertaken with a view to the improvement of his new property. Among these slaves was one named Phæfria, whom I would recognize amidst a thousand if I could very find him. and, if I could ever find him.

"This Phædria enjoyed perfect health and his uncommon strength and stalwart frame made him eminently fit for the arduous labors of the husbandman. He seemed, moreover, to possess an experence in such matters which would relieve Metallus, to a certain extent, of the cares of personal surveillance. But, at the same time, Phæ iria inspired one at first with the same time, Phæ iria inspired one at first the same time. first time. His look was treacherous, and the assumed submissiveness and servility of his manner ill-disguised the native brutality and audaciousness of his

"I watched him closely during tevera "I watched him closely during teveral days, and my apprehensions acquired a new strength. I spoke to my father about it, and urged him to get rid of this man; but he replied that my suspicions were without foundation, and, moreover, he could easily check any attempt at insubordination. On the day of my departure from home, I insisted again on this subject, and communicated to my father new facts that had come under my observation; but it was in vain. My father had got used to this man; he found him useful, and did not believe him daugerous. He therefore persisted him dangerous. He therefore persisted in his resolution to keep him.

" Soon after my arrival in Rome, I con menced to receive those letters which gave me so much uneasiness, but my father, far from complaining of Phædria, was enthusiastic in his praise of him, and laughed at my fears. But he confided to me that he could not account for the in subordinate dispositions of his slaves; that he was threatened, and felt himself surrounded by a continual espionage, of which he could neither comprehend the motive or discover the object.

" Finally, I received a letter containing such alarming facts, and so full of bitter complaints, that I judged my father's sit-nation intolerable, and I resolved to hasten to his assistance. I left Rome that very evening, on horseback, and accompanied by a single slave. We travelled all night, and towards the middle veiled all night, and towards the middle of the next day, I arrived at the place where should have been my father's house, the former villa of Vespasian and Titus. I use this doubtful expression purposely, my lord, for my first thought was, that I had lost my way, or that an inimical divinity wanted to deceive me by false apnearances.

inimical divinity wanter to deceive his by false appearances.

"I was standing in the middle of a vast plain; the soil around me was naked, and as level as if the plough had passed over it. In the distance, I could recognize all the familiar sites of the neighboring country, which convinced me that I was on our land; but there remained not was on our land; but there remained not the place; the onen tree a vestige of the house; the omen tree which stood so high and whose branches extended so far, had disappeared. If I was not the victim of a hideons dream, if I really stood on my father's land, it was evident that everything had been devas-tated, swept away, leaving nothing but a

fearful wilderness.

"But then, what had become of my It is much, since I saved his life; but it is father? . . . At this thought, my little, since it only required a few words. father? . . . At this thought, my little, since it only required a few words. And," added the Vestal, with a caressing lord, I felt my heart breaking! I shut

my eyes, and, with a cry of anguish, I fell on the barren soil!

"When I opened my eyes," resumed the young man, who had paused, overcome by his emotion, "I saw a slight cloud of smoke rising from the spot where our house had stood; and, standing in the middle of the plain, a man who had answered my cry. It was Sositheus, an old freedman, who had played with my father in boyhood, and taken care of my infancy! He was mourning over the smoking ruins of our home!

"'Sositheus! Sositheus!' I cried

"You forget, dear Cornelia," remarked Metellus, "that Regulus having sought to have me rearrested during the day, pretending that you had no right to pardon me, you elaimed me from Domitian himself, and the emperor dared not forget the

duty of the Great Pontiff!

"Having avoided this danger," continued Metellus, "I soon fell into another. tinued Metellus, "I soon fell into another. Regulus was not the man to give up the victim who had once escaped from his clutch. It is clear, my lord, that the wretch had been instrumental in my condemnation, for, otherwise, why should he have attempted to deny an indisputable prerogative? I am right in my suspicions, and my poor father was likewise the victim of an accusation, the principle of which is to be found in the facts I have alluded to. There can be no doubt of this. over the smoking ruins of our home!
"'Sositheus! Sositheus! I cried
from afar, 'where is my father? in the
name of the gods, where is he?"
"And I heard him reply that my
father is no more, and that Phedria had
murdered him during the night that preceded my departure from Rome."
Metellus paused, overwhelmed by these
sorrowful reminiscences. Vibius was
silent and grave. The Grand Vestal wept
with Metullus, and pressed his trembling
hands with emotion.

with Metulius, and pressed his tremoing hands with emotion.

"Sositheus," resumed the young man, when he had recovered his composure, "told me, in a few words, the particulars of this mysterious and dreadful catastrophe. He was absent when it occurred, my father having sent him away on some important business, a few days previous. On his return, he had found the place as I now saw it. But he learned that our "Having failed in this first attempt my enemies seek new means to injure me. But this time their object is twofold. me. But this time their object is twofold. They wish to destroy not me alone, but also her to whose interention I owed my safety. The Grand Vestal saved Metelius; she must perish with Metellus! Oh! this is dreadful! . . What more shall I say, my lord! I soon discovered that an implacable hatred was seeking to work out this atrocious revenge. Naturally, Cornelia had become, and is still for me the object of a pious worship, and of a gratitude which will forever fill my heart. Wel!! they have calumniated these noble sentiments and given them the most I now saw it. But he learned that our slaves, two huadred in number, incited to revolt, had suddenly attached the house, armed with five and an armed with five and armed with five and armed with five armed with the five armed with the wit house, armed with fire and sword! Passiria led them; Phasiria excited them to bloodshed; it was Phasiria who plunged a knife in the heart of my father, entiments and given them the odious interpretations. So great were the suspicions thus aroused, and so per who murdered the poor defenseless old fidiously woven the web, that I had to leave Rome, and to condemn myself to man!
"Everything was destroyed, scattered, or burnt by those two hundred demons, whose rage seemed to accrue as the work of destruction progressed. A tempest sweeping over those fields, the breath of the sale seements are supported by the sale of the sale seement. live in complete solitude. Yes, my lord, such has been my life for near a year past. I had selected an unknown and lmost inaccessible retreat, and the gods seeking their annihilation, could almost inaccessible retreat, and these accusations were hushed by my absence But I heard of the Grand Vestal's sorrows; I hastened back to Rome to devote myself to her for whom I would give my not have made the work of desolation more complete. Nothing was left standing,—not a stone, not a tree! nothing! nothing but the silence of death!" ife, and at the first step I am again b "But," asked Vibius, seeing that the young man stopped, "could you discover no clew to the cause of this terrible event? What became of all thess slaves? What

set by this secret persecution . am denounced!"
"Young man," said Vibius, solemnly, "Young man," said vibius, soliminy, when Metellus had ceased speaking, "you asked my advice . . here it is! Lave Rome instantly, return to your hiding-place. Should it not be safe enough, burrow, if necessary, in the bowels of the earth; but hide, try to be forestent. This is all I can say to you." forgotten! This is all I can say to you."
"I shall do it!" exclaimed Metellus.
"Yes, I shall go! but not until I have ascertained whether a man whom Sositheus followed yesterday, and whom he saw enter one of the taverns of the Villa publica, is not Pnaedria, my father's murder-er; the victim I demand of heaven and

hell, since two years past!"

"Good-by," said Vibius, addressing the Vestal and Metdllus. "You have heard and understood me! Reflect and act!" whom had been spared by my indul-gence, and the others had felt my just And the cautious old courtier left the crime by those cruel instincts, unknown to our souls, but which boil over sudden

room, nuttering te himself,—
"By Minerval one must have prudence! Let us keep clear of these daugerous mysteries! I havegot enough already with my unlucky jest about the flies!

TO BE CONTINUED.

# IS THE CHURCH LOSING?

Prominent Catholic writers assign the following reasons for loss of church members in this country:

1. Catholic families settling in places many miles from church or priest.

"My lord, will you know my secretopinion?" asked Metellius.
"Well," he continued, reading assent in
the old man's eyes, "these things happened at the time Domitian proclaimed
himself a god, and had his golden statue
erected in the capitol. I am convinced that
the disaster at the villa where Vespasian Mixed marriages. Neglect of religious instruction eficient education at home. Reading of bad papers, and the the disaster at the villa where vespasian and Titus were born, was ordered to destroy the testimony of his plebeian origin written on its walls; that Phaedria was the instrument of Regulus, and Regulus joining of anti-Catholic societies.

Staying away from the Church to evade contributing towards building churches and keeping up schools. Catholic children compelled by limited means to leave home to secure

"Oh! young man! young man! exclaimed Vibius. "But why, then, this murder of your father?"

"And why the son's condemnation?" replied Metellus. "For you have yet to learn, my lord, what happened to me. I was hunting up Phaedria," he continued, "when I found myself all at once assailed by the most singular accusations. It was alleged that I was the author of the reports I have already alluded to, and which were circulated in Rome, concerning the sudden death of the Emperor Titus; and, moreover, that it was I who sought to throw the power of the Emperor into discredit, by repeating to every one that his ancestor was only a poor undertaker of public works. I protested against these allegations; but I was told,—which is very significant,—that I living. Occupations where there chance to hear Mass on Sunday.

when they left Europe.

9 The absence of solid Christian literature from the average Catholic 10. Not enough priests. (This cause is gradually disappearing.)

11 A false idea of social position. This cause is confined principally to women of fat parses and little brains Not being taught Christianity and the beginnings of theology in the

vernacular.

13 The off-repeated attempts to intreduce and keep alive foreign customs, manners, modes of thought which tend to make the Catholic religon appear as an exotic, instead of having it racy of the soil.

Intemperance. Want of activity in Catholic Church circles for young men and women.

Briefest and best. A summing up of them all. The world, the flesh and the devil.—American Herald. took place."

"It was a very simple occurrence," said

"It was a very simple occurrence," said

# THE HERESY OF THE DAY.

lord, that one of our most ancient and indisputable privileges is to pardon any
citizen on his way to be executed,
provided we can declare that we
met him accidently. The full exercise of this right is particularly guaranteed to the Grand Vestal. No sentence
of death, even if decreed by the emperor,
can be executed when the lictor who precedes her has extended his fasces over
the condemned man's head. Thinking men see in the attempts of some so-called Catholics to belittle and even deride the work of the Sacred Congregations great and imminent danger to the faith. Leo XIII. has time and again censured the tend modern civilization to ency of dispense with God, to abjure faith, to believe there is no supernatural, and to refer all things to measurement by the narrow gauge of man's intellectual turning in my litter, from the Consul's house, where I had presided during the night at the mysteries of the Good God-If the critics be thoughtful, powers. hey must fain admit that the head of the Catholic Church could not look dess, to the Atrium Regium, when, at the angle of the Sacred Way and the Forum, with indulgence on such tenden-cies. To do so would be falsehood to I met the escort which accompanied Me-tellus. My lictor cried aloud, The Grand Vestal!' and extended his fasces towards the awful trust reposed in him. But there is, on the part of true Catholics, the soldiers, who immediately halted. I asked the centurion whither he was taking this man, for I did not know Me-They have the consoling assurance that the head of the Church is guided by an inspiration which will not let him wander from the path of telius. He replied that he was taking him to the Tullanium by order of the wisdom or fidelity. - American Herald. emperor.
"'Young man, you are free,' said I to
Metellus, and I made the prescribed
declaration to the centurion.
"This is all I have done for Metellus.

A CERTAIN METHOD for caring cramps, diarrhea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 69 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c. and 59c.

# look at the young man, "it is nothing, for IN THE WAKE OF THE GREEN who knows how Metellus repaid his BRIGADE.

W. ARCHIBALD MCLEAN IN DONOHOE'S. Timothy Flynn and I were examined for the service on the same day at the recruiting office in Philadel-phia. We had never seen each other before that day, nor heard of the other's existence. My name, Timothy Rourke, followed his on the muster roll. He was a big strapping fellow, broad of shoulders, and standing six feet one in his bare feet. I was slender and just tall enough to pass and not be turned down by Uncle

We were mustered into the 116th Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of a loved and intrepid eader, Colonel Mulholland. Our regiment became a part of the famous Irish Brigade under that matchless commander, General Meagher. We were hurried off to camp to be drilled and made soldiers of. From that first day it always seemed to me that some destiny or divinity, was shaping the course of the lives of the two Timothys to link them together. It happened, as though pre arranged, that we were assigned the same tent and became

mess mates. I would not have had it otherwise if I could have helped it, for he was a lovable fellow, big-hearted as there ever lived a man, and good natured under all circumstances. It seemed to me at times as though he felt I was a younger brother he had been put in charge of, so much did he himself about me, and to me he was always more than a brother. As we inseparable the boys found a way to distinguish us, for they named him Big Tim, and me Little Tim. In time these were the only names we

were known by. By all odds he was the favorite not only of his company but also of the regiment. I didn't have much more than a speaking acquaintance at any time outside of our company. one hailed him familiarly as Big Tim He had in return a happy speech for every one. He was a genius at odd jobs, with the strength of a giant, and his services were to be had for the asking. With them nine times out of ten went a good story, one that many a poor fellow beartily laughed over, in spite of weariness and sickness. Yet here were times when every one gave him a wide berth, when he was in one of his tantrums-in liquor At such times I have often heard him referred

to as that Big Irish Devil. He was a born soldier. He never knew what it was to be tired. On a forced march he was simply great. When it came to a question of strength there wasn't a man in the regiment that could keep pace with him. He could sleep just any place, wherever we happened to be, in a tent, under the sky, on a rock, or upon wet ground. When it came to a forage for something to eat he always outdid himself. He was liberal, too, to the last mouthful. He never saw the inside of a hospital unless it was to do a turn for some poor fellow, and had never known a day when he could not sleep, eat, drink and be merry, or as merry as he might be allowed to be.

His mirth was frequently the result of his one bad habit -drink. The days were scarce that he did not have a nip of something hot in his canteen He was a wouderful forager when it came to something to drink. I have often heard the boys say that Big Tim could catch the smell of a still house is no ten miles away, and given the run his hance to hear Mass on Sunday.

8. Emigrants who had little faith I know that others, less fortunate along this line, again and again be-grudged him his luck. He was generous with the stuff, but it angered him to have his canteen returned empty. He would express himself to me then that he thought a last swallow might have been left for the owner.

When we were in camp and he had

plenty of liquor there was sure to be

trouble. He never knew how to gage his capacity. He always took too much. When he was started he kept right at it as long as there was any liquor in sight. His officers have fre-quently admitted to me that when drunk he could give more trouble and annoyance than a dozen men. When drinking he was merry, witty, noisy, rough, fighting or disagreeable. As long as he was merry or witty his company was sought after. He be-came the soul of a camp fire in either condition. No one could match him in sallies, or tell a story after him. He always told the last one, and it was the best one. His gift of perpetrating Irish bulls in his speech kept the boys in a roar. Even when he was noisy he was tolerated, for he could do and say the most ridiculous things. But when he was deeper in his cups he was an ugly customer. The boys were more or less afraid of him then. out warning he would grab a fellow and gave him such a terrible hug that when he let go the victim would fall out of his arms limp. Or he would stand off and put a chip on his shoulder and make all manner of mean contemptible speeches, that at heart he never meant, but doing his utmost to pick a quarrel with anyone. If any of the boys crossed him or gave him a word, he would square off, and he was like lightening when it came to hit-ting. He would listen to no one, unless it was myself, and always do the things he was told not to do.

He, however, was never rough with ne. I have often come upon him when a fight was on, or when he was offensive mood. in a disagreeable or Again and again he has turned upon me fiercely, until he saw who it was. Then his whole manner would change and he would say, soft-like.

taken before the Major. If I could I would plead for him and get him off. ore than once he was put in the guard house and fed on bread and water. Other times he was made to do police duty, all kinds of dirty jobs This he would do with such obedience and at the same time such an innocent shame-facedness that the Major laughingly admitted to me one da that it made him feel as though he had added insult to injury in punishing When time was up and he was free, another drunk would follow in the due course of time. I have often heard our Captain plead with him to keep straight, to stop drinking, encouraging him by telling him that when sober there wasn't a better soldier in the regiment,

which was a fact. He would listen quietly and in the end make many promises, all of which he meant for the moment to keep. They would last until he caught the sight or smell of whiskey. It seemed to me often even the thought of a good swag was enough to make him forget his promises and everything else.

We had a long spell of campaign. ing, marching and counter marching, crossing and re-crossing the Rappa

hannock and the Rapidan, during which we not only had many brushe with the enemy, but also fought the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill and Antictam. In all of these Big Tim displayed his great strength and endurance and distinguished himself for his courage and bravery. He could be depended upon for any emergency. He would carry out orders to the letter. He was bold, without fear and indefatigable. When our regiment came out of that awful field of carnage at Fredericksburg with the loss of many men and a number of officers and non coms, promotions were soon the order of the day. Our captain sent the name of Timothy Flynn to the Colonel as sergeant. He had well earned the chevrons with which he was rewarded. I was made a cor

He was as proud of his chevrons a a boy with a new plaything. When alone in our tent he would often pa them lovingly, calling them his dar lings. In due time he celebrated his promotion by getting drunk. I wa ortunate enough to come upon him before he was deep in his cups and never let him out of my sight until had him sober. The captain, knowing my influence over him, had privatel said to me that among other reason why he had recommended his promo tion was the hope that the chevron would be the means of keeping hir sober. After this drunk I gave him a very serious curtain lecture, warring him what the result would be if h continued his spree and begging his to keep sober.

He made the most abject promise which had their effect for some litt time. He wasn't the kind, howeve that could be restrained or could r strain himself. The time came whe he kicked over the traces, when I w least expecting it, and went off on fearful spree. He was in a devili humor that day. He made a gre noise, quarreled with a number of the boys, tried to strike several, did but several heads together until th ached, dared the guard to arrest his them he was an officer and they laid their hands on him he wor break open their heads. Drunk, had become more important in h own eves and hence was more di He was reported to a sent for by the Colonel. That office spoke to him kindly, cautioning h never to repeat his offence, warni

The next drunk came after a long interval. I was expecting it a dreading the result. He outwitted dreading the result. so that it was another public sp worse than the last. The Colonel as good as his word. Sending him, he informed him that the ch rons must be stripped from his slee and that he must be reduced to ranks. The poor fellow wanted argue the matter, saying, "Indeed, Colonel, I haven't d

him if he did so he would be compell

to disgrace him.

anything to deserve this. Haver en a good soldier? Have I always done my part in every figh "Yes, you have," the Colonel You have always been wered. best of soldiers in every act and have done more than your when there was anything to be do

but that isn't the question."
"Can't ye overlock the ma Colonel, just a little for I've l doing me very best."

The Colonel shook his head, sayi "It can't be done. It can't be d If you were moderate it would different. But you are never sati

until you are drunk. It is demor ing to the men. We are sorry you and very sorry that it must done, but you will have to be red to the ranks."

"I'm awfully sorry, Colonel, concluded, "I don't suppose I stop drinking, been doing it since I can remember; guess I get along without what I ough

I will never forget the day h reduced to the ranks in the sig the whole regiment. I though thing would never be through hurt me as much or more than him. I feared it would go worse him afterwards. When they i

Unless I took charge of him, watching him like a hawk, he was sure to get into some difficulty. He was arrested a number of times, usually after a fight in which the guards came off worse than he did, and handcuffed, taken before the Major. If I could I would plead for him and get him off. But more than once he was put in the guard house and fed on bread and Other times he was made to do police duty, all kinds of dirty jobs. he would do with such obedience and at the same time such an innocent shame-facedness that the Major laughingly admitted to me one day de him feel as though he had added insult to injury in punishing him. When time was up and he was free, another drunk would follow in

the due course of time. I have often heard our Captain plead with him to keep straight, to stop drinking, encouraging him by telling him that when sober there wasn't a better soldier in the regiment, which was a fact. He would listen quietly and in the end make many promises, all of which he meant for the moment to keep. They would last until he caught the sight or smell of whiskey. It seemed to me often even the thought of a good swag was enough to make him forget his pro-

mises and everything else.

We had a long spell of campaigning, marching and counter marching, crossing and re-crossing the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, during which we not only had many brushes with the enemy, but also fought the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill and Antictam. In all of these Big Tim displayed his great strength and en-durance and distinguished himself for his courage and bravery. He could be depended upon for any emergency. He would carry out orders to the letter. He was bold, without fear and indefatigable. When our regiment came out of that awful field of carnage at Fredericksburg with the loss of many men and a number of officers and non coms, promotions were soon the order of the day. Our captain sent the name of Timothy Flynn to the Colonel as sergeant. He had well earned the chevrons with which he was rewarded. I was made a cor

He was as proud of his chevrons as a boy with a new plaything. When alone in our tent he would often pat them lovingly, calling them his dar-In due time he celebrated his promotion by getting drunk. I was ortunate enough to come upon him before he was deep in his cups and I never let him out of my sight until I had him sober. The captain, knowing my influence over him, had privately said to me that among other reasons why he had recommended his promotion was the hope that the chevrons would be the means of keeping him sober. After this drunk I gave him a very serious curtain lecture, warning him what the result would be if he continued his spree and begging him

ch

ver

gth

ould

esult

The

have

n it

Tim

n his line.

inate

t it

ft for

e had

gage k too e kept

sany

e fre

witty,

either

h him

it was

ept the

could

cups he

were With-

le hug n would

Or he

on his

t heart

If any

he was to hit-

ne, un-

eable

to keep sober. made the most abject promises. which had their effect for some little He wasn't the kind, however, that could be restrained or could re strain himself. The time came when he kicked over the traces, when I was least expecting it, and went off on a fearful spree. He was in a devilish humor that day. He made a great noise, quarreled with a number of the boys, tried to strike several, did bump several heads together until they ached, dared the guard to arrest him, telling them he was an officer and if break open their heads. Drunk, he had become more important in his own eyes and hence was more dis-He was reported to and sent for by the Colonel. That officer spoke to him kindly, cautioning him never to repeat his offence, warning him if he did so he would be compelled

to disgrace him. The next drunk came after a longer interval. I was expecting it and dreading the result. He outwitted me dreading the result. so that it was another public spree worse than the last. The Colonel was as good as his word. Sending for him, he informed him that the chevrons must be stripped from his sleeves and that he must be reduced to the The poor fellow wanted to

argue the matter, saying,
"Indeed, Colonel, I haven't done
anything to deserve this. Haven't I
always been a good soldier? Haven't I always done my part in every fight?"

"Yes, you have," the Colonel ansered. "You have always been one wered. of the best of soldiers in every action, and have done more than your part when there was anything to be done, but that isn't the question."

Can't ye overlock the matter, Colonel, just a little for I've been

doing me very best."

The Colonel shook his head, saying : "It can't be done. It can't be done. If you were moderate it would be different. But you are never satisfied until you are drunk. It is demoraliz ing to the men. We are sorry for you and very sorry that it must be done, but you will have to be reduced

'I'm awfully sorry, Colonel," he concluded, "I don't suppose I could stop drinking, been doing it ever since I can remember; guess I can't word the get along without what I oughn't to

hurt me as much or more than it did him. I feared it would go worse with him afterwards. When they ripped is a second to her as soon as he received in the first Division of the sector—I'm a sinner—a sinner."

doing nothing. What is it you want watched them without comment. to ask him with alarm, with me?" When it was completed, he held out "But Tim, dear, you didn't come to his hands, saying.

"If I can't keep them, I can have them, can't I, Colonel ?" His bull won them for him and his

darlings were turned over to him. After he was reduced to the ranks there was no change in him for the worse or better. He was the same old fellow as far as I could see. He was the same wonderful soldier when a, fight was on, and, whenever he could get it, a drinker of good, bad

and indifferent whiskey.

The greatest change I noted was in the feeling of the rank and file toward him. In their eyes he had lost a certain standing. He was disgraced by being reduced to the ranks. they addressed him there was lacking a certain element of respect. When the least tipsy they quietly guyed him as much as he could stand. I could catch now and then ends of their speeches in which he was more frequently referred to now as that Big Irish Devil-drunkard-reprobatedisgrace-and other like epithets He heard them too.

Timothy Fiynn had come from the Emerald Isle a year before the break ing out of the war. He hadn't a rela-tive on this side of the water. He always had a soft spot in his heart for women. He never saw a pretty face without having a pleasant word for the owner. I learned, however, soon after we met, in a burst of mutual confidence between us, that there was really only one girl in the world for him, a certain Mary Ruhl, to whom he had wholly given that big heart of his before enlistment. He simply devoured the letters that came from her.

I have since learned that shortly after he was reduced to the ranks, though not a syllable of his disgrace reached her ears, his sweetheart was taken sick. She never wrote him of She grew weaker and her illness. weaker, while her letters continued as cheerful as ever. At length, when too weak to write, a letter came from a friend, telling him of her sickness and telling him that she had confessed that "she would give the world for a sight of his dear old face." The friend sight of his dear old face." added that that would do Polly more good than all the medicine she was taking. Handing me the letter, he

said,
"I must go to her." He had been on several sprees after being reduced to the ranks, and the etter had come on the heels of one. It came also at a time when there was inaction in the army, when many other men of the regiment had been receiving furloughs, some on account of sickness, others to go home to their families or attend to some pressing He believed, however, that business. he would have no trouble in getting a leave of absence.

At the time he made request of our Captain for a furlough, that officer had been exasperated over a large number of similar requests and was in a bad humor. I had gone with him to speak a word for him. Instead of trying to find the motive for the only request of the kind he had ever made, Captain would have done at any other time, he brusquely cut him short, saying,

"I can't recommend giving you a furlough. Furloughs are for men of families, for sick men, men who deserve them, but not for such as you.

He looked his Captain full in the eyes for a moment, as though he could not believe his ears. Then he stepped aside without a word, as though he had been struck. I started to say something for him. He grabbed me they laid their hands on him he would break open their heads. Drunk, he ear, "Not a word." As we turned

"I wonder what that Big Davil wanted a furlough for. He would be so drunk during his whole leave that he wouldn't know at the end that he

had had a vacation." I whispered to him, "Let me tell them," but he fiercely answered me,

He had been too sensitive to give as his excuse the fact that he wanted to see his sweetheart, the only soul in the wide world he loved, and after the refusal he was too proud to have done so.

I knew he was worried as he had never been before. The very thought of his sweetheart being sick had overwhelmed him. When he was refused a furlough I saw a determination glow in his eyes that told me that he would go to her if he had to be shot for it.

That night, without ever telling me a word of his intentions, he laid aside his uniform, put on old suit of clothes and deserted. I was asleep when he went, and when I awoke in the morning to find him missing he was already many miles on his way. I felt it would be no easy task to capture him, and I feared for the one that might make the attempt. Our Colonel, con cluding that he might turn up at the place of his enlistment, sent word to Philadelphia to be on the watch for him. He did not know, however, that his sweetheart had moved away up in New York State and that he was making his way speedily in that direction.

No one knew of the existence of the sweetheart but myself, and I would rather have had my tongue torn out by the roots than have dropped one word that would have given him any

He reached his sweetheart, his Polly, I will never forget the day he was reduced to the ranks in the sight of the whole regiment. I thought the thing would never be through. It hurt me as much or more than it did was telling her of the letter that the letter than the day he was telling her of the letter that the was telling her of the letter that the letter than the let

see me without a furlough ?" He quieted her in that innocent way

he had of answering difficult questions by saying,
"Sure, my Polly, do you think I
would do such a thing! They would

shoot me. Another time she playfully called him her sergeant and asked him what he had done with his chevrons. was then he gave them to her with the

remark, "Here they are, I have brought them back for you. They will look better on your sleeves than they ever did on mine."

He pinned them on her sleeves. There was little time for him to consider his desertion or the consequences that might follow it. His sweetheart was dangerously ill. His sole concern was for her, to give her the loving care she had hungered for. He nursed her like a babe, tenderly as any woman could have done. Strong as he was he could not push back the inevitable. It came closer day by day. In less than three weeks from his coming his Polly passed away, happy in his arms. Poor Tim, broken hearted, buried her with his chevrons-his dead honor-on her sleeves.

Then for the first time, in a dazed, distracted condition, he seriously considered the fact that he was a deserter. But this did not give him much concern for he did not care what would become of himself. He realized, however, that the only place in the world for him now was his regiment. He made his way quickly to the front and found our regiment on the night of June 30th, 63, a few miles below Taneytown, Maryland. No one knew ne was in camp that night but my self. He found me, and lying along side of me haltingly and between choking sobs, told me as much as he could.

Next day the news arrived of the first day's fight, then in progress at Gettysburg, and at once a forced march in that direction was ordered. It was late in the afternoon as our Colonel rode up along the line that he first noticed Big Tim's presence. It was at a time when the ranks had been thinned a little by tired, exhausted men dust of the hot road dropping in the and crawling into some poor shade by the wayside, and others straggling into the woods here and there skirting the road to rest. Big, tireless Tim, had trudged along in the dusty road with the hot, blazing sun overhead, trudged alongside of me, and when I was slightly overcome by the heat, he had put an arm about me, and taking my gun, carried it, as well as his own, in his other hand. When the Colonel recognized him, he reined his horse and called,
"Hello, Big Tim, when did you

"Last night," he answered with a salute toward his cap, with his bur-

dened arm. "Where have you been?" was the

next question.

"Away on the leave of absence I gave meself," he replied.

The Colonel slowly said, "You have been a deserter, in fact are a deserter. We have been hunting for you every I will have to order you where. placed under arrest. Not now." as he made a motion of submission, "You can consider yourself paroled until you are Then we will have to dispose of your case. I can trust you, can't

With much dignity and another ated salute, he answered,

'I'm a soldier, at your service." I had been solicitous about him since his return, for I knew what the fate of a deserter was. Yet I told myself when all the facts were known, and I re-solved all the facts would be known if had to tell them myself that if all others could not forgive, Father Abra-

ham would. Ten o'clock that night found us at the end of our march, and during the night the stragglers, who had dropped out in that awful march, came line, formed and placed near the base of the Round Tops, Little and Big.

July 2nd opened clear, cloudles and hot. There was work for every one to do. Preparations went on for the great battle we knew would soon be fought. The men were stirred at I had never seen them before. W W were on our own northern soil, and were prepared to struggle to the death. Not a word was said that day about the desertion.

About the middle of the afternoon the barking of the artillery began on An hour later the battle our front. An hour later the battle was on. General Sickles had advanced the Third Corps, and was holding his line in the shape of a semi-circle Devil's Den, through the woods and Wheatfield up to the Peach Orchard, and angling there extended along the Emmitsburg road. The Confederate artillery had played with terrible effect upon that line. When the firing ceased brigade after brigade of Long-

ceased brigade after brigade of Long-street's Division pressed forward un-til the entire line of Sickles was en-gaged in a most desperate fight.

The battle raged at the Peach Orchard. The line at Devil's Den was outflanked and in jeopardy. The centre at the Wheatfield was furiously assailed and weakened. The second division of the Third Corps along the Emmitsburg road was given the order Emmitsburg road was given the order to throw back the left of the line and change front from west to south. The order was carried out in splendid style, and the line pressed forward into the fight. This advance was soon

checked. It was then near 5 o'clock, rein-

"It's you, Little Tim, is it; I ain't the chevrons from his sleeves he it, something in the telling caused her Second Corps. We were hurried for ward to the support of the weakened centre in the Wheatfield. The first brigade reached it ahead of us, and rushed into the fight. We followed immediately, and at the head of our brigade rode our gallant commander at that time, Colonel Patrick Kelly.

It was when the Irish Brigade reached the edge of the Wheatfield, that was fast becoming the slaughter. ing pen of that awful fight, that a halt was called and our line was formed. We were halted within sight of the enemy; halted within range of his guns; halted with roar of battle on all sides of us ; halted while biting, sting ing bullets sang above our heads, ploughed the ground in front of us, or flattened themselves with a ping against rocks; halted while the color guard in front of us bore aloft our green banner alongside the Stars and Stripes; halted while Father Corby, our loved Chaplain Priest, mounted

rock and spoke to us, saying.
"Boys, I am going to give absolution to all of you who truly repent you of your sins. In the hour of battle re member your great Captain, Christ, and do your duty. Remember the trust the nation has placed in you and be faithful, even unto death. Fight as the valiant and brave men and soldiers ye are, and if it is the will of God be prepared to die for the cause for which you fight."

Stretching his right arm, the men fell on their knees in as perfect align ment as though upon dress parade. Big Tim and I, not ten paces from the rock upon which the priest stood, heard him with his great voice solemn-

ly pronounce, "May Oar Lord Jesus Christ ak solve you, and I by His authority absolve you from every tie, excommunication and interdiction, in so much as am able and you are in need of therefore I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'

The amen of the priest was drowned in the order of Colonel Kelly as he thundered "Forward." We sto our feet, and with yells as we We sprang charged over the Wheatfield, driving the enemy before us, driving then from behind rocks, which sheltered them, driving them back through the wheat, with tufts of it here and there not yet crushed to earth, driving them back though dead and wounded men fell out of the ranks at every step, driving them back into the woods be yond, driving them as the Irish Bri gade had done in every tight, driving them until our line crushed into their line, and they were ordered to throw down their arms and go to the rear as

prisoners. In a short time Colonel Kelly discov ered that all support was gone on either To save the brigade we were flank. To save the brigade we were compelled to fall back across the Wheatfield. We were caught in this movement by a furious fire from the enemy. We fell back, firing, and enemy. We fell back, firing, and fiercely fighting every inch of the

It was when the fight was closes that Big Tim stubbornly stood in the front rank fighting like a demon, crushing everything in front of him. It was then I saw him reel. hit in the leg. I was beside him. He steadied himself for a moment, then stumbling over the body of a fallen comrade, he fell.

A wounded soldier sometimes cries. sometimes grits his teeth together to endure in silence, and sometimes swears. In a moment I learned what he would do. Raising himself across the dead body beside him and leveling the enemy, crack ! crack

went his rifle while he swore. A moment later he had re-loaded and struggled to his feet. With anstruggled to his feet. other oath he moved forward a few paces Crack! crack! again went his rifle. A second later one of his hands went up in the air. He had been wounded in the body. Then he went

down headlong. I came up to him almost instantly.
He lay quite still. I called to him.
He did not answer me. It was all I could do then, as our line began to fall back slowly.

Other troops coming up fought over and over the Wheatfield desperately. Every advance or retreat left rows of dead and wounded in the long wheat. Later the line at the Peach Orchard was forced back under a furious as sault and passed over the Wheatfield. Night fall found the day saved and our army still in possession of the

That night I was placed on picket duty. It was a bright moonlight night. Just as the relief came on duty I saw a great form crawling over ground towards our line. I called 'Halt.

"Thank God, it's you, Little Tim," came the answer.

There was no mistaking the owner of that voice. It was Big Tim, whose wonderful strength had enabled him, when he recovered consciousness, and under the cover of night, to crawl with a shattered leg and an awful wound in his body to our lines.

I went forward to help him. He had

reached our lines, but he had over-taxed his strength. He swooned in my arms. As I sat holding his head, I felt his pulse; it beat wildly. He was flushed with fever born of his wounds and the hest. I poured liquor into his mouth. Even in the conditian he was it was not refused. He swallowed it. After a while he stirred. I thought he struggled to speak I put my head close to his. In broken whispers of a rising delirium came the words.

"Oa, I'm a big Irish devil-a

Again he lost consciousness. ting help we carried him to the hospi Though I anxiously waited a by his side, long while come out of the stupor when I left him. The third days' fight followed Next day came the retreat of the Confeder We lingered that day to bury our dead and those of the enemy and to lock after the wounded. It was Sunday afternoon, July 5, before we were ready to move southward.

Sunday morning, having leave, I went to the town. Many of the wounded had been carried there and lay in all kinds of impoverished hospi tals and were being cared for by our hospital corps and the people of the town. I searched through them all for Big Tim, and was about giving up my errand, when I found him in one of the churches of Gettysburg, appro priated and used as a hospital I was told he had not yet recovered

consciousness, hovering all the while between life and death. I found the surgeon in charge. He told me noth ing could be done for him. There was no hope. I sat by him a long while, dumb, wretched, that the fight must be given up without some effort being made to save him. lingered by his side, he stirred and struggled to open his eyes. I leaned

rward over him, crying,
"I have found you, you dear old felw. It's me, Little Tim, don't you know me.'

His eyes opened and rested on me. He smiled. His eyes closed. A few minutes later his lips moved. There was no sound. I put my ear to his from which slowly struggled the

"Absolved-from-all-my sins-in the-name-of--

His lips ceased to move. The surgeon, coming up, locked at him and touched him. Then I heard him say, "It's all over with the big fellow

#### THE POPE WON HIS ENEMY.

"Our Pope," said a well known Catholic, "reads character at a glance and is rarely deceived. One evening, when Nunico at Brussels, he was enter ing his carriage to go to dinner at the house of Count de Baillet, when, just as his foot was on the carriage step, workman, wretchedly dressed, rushed forward, insulted him, and attacked him personally. His servants, ready in his defense, seized the aggressor and proceeded to make things hot for him; but the Pope-then simple Mgr Pecci-stopped them, and, calmly and kindly addressing the man, said :

"My friend, I bear you no malice for what you have done; are you in need?' Come to see me some other time," and let a 5 franc piece slip into his hand. Needless to say the workman, after much encouragement, went to see him, and went so often that the Nunico eventually took him into his service as a domestic, and even now Leo XIII. retains a benevolent recollection of him, and recounts that he never had a servant more respectful and more to be trusted

LIQUOR, TOBACCO AND MOR-PHINE HABITS. A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.

312 Bathurst St., Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's profes-ional standing and personal integrity per-

stonal standing and personal integrity permitted by
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College.
Rev. William Caven. D. I. Nictoria College.
Rev. Her. Father Ryan, St. Michael's Cathedral.
Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto,
Thos. Coffey, Carlwoller Recomb. London.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the
liquor, tobacco, morphine and other drug habits
are healthful, safe, nospensive arms treatments. No hypodermic injections; no pub
licity; no loss of time from business, and a
certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

#### EPILEPTIC FITS CURED

Epilepsy, St., Vitus Dance, Falling Sickness, Convulsive Spasms, Nervous Spells, etc., etc., promptly and permanently cured by the new discovery. NEUROSAL, which is today the only acknowledged specific in the cure of Epilepsy, and is used and recommended by the leading physicians in Canada and the U.S. By its use all attacks cease from the first day of treatment. Write at once for testimonials of cures. Price of Neurosal large bottles, \$2. Address

THE NEUROSAL CHEMICAL CO. Mention this paper.

# "IRELAND

PICTURES."

A Year's Subscription to The Catholic Record and this Beautiful Work of Art for \$6 00.

Record and this Beautiful Work of Art for \$6 00.

The gem of the ocean. The scenic treasure of the world. IRELAND IN PICTURES in book form, the most beautiful historic art work ever published. Containing four hundred magnificent photographic view of everything of interest in the four protinces, with written sketches by Hon. Jing, Fiberty, of Chicago. This charming any Lis an interesting, instructive and adecational photographic panorama of Ireland asset its. Produced at a cost of over \$15,000. The size of this grand work is like inches. This anniversary edition is printed on fine art paper and contains views of the cities, towns and villages, rivers, loughs and streams, mountains, hills and vales. exhedrals, chaples and; churches, vine-covered abbeys, antiquated shrines, crumbling monasteries, and round towers, cumbling monasteries, and round towers, in this book. No library is complete without its. Send for it and be entertained, educated, instructed, and pleased. Bound in fine grained cloth, emblematic gold stamped side and back, gitte deges, silk top bands, elaborately indexed with colored map of Ireland.

This heads of the contrained of the states of the colored map of Ireland.

This heads of the colored map of Ireland.

The colored map of Ireland.

The colored map of Ireland.

This heads of the colored map of Ireland.

The colored

# "Put Money In Thy Purse."

Nobody suffering from brain-fag, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the weins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.

Pimples-" My face was covered with pimples and blackheads but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time, 1 was entirely cured, and my skin was smooth and clear." May Ryan, North St., Chatham, Ont.



Educational.

#### BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Established

Students have a larger earning power who acquire the following lines of preparation under our efficient system of training. It has no superior:

1. Book-keeping. 4. Telegraphing—Com. 2. Shorthand. mercial & Ballway 3. Typewriting. 5. Civil Service Options. Students may commence Telegraphing on the dist of each month, and the other departments at any time.

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A. Address: Belleville, Ont. PRINCIPAL

Fall Term Cpans Sept. 4th. Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

No less than eight large business colleges have applied to us within the last six weeks for our graduates to take rostions as teachers in their schools. As many as five business firms have applied to us in one day for office help. This is surely the best school for you Catalogue free.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

HOME STUDY,
Why not make use of the long winter
evenings and study at home, thus fitting you
for a better position. The series of Business
Books published by the

ON NORTHERNA M Susiness Offeger Owen Sound, Ont., is not only suitable for use in the college, but is also excellent for private learners.

Book Circular to C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont.

ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE

SANDWICH, ONT.
THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASSICAL and Commercial Courses. Terms,
including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per agnum. For full particulars apply to
REV. D. CUSHING, C.S.E.

SEE MY WRITING."

"I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen."
So writes a teacher from N. Simcoe who spent a term with us last summer. We can develop good business writers because we have two of the best permen in the country on our staff. We are quite as strong handed in every other department.
Enter any time. No vacations. Special Summer Term from July 3rd. Our circulars explain; write for them.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronta.

W. H. SHAW, Principal ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE. BERLIN, ONT. Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, Shorthand and Typewriting.

For further particulars apply to REV. THEO. SPETZ, Presiden PLUMBING WORK IN OPERATION

Can be Seen at our Warerooms DUNDAS STREET. SMITH BROTHERS

Sanitary Plumbers and Heating
Engineers.
LONDON, ONTARIO.
Sole Agents for Peerless Water Heaters,
Talenhous 528.

Church Bells, Chimes and recused by the chimes and the chimes and the chimes and the chimes and the chimes are considered by the chimes are chimes are chimes and the chimes are chimes are chimes and the chimes are chimes are chimes and the chimes are chime Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Bes Quality. Address, CHURCH BELLS CHIMES

Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. TO SUMMER TOURISTS. THE FRASER HOUSE, PORT STANLEY.

affords a delightful place to spend a qui LARGE SUMMER HOTEL, situated on the north shore of Lake Erie, in the midst of a magnificent park. BOATING, BATHING, FISHING

and amusements of various sorts.
Suites of airy rooms, and table provided with the best of the season.
SPECIAL RATES TO TOURISTS.

SPECIAL RATES TO IOURISIS.
Connections at St. Thomas with G. T. Ry.,
Wabash, M. C. R., C. P. R. and L. E. & D. R.
Ry. Twenty-four miles from London and
eight miles from St. Thomas. Three trains
daily.

Apply

WM. FRASER, Prop.,
Port Stanley, Ont.

SACRED PICTURES.

We have now in stock some really nice colored crayons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of the Sacred Heart of Mary—size, 12x 22. Price, 50 cents each. Good value at that figure. Same size, steel engravings, 75 cents each. Extra large size, (steel engrav-

cents each. Earth targe size, (see engraving), \$1.50 each.
St. ANTHONY OF PADUA
Colored pictures of St. Anthony of Padua
—size, 12\(^2\)x16\(^4\)—at 25 cents each.
Cash to accompany orders. Address 1
Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIO (RECORD Office,
London, Ontario Canada

GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE.

We should be pleased to supply any of the following books at prices given: The Christian Father, price, 35 cents (cloth); The Christian Mother (cloth), 35 cents; Thoughts on the Sacred Heart, by Archbishop Walsh (cloth), 40 cents; Catholic Belief (paper) 25 cents, cloth (strongly bound) 50 cents, Address: Thos. Ceffey, CATHOLIC/RECORD office, London. Ontario

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, 180 King Street,
The Leading Undertakers and Embalmers
Open Night and Day,
Telephone—House 578; Factory.552.

s do the igh with on him he was

mood. ed upon o it was.

# The Catholic Record.

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richt street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—22.00 per annum. EDITORS : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of " Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey. Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven and Joseph B. King, are fully authorized to re-ceive subscriptions and transact all other busi-pess for the Catholic Record.

Reas for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each insertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Archishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peterorough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication as whout the Dominion.
respondence intended for publication, as
set that having reference to business,
d be directed to the proprietor, and must
London not later than Tuesday morning.
sers must be paid in full before the paper
e stonned. ean be stopped.

When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new address be sent us.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RELondon, Ont.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE
CORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the taithful.
Rlessing you, and wishing you success,

the faithful.

Sing you, and wishing you success, Believe me, to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, +D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Lariss.

Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, June 30, 1900. RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The necessity of combining relig. ious training with secular education is fast coming home to the minds of our separated brethren. A late utterance in this direction is that of Rev. T. Street Macklem, Provost of Trinity University, Toronto. Preaching in All Saints' (Anglican) Church, Ottawa, on Sunday evening of last week, he said according to a report in the Citi-

zen: "Canada's special need at the present time is . . . trained men. Education without religion was only a greater danger, as intellectual gifts were used only to further ntellectual gifts were used only ish ends. The religious train-would be invaluable in producing for gooding generations those who felt the ing would be invaluable those who felt the succeeding generations those who felt the dignity and the responsibility of rendering service to their country."

TWO REMARKABLE CONVER SIONS.

Foreign newspapers relate the conversion of two prominent Jews in Hungary, a Rabbi and his sister, under remarkable circumstances. The Rabbi Tisman became involved in a controversy with a Catholic priest, whereby he was led into a more careful study of Catholicity and of Christianity in general than he had ever made before, his object being to overthrow Christianity by deductions drawn from the teachings of the Christian religion itself. In the course of his investigations he became convinced of the truth of the Catholic Church, to which he became a convert and joined the Franciscan Order. His sister, who is an eminent physician, was led by the circumstances also to study Christianity, in order to afford help to her brother in his controversy, and like him she became convinced of joined the Franciscan nuns. The double conversion has caused a sensation throughout Hungary.

A WARNING AND AN EXAMPLE

We have before now, several times pointed out the danger arising from young men falling into the snares set by usurious money-lenders who endeavor to entrap them into borrowing Church of England on Friday, June sums of money at excessive rates of interest. A sad example of this great evil is found in the case of George Wilson, the defaulting teller of the Toronto branch of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, who is on trial on a charge of stealing \$10,000 from the bank. He declares that he knows nothing of this money, which he says must have been abstracted by some one else while he was at lunch, particularly if he accidentally left the teller's cage door unlocked, which he believes he did. He admitted that many years ago he had by various devices taken \$6,400 from the bank and had concealed his defalcations by writing bogus cheques to keep the balances apparently correct, but said he was endeavoring by degree to restore the amount. Money lenders had fleeced him unmercifully, and he gave the names of several of these lenders who had obtained usurious interest from him. The story of his innocence does not accord with the testimony given by officers of the bank and by the detectives who have been engaged in discovering the facts of the

Young men should also learn from this example, to deal honestly with their employers. The prospects of the life of this young man were excellent, with the prospect of a most successful career, but these have been blasted by the enspicion of dishonesty under which he has fallen, and from which he will scarcely be able to free himself.

INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

The appointment of a third Catholic Separate School Inspector has at last been made in the person of Mr. Michael O'Brien, Commercial Professor of Peterborough Collegiate Institute.

We understand that there have been several highly qualified applicants for the position, and we cheerfully congratulate Mr. O'Brien on his appointment. We have no doubt that he will fill the position satisfactorily, as we are assured that he is fully qualified for it, and his antecedents as a good practical Catholic are all that could be asked for or desired.

For several years the question of appointing an additional Catholic School Inspector has been under consideration of the Government, Mr. White the first Inspector, having pointed out three years ago that he and his colleague, Mr. Prendergast, had so much ground to cover that it was impossible for them to perform the work efficiently, with so many schools under their jurisdicdiction.

We are fully aware that the two entlemen who have performed the duties of the inspectorship hitherto have labored zealously and well, but they were overburdened. We have every reason to believe that they will now be performed much more efficiently than ever when divided among three inspectors, all of whom are thoroughly competent and zealous for the best interests of the schools.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

The Springfield Republican of Mas sachusetts published recently a series of papers on French journalism, in which a high tribute is paid to the clearness of French style. This is attributed to the careful and complete training given to pupils in literature at school, and it is asserted that lucidity and charm of style are cultivated in the highest degree in the schools conducted by the Catholic Church. Of one of these schools the methods of which the writer had peculiar opportunities

of observing, he says : "It has been my fortune to attend some courses in the Sorbonne, or university o Paris, and also, by special courtesy, wha recitations I have cared to, in a preparatory school that carries its scholars all the war from the kindergarten to the university This is not, I must say at once, one of the 'free' schools, or schools conducted by 'lycees' of the state, but is precisely one of the 'free' schools, or schools conducted by the priests, against which there is such vic lent sgittation just now. I had not been ther two days before I was profoundly impresse with the manner in which the boys wer being taught their French literature. N matter what the subject was, a letter of Pa cal's—they studied Pascal—or whatever els it might be, it was analyzed with the sam extraordinary minuteness."

In the face of such testimony it sure ly cannot be said that the Catholic schools of France, which are conducted without Government aid, and with every obstacle of petty persecution thrown in their way by the Government, are inferior to the State schools the truth of the Christian religion, and or lycees. The results of Catholic teaching in the domain of morality been proved by statistics to b vastly superior to those attained by the

> THE TORONTO ANGLICAN SYNOD.

A lively discussion took place at the meeting of the Toronto Synod of the 15th, in regard to the Kindergarten text-book used in the Normal school, which is " Froebel's Education of Man.

It was pointed out at the Synod meeting last year that this book inculcates a heresy against Christian teaching, not merely by ignoring the doctrine of the Fall of Man, but even by indicating that God is to be known only from nature and not at all from His revelation of Himself to

A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and the present discussion arose out of the report handed in on the day above mentioned, which was to the effect that :

1. The committee having carefully examined the passages which had been objected to, found the book to be " of great value, although from the Christian point of view there is a good deal lacking," and "though they would prefer one with more distinctively Christian teaching, they do not feel that they should condemn a work written from a scientific and general re ligious point of view."

We give rather the meaning than the exact words consecutively, because the report is evidently intended to obscure the point at issue, which is and an honorable future lay before him whether or not the books contain a positively unChristian teaching. This clause was written by the Rev. Professor Clark.

A THIRD SEPARATE SCHOOL bel's book is prescribed by the Education Department, " not as an approval of all its teaching, but simply be cause of its relation to the kindergar ten method, which it explains."

It was pointed out by Rev. Mr. Gillespie in objection to this report that the work belongs to the so called Liberal or Rationalistic school of thought which is anti-Christian, but, notwithstanding this rev. gentleman's opposition and that of others of the so-called orthodox school of thought, the committee's report was adopted by a vote of 88 to 42.

The committee was then re appoint ed to consider the matter further, but two gentlemen, the Rev. Dr. Langtry and Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, refused to act thereon, as the "synod had approved a heresy," and two other clergymen whom we presume to be less fastidious on this point were selected to act in their stead.

This discussion is admitted to have been a trial of strength between Rationalism and Orthodoxy in the Church of England, and it was not along the old lines of controversy as between High and Low Churchism, and we may perhaps infer that the High and Low Church parties will realize that they have wasted much precious time in their useless squabbles over trifles. They are now face to face with the giant evil of Agnosticism in their Church, which by securing more than a twothirds' vote, has unexpectedly shown itself to have developed great strength while they were quarrelling over questians of "man - millinery, lighted candles, and the burning of incense for sanctuary versus liturgical pur-

But more on this subject anon.

A "KIST OF WHUSTLES" CON-TROVERSY, AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Canadian Presbyterian General Assembly has been in session for a couple of weeks in Halifax, N. S, but it does not appear that it has the same trouble to deal with as the Presbyterian body in the United States, namely, the revision of the Confession of Faith.

The clauses of the Confession which treat of foreordination and reprobation are not a whit more popular in Canada than among our neighbors to the South, but there does not seem to be the same determination to make the exterior profession accord with actual belief as with our more outspoken neighbors, hence the Canadians seem to be content to profess a creed in which they really do not believe, and which has been already given up by their Free

Kirk brethren in England and Scotland. But there was a question before the Assembly which at all events greatly agitated it for a while. This was the question of Sabbath school publications. A report was presented and adopted,

on motion of Rev. Dr. Warden, approving certain publications for children in which the Shorter Catechism is explained every week. But thi did not pass without a vigorous protest from the Rev. Missionary Grierson of Halifax, who expressed the opinion that young children are injured by being too much crammed with the shorter catechism, some of the doctrines of which have become obsolete, and thus their faith in Christianity is destroyed Church of Halifax. He said : by degrees as they grow up, or at least as soon as they are able to perceive that false doctrines have been in culcated on them, which in the present advanced state of knowledge are al-

most universally repudiated. Another point of attack taken by he Rev. Dr. Warden was one which laid bare a tendency in Presbyterianism which was hardly suspected by the majority of outsiders to exist, that is, a tendency to Ritualism, and, through Ritualism, to the Catholic Church.

Here we cannot but ask the question on which, perhaps, some of our readers may give some information :

"Is it really true that Presbyterians have upon the ceremonialism and symbolism of the Catholic Church which having been be gun in the sixteenth century, has been con-tinued with unabated fury down to the pres ent date, they have shut their eyes to the natural inclination and desire of mankind to be instructed in and increased with a practi-cal devotion, not only by the reading of the words of a book, but also through a teaching which impresses the mind more strongly than what words convey?"

If we are to believe the Rev. Missionary Grierson, this is actually the case. He asserts that the Publication Committee of the Church has provided for Sabbath school reading "several periodicals which are impregnated with ideas and references in regard to holy days which lead the mind back to Ritualism."

of any holy days "except the Sabbath," essor Clark.

The second clause is from Principal on the plea that they are a merely hu
be allowed on their brother Nationaland as they are nearly all Catholics in practicable in view of existing diver-

during recent years that the Presbyterian press has very generally urged the religious recognition of at least the two greatest Christian festivals, Easter and Christmas. This is in striking contrast with what we have witnessed in the past, when living in the neighborhood where the Catholic church was near both the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches. On Christmas day, Redmond. while throngs of people assisted devoutly at the holy sacrifice of the Mass from an early hour in the morning till after mid day, and in some instances from mid-night to mid-day, in the Catholic Church, manifesting their desire to adore the same Saviour whom the shepherds of Judea, and the wise men from the distant East adored in the crib of Bethlehem, the Anglican Church had its congregation of devout adorers also, though not quite so earnest as the Catholics; but the Presbyterian church was absolutely deserted. Its doors were not even open to admit any stray pious soul to come in to adore or com-

mune with the new born Saviour. There is now admittedly a tendency to keep Christmas and Easter in a special manner, but the Rev. Mr. Grierson, in his stalwart Calvinism believes this to be a tendency to Ritual ism at least, to "Romanism" probably, and as a matter of course to the rankest idolatry."

It is a good sign that even Presbyterianism was only amused, and not roused to the fanatical enthusiasm which a John Knox would have excited by the announcement of such a change, when Rev. Mr. Grierson de nounced the degeneracy of the Presbyerlanism of the present day.

Mr. Grierson said : "Such things are the back doors for Ritualism, and that is what the good old Presbyterian Church is rapidly coming to." He protested against it. "First came hymns; then organs; and now the Ritualism which leaves little difference between them and certain churches, (the Catholic and Anglican), with which their fathers, at any event, did not

Rev. Mr. Grierson's objections were laughed out of court, and the committee report was adopted by the Assembly.

It will be noticed that he objected equally to the use of hymns and or gans in the church. Of course, we resume, he had no objection to the Salms of David : but there is this difference between the psalms of David and the Presbyterian hymnal, that the former are inspired, the latter are not. Nevertheless, we must express our conviction that whereas God has approved of psalmody and musical accompaniments, it was a ridiculous position which was assumed by the Presbyterianism of the past that the use of such incentives to devotion is essentially wrong.

Notwithstanding the opposition of old fogyism, Presbyterianism has allowed the introduction of instrumental pealed. usic into its liturgy, if we may dignify its bare service by the name liturgy, which has come down to us from the early Christian Church.

The Rev. Mr. Grierson describes in the following lugubrious terms the fight over the introduction of the "kist of whustles" into the Presbyterian

"In Halifax, they once got in an organ by the back door, but the people had put it out by the front door to the street. But they got it in again, and it is there to stay. Small be-ginnings lead to great endings."

We distinctly remember that similar scenes were enacted in Toronto present generation. We confess that we feel like congratulating the Presbyterian body on the triumph of common sense, even though the Rev. Mr. Grierson bemoans the aberration of Presbyterianism from its ancient traditions. But after all that religion is too modern to boast of any remarkable "historical antiquity."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A convention of the United Irish Nationalist party was opened in Dublin on Tuesday, 19th inst., under the Presidency of Mr. John Redmond. There is a very large representation present of all Nationalist interests, and there which gives assurance that the coun-The Confession of Faith is certainly assembly is the most representative the kind of education to be given. memorizing of the Scriptures in the most decidedly opposed to the keeping gathering of Irishmen held since the The wishes of the people in the new schools, and urged as large a measure

proval of Scripture. But we have noticed the hand of fellowship will be held out to every one willing to work on Nationalist lines. Resolutions were adopted declaring that there is now no obstacle to prevent Nationalists from cordially uniting to attain their common object, which is to secure independence for Ireland as a nation. With this purpose in view, the unflinching support of the Convention was pledged to Mr.

Mr. Timothy Healy seems to be a disturbing element in the Irish party, and we therefore trust that at the next election he will not be returned as member of the House of Commons.

The speakers at the German Catholic Convention recently held at Datroit, Mich., spoke in very strong terms in condemnation of the policy of the President and Government of the United States as regards the Catholics of the newly acquired islands which were taken from Spain. In Cuba General Brooke issued an

order that only civil marriages should be recognized as legal. Against this order Mgr. Sbaretti, Archbishop of Havana, has presented a petition signed by thirty-one thousand Catholies of his diocese, most of these being residents of Havana, against this decree, which is shown to be contrary to the treaty of Paris whereby it was agreed on the conclusion of the war with Spain that the rights as well as the property of the Catholic Church should be respected as they were under Spanish rule. As even in the United States, marriages by clergymen, whether Catholic or Protestant, are recognized as lawful and valid, the order of General Brooke was arbitary and contrary even to the general policy of the United States itself, and the protest of Archbishop Sbaretti was certainly a necessity under the circumstances.

The Archbishop said:

"The decrees of General Brooks create and maintained a useless conflict between th Civil and the Ecclesiastical law, and goo Civil and the Ecclesiana law, and good Catholics must consider it an imposition, forcing upon them, as it does, an empty ceremony. The decree was a gratuitous at-tempt to restrict liberty, and it is the direct cause of embarassment and of increased ex-pense to Catholics when contracting mar-riage.—Associated Press Despatch.

It can scarcely be supposed that General Brooke should have taken so important a step without the approval of the President; and yet it is difficult to believe that a courteous man such as President McKinley has always shown himself to be, and a man so independent as we have believed him to be should have so far pandered to A. P. A. sentiment as to have authorized that a law so sweeping in its consequences should be directed against the Catholic people.

Governor Wood, who succeeds Gen eral Brooke, has promised to investigate the matter, and to do justice. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that the oppressive law will be re-

Archbishop Sparetti has informed the Governor that if he had thought it necessary, the number of signatories to the position might easily have been doubled, but he deemed it sufficient to show that the law is extremely edious to the people of the Island, and this is made manifest by the present petition, which is signed by representative Catholics in every walk of life.

The looting of churches on the Island of Luzon is another serious cause of complaint. Notwithstanding the horrible desecrations which have been shown to have been committed and London within the memory of the in this respect, the looting is still con tinued under the very eyes of officers of the army. The President is bound by every law of humanity and respect for the religious feeling of Catholics, both in Luzon and in the United States, to take effectual means to put a stop to these proceedings. We do not for a moment suppose that they continued with his approval, but the Catholic Convention is in the right to

whereas they have not been checked. in all the new possessions a system of all the Islands religious instuchave remained away from the con- throughout the United States, but vention-a fact which gives occasion to it must be borne in mind that all the the fear that the division into factions | States are allowed under the Constitumay still be continued to some extent. tion to establish school systems to suit posal of the synod reported that it Mr. Redmond said that the present their own convictions in regard to strongly approves of the reading and union. He added that no attacks will possessions ought also to be respected, of religious and ethical teaching as is Sheraton, and is to the effect that Free- man institution which has not the ap- ists who have absented themselves, but every instance, the only educational sities in religious belief. But it was

system which they can accept is one n which religious education is provided. We hold that even in the United States, where Protestantism or Nothingarianism in religion is dominant, an injustice is inflicted on Catholics in obliging them to maintain godless schools, where they tax them. selves freely to maintain Catholic schools for their children. The iniquity of this double tax in the new territories is much greater, as the people to be dealt with are nearly all Catholics, and we are not at all surprised that the Convention should denounce the Government for having imposed upon the Islanders the same PRES. McKINLEY BROUGHT TO system of godless education which exists throughout the States. The evil is one which ought to be met at once. and the Convention calls upon the

President to do this. An idea of the extent of the disatisfaction caused by President Me-Kinley's apathy may be had from the strong language used by some of the speakers at the Convention. Father Zielenbach, one of the Philadelphia delegates, being the Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, spoke the mind of the meeting, and met with general approval when he said in his sermon:

"It should be remembered that Catholic It should be remembered that Catholic laymen have an apostolic duty to perform. They must raise their voice and protest against the oppression of Catholics in our new colonies, and the outrages perpetrated against our brethren in the faith." Another priest said :

"We do not take our stand as mere politicians, but we point out indubitable facts and protest against them. If the cap fits the administration, they may wear it, and the fault is not ours. We must do our duty for right and justice. Catholics are severely tried, but we must stand together harmoniously and unitedly to obtain redress."

The resolutions passed at the evening meeting put these sentiments into shape, and were passed with scarcely a dissenting voice, and it was further resolved to bring the resolutions before every Catholic society and every Catholic family in the land, and to send copies thereof to every Congressman.

Unless immediate steps be taken by the administration to redress the grievances complained of, the action determined on by the Convention will have great weight toward deciding the result at the November elections. Catholics are usually patient and are loath to mix religious questions with their politics, but they would be less than human if they allowed such arbitary measures as we have described to pass without manifesting their indignation.

We may add to this the testimony of correspondent of the Philadelphia Standard and Times in regard to the Spanish priests whom Governor Leary ummarily banished from the Island of Guam. This correspondent, a fireman of the United States navy, writing from Yokohama, Japan, states that he was on the Island during the time of Governor Leary's rule, and, speaking the Spanish language, he was able to make full enquiry into the character of the expelled friars. He ertained that the natives nothing against these priests, and further he had himself seen and spoken to them at the time of their departure and he attests that they were highly respectable priests both in manner and reputation. Their expulsion was a most arbitary act, and, though Governor Leary has been superseded, it cannot be said President McKinley has made thereby an adequate atonement for the outrage per-

The same correspondent verifies several other of the arbitrary acts of Govenor Leary, which we already recorded in our columns, and which prove him to have carried his bigotry of administration to a most intolerable

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Toronto Methodist Conference, before its adjournment on the 19th inst. pronouced upon the proposal of hold him responsible for gross neglect the Anglican synod asking that the Methodist body should cooperate with Another cause for complaint is that the synod in an endeavor to induce the Ontario Legislature to grant to godless education is being forced upon | the various Protestant denominations the people against their will, as in the the right to establish Separate schools schools opened by the conquerors on in connection with their respective sects : such schools to be placed upon are many priests among the delegates, tion is not allowed. On the one a similar footing with the Catholic hand this is in accord with Separate schools of the Province with try is well represented. It is stated the manner in which education regard to the payment of taxes, and that the followers of Mr. Timothy Healy is given under State supervision receipt of a Government appropriation for their maintenance.

> The committee which was appointed by the Conference to consider the pro-

not prepared to approve of any changes which would involve the establishing of denominational schools, and tend to break up the unity of the provincial school system, though in courtesy to the Anglican Synod it recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with other religious bodies, but to take no action further than to report its conclusions to the Conference at its next meeting. The Rev. Dr. Potts made objection

to the last clause in the Committee's report, showing that :

"The appointment of such a committee would give the impression that the question of voluntary schools is an open one with Methodists. These voluntary schools are a kind of Church school—there is no mistake

The Rev. Dr. Dewart also objected to what he called "sectarian schools," and the clause providing for the ap pointment of a committee was struck out, the remainder of the report being approved.

There can be no doubt that Mr Potts was correct in saying that th appointment of such a committe would to some extent commit th Church to the principle, at least so fa as to say that the Church would there by admit that Separate schools in som form are desirable, else why should committee be appointed to consider their advisability? In this respec therefore, the Conference acted mor consistently in rejecting the clau then it would have done in adopting it. But we cannot refrain from point ing out that another inconsistency found in the actual course it h pursued.

It pronounces that it is desirab that as large a measure as possible religious and ethical teaching oug to be given in the schools, and th especially should the Scripture be re and memorized.

Herein lies a substantial truth a principle that religion ought to taught in the schools, and yet Conference has pronounced that only means whereby this princi can be put into practical operat ought not to be adopted. It must be admitted by all t

where doctrinal differences are great as they are in Canada, no isfactory religious instruction can given to all the children attending Public schools; and without relig and faith as the basis, it is idle to of ethical instruction. Ethical struction must be built upon our sponsibilities to God, and these sponsibilities must rest upon the t of God's revelation. Let this rev tion be taken away, and there car no obligatory ethics. We maint therefore, that there can be no moral teaching unless it be four on the revelation of God as interpr by His Church. But in mixed sch these dogmas of revelation canno taught except in an indistinct man and thus the reasonableness of Christian moral code cannot be n tained. It is, therefore, a gros consistency to maintain that on much Christian dogma shoul ligious system which is a compre between truth and error, and s compromise should be made als

> basis of ethical teaching. Solomon teaches us that the should be brought up in the he should go, so that when he he may not depart from it. Chr instruction should, therefore, b parted with at least as much es ness as secular, and even more, as the knowledge of the of morality and faith in God are important than merely secular l edge. Such knowledge cann properly and effectively impart cept in the school, and for this the atmosphere of the school should be impregnated with Ch

It is for this reason that Ca have all along maintained the tance of Catholic schools for C children, and we cannot und how any professedly Christian ination can practically assert Toronto Methodist Conference done, that the Christian's duties be ignored in school or Christian teaching should duced to a minimum for the having the children of all se structed in the same schoolh things secular.

It is our conviction that if t desire a system of Separate their wishes should be grant as they do not appear to desir have no wish to force it upo but they ought, at least, to be see that Catholics act upon th victions, that Christian teach sufficient importance to requi tem of truly Christian scho they should co-operate with

not prepared to approve of any changes which would involve the establishing of denominational schools, and tend to break up the unity of the provincial school system, though in courtesy to the Anglican Synod it recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with other religious bodies, but to take no action further than to report its conclusions to the Conference at its next meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Potts made objection to the last clause in the Committee's report, showing that :

"The appointment of such a committee would give the impression that the question of voluntary schools is an open one with Methodists. These voluntary schools are a kind of Church school—there is no mistake shout that."

The Rev. Dr. Dewart also objected to what he called "sectarian schools," and the clause providing for the ap pointment of a committee was struck out, the remainder of the report being approved.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Potts was correct in saying that the appointment of such a committee would to some extent commit the Church to the principle, at least so far as to say that the Church would thereby admit that Separate schools in some form are desirable, else why should a committee be appointed to consider their advisability? In this respect, therefore, the Conference acted more consistently in rejecting the clause then it would have done in adopting it. But we cannot refrain from pointing out that another inconsistency is found in the actual course it has

pursued. It pronounces that it is desirable that as large a measure as possible of religious and ethical teaching ought to be given in the schools, and that especially should the Scripture be read and memorized.

Herein lies a substantial truth and principle that religion ought to be taught in the schools, and yet the Conference has pronounced that the only means whereby this principle can be put into practical operation ought not to be adopted.

It must be admitted by all that where doctrinal differences are so great as they are in Canada, no sat isfactory religious instruction can be given to all the children attending the Public schools; and without religion and faith as the basis, it is idle to talk of ethical instruction. Ethical in. struction must be built upon our responsibilities to God, and these responsibilities must rest upon the truth of God's revelation. Let this revelation be taken away, and there can be no obligatory ethics. We maintain, therefore, that there can be no solid moral teaching unless it be founded on the revelation of God as interpreted by His Church. But in mixed schools these dogmas of revelation cannot be taught except in an indistinct manner, and thus the reasonableness of the Christian moral code cannot be maintained. It is, therefore, a gross inconsistency to maintain that only to ians were manifestly untrue. ligious system which is a compromise between truth and error, and such a compromise should be made also the

basis of ethical teaching. Solomon teaches us that the child should be brought up in the way he should go, so that when he is old he may not depart from it. Christian instruction should, therefore, be imparted with at least as much earnest ness as secular, and even with more, as the knowledge of the duties of morality and faith in God are more important than merely secular knowledge. Such knowledge cannot be properly and effectively imparted except in the school, and for this reason the atmosphere of the school-room should be impregnated with Christian

It is for this reason that Catholics have all along maintained the importance of Catholic schools for Catholic children, and we cannot understand how any professedly Christian denomination can practically assert as the Toronto Methodist Conference has done, that the Christian's duties should be ignored in school or that Christian teaching should be reduced to a minimum for the sake of having the children of all sects instructed in the same schoolhouse in things secular.

It is our conviction that if the sects desire a system of Separate Schools, their wishes should be granted; but as they do not appear to desire it, we have no wish to force it upon them, but they ought, at least, to be glad to see that Catholics act upon their conthey should co-operate with Catholics ara.

in preserving the system of Catholic Separate schools intact whether in Ontario or Manitoba, instead of working for their overthrow, as many of them do.

#### THE SACRILEGIOUS BOER.

Natal (South Africa) Witness

From residents of Newcastle who have recently arrived via Delagoa Bay the Roman Catholic authorities in Marizburg have been shocked to hear of the wanton destruction of their property, and, what is more grievous to the religious mind, the sacrilegious way it was carried out. With our knowledge of the "gentle Boer," we were quite prepared to learn that he had been guilty of excesses in his treatment of other people's property, and the state-ment that some of the best houses in Newcastle are, or were, being used as stables causes little surprise. When however, we are informed, on excel When. lent authority, that not only was the convent - which, as a religious institution, should have commanded respect-ransacked and the contents broken or removed, but the church itself desecrated in a most fiendish manner, we must confess to being not only surprised but deeply shocked.

It was hoped that at least the sacred edifice would be unharmed. Sisters who were last to leave the church were so confident that it would be held as sacred by a Christian foe that all the consecrated articles for the service of Mass and the statuary were left in their usual places. tunately they were unaware of the Boer character, and the disillusionment has come as an exceedingly painful shock to them.

It is beyond doubt that the first Boers to enter Newcastle visited the church and used it for the vilest purposes. The altar, which to the Catholic mind is symbolical of Mount Calvary, was out raged in a way which defies description in a public newspaper, while the vestments were torn to ribbons and utilized in the filthiest manner Sacrilegious hands were laid on the almost life-sized statue of the Saviour, and it was smashed to pieces. The tabernacle, the sanctuary lamp and all the holy ornaments and pictures were destroyed and thrown on the floor, and altogether the church furnishings were treated in a manner calculated to raise the indignation of every rightthinking person of no matter what

or creed. nationality It is said that when Joubert arrived he censured the perpetrators of the foul deed, but the damage had been done, and, as far as is known, no effort has since been made to cleanse the building, neither have those who de-

filed it been punished. In the course of a conversation which a Witness representative had with the Prioress of the Newcastle convent, that lady stated that the Sisters had been grieved to learn of the sacrilegious treatment of their chapel. They had also learned of the carrying away and demolition of the furniture of the convent buildings, but though they regretted this, it was as nothing compared to the grief caused by the defilement of everything they regard ed as sacred. She could not ccount for the Boer vandalism, as the Sisters had always endeavored to work in harmony with their Dutch neighbors. As members of the Dominican Order they were teachers, and had many children of Dutch parentage under In order to foster a friend y feeling they educated these at re duced rates, though the stories of the noor financial positions of their guardmuch Christian dogma should be ter evidence of their friendliness taught, as can be deduced from a rethat when the Sisters were driven from their homes and came to Maritzburg they brought several Dutch children with them, and are still protecting

"What makes our loss all the more bitter," said the Prioress, " is the fact that the majority of the church ornaments were presents to the Sisters from friends at home, and in many cases family relies. Their purchase price would be about £800, but of course under the circumstances this does not represent anything like their value to

The Prioress had an excellent private library, which contained several original works, the whole a present, and she has learned that such of the volumes as were not carried away were wantonly torn up.

During an eight years' residence in Newcastle the Sisters have striven to perfect their home, while doing good o those around them, and it is certainly hard that they should thus have heir labors nulified.

# PROTESTANTS CO-OPERATE:

On last Sunday when Father Murphy, of St. Ann's Church, Neponset, a surburb of Boston, Mass., was an-nouncing the mission to non-Catholics to be given by Father Doyle, he was able to say that a like announcement would be made in every Protestant church in the district.

That this unusual state of affairs could occur in Boston, the home of every manner of opposition to the Church, should not go without some comment. It is indicative of the general spirit of tolerance which prevails to that among New Englanders even Church which has received a centurylong condemnation and chastisement at their hands.

What is it that we mean when we speak of death? It is being freed victions, that Christian teaching is of from the body of sin and from sufficient importance to require a system of truly Christian schools, and tem of truly Christian schools, and then chould occupant with Catholics

#### OUR CATHOLIC COLLEGE GRAD. UATES

Regarding the lack of interest in Catholic affairs shown by so many of our graduates from Catholic colleges, once they have left those institutions and entered on the struggle for existence, the Western Watchman says: meeting of laymen, or let the rector of a parish announce a meeting for pur poses of great and wide interest, how many of our college graduates will at If on some occasion of local or tend! general importance an address is to be delivered, how difficult it is to get a Catholic man of college education to do With our young women it is more

satisfactory; they are better educated

than our boys, and they give better results at home and in the church They are more refined, and they are more loyal to truth, beauty and good ness. Very seldom indeed does a Catholic girl disgrace her religion, but when she does she is damned and is a stranger to peace for evermore. Yet, for all that, our Catholic young women, including graduates of our convents, are rather backward in performing duties which are right at their door and under their eyes - duties which the state of the Church and of society in America imposes on them duties of the home; duties of religion and charity; duties to the poor; duties to the sanctuary and the altar; and duties towards the propagation of the faith among those who have not the truth or who are in danger of losing Opportunities of doing good are numerous and present with us, and it is God's will that we should seize them now and carry forward the great work which He has assigned us to do.

#### CATHOLICS DURING THE STRIKE

The Western Watchman makes menion of a circumstance connected with the street car strike in St. Louis that every Catholic will be proud of, in the subjoined paragraph to their credit that the Catholics who have been in the street-car service have abstained from acts of violence and have displayed good sense and patience during the strike. In their efforts to better their condition and secure more favorable terms from the street car companies they have had recourse only to lawful means; as a body they are total abstainers and ex ercised great moral influence among their fellow-workmen, and this whole some condition is due to their religion.

#### PRIESTLY HEROISM.

"The bravery of the Catholic priest on the battlefield has always called forth admiration and praise," says the Montana Catholic, "while his just as savs the sterling courage in plague and pestilence has too often been entirely overlocked. It is questionable if it does not require a higher degree of courage to face death by contagious disease From the day then in battle. . of his ordination to the day of death the Catholic priest is under marching orders, in battle, disease or accident whenever death is there is his post, and there he will be found, calmly, tenderly comforting the soul about to leave its shattered tenement, always a brave, true and unfaltering soldier of Jesus Christ."

# BRITAIN AND HER CONSORTS.

The following correspondence explains itself.

From the London Free Press, June 7, 1900 From the London Free Press, June 7, 1900. In the world's progress Canada's place in the procession seems destined to be very close to the band wagon. On April 7th last Arnold White, publicist, in the columns of the London Academy, asked the assistance of "poets, men of imagination and masters of language" to devise a term which should re place 'colonists' as a description of Canadians, Australians and South Africans. Perhaps the most expressive and suitable term devised is the one first suggested by a well-known Canadian. The term is concise, expressive, lucid and is well calculated to become a golden bond of affection, which will bind with magic chains all the races of an Empire whose drum beat is heard all around the earth. But here is the Academy correspondence:

correspondence :

Strathroy, Ont., April 11, 1900. Arnold White, 2 Windmill Hill, Hampstead, London, England:

London, England:

Dear Sir,—The word consort, as you will readily admit, is a nautical term, meaning a vessel following the lead of another; it also means a man-of-war sailing in conjunction with the flagship of a squadron. For this reason it seems to me, Canada, South Africa and Australia might well be termed consorts and as Britannia rules the waves, why may we not say Britain and her consorts instead of Britain and her colonies?

Yours sincerely.

ALBERT MCKEON, S. T. L.

REPLY.

REPLY.

Windmill Hill, Hampstead April, 24th

2 Windmill Hill, Hampstead April, 24th, 1900:

Dear Father McKeon,—I have to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of April 11, containing your interesting suggestion as to the substitution of the word "consort" for "colony." It seems to me that there is much to be said for your proposal. Your contribution to the solution of the problem is in the right direction. The greatest difficulty in the way is not with the Queen or the people in general, but with the smart society people, who prefer the terms "colony" and "colonist," because they imply a measure of inferiority, suzerainty, subordination or subjection, which really passed away forever in 1776. I hope Canadians of all ranks will follow Lord Strathcona's noble efforts to insist on the equality of all subjects of the Queen in all parts of the Empire, so that citizens of Strathroy or London, Ontario, may feel that their partnership in Westminster Abbeya and the traditions of our Empire are identical with those of the inhabitants of Kent or Northumberland. I am,

ARNOLD WHITE.

To accept death with resignation outweighs all other penance. - St. Al-

#### ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

The beautiful chapel of Rideau street con The heautiful chapel of Rideau street convent was well filled Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., by the relatives and friends of the punis, the occasion being the rendition at Benediction of a new sacred canta, entitled Penterost. The clever composer, Mr. Ludwig Waizmann, was present and sasisted, conducting his own orchestra. The sole parts were taken by pupils of the convent, who acquitted themselves very credicably. The cantata, itself archaborate musical production, was received with considerable favor by the musiclevers present. During the sole, "If With All Your Hearts, from the Elijah, with full orchestral accompaniment. This was rendered with good effect. Rev Father Pallier officiated at Benediction. Lady Laurier was present at the service.

Benediction. Lady Laurier was present at the service.
Previous to their Summer vacation, the pupils forming St. Cecilia's choir of Glouzester street Were invited to an "outing" by a well-known lady of this city—herself a graduate of la Congregation de Notre Dame. One of the new open cars of the electric company conveyed the young ladies and several of their teachers to Britannia-on-the-Bay, where they spent some hours in admiring the beauties of Lake des Chenes and the surrounding country, and on their return were the recipients of a bountiful lunch at which all the delicacies of the season were provided at the hospitable residence of their hostess.
The friends of Miss Marie Angel LeBel, a current years' graduate of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, have every

The residence of their hostess.

The friends of Miss Marie Angel LeBel, a current years' graduate of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, have every reason to feel gratified. On the moraing of the distribution of prizes Mass was celebrated in the chaple of the convent by Very Rev. Father Gendreau, O. M. I., V. G., who has just returned from the Klondike, and who is an old-time chaplain of the institution. After breakfast he requested the presence of all the pupis in the parlors, and being assembled, he informed them that he had a prize for the young girl whomher companions, or a majority of them, should designate by writing her name on a slip of paper and depositing it with Rev. Mother Superior. The result of the ballot we shat the choice—without a single dissentient—

on a slip of paper and depositing it with Rev. Mother Superior. The result of the ballot was that the choice—without a single dissentient—fell upon Muss LeBel. The prize proved to be a valuable nugget of gold shaped into a medal, which was at once pinned on the breast of the favorite of all.

The Sisters of Mercy whose convent was destroyed in the late terrible conflagration, now occupy temporary quarters opposite the Exhibition grounds. It is their intention to build, in so far as their present limited means will allow, a Maternity hospital on Primrose hill, in proximity to the Dominican chords of St. Jean Baptiste, instead of on the site of their former home. Their loss is estimated at Spi. 0.0, but of this sum \$35,000 had to go to pay off a loan, leaving them but \$8,000. The projected building will cost about \$16,000 and the good Sisters confidently rely upon a charitable publik to make up the balance, besides allowing a means of living for themselves and their patients. The medal presented to pupils of Gloucester

neans of patients of the medal presented to pupils of Gloucester The medal presented to pupils of Gloucester Street convent by the Apostolic Delegate was one which His Excellency received direct from the hands of the Holy Father when leaving from for Canada. It is thus almost a presentation from the Pope himself.

In the afternoon the Bisnop drove to Mount orest, a distance of fifteen miles. About eight niles out each Catholic farmer along the way was waiting in a rig at his farm and fell in the behind the Bishop's carriage. When down Forest was reached there were about hirty carriages in procession. Here the Bishop confirmed eighty nine persons, three being duits. Previous to confirming the candidates, espoke at some length on the subject of confirmation. He also expressed himself as being cleased to see that Dean O'Connell had such a arge class for confirmation and to find everything in good shape.

pleased to see that Dean O'Connell had such a large class for confirmation and to find everything in good shape.

His Lordship gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. He was attended by the Dean and Father Slavin, of Dundalk.

On Monday morning the Bishop drove fifteen miles to Ayton, where Father Owens had about thirty-three children to be confirmed. After extechizing the children to be confirmed. After extechizing the children to be confirmed that the candidates. Father Owens, Dean O'Connell and Father Halm assisted His Lordship. Father Owens also said the Mass. The Bishop was very much pleased with the zeal displayed by the pastor, as proved by the substantial church and house to eseen there and by the neatness every when the Bishop gave the pledge to the children. The churches were crowded. Father Donovan accompanied the Bishop on bis tour.

Bishop on his tour.

His Lordship was the guest of the Very Rev.
Father Kenny, S. J., Guelph, on the 15th inst-His Lordship was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Kenny, S. J. Gueiph, on the 15th inst-FRENCH SERMON AT ST. LAWRENCES. The Rev. Father Brady, of St. Lawrence's, preached in French at that church, Sunday afternoon last. His subject was St. John the Baptist. He spoke of the association of St. John with our Divine Lord, and exhorted his hearers to imitate St. John by drawing near to God, by visiting Him in Blessed Sacrament, by assisting at Mass and by receiving Communion. He freched to the saint as the patron of the Frech, and called on them to remember the great mission they had and not to for the stand the French had done for Canada the description of the Heroch and called on their regards that the French had done for Canada the description of the stand up for their rights of the standard of the in a dignified way, to live good practical Christian lives, to be good citizens, and thus to be a credit to him who is their patron. The exhortation was very eloquent. The attendance was good.

CALEDONIA.

Workmen are busy making improvements in St Patrick's church, Caledonia. The interior is being renovated, the altar decorated and the entrance to the church changed so as not only to improve the appearance of the building but also to afford more convenience and comfort. Father Lynch, the pastor, expects that when the improvements are completed to have one of the neatest country churches in the diocese.

CALEDONIA.

#### ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst, at 5 p. m., th

On Wednesday, the 13th inst, at 5 p. m, the young ladies of St. Joseph's Academy, Toronto, gave a farewell entertainment to the Chaplain of the institution, the Rev. F. R. Frachon, who is to leave for Europe in a few days. Besides the guest of the evening, there were present the Rev. J. R. Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Rev. E. Murray, C. S. B., the members of the community of St. Joseph, and some friends of the pupils.

The entertainment was decidedly novel, solos, choruses, recitations, all being in French. The opening chorus "Les Lilias" was admirably rendered, the solos being taken by the Misses Curtis, Wyman. Noble and Urlocker. An address composed in elegant French was cliented by Misse Isabel Curtis. Then followed an instrumental duet by Misses Urlocker and J. Noble. The next number, a recitation in particular to the centre of the control of the control of the centre of the control of the control of the centre of the centre of the control of the centre of the cen

# PERSONAL.

Last Tuesday we had the pleasure of a visit from Rev. Vincent Reath, C. S. B., of Assump-tion College, Sandwich. Father Reath is en-joying a couple of weeks' vacation at his par-ent's residence, St. Thomas.

#### MARRIAGE

CARTER BROWN.

A very quiet but pleasing ceremony took lace in St. Michael's church. Huntiey, on ucaday morning, the 12th inst., when Miss lose Brown, second daughter of the late Jas. frown, was united in marriage to Mr. James Jarter. About 9.15 the bridal party proceeded

CASEY-OUELLETTE.

The marriage of Mr. John Francis Casey and Miss Rose Oueliette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ouellette, was celebrated at the Catholic church at Amberstburg. Ont, on Tuesday, June 19th. Rev. P. Ryan performed the ceremony. The bridal party entered to the strains of the Lohengrin Werding March redered by Mr. A. Pepin of Windsor, who also sang some very fine selections during the Mass. It was a white wedding. The bride wore a handsome gown of white organdic trimmed with rich lace and her veil was fastened with orange blossoms. The bride was attended by Miss Maude Ouellette, who also wore white organdic with picture hat and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The groom was attended to the roses.

The Sisters of Mercy whose Control was stricted in the late terrible confligration, we occupy temporary quarters opposite the six control of the six of th BOYES-DOUGHERTY.

talo, (Foronto, Hamilton and the graph of the samong which was a number from former teachers and school friends of the bride, who formerly was a pupil of the Collegrate Institute and Loretto Academy, of Hamilton.

The presents were numerous and costly, showing the esteem in which the couple are held.

held.

That their wedded life may be blessed with every happiness is the earnest wish of their many friends.

#### OBITUARY. MISS MARY CAMPBELL, LONDON

Miss Mary Campeell, London.

About six months ago we chronicled the death of Miss Flora Cambell of this city, who died from the effects of Ingering consumption. It is now out task to record the death from the same dread disease, of her beloved sister Mary, who contracted her fatal ilmess whilst devoting herself to her cherished companion. The death of Miss Mary leaves her aged mother who married and has resided for a number of years in the States. The two deceased ladies were faithful and exemplary Catholies and heir good example will ever remain a beacon light for their relatives and friends who are Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Miss Mary Campbell on Friday, June 15, by Ray, P. J. McKeon, at 81, beach.

The pall bearers were: Messrs, Pethick, Fitz-

May her soul rest in peace!
MR. JAMES VINCENT HOULHAN, TRENTON Died at Trenton, Ont., on Tuesday, May 29, 999, of tubercular peritonitis, James Vincenticulinan, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was the youngest son of Mr. lichael Houlihan, of Trenton, Ont., and was a count may of most excellent moral and men

Deceased was the youngest son of Mr. Michael Houliana, of Trenton, Ont., and was a young man of most excellent moral and mental attainments. He completed a thorough education at the High School of his native town and in November, 187, left his home to join his brothers in St. Paul. There, within a few months, by dint of earnest application, he acquired the art of telegraphy, and at once senared a responsible position with the Great Northern Railway Co., at Deer River and subsequently a promotion at Sandstone, Minn. Early in February symptoms of an alarming nature developed and local physicians advised him to lose no time in proceeding to an hospital and undergoing an operation, as his disease was pronounced peritonitis, of a virulent type. Within a few days, accompanied by his brother, Philip, he underwent an apparently successful operation at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, and within a few weeks had regained sufficient strength to enable him to return home full of hope of permanent, recovery. But God had ordained otherwise. Complications developed; earthly aid was unavailing, and or Tuesday morning, within the octave of the his fervent wish, his pure spirit took its flight Throughout his illness he displayed a distance of the property of the supplemental surfaces and the surfaces and displayed a distance of the property of the surfaces and displayed a distance of the property of the surfaces and displayed a distance of the property of the surfaces and displayed a distance of the property of the displayed a distance of the property of the displayed a distance of the property of the property of the displayed a distance of the property of the displayed a displayed and displayed and displayed a displayed and displayed and displayed

Ascension of our dear Lord, and according to is fervent wish, his pure spirit took its flight to eternity.

Throughout his illness he displayed a disposition of most beautiful resignation to God's holy will, surprising in one so young and for whom a successful career in life had, through his own integrity, been so well begun.

The last rites of holy religion were administered by his faithful pastor, Rev. Father McGuire, of Wooler. Ont., who accompanied his mortal remains to their last resting place in Mount Calvary cometery, Trenton

A large concourse of sympathising frinds assisted at the burial.

The bearers were Messrs. John Tate, John McDonald, James Walsh, Leo Moran, Harry Coleman and Thos, McConville. Requiscat in pace.

MRS, LAWRENCE JORDAN, CONNAUGHT.

MRS, LAWRENCE JORDAN, CONNAUGHT.

It is with the deepest regret and sympathy we chronicie the death of Mrs. Lawrence Jordau of Connaught, who died on 13th inst. of pneumonia, at wenty nine years of age. The deceased is well and favorably known in this community, having taught school in Connaught and Limerick previous to his marriage four and nehalf years ago. Hopes were entertimed of her recovery at the beginning of her injuried and loving friends to restore her to her health, but of no avail, as death loves a shining mark, and the bonds of love are never too dear to be broken, nor too strong to be reserved by him She leaves behind her, two small children—one aged three, the other eight months—a husband, mother, three sisters, and, brothers, all of whom she dearly loved. She lived a beautful, Christian life and her genial disposition made many friends for her where ever she went.

The C. M. B. A. of Chesterville, of which asposition make the state of th

condolence:
Dear Sir and Brother.—Branch 369 of C. M.
B. A. of Chesterville, do hereby express to you
their heartfelt sorrow and regrets at the loss
you have sustained in the death of your be-

loved wife, and trust you will accept this wreath of flowers as a simple offering of our feelings and sentiments. Fraternally yours. The tuneral was largely attended, about two hundred carriages forming the procession. Bev. Father Quinn of Chesterville officiated ab the High Requiem Mass, at which he delivered a beautiful and appropriate sermon. The remains were interred in the cemetery south of Chesterville. Those present at the funeral from a distance were: Mr. E. O'Dair, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Casselman, Morrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. M. Casselman, Morrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. M. Casselman, Kemptville, It. 1-P.

MR. Daniel O'BRIEN, MOUNT CARMEL,
On Wednesday morning, June 13, an anni-

MR. DANIEL O'BRIEN, MOUNT CARMEL.

On Wednesday morning, June 13, an anniversary Requiem Mass was celebrated for Teresa O Brien, who died a year ago. In the evening of the same day, the Angel of Death entered the home again, this time bearing a tuily prepared to meet its Divine Master for he had that morning welcomed our DearLord to his heart in the sucrament of the Holy Eucaraise. His death was a terrible shock to the community. He had gone to close the gate during the thunderstorm and was returned in the house, when struck by lighting, and instantly killed. His sorrow and was returned in the house, when struck by lighting, and instantly killed. His sorrow and thinking he had only a control of the carming soon gathered round. Priest and physician were present in a short time, but Dan's soul was free from all earthly cares. Death had been instantaneous.

both was free from an exact of the control had been instantaneous.

Deceased was the youngest son of Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien and had always lived on the farm with his parents. He leaves to mourn his loss, a grief stricken father and mother, two brothers Cornelius (who lives on adjoining farm) and Denis, merchant, of Centralia, two sisters, Mrs. P. Hanlan of Centralia; and Miss Maggie at home.

He was an exemplary Catholic, a loving and utiful son, a kind affectionate brother, a so-

thy and pray that God may bless them in their sorrow and comfort them as no word of ours can.

The funeral, which was one of the largest ever seen here, took place on Friday morning to the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, where High Mass was ceiebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, assisted by Father Hogan. The pastor spoke touchingly of the beautiful and noble life of deceased, and the sudden call for which he was so happily prepared. At the termination of the service the remains were interred in the family plot of Mount Carmel cometery.

The pall-bearers were three cousins of deceased and three companions: Frank, Herbert, J. A. Coughlin, Matthew Doyle, James Lane and Joseph McKeever.

On the eight day after his death, the choir of which he was a member, had a Mass celebrated for the repose of his soul, and on Saturday last the "Shamrotes," baseball club, to within he belonged here, had another Requiem High Mass celebrated for him.

A beautiful Catholic practice was introduced here by Rev. Father Traher, during his charge in this place, by which in lime of death, sympathizing friends can should have death, sympathizing friends can should have a member of the proper for the dead and order feedings are writtened to the head of the coffin.

A mongst the offerings for the late Daniel O'Brien were twenty masses, besides numerous Holy Communions, Rosaries, Litanies and other Drayers.

Requiescat in pace.

# SEA GRASSES.

BY CAROLINE D, SWAN.

soft, velvet slopings impearled with Toying with wealth and her fashionings new, Ever we mutter,
"Braver are ye,
O stiff, briny grasses that drink of the sea."

Weary of softness, of gold and of gain, We catch a response from their station of

pain:—
Lowly and lonely,
Blessed are we
Who stand in our lot by the brink of the

Sharp on your rocks ever beateth the foam. Tender, the turf in the dooryards of
"Yea, but no murm'ring
Answerch thee!
Kingly, our calm by the infinite sea."

Inland, the blue-bird his song deth upraise,"
Better, to us, the surf-thunder of praise;
Near the Eternal
Chosen to be,
Facing the tides of a limitless sea."

Bowed and brow-beaten, how may we sus-

tain
Daily the shocks of the pitiless main?"
"Nay, power hath pity;
Love solaced, we!
Odors rise sweet from the infinite sea."

Silent uplifting ye surely must know.
Bliss our best earth love can never bestow.
"Soul' thou art lonely
Even as we!
Come into the swell of the Infinite sea!

Softly its voices thy spirit shall greet.

Treasure of sea bloom come up to thy feet;

Strength shall betide thee, Strength shall betide thee, Sharp though it be, Thy priesthood of pain by the Infinite sea."

-In Catholic World.

#### FATHER GENDREAU VISITS MATTAWA.

A very great pleasure fell to the lot of the copie of this town on Saturday last. Its bear also utterly unexpected, rendered it all the nore enjoyable. On that morning Rev. Father Jendreau, O. M. I., V. G., of Dawson city, tikon, stepped on the platform to spend the lay with the people of this town—the scene of his many labors for the spiritual and temporal welfare—not merely of his own people but for the city of the land.

day with the people of this town—the scene of his many labors for the spiritual and temporal welfare—not merely of his own people but for all the dwellers in the land.

The good Father tried to see as many of his old friends as possible, but his time being limited an informal reception was held in St. Ann's Hail where the people gathered in crowds of all classes, races and religious to pay their respects to one so well-known and so highly esteemed.

Father Gendreau greeted all who came with his accustomed hearty hand-clasp and sunny smile which has so endeared him to both young and old.

He also gave a most interesting description of the country and his work there, and showed all present some samples of the yellow metal for which so many are ready to stake home and comfort and even life itself.

He emptied a couple of bags of gold dust and nuggests upon a tray and let each one see what the Yukon country produces. It is not often that a reporter has the opportunity of trying how much of the pure gold he can grasp and let ictivide likes on when couple of flattened ride-bullers.

The good Father left on the 9:45 p. m. trail for Montreal,—Mattawa Tribune, June 20.

Nothing must hinder our loving our neigh

Nothing must hinder our loving our neighbor-many things may justly hinder familiarity with him.—Bishop Wilson.

We never injure our own character so much as when we attack the character of other.—M. E. S.

# TEACHER WANTED.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. No. 6, Biddulph, having a legal certificate of quanification, for the balance of 1990. Duties to begin on or about the 18th of August. Apply to Michael Breen, Secretary, Lucan P. O.

# LITTLE FOLKS' ANNUAL 1900.

This beautiful and attractive little Annual for Our Boys and Girls has just appeared for 1990, and is even more charming than the previous numbers. The frontispiece is "Bethlemu"—Jesus and His Blessed Mother in the stable surrounded by adoring choirs of angela. "The Most Sacred Heart and the Saints of God" (illustrated); a delightful story from the pen of Sars Trainer Smith—the last one written by this gifted authoress before her death in May last—entitled "Old Jack's Eldost Boy" (illustrated); "Jesus Subject to His Parents" (poem): "The Little Doll" (illustrated); "The Little Doll" (illustrated); the Little Doll" (illustrated); a large number of illustrated games, tricks and puzzles contribute to make this ittle book the best and cheapest we have ever read.

Address Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

Sacred Heart Review. PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER. XCI.

I have already referred to a remark of the Spectator on something said by Dr. W. E. Griffis in his lately published book on the Netherlands. The lished book on the Netherlands. Spectator commends it highly, but renarks that Dr. Griffi; must have been unfortunate in his encounters with Protestant controversialits in Holland, if one of the principal clergymen brought up to him the chained Bible of the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt as a proof that the Catholic Church be ne Reformation was jealous of the circulation of the Bible. The complaint of Protestants, says the Spectator, is not that the Bible, just before the Reformation, was often chained. That, of course, was a mere precaution against theft. When the English Reagainst theft. When the English Re-formers induced Henry XIII. to have a large English Bible placed in every parish church, it was chained, as of of the old time in England, every book water, this will weigh no more than universally unread.

Not having seen Dr. Griffis' book on the Netherlands, I do not know what in particular the Dutch clergyma. said to him about the chained Bible of Erfurt. However, all Protestants know that from childhood up, this chained Bible has been accustomed to figure in our innocent imaginations as a holy treasure of enlightenment, too sacred to be destroyed, but too dangerous to be allowed to go abroad, therefore chained so that nobody might have access to it except a few friars, whose orthodoxy was supposed to be proof against all temptation. know I had no other thought after Merle d' Aubigne's History of the Reformation began to circulate, and I do not remember that anybody suggested otherwise. The obvious explanation that the Bible was chained to keep it from being stolen, was much too profane and commonplace to be accepted by our plous zeal. For one, I don't think it ever came into my head. That this was a common pre caution, and that whole libraries were chained up in this way, was of course wholly unknown to us. This chaining was done in a monastery ; everything done in a monastery was supposed to be done by immediate direction of the Pope, and of course everything done by the immediate direction of the Pope was done by immediate direction of the devil. We should have thought it a derogation from the Luciferian majesty to admit so vulgar and utilitarian an explanation of the chaining of Bibles as that it was done merely to keep thieves from running away with

A Catholic lady of Vermont gives me a very funny account of the extra-vagances into which this story of the chained Bible leads some worthy souls. She says that in her town library there is a book written by the supreme prophetess of a considerable and very tive denomination. This female hierarch is a deeply pious woman, and I have found a great deal that she writes very edifying. Her knowledge of history, however, is about on a par with that of a Coffia or a Lansing, or, if anything, is even more grotesquely whimsical than theirs. As my corres pondent states it, this lady actually represents the Bible as having perished out of universal knowledge, until Luther came upon this single chained Erfurt, which she supposes him to have benevolently transcribed identity on God and adore His in(whether by stealth or not I scrutable designs: for "whom the (whether by stealth or not I scrutable designs: for "whom the do not know), and, sending it, I sup- Lord loveth, He chastieth and He pose, to the press, to have startled and revolutionized the Christian world by this sudden disclosure of the forgotten source of salvation. If I have understood my correspondent correctly, this Western lady touches the very summit of extravagance in her interpretation of the chained Bible of Ecfurt. However, although the knowledge of popular Protestant interpretations of it may not have reached the serene ether in which the Spectator resides, they are not very much behind this Western lady's hagiology of Martin Luther.

Is it true, however, as the Spectator declaret, that on the eve of the Reform ation the Bible was unread? then, was it printed so often? It is true, the statement which I have inad vertently followed, that in Germany, within some sixty or seventy years Bible in German, is a great exaggerato be this: there were twenty one editions printed in Germany, of which nine were German and twelve Latin. Of course they were printed to be read, again, the Franciscau nuns of Naremorg familiar readers of the Bible, some in German and some in Latin, while at the same time they were undaunted opponents of Luther. too, the Bible (mostly Latin) was freely printed in France, Italy, Spain, Eugland, and I suppose in Hungary and Poland, perhaps also in Scandinavia. ed not for ornament merely, but for read in Germany, how could it have on the Bible 7 I couless I could wish All desire to be clothed like Solomon in that I knew what the crudition of the his glory; to live luxuriously as dives benevolence, or of friendship, as it is his glory; to live luxuriously as dives called, which is not a barren affection, who was condemned to hell; and when

yond mine, would say to these con-

Dean Hodges, I observe, turns this very abundance of commentaries upon the Bible about the year 1500 into an explanation of his assumption that the Bible was not read. It was not read, he says, because people were so busy reading what the Schoolmen had written about what the Fathers had written about the Bible. Assume that the Bible was not read, and perhaps this is an good an explanation as any all sas good an explanation though how people could have been so busy reading the Schoolmen and the Fathers about the Bible without absorbing a great deal of Bible knowledge, is more than I can make out Dante is profoundly imbued with the Schoolmen and the Father, but the is thoroughly "Divina Commedia" surcharged with first - hand Bible knowledge. Why other people, who read in the same way, should have remembered the commentaries and forgotten the text is beyond my powers of explanation.

the philosophers of the Royal Society. but only to keep it safe. It He asked them how it was that if you seems that there is still a whole library put a live fish into a glass globe of of the old time in England, every book of which is chained. The complaint of Protestants. says the Spectator, is not that the Bible, at this time, was chained, but that, practically, there was no Bible, that it was as good as universally unread.

water, this will weigh no more than before. One gave this reason and another that. At last the king, with another that this eye, asked them if it was no Bible, that it was as good as universally unread. This, to speak colloquially, "struck them all of a heap." They had been loyally taking the fact in question on a king's word, and needed to be reminded by the monarch himself that a king's word, too, sometimes calls for scrutiny So we have been reverentially assuming, on the word of our spiritual sovereigns, that before Luther the Bible was no longer read. We have explained the sad fact in this way and that, until now we are called to inquire whether there is a fact to be ex-plained. We have distorted Luther's plained. account of his own Biblical ignorance before his monastic life into an im-plication that he knew so little of the Bible because it was not accessible to him, which, as we have seen, is not his meaning at ail. He knew so little of the Bible because he had chiefly consorted with the pagan humanists, who were afraid of both the Vulgate and the Greek Testament because the former was not Ciceronian and the latter was not Demosthenean. Luther neither says nor implies that there were not at this time plenty of plain people, priests and laymen, men and women, who knew a great deal more of the Bible than he did, although a

Master of Arts.
Of course the proportion of people who read the Bible must have been much smaller than now, because the proportion of people was much smaller that could read at all.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. 12 Meacham street, North Cambridge, Mass.

FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

LOSS OF MERIT.

"Except the Lord built the house they labor vain that build it." (Ps. 126, i.) The inhabitants of this vale of tears may, in a manner, be compared to ishermen, for nearly all, in various ways, throw out their nets to gather essaries of life. As it happened to the apostles, so does it to many. They diligently throw out their nets but catch nothing; they labor hard but in vain ; they have no assistance there is no blessing. It is true, such a misfortune may often befal a man without any fault of his, so that sickness and disasters of all kinds may b his portion; if this be the case, no Christian should murmur, but rely conscourgeth every son whom He re-ceiveth," (Heb. 12, 6) says Holy Scrip-

ture. However, it is not God, who in every instance withholds His blessing, man often deprives himself of it by his criminal carelessness. Do not misunder-stand me and think I mean thosetsluggards who spend their days in idleness and as vagrants, go begging from house Neither do I mean those to house. habitual drunkards, who, heedless of the tears and hunger of their families, in beastly gratification spend every cent of their wages. Verily, to have compassion on such would be no work of mercy, but a participation in the two capital sins, of sloth and gluttony.

Does not the inordinate desire for pleasure, which in our day transcends all bounds, become the Moloch which before the Reformation, there were devours their whole income? Pass twenty-five printed editions of the along the streets on Sundays, for inin German, is a great exaggera stance, and you will find poor servant free corrected fact I understand girls dressed in costly silks and satins far beyond their means. Glance at the columns of amusements in the daily papers, and you will read of balls and parties, excursions and pienics, and the German Bibles to be read by without end. Everywhere societies the unlearned laity. As I have stated are formed under different names, the before, we find, thirty years after this principal objects of which are, pleasures and amusements. Theatres and bar-rooms are always crowded; it seems many are under the impression that they must participate in every amusement, drink the cup of pleasure in deepest draughts, or they will de-

rive no happiness in life. Well and good, if there must be pleasure, there must be poverty, hune various countries it was printus not complain of distressing times, If it had not been familiarly or we shall do God injustice. It is not in Germany, how could it have the times that have become worse, but that half the books in the town the people: they no longer wish to be interestedness of which we are treating of Erfurt were commentaries humble, satisfied with their condition.

All desire to be clothed like Solomon in the bank what the erndition of the big glory: to live invuriously and two If it had not been familiarly or we shall do God injustice. It is not been that half the books in the town the people: they no longer wish to be been that half the were commentaries humble, satisfied with their condition.

they bitterly lament the scourages which they so justly merit. Another reason why there is no blessing in so many homes, is on ac-count of the many dishonesties practiced in every occupation. Every one desires to become rich very rapidly, it makes no difference as to the mean that are tried; they never consider that unjust goods will not flourish Many even go so far as to practice injustice against the Lord of Heaven and earth, increasing their wealth by laboring on the day of the Lord, thus, as it were, stealing the prefit from God. They surely do not reflect that He commanded whoever violated the Sabbath should be stoned to death. Verily this punishment is still inflicted, for does not God often send sickness, storms, hail and calamities of all kinds? Labor done on Sunday without neces-sity, is cursed, and will bring no blessing; there is no surer means of We know how Charles II, mystified impoverishing yourselves than in pro-faning the day of the Lord by servile

There is still another reason why God's blessing is wanting on toil. Observe the laborers at their work. In how many places will you hear nothing now many places will you lear tollaring but cursing, blaspheming and damn-ing from morning till night, inter-mixed with the most impure and scur-rilous language! If every work and everything is continually condemned to heil and to the damned, are you surprised not to find there the blessing of God! My dear Christians, doe God do you an injustice, when He even now punishes your scurilcus language or if to your fearful curses, He adds " Amen, be it done as you His Divine

ave wished." Behold, therefore, my beloved Chris tians, the reasons why so many change into a curse the blessing which God desires to give them. Some are sluggards, others spendthrifts, others knaves, peculators, others violaters of the Sabbath, other blasphemers. Will you follow in their footsteps? Oh, no, I beg and conjure you by your temporal and eternal welfare, do not imitate such wickedness, but take example from St. Peter and his companions. Cast out your nets, i. e. perform all your labors in the name of Jesus, in His love and grace, and for His greater honor and glory. Keep your hearts pure from sin, offer the sweat of your brows to Heaven, and your draught of fishes will be abundant, i. e., all your labors will be blessed; for "the blessing of the Lord maketh men rich," 10, 22) rich for this life, and by far richer, for life eternal. Amen.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART

Christian Disinterestedness. GENERAL INTENTION FOR JULY 1900

Recommended to our prayers by His Holiness Leo XIII.

American Messenger of the Sacred Heart We cannot exist without some interest in life. There can be no aspiration, no endeavor, no achievement where there is no object, no pleasure or re ward to excite our affections and stimulate our energies; and life is more perfect in proportion to the number of vorthy interests which engage our ac-

must naturally be interested in some thing, it would not do to recommend a lack or loss of interest in all that our it a longing for what we should seek as Christians—the interests of Jesus For I am sure that neither death, nor Christ.

This is what most men mean when they praise so highly the quality or trait of disinterestedness. They praise it because it excludes every interest which is wrong or low, or purely selfish, and disposes a man to embrace in his desires everything that is good, lofty and benevolent. They do not mean that it destroys utterly all self-interest; for this would be wrong, even were it possible to neutralize our interest in everything which concern our welfare without ceasing to exist. They mean that it leads us to seek only what is lawful and really beneficial to us, and never let our interests stand n the way of our duty to God and our fellow men.

It is quite common to hear this trait of character extolled to the skies, to see men practising it hypocritically when they do not possess it in reality, to no-tice how adept they are in protesting that they seek solely the good of others, regardless always of their own. This is the tribute all pay to a quality o precious, and it is sad that the tri bute is not oftener more genuine, for of all things true disinterestedness be the most rare; "for would seem to all seek the things that are their own, as St. Paul wrote to the Philippians, "not the things that are Jesus Christ's (xi. 21). It is the general rule; men live and labor for their own advantage, and in the very act of seeking it by all manner of means, fair and foul, protest glibly that they do not consider their own gain, provided they can uplift humanity, or promote the interests of civilization and religion. Christian disinterestedness is as rare

a thing as charity. The two are alike. Charity, as St. Paul tells us, 'seeketh not her own," (Corinthians

the expenses exceed the income and poing no further than thought or poverty stares them in the face, the speech, but constantly manifesting it-blame is put on Almighty God. They say He does not send His blessing, and acquire, to sacrifice one's own interacquire, to sacrifice one's own inter-ests for the sake of the one beloved. This is rare. Men write and speak of Christ and His kingdom; they esteem and love Him in some measure, but how few sacrifice the good things of this world to advance His interests among men! They need not leave home, nor forsake country and kind-red, nor strip themselves of worldly fortune. Only the chosen few who fortune. Only the chosen rew who would be perfect, can do this. All they need do is use these and other gifts of God to recommend His doctrine and His example to men. Yet how few there are who ever make one generous sacrifice for the sake of His interests on earth!

terests on earth! Christ is in quest of souls, and He went after them until He fell wearied and stricken by the wayside, and we are overjoyed that His fatigue was not wasted, and that we hope to be saved by Him; yet when asked to contribute a mite of our energy or of our money to the missions or to the work of saving a soul, how promptly we say, 'I am not my brother's keeper !'

Christ loves His Vicar upon earth as the apple of His eye, and the venerable Pontiff imprisoned in the Vatican, hungering and thirsting after justice, looks to the faithful for sympathy and assistance, and there are Catholics who wonder why he should demand his freedom, and the rights and privileges by which alone he can maintain his authority.

Christ loved the little ones of the flock. "Suffer little children to come unto Me." And because it costs a trifle to provide them with schools, and often because it pays to curry favor with a public which will have neither Christ nor God in its schools, then His interest in the little ones must be coldly ignored, and those who are responsible for faith must see them led away from Him to perish.

Christ came to preach the truth. He laid down His life in testimony of truth. He has left it as a precious de posit to His Church, and sent His Parclete that all the faithful, clergy and laity alike, might have knowledge and understanding to know it and make it known. Yet indolence, curiosity and the vain distractions of life keep all but the few from studying it; while ignorance, and a craven respect for public opinion, make even its guardians at times liberal to a fault in yield ing or suppressing some of His mos salutary teachings.

Christ came on earth to unite all men in love. His last prayer for them was that they might be one as the Father and He are one. This unity is the mark of His Church which most impresses those who are outside of its fold. Yet how sad it is that so many Catholics should permit difference of nationality, of place, time, of social, commercial and political advantage, to stand as a barrier to their unity in questions and causes which are of vita importance to the interests of Christ

We might continue enumerating the interests of Christ, but we are confi dent that every reader of will think of many more than we could hope to mention. Not to extend our gaze too far or exclusively to the gen eral interests we have just spoker we may well direct it to those which are more particular and which affect us personally. What selfish interest of It might seem strange, therefore, to speak of disinterestedness as a proper object of our prayers, unless we had qualified it as Christian. Since we usually passes for wealth nowadays? In the words of St. Paul: " Who then shall separate us from the love of Shall tribulation? or distres Christ? nature craves, without developing in or famine? or nakedness? or danger? or persecution? or the sword?

life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor might, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the ove of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." (Romans viii.: 36).

This is Christian disinterestedness in its perfection, the indispensable condition of true attachment to Christ, and of a fruitful zeal in working for His interests. It is for this spirit of disinerestedness we are asked to pray for all who profess to believe in Him.

"Take Heed Will Surely Speed." "Take Heed Will Surely Speed."

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of in digestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Extermin ator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of sorts you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

# **300000000000**

dread hot weather. They know how it weakens and how this affects the baby.

All such mothers need Scott's Emulsion. It gives them strength and makes the baby's food richer and more abundant.

500, and \$1. All druggists.

LIBERAL OFFER.



The Dainty White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap-a little Surprise Soap and still less labor-are not only clean but uninjured.

You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap. The same of the sa

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading physicians of Canada are

### COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA

to their patients. It builds up and strength enathe system. It is a perfect food as well as drink. ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED

EDISON'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Why suffer untold torture and agony of suffocation and distress, when a sure specific can be easily obtained? Edison's Asthma Specific is endorsed and recommended by the medical profession every, where. Write us at once. Price for full course treatment \$1.50. Sole agents for Canada: The National Drug & Chemical Co.,

Toronto, Ont. THE STATE OF THE S



Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes

Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient. obtain full particula sk your Dealer to F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.



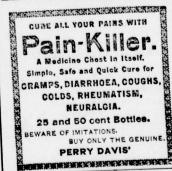
# O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt If you do not enjoy your meals and do not



sleep well, you need O'Keef.'s Liquid Ex tract of Malt,
The Diastase in the Malt aids digestion, and the Hops in ures sound one bottle every tw

days in doses of a wineglassful after each meal and at bed-time will re-store your appetite, give ou refreshing sleep and ou'ld up your general health.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent, TORONTO.



MY NEW CURATE.

A Story Gathered from the Stray Leaves of an Old Diary by the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, P. P., Doneralle (diocese of Cloyne), author of "Geoffrey Austin; Suddent," The Triumph of Failure," etc.

For sale by Thos, Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD, office, London, Ont. By mail free on receipt of price, \$1, 50.

REID'S HARDWARE

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

Beautifully Illustrated Catholic Faurily Bible and a Year's Subscription for \$7.

The Holy Bible con aiming the entire Canonical Scriptures, according to the Decree of the Council of Trent, scanslated from the Latin Valegate; diligently compared with the Hebrew, agate; diligently compared with the Hebrew, ferek, and other descriptions in divers languages. The Old Tostament first published by the English College, at Doway, A. D., 1699. The New Testament By With useful notes by the late Rev. Geo. Lee Haydock, from the original of Rev. Geo. Lee Haydock, from the original of Rev. Geo. Haydock, from the original of Rev. Geo. Haydock and Comprehensive Diptionary, based an Illustrated and Comprehensive Diptionary, based on the works of Calmet, Dixon, and other Carbolic authors, and adapted to the English Version first published at Rheims and Douay, are the comprehensive history of the books of the Holy Oatholic Bible and Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, from the New Testament Scriptures, and the best Traditions of the East, as accepted by the Greek and Latin Fathers, by Bernard O'Relliy, Cuebech. An Historical and Chronological Index, a table of the Episties and Gospels for all the Sundsy and Holy Days throughout with the Sundsy and Holy Days throughout with numerous full sized steel plates and other appropriate egg Cartificates, Births, Deaths and other Memoranda, as well as for Family Portraits.

other Memoranda, as well as lot reviews.

For the Sum of Seven Dollars we should be pleased to express a copy of this beautiful book and prepay charges for learnings, as well as give one year's subscription (oil of new) to the Catholic Record. It is good book, well bound, gift edges, weight about thirteen pounds, is about five inches thick, eleven inches long, twelve inches wida the control of the company of order.
Address, Thes Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Lopdon, Ontario.

# FAMILY BIBLE

A Year's Subscription and a Family Bible for Five Dollars.

Bible for Five Dollars.

For the sum of \$5.00 we will mail to any address—charges for carriage prepaid—a Family Bible (large size) Inxix3, bound in cloth, gill edges, splendidly illustrated throughout with pictures of the Ecce Homo, Mater Doloross, The Cruclixion in Ecce Homo, Mater Doloross, The Cruclixion of the Ecce Homo, Marriaged Joseph and Mary, St. John the Bantist, Basilica of St. Agnes (Rome), An Angel Aparat to Zachary. The Annunciation, Bearing First Fruits to Jerusalem, The Gedron, Harvest in Palestine, Adoration of the Magi, Nichard the Archangel, The Jordan Below the String Gailiee, On the Koad to Bethlehem, The Birds of Gailiee, Announced to the Shepherds, and the Adoration of the Magi, the Jordan Leaving the Sea of Galliee, Ruins of Capharnoum, Choir of the Church of Santa Maria, Novello (France), Interior of St. Peter's (Rome), Interior of St. Peter's (Rome), Interior of St. John Lateran (Rome), Our Lord Bearing His Cross, the Cathedro, Dasalica Church of St. John Lateran (Rome), Our Lord Bearing His Cross, the Cathedro Santiago etc., etc. Cloth binding.

(Parls) Portice de la Gloria—Cathedral of Santiago etc., etc. Cloth binding.

D. D., together with much other valuable illustrative and explanatory matte, prepared expressly under the sanction Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia. It is a reprint of an edition published with the approbation of nearly all the members of the American Hierarchy several years ago. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, cordially renews the approbation of the Holy Bible in money, or express order, or in a registed eleter, and you will receive the book by Grans and Cathedral Proposition of the Holy Bible in money, or express order, or in a registed eleter, and you will receive the book by Cather Cathedral Cathedral and cathedral and cat

Address: THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RE-CORD Office, London. Ontario, Canada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY
THOS. E. ROBSON, D. C. McDONALD, PRESIDENT.

The Only Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Licensed by the Dominion Government. Licensed by the Dominion Government.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - \$59,033.78
The advantages of the "London Mutual,"
In a local sense, are that—It is the only Fire
Company owning its own property and paying
city taxes. That if a fire occurs within a day
an adjustment is made by one of the experienced Inspectors of the Company and the full
indemnity is paid at once without any vexatious delay.

A. W. BURWELL, 476 Richmond-st., City Age Agent also for the London and Lancashirs Life Co and the Employes'.

CATHOLIC HOME AND LITTLE FOLK'S ANNUALS.

We have a few of Benziger's Catholic Home Annuals for 1900 still in stock, and should be pleased to mail same to any of our readers, for the sum of 52 cents in stamps.

The boys and girls who have purchased copies of this little Annual are delighted with it. It is within the reach of all, as it costs only 5 cents. The stories are interesting and instructive, being written especially for the young readers of this little book. The illustrations are numerous and pretty.

Address: Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

THE NEW TESTAMENT-25c.

For Sale at the Catholic Record Office. WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED A LARGE WSupply of The New feetament, neatly bound with cloth limp cover—price 25 cents each. Translated from the Latin Vulgate and first published by the English Coulge at Rheims, A. D., 1582. With annotations, references, and an historical and chronological index. Bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Vauchan. dex. Bearing the imprimate dex. Bearing the imprimate Vaughan.

Printed on good paper, with clear type.

Printed on Good paper, with clear type.

Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

PRAYER BOOKS FOR SALE.

We have a new stock of Catholic Prayer solves ranging in prices from 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Subscribers wishing to procure one or more of these prayer books, will please remit whatever amount they intend to devote for that purpose, which was a good selection for them and forward their order by return mail, postage prepaid. Address: Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. PROFESSIONAL.

DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST. HONOR Fraduate Toronto University. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 189 Dundas 84, Phone 1381. DR. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS ST. London, Specialty-anaesthetics. Phone

DR. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON, Ont. Specialty—Nervous Diseases. DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 Queen's Avenue, Defective vision, impaired hearing, name catarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes test-ed. Glasses'adjusted. Hours: 12 to 4. LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.

FATHER DAMEN, S. J. One of the Most Instructive and Useful Pamphlets Extant

Useful Pamphlets Extant
Is the Lectures of Father Damen. They
comprise five of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father,
namely: "The Private Interpretation of the
Bible," "The Catholic Church the Only True
Church of God," "Confession," "The Real
Presence," and "Popular Objections Against
the Catholic Church." The book will be sent
to any address on receipt of 15 cts. in stamps,
Orders may be sent to

THOMAS COFFEY, Catbolie Record Office, London. Ont

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Great Secret. There is a story of a king who gave his son everything a prince could wish, and yet the Prince was not happy. At length one day a magician came to the court and saw the boy, and said to the king: "I can make your son happy, but you must pay me a great price for telling the secret." "Well," said the "what you ask I will give. king. So the price was paid, and the magician took the boy into a private room. He wrote something with white sub stance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the boy a candle and told him to light it and hold it under the paper and see what he could read. The boy did as he was told and read these words. Do a kindness to some one every ." The prince made use of the ret and became the happiest boy in

The Captive Thrush.

the kingdom.

An Edinburgh paper says that one day a Lochaber lad caught a thrush and took it home. No cage was to be had, so the bird was placed in a basket with a lid. The boy's mother having told the Rev. Dr. Stewart of the cap ture, the minister-a naturalist wei known throughout the Western Highlands of Scotland—came to see the bird. Whilst they were all talking about the prisoner the lad spied a similar bird on an elder bush, and Dr. Stewart, at once noticed that this was the captive's mate. He persuaded the boy to put the basket outside. This was done, and by and by the male bird flew down and began caressing the prisoner in many pretty ways. Then he atlacked the basket lid furiously, hoping to peck a hole in it big enough for hi consort to escape by. This so touche consort to escape by. This so touche the boy's mother and even the boy tha the latter agreed to let the captive free Taking the basket back to the spo where the thrush had been caught, th lid was opened and the bird flew o with a wild scream of delight, its mat joining it in the wood-both thrushes no doubt, happier far than kings.

A Boy to be Proud of. "One day I saw an old man wh seemed to be blind, walking alon with no one to lead him. He were very slowly, feeling with his stick says a magazine writer.
"'He's walking straight to the hig
est part of the curbstone, 'said I to m
self, 'and its very high, too. I wond

if some one will tell him and start hi in the right direction.' 'Just then a boy about twelve yes

old, who was playing near the corn left his playmates, ran up to the man, put his hand through the bli man's arm and said 'Let me lead y across the street.'

By this time there were three four others watching the boy. He only helped the poor old man over but led him over anothe the lower side of the street. Then ran back to his play.
"Now, this boy thought he had o

done the man a kindness, while I k he had made several others feel hap and more careful to do little kindne to those about him. The three or persons who had stopped to watch boy turned away with a tender s on their faces ready to follow the ample they had seen then."

A Good Trick. "Beg, sir!" said Steve, sternly, he had a little stick in his hand to Fido understand better.

Is Fido 2 Uncle Frank from the study win 'what's the new trick?" "No trick — ugh, you bad "Now, lie down, sir! Over on Shake hands with the lad no, right hand, stupid! Now Sing a solo! Be a dead dog! Ju trick of minding, Uncle Frank knows all these tricks. But I ha keep him drilling on them or he

n't mind me when I want him to one, and a dog that doesn't mind p ly isn't worth a cent, any way."
"Humph! said Uncle Frank fell a-thinking.

That afternoon he took all th and girls on a boat ride. It was fun to go anywhere with him. day the children, especially didn't know what to make of hir spent his whole time from the

they started in ordering Stev one end of the boat to the other. "Here, Steve, this end is to for you. Take the bows this tr Keep your hands out water. Where are your eyes, Steve didn't report that snag."
Steve grew silent and watche

Frank's eyes to see what he As they stepped off the boat h hand on his shoulder.
"Well done, my boy! It's
training. Did you know it
going on a two weeks' crui

month and mean to take you you like to learn 'the trick of m 'A boy that doesn't mind isn't cent, anyway!" -Sunbeams. Hold up Your Head.

Hold up your head! You has probably denned that at you are tired of hearing it, bu be too often urged. It is the to keep your shoulders back a that "stoop shouldered" that brings on lung trouble trouble and a host of other that help to make a short li miserable one. If you go are your head lopping forward soon begin to feel as "hang you look. You get as slouch dress as you are in your atti come irresolute as to sp sent minded, and a poor counterfeit of the boy or girl to be. Hold up your head ]

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Great Secret. There is a story of a king who gave his son everything a prince could wish, his son everything a prince could wish, and yet the Prince was not happy. At length one day a magician came to the court and saw the boy, and said to the king: "I can make your son happy, king: "I can make your son happy, but you must pay me a great price for telling the secret." "Well," said the king, "what you ask I will give." So the price was paid, and the magician took the boy into a private room. He wrote something with white subspace on a place of paper. Next he stance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the boy a candle and told him to light it and hold it under the paper and see what he could read. The boy did as he was told and read these words, "Do a kindness to some one every ." The prince made use of the et and became the happiest boy in the kingdom.

The Captive Thrush.

An Edinburgh paper says that one day a Lochaber lad caught a thrush and took it home. No cage was to be had, so the bird was placed in a basket with a lid. The boy's mother having told the Rev. Dr. Stewart of the cap ture, the minister—a naturalist well known throughout the Western Highlands of Scotland-came to see the bird. Whilst they were all talking about the prisoner the lad spied a similar bird on an elder bush, and Dr. Stewart, at once noticed that this was the captive's mate. He persuaded the boy to put the basket outside. This was done, and by and by the male bird flew down and began caressing the prisoner in many pretty ways. Then he atlacked the basket lid furiously, hoping to peck a hole in it big enough for his consort to escape by. This so touched the boy's mother and even the boy that the latter agreed to let the captive free. Taking the basket back to the spot where the thrush had been caught, the lid was opened and the bird flew off with a wild scream of delight, its mate joining it in the wood-both thrushes, no doubt, happier far than kings.

A Boy to be Proud of.

"One day I saw an old man who seemed to be blind, walking alone, with ne one to lead him. He went very slowly, feeling with his stick," says a magazine writer.
"'He's walking straight to the high-

est part of the curbstone, 'said I to my-'and its very high, too. I wonde if some one will tell him and start him in the right direction.'

Just then a boy about twelve years old, who was playing near the corner, left his playmates, ran up to the old man, put his hand through the blind man's arm and said 'Let me lead you across the street.'

By this time there were three or four others watching the boy. He not only helped the poor old man over one crossing, but led him over another to the lower side of the street. Then he

ran back to his play.
"Now, this boy thought he had only done the man a kindness, while I knew he had made several others feel happy, and more careful to do little kindnesses to those about him. The three or four persons who had stopped to watch the boy turned away with a tender smile on their faces ready to follow the example they had seen then."

A Good Trick.

"Beg, sir!" said Steve, sternly, and he had a little stick in his hand to help Fido understand better.

Is Fido getting a le Uncle Frank from the study window; "what's the new trick?"

"No trick — ugh, you bad dog!
"Now, lie down, sir! Over on your
back! Shake hands with the ladies back! Shake hands with the ladies— no, right hand, stupid! Now beg! Sing a solo! Be a dead dog! Just the trick of minding, Uncle Frank. He knows all these tricks. But I have to keep him drilling on them or he would n't mind me when I want him to to do one, and a dog that doesn't mind prompt-

ly isn't worth a cent. any way."
"Humph! said Uncle Frank, and

fell a-thinking.
That afternoon he took all the boys and girls on a boat ride. It was great fun to go anywhere with him. But today the children, especially Steve, didn't know what to make of him. He spent his whole time from the minute they started in ordering Steve from one end of the boat to the other.

"Here, Steve, this end is the one for you. Take the bows this trip." "Keep you. hands out of the

water. "Where are your eyes, Steve? You

didn't report that snag."

Steve grew silent and watched Uncle

Steve grew silent and watched Uncle Frank's eyes to see what he wanted. As they stepped off the boat he felt a hand on his shoulder. "Well done, my boy! It's all for training. Did you know it? I'm going on a two weeks' cruise next month and mean to take you along, if you like to learn 'the trick of minding.'
'A boy that doesn't mind isn't worth a cent, anyway!" -Sunbeams.

Hold up Your Head.

Hold up your head! Your teacher has probably denied that at you until you are tired of hearing it, but it can't be too often urged. It is the only way to keep your shoulders back and avoid that "stoop shouldered" condition that "stoop shouldered" condition that brings on lung trouble, spinal trouble and a host of other ailments that help to make a short life and a miserable one. If you go around with your head lopping forward you will soon begin to feel as "hang-dog" as you look. You get as slouchy in your dress as you are in your attitude; you become irresolute as to speech, absent minded, and a poor sneaking "And what kind of a boy are you to be, Jamie?" soon begin to feel as "hang-dog" as you look. You get as slouchy in your dress as you are in your attitude; you become irresolute as to speech, absent minded, and a poor sneaking counterfeit of the boy or girl you ought to be. Hold up your head physically, counterfeit of the boy or girl you ought to be. Hold up your head physically,

and it will help you to hold up your head spiritually and mentally. You will breathe deeper, walk freer and see more of the world. The earth is beneath with its mud. The sky, trees, human faces and hundreds of other interesting and beautiful things are so high up that you will not see them at all unless you throw back your shoul-ders and lift up your head to its nat-ural and honorable place. A bent head will always make the shoulders round, the chest hollow and the gait poor, your tendency is always to be pitching forward. Don't do it. Hold

up your head. The Little Lark.

A baby lark had got out of its nest

sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby. "You can't get back this way," its "You can't get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But when the baby tried to leap it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderfully you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the

" Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly, and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up very bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.
"Wait till the sun comes out after

rain," she said, half remembering.
"What is sun? What is rain?" the
little bird asked. "If you cannot
teach me to fly, teach me to sing."
"When the sun comes out after

rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

The rain came and glued the little

bird's wings together. "I shall never be able to fly nor to sing !" it wailed.

Then of a sudden it had to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile into every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled, it did not know why; it fluttered from the

not know why; it fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun!
Thank you! thank you! O mother!
Did you hear me? I can sing!"
Then it floated up, up, calling,
"Thank you! thank you! thank you!"
to the sun. "O mother, do you see

to the sun. "O mother, do yo me? I am flying!"—Seribner's.

Not Banished.

When Dr. Kuyper, of Holland, visited New York last year he told an interesting story connected with the early life of the young Queen Wilhelmina, which is significant as illustrating the character of the Queen. It occurred when she was not more than

even years old.

Her father, the late King, was pre sented with a beautiful and very choice set of cups and saucers, and so highly did he prize the gift that he solemnly impressed upon his servants and the members of his household that if the pieces were destroyed or injured in any way the unfortunate person responsible for the accident should be severely punished. It happened that some time later a footman, in carrying the dishes from the room in which he had been serving, accidentally broke one of the cups. He was horrified and filled with cups. He was horrified and filled with grief at the misfortune, which he knew would cost him his position and his

Happening at the moment to meet the little Princess, he said to her with sobs, "Good-bye, I have got to go; I have broken one of the cups." The Fast pedaling should also be avoidlittle lady expressed her regret and asked why, and the footman explained to her the decree of the King. The Princess became thoughtful and finally

"I will help you out of this trouble and I'll tell you what to do. You get some glue and fasten the pieces to-gether, and to morrow you bring the cup to me filled with tea, but be sure it is cold tes, and I will see what I can do

about it. The footman, much relieved, obeyed the little Princess, and the following evening the footman handed her the cup of cold tea. In a moment she managed to let it fall. The cup, of course, broke into a thousand pieces. The King was furiously angry. Little Wilhelmina ran to him and, throwing her arms around his neck, said, "Good

bye, father. I am going."
"What do you mean?" asked the

King, perplexed.
"Why, you said the first person who broke one of these cups was to be banished, so I am going."

At this the King, who worshiped his

and forgave her, and he never knew that the child had committed the act to save the footman.

Jamie's Ideals

Here's a bit of good reading from recent book that ign't all so good. "Blessed are the pure in heart," quoted motherless Jamie. "Mother " Mother

quoted motherless Jamie. "Mother taught me that long ago."
"Ah, that was the first she ever taught me. too," said big Brother Cra'g. "You and I learned the same verse, Jamie, didn't we? Tell me what it means, little one."

"Oh-ah-not sneaky in your heart -and not dirty in the corners. And you know all that part about your

"What does it mean, old fellow-

onorable?"
"Oh, look folks straight in the eyes and hold your head up and stand straight, and don't sneak and wash half of you good and think you'll wash the other half to morrow and nobedy'll know. And don't say you don't know when you do know or you do know when you don't know; and don't say 'mebbe' to get out of a thing; and don't pretend; and don't think one thing and say different-oh, you

know."
"And don't forget what you owe "And don't forget what you owe other people; you owe everybody something, Jamie, do you understand? Everybody you see you owe something to. You must not injure any one, not the smallest bit—directly or indirectly, Jamie—and you owe to everybody that you shall be the very best you can be—the very best, Jamie, in yourself. And you must be careful how your thoughts and actions make you grow, Jamie. You must see that you build well, build with the gold of noble thoughts and truth and gold of noble thoughts and truth and honor and helpfulness; you owe help fulness to other people, Jamie. And you know about ideals, Jamie, old boy, and you must be so careful, so very, very careful. You will grow toward your ideals; and if you have a bad ideal what will happen to your thoughts?"

They will grow bad." "And if you have a high ideal?"
"Mebbe they'll grow high," doubt-

fully.
"And we have an Ideal—and— "Yes, I know, our Lord; and al-ways when we think of Him we grow grand. Oh, Craig, it makes me want mamma so!

# CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

The great thing which a young mar needs in a crisis of temptation is pray-er and to declare for right quickly. Leave no time for temptation to accumulate. It often requires a great deal of character to do that; not only a religious principle, but a strong character back of that .- Rev. Father Cook, C. SS. R.

Light on Social Problems.

The Catholic holds the key to many difficulties; our Catholic young man can touch and illuminate the problems of modern life; he need never be at a loss what position to take on every moral question. He has what others lack: faith, truth, sound principles, grace, certainty; and he ought to have at least as much wisdom, honesty, independence, disinterestedness, civic virtue and readiness to make sacrifices for the common good.

The Church cannot interfere in politics or take a hand in purely secular concerns; yet she is the light of the world, she is the pillar and ground of truth, she is the divinely-appointed teacher of mankind. There is no other way in which she can make her influence and teaching effective except through the activity of her children. She relies on them as her representatives to do that work. (Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., to the Young Men's Sodality of the Milwaukee Gesu

Knack in Climbing Hills.

Every old rider knows that a good long breath should be taken at the foot of every hill, and only a slow and steady pace induiged in. To 'scorch' up a small mountain side is almost

ed. Nothing tires the ankles more than that swift motion on the half curve up a hill. In fact, formidable hills should be climbed afoot. It is restful to the whole body. especially on a long cycling tour. Hill lands are usually beautiful in scenery, and the strength saving walk means a delight for the eye.

Room For All. The school year has just closed, and fresh graduates will soon abound in all communities looking for opportunities to conquer. George Cary Eggleston an observing writer, offers some good an observing writer, oners some good advice to the boys who are about to finish their school days. He says that in choosing a career no boy should be misled by the cry that the professions and higher walks of life are over-crowded. He says it is a melancholy but indisputable fact the lower walk of industry are immeasurably more overcrowded. The best thing for the young man to do is to decide that the orld is more or less overcrowded, but ability, backed by persistent indus try, can make a place for itself every-where. Mr. Eggleston advises the boys to measure their capacities with out fear or favor, to find out what they can do best in a world that insists on capacity as a measure of reward, and then to equip themselves for that work as well as they can The rest will take care of itself. Though one might qualify this advice with various "ifs' and "buts," it is fundamentally correct.

Secret Societies.

Among the reasons why secret so-cieties are condemned by the Church They make of themselves a sort of religious sect, by having a moral code of their own, rites and cere-monies, a chaplain, etc., thus setting themselves up in opposition to the only institution established by God to teach men truth and to train them in good conduct; 2. They ask their members to take an absolute oath of obedience to

that he will do anything proper, anything not against his conscience, his duty, etc. The Church forbids him to take it as it is, and condemns all so

cieties that exact it as it is.

Certainly, if a society is forbidden,
Catholics who went into it before they knew it was condemned must get out of it. If thereby they lose something
—in business, in life insurance, etc.— God will make up their loss to them in this world or the next, if for His sake they make the sacrifice and leave the forbidden society.

Self Education. Sir Walter Scott, whose authority is indisputable, once remarked that the best part of a man's education is that which he gives himself, and the biographies of many of our greatest geniuses afford ample proof of the truth f the statement. Bacon declared that studies teach not their own use, but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation," and again and again in the long roll of fame, of which as a nation we are just ly proud, appear the names of those who, independent of tutors, universities and colleges, have given themselves the finest education, developed intel lectual powers in the face of almost in-superable difficulties and attained postions of the highest eminence.

God has endowed rich and poor alike with gifts of mind and heart, so that distinction and culture, genius and talent, are not the prerogative of one class alone. The men who have achieved the greatest triumphs in science, art, or literature have fre quently been severely handicapped at the outset of their careers by poverty and uncongenial environment; these hindrances, instead of deterring them or diminishing their enthusiasm, have served as wings on which they rose to higher attainments.

Make Allowances A good rule for rendering ourselves and those around us happy is to make all possible allowance and excuse for

the shortcomings and errors of others. Without experience of it you cannot imagine the power that kindly con-struction of actions and motives has even on hardened natures. I do not undertake to speak here, however, of the reclamation of sinners, but of the social intercourse of friends.

Don't expect too much from those with whom you live. Don't expect them to speak and act as you do; to them to speak and act as you do; to not permitted to smoke by their train-hold the same political and religious opinions; to be as refined, as amiable, for the wind." The argument that as well informed as you are. Hold your own in argument, as in everything else, manfully; but don't give way to ill-temper, don't descend to personalities, don't have recourse to ridicule. A French proverb says that "ridicule kills;" that is, it destroys reputation or political prestige; but very often it also destroys friendship. Triumph in a thousand arguments is not worth an hour's breach of friend-

Every day we have frequent occasion to make allowances for the short tem-per or selfishness or unkindness of those around us. Let us force our selves to make it in the interest of peace and good feeling, and we shall reap an ample reward in the many staunch friends we shall secure.

I have now only one other short rule to give. It is this: Always look to the bright side of things. It is in real-ity the only true side. If you are in trouble or difficulty, hope for the best and if the worst happen, hope still that the wheel of life which now submerges you will soon carry you into the light again. This hopefulness strong incentive to cheerful persever ing effort, which always succeeds.

The result of all these recommenda tions, faithfully carried out, will be a bright, kindly, cheerful character, be loved by every one, surrounded by friends and admirers, blest in the joy he will spread around him, in the unhappiness he will remove or lessen, in the saintly influence of his life, leading men heavenward.

Not a Self Made Man.

A well known gentleman was introduced at a great public meeting as a "self-made man." Instead of appearing gratified by the tribute, it seemed to throw him for a few moments into a "brown study." Afterward they asked him the reason for the way in which he received the announcement. "Well," said the great man, "it set me to thinking that I was not really a self made man."

"Why," they replied, "did you not begin to work in a store when you were ten or twelve?" "Yes," said he, "but it was because

my mother thought I ought early to have the educating touch of business ' "But then," they urged, "you were always such a great reader—de-" you

vouring books when a boy."
"Yes," he replied, "but it was be cause my mother led me to do it, and a her knee she had me give an ac-count of the book after I had read it. I don't know about being a self made I don't know about being a self made man. I think my mother had a great deal to do with it."

"But then," they urged again, "your integrity was your own."

"Well, I don't know about that. One day a barrel of apples had come to ma to sall out by the nach and

to me to sell out by the peck, and, after the manner of some storek I put the speckled ones at the buttom and the best ones at the top. My mother called me and asked me what I was doing. I told her, and she said, 'Tom, if you do that, you will be a

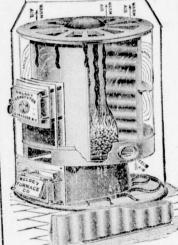
# LABATT'S ALE PORTER

Used Medicinally: Have the recommendation of nearly all Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application. Used Dietetically: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion,

promote sieep.
NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat -ENJOYABLE with oysters.

As Beverages: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Heat Makers.

Fuel Savers

Kelsey WARM Generators

Proper Results Guaranteed Where Other Heaters Fail.

10 years practical use has fully demonstrated its EFFICIENCY

ECONOMY DURABILITY

Warms All Rooms at All Times. Particularly adapted for Warming and Ventilating Churches, Schools and large Our Kelsey Booklet tells all about it

THE James Smart Mfg. Co., LIMITED BROCKVILLE, ONT. Evelusive makers for Canada

Note construction. Not merely a Globe Stove ased in. Made in six sizes.

cheat.' And I did not do it. I think my mother had something to do with making me anything I am of any character or usef olness."
"Happy," said Dr. Lorimer, who told the story, "the boy who had such a mother; happy the mother who had a how compressing the of the mother's

a boy so appreciative of his mother's formative influence.

Smoking Stunts the Growth of Boys Whatever difference of opinion there may be on the advisability of smoking for men, there is none as to its pernicious effect upon boys. It affects the action of the heart and reduces the capacity of the lungs. Young men who are being trained for athletes are will appeal most forcibly to your boy is that smoking will stunt his growth It has been proved that youthful smokers are shorter and weigh less than their comrades who do not smoke. Cigarettes are particularly injurious. Nicotine, the active principle of to-bacco, is said by chemists to be next bacco, is said by chemists to be next to prussic acid, the most rapidly fatal poison known. The tender tissues of a growing boy cannot absorb over a to prussic acid, the most rapidly fatal poison known. The tender tissues of very small quantity of it without most injurious results.—Ladies' Home Jour-

Corns! Corns! Corns.!

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Discovered at last: a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many cheap, dangerous and flesh-eating substitutes in the market. See that it is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti Comsumptive Syrup. It is purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SIX OILS.—The most conclusive testimony, secretically laid before the public in the

proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SIX OILS.—The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that DR.

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL—an absolutely pure combination of six of the linest remedial oils in existence remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and hungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

USEFUL AT ALL TIMES.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregolarities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing pauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

A CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and it used as a preventive fevers are avoided.

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES.



Sold by all Colonial Chemists. POTTER COEF., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# CARLING

When Ale is thoroughly matured it is not only palatable, but wholesome Carling's Ale is always fully aged before it is put on the market. Both in wood and in notice it is mellowed by the touch of time before it reaches the multi-

he public.

People who wish to use the best the should see to it that they receive Its easy enough to get it, as nearly every dealer in Canada sells Carling's Ales and Porter.

CARLING LONDON. Ont.

Windows & Cathedral COMP'Y, Church make a Sp BS igh-(I



FAITH OF OUR FATHERS" THE SACRAMENTS OF THE CHURCH" AND "CATHOLIC CEREMONIES"

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, BY James, Cardinal Gibbons, the fitty second elition of which has been issued with 300,000 copies, is now on sale at this office. Price (paper) 50 cents and (cloth) \$1.00 \to Price (paper) 50 cents and (cloth) \$1.00 \to Price (paper) 50 cents and cloth) \$1.00 \to Price (paper) 50 cents and Explanation of the Ecclesiastic Year "I t contains ninety six illustrations

Ceremonies and Explanation of the Marieta in Year" It contains ninety six illustrations of articles used at Church ceremonies and their proper names. From the French of the Abbs Durard. Price (paper) 25 cents. The Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, by Rev. A. A. Lambing, L.L. D., author of "Masses for the Dead," Mixed Marriages," etc. etc. Price (paper) 25 cents. Any of these works are extremely useful to hand to an inquiring non-Catholic. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Address: Thos. Coffey, Catholic ORD, London, Ont.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS. THIS HAS A LARGER SALE THAN
I any book of the kind now in the market.
It is not a controversial work, but simply a
statement of Catholic Doctrine. The author
is Rev. George M. Searle. The price is exceedingly low, only ice. Free by mait to any
address. The book contains 260 pages. Address They. Coffee, Catholic Record office.
Loodon. Ont.
GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS ON
THE EDISTUES AND GOSPELS

THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS

COR THE SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS;
with the Lives of many Saints of God,
Explanations of Christian Faith and Duly and
of Church Ceremonies; a Method of Hearling
Mass, Morning and Evening Prayers, and a
Describtion of the Holy Land. With a preface
by His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons,
The largest and cheapest book of its kind.
Tognages. Price (cloth binding) \$1.00. Postage 703 pages. Price (cloth binding) \$1.00. Postage 12 cents extra. For sale at the Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

\*\* This Company holds its Re
\*\*Proposed The Company holds its Re
\*

Cobbett's "Reformation."

Just issued, a new edition of the Protestani
Reformation, by Wm. Cobbett. Revised, with
Notes and Preface by Very Rev. Francis Aidase
fraguet, D. D., C. S. P. The book is printee
in large, clear typs. As it is published at a new
price of 25 cents per copy in the United States,
30 cents will have to be charged in Canada. If
will be sent to any address on receipt of the
unit, to stamps.

CATHOLIC RECORD Office,
London, Ontario

Catholic Prayer Books. Rosaries, lars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments Educational works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D & J SADLIEB & CO. Montreal.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers

113 Dundas Street,
Open Day and Night, Telephone 586

ecord Office.
ED!A LARGE
ament, neatly
-price 25 cente
n Vulgate, dilinal Greek and
sh College at
otations, refertronological introf Cardinal h clear type. London, Ont. R SALE.

ny ad'amily
h, gills
t with
torosa,
th the
ne Mast, Sidhn the
ee, An
'eistion,
Dedron,
e Magi,
low the
m, The
pherds,
jordan,
CapharMaris,
Peter's
'Angelrd with
France),
(Rome),
edrai of
',, Mary
adeleine
d of Sancht, nine
teannocht, nine
teannocht, nine
teannocht, nine
teannocht,
or orromeo,
ne edition
nearly all
rchy sevof Philiaprobation
on of the

er, or in a e the book epaid, and CRIPTION

company

RANCE

CODONALD,

e Company

\$59,033.78 Mutual," te only Fire and paying within a day the experi-and the full thany vexa-

t., City Aga

Lancashire

LITTLE

atholic Home nd should be r readers, for

ondon, Ont.

NT-25c.

S.

catholic Prayer 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, abscribers wish-of these prayer for amount they pose. We wilk em and forward tage prepaid. HOLIC RECORD, TIST. HONOR raity. Graduate 189 Dundas 64 DUNDAS ST.

ST., LONDON, Queen's Avenue ed hearing, nasai roats. Eyes test-rs: 12 to 4. Private funds to ien, s. j. ructive and

, London, Oak

# COMMENCEMENTS.

Accumption College, Sandwich. On Thursday, the 21st inst., 9 a., the 30th annual commencement and distribution of prizes of Assumption College was held in the College Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion; the platform, which is of large size, being especially brilliant with drapery of various colors artistically arranged and with British and American flags. The American colors were thus displayed in honor of the numerous patrons of the institution who are citizens of the Republic to the south of us. and who constitute a large percentage of the students and patrons.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Fergus P. Mc-Evay, Bishop of London, presided, and the oc-casion was honored also by the Right Rev. Bishops Foley of Detroit and Messner of Grand Rapids. The following programme was rendered by the orchestra and students:

Glee Club.

Glee Club.

Speech—"History".

M. D. O'Neil. 1960.

Address to Graduates...

Rev. Edw. D. Keily. 1883.

Rector of St. Thomas Church Ann Arbor, Mich.
Selection—"Il Troyators"... Verdi.

tial.

The college is beautifully and healthfully situated on the banks of the Detroit River, and lis excellent discipline and thorough system of instruction make it a most desirable school for boys. The number of students now in attendance is about 150.

A large number of priests of the dioceses of London and Detroit assisted at the closing exercises. All were delighted at the progress of the institution, the attainments of the pupils and the hospitable reception tendered them by the kind Basilian Fathers who have charge of the college.

# University of Ottawa.

University of Ottawa.

The fifty-second annual commencement exercises of the University of Ottawa took place on Wednesday, June 20th, 1990, in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly which taxed the Academic Hall to its utmost capacity. His Grace Archebishop Duhamel and very many of the rev. clergy were in attendance, Very Rev. H. A. Constantineau O. M. I., D. D., Rectur, gave an interesting address, (which we printed in our last issue after which the Archishop referred (in French) to the long and successful history of the University and the many benefits and educational facilities which it affords. Then followed the

benefits and educational facilities which it affords. Then followed the CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Theology was conferred on Rey, Anthony Barrette, Montreal-PQ, Rev. Patrick Beaudry, St. Albert, N WT, Rev. Aloyslus Lebert, Munich, Bavaria; Rev. Ambrose Madden, Winnipeg, Man; Rev. Joseph Tessier, Buckinsham, PQ. The degree of Bacholor of Philosophy was conferred on Michael Foley, Syracuse, N Y; Leon Binet, O M I, Hull, PQ; Aime Jasmin, O M I, Ste. Genevieve, PQ; John A Mechan, Panmure, Ont; John F, Breen, Douglas, Ont; Patrick J, Galvin, Ennismore, Ont; Julie, Patrick J, Galvin, Ennismore, Ont; Joseph T, Warneck, Arnprior, Ont; Leon Carriere, O M, Lowell, Mass; Fracis McCullough, O M I, Lonsdale, Ont; Joseph T, Warneck, Arnprior, Ont; Leon Carriere, O M, Lote, Marche, PQ; Thomas W Albia, Chapyan, Mich; John R O'Gorman, Renfrew. Cullough, O M I. Lonsdale, Ont; Joseph T. Warnock, Arnprior, Ont; Leon Carriere, O M I. Ste. Minrihe, P Q; Thomas W Albin, Choopen, Mich; John R O'Gorman, Renfrew, O'M I. Mich; John R O'Gorman, Renfrew, O'M I. Pasomption, Ontawa, Out; Alphonsus P Donnelly, Westport, Ont; Conrad Brouillet, O M I. Pasomption, P Q; Alphonsus Jalbert, O M I. Pasomption, P Q; Alphonsus Jalbert, O M I. Lozere, France.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on John Francis Breen, Douglas, Ont; John Andrew Meehan, Pamure, Ont; Patrick J Galvin, Ennismore, Ont.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(In Order of Merit.)

Stephen Murphy, Lonsdale, Ont; William Martin, Lowell, Mass; Michael Murphy, Lonsdale, Ont; James Gookin, Lowell Mass; Auriema Veronneau, St. Eugene Que; Joseph Guy, Montreal, Que; Patrick McGuire, Campbellford, Ont.

MATRICULATION.

bellford, Ont.

MATRICULATION.

Students who obtained their Certificates. (In Order of Merit).

Vincent Meagher, Read, Ont; William Gosselin, Lowell, Mass; Aimé Handfield, St. Marc, Que; George Quinn, Ottawa, Ont; John Jofferson, Ottawa, Ont; John Gorman, Ottawa, Ont; John Ebbs, Ottawa Ont; Michael Foley, Syracuse, N Y; Josophat Lebeau, Ottawa, Ont, Thomas Costelio, Calcary, N W; Josn Smith, Hastings, Ont; John O'Brien, Ottawa Ont; Ludovic Larose, Montreal, Que; Herbert Sims, Ottawa, Ont; Eudore Lalande, St Hermas, Que; Leonard Mills, Victoria, B C; Sarsfield Nagle, Almonte, Ont.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

COMMERCIAL COURSE. Graduates.

Graduates.
(In Order of Merit,)
Edward Tierney, Chicago, Ill; Henri St Jac
ques, Ottawa, Ont; John Gallagher, Ottawa,
Ont; Cyrnac Lionne, Edmundston, N B; George
Babin, Ottawa, Ont; Arthur Laprès, Cheboygan, Mich.
MEDALS OF HONOR FOR ENCELLENCE IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

TIAN DOCTRINE.
English Course.
Silver medal presented by His Excellency
Mgr. Diomede Falconio. Apostolic Delegate.—
Awarded to Thomas W Ablin, Cheboygan.
Mich.

French Course. Silver medal presented by His Grace the Most Rev J T Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, Chancellor of the University.—Awarded to Josophat Lebeau, Ottawa, Ont.

For Class Standing. These medals are awarded to those only who have followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain 50 per cent, of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than 60 per cent, in any branch.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

Third Yagar Sixth Form 1

Third Year (Sixth Form )

Third Year (Sixth Eorm.)

Sliver medal presented by His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada.—Awarded to John R O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont. First in merit,

Sliver medal presented by Very Rev H A Constantineau, O M I, D D, Rector of the University.—Awarded to Joseph Warnock, Arnprior, Ont. Second I merit.

versity.—Awarded to Joseph Warnock, Arnprior, Ont. Second in merit.

Second Year (Fifth Form.)

Silver medal presented by His Lordship
Right Rev Alexander MacDonell, Bishop of
Alexandria.—Awarded to William Martin,
Lowell, Mass. First in merit.

Silver medal presented by Very Rev Ganon
Gookin, Lowell, Mass, Second in merit.

First Year (Fourth Form.)

Silver medal presented by Very Rev Cason
Foiley, Almonte, Ont.—Awarded to John Dowd
Buckingham, P.Q. First in merit.

Silver medal presented by Very Rev Cason
Foiley, Almonte, Ont.—Awarded to John Dowd
Buckingham, P.Q. First in merit.

Silver medal presented by Very Rev Cassien
Augier, O.M. I. Superior General Paris, France.
—Awarded to George Nolau, Watertown, N
Y. Second in merit.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Third Form Silver medal presented by His Worship

Mayor Payment, Ottawa, Ont.-Awarded to John J O Gorman, Ottawa, Ont. First in r medal presented by Very Rev 3.0 M I. Provincial. Montreal, P Q - ed to Vincent Meagher, Read, Ont-in merit.

Second Form (Division A)
Silver medal presented by D'Arcy Scott,
Esq., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Owen McGarvey, Ottawa, Oat.

Second Form (Division B)
Silver medal presented by N A Sabourin, M
b, St. Johns, P Q.—Awarded to Albert Armtrong, Ottawa, Oct. First Form (Division A.)

Silver medal presented by N A Belcourt, M
P, Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Paul Taillon,
Ottawa, Ont.

First Form (Division B.) Silver medal presented by Rev C C Delany, B.A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to Charles Dowling, Springfield, Mass. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.
Graduating Class.
Gold metal presented by A E Lussier, B A.
Ottawa, Ont.-awarded to Henri St. Jacques,
Ottawa, Ont, for highest average in monthly
pages.

notes.

Silver medal presedted by J L Chabot, B A,
M D, Ottawa, Ont—awarded to Edward Tier-ney, Chicago, Id, for highest average in dip-loma examinations.

ney, Chicago, Ili, for highest average in diploma examinations.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A nugget of Klondike gold—for excellence in English literature, senior course, presented by Rev Edmund Gendreau, O M 1—awarded to John R O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.

The Warnock gold medal, presented by Jas G Warnock, Ottawa, Ont, for the highest note obtained in the B Ph examinations—awarded to Michael A Foley, Syracuse, N Y.

BENEFACTORS.

Five scholarships, each of \$175 annually, exist in the University, and during the year just ended were awarded, in accordance with the provisions of their founders who are: The Most Rev J T Duhamel, Chancellor, Ottawa; Very Rev Canon Michel, Buckingham, P Q; Rev Boucher, Haverhill, Mass; Rev M Byrne, (deceased); Rev M Mackey, (deceased); Rev M Mackey, (deceased).

THE MARTIN O'GARA SCHOLAR.

THE MARTIN O'GARA SCHOLAR.

The University lately accepted from a committee of citizens of Ottawa, a sum sufficient to establish a scholarship in perpetuity. This scholarship is to bear the name of the late Martin O'Gura, Esq. Q C, LL D, for many years an eminent citizen of Ottawa, and is to be awarded annually to an English speaking student in the University from the Ottawa Separate schools. The winner's name will be announced at the close of each academic year.

The valedictory was given by John Mechan, of Panmure, Ont., one of this year's graduates in arts.

Orchestra....Very Rev. Rector's Address.....

Cantata... Right Rev. Chancellor's Address. Conferring of Degrees.... Orchestra. warding of Medals.....

Ursuline Academy, Chatham.

\* Ursuline Academy, Chatham.

Another year in the scholastic history of the Ursuline Academy, of Châtham, Ont. has passed away and now belongs to the number of those to which on graduation day, both the pupils and faculty, turn in retrospective mood, and recall to mind the joys and triumpis which have marked their educational care within the walls of the well-known and justification to take advantage of the superior educational and the United States come those who desire to take advantage of the superior educational advantage, afforded them by a course of instruction at "The Pines," and it is but naural, as His Lordship, Bishop McEway and accession, the joy of those graduates which have finished their course with honer bould be more than slightly tinged with those the hought, that there will son be many miles between them and the multitution, and its staff of noble Heilground are to their hearts.

The Commencement Exercises were held yested and afternoon in the Auditorium of the Academy, which was filled to overflowing by delighted assembly of invited guests. The bright and happy pupils, together with the raduating class, were all gowned with exquisite taste. The stage on which were five planos, one concert grand and four uprights, looked very attractive in a setting of palms, forns and roses, with a patriotic background of flags, bunting and evergreen streamers. The walls of the room were almost covered by a profusion of floral conceits in all imaginable designs mingled with the flags of the Empire while overhead hung masses of color.

The attendance of clergy was unusually large, the function being honored by the presence of Right Reverend Fergus P. McEway D. D., Bishop of London, who graciously conferred the medals and prizes upon the young ladies of the graduating class.

The audience included some of Chatham's most prominent ettizens, and many others from outside points. The ubsers were Misessa.

mest prominent citizens, and many others from outside points. The ushers were Micssra J. Finn, N. D. Harper and D. Wallace. The programme opened with a chorus by the pupils in which about eighty five beautifully

The programme opened with a chorus by the pupils in which about eighty five beautifully costumed young ladies and girls took part. The names of those who were fortunate enough to have a place on the programme may be learned from the one appended. As regards the ability and grace with which the different numbers were carried out, but little need be said. The talent of the Ursuline Academy pupils is too widely known and appreciated to require any special mark of distinction here, but it must be stated that every participant acquitted herself in such a manner as to win generous applause from the responsive audience who greatly enjoyed the individual efforts of the young ladies.

The presentation of the medals was made by Bishop McEvay in an exceedingly happy and characteristic manner. As each of the graduates advanced to receive her mark of honor from the Bishop, she was crowned with a wreath of laurel, which she wore during the remainder of the atternoon. His Lordship was assisted by Miss Nina Pandock and Miss Josephine Morrison, of Detroit Mich.

The valedictory was delivered by Miss McEvoy, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. It was a masterpiece of rhetorical construction and was heard with the greatest attentiveness. Miss McEvoy received the hearty congratulations of her numerous friends upon the marked ability shown by her in the composition of such a lofty and inspiring valedictory.

Miss Aubin read an essay on the "Ethique du Devoir," and greatly impressed those present by the ease and general perfection of her French enunciation.

The essay on "The Ethics of Music," by Miss Marentette, was a most creditable composition, and its talented authoress received generous applause.

The chief feature of the second part of the programme was a cantata, entitled the "Grad-

The essay on "The Ethics of Music," by Miss Marentette, was a most creditable composition, and its talented aathores received generous applause.

The chief feature of the second part of the programme was a cantata, entitled the "Graduates' Farewell," in which the olo parts were exceptionally well taken by Misses Nellie Faucher, of Saginaw, Mich., and Mary Sullivan, of Troy, N. Y., as was also the duet by Misses McEvoy and Marented. The accompaniments were very sympathetically played by Miss L. B. De Mornwille. One of the most pleasing numbers was the versal solo by Miss Faucher, to which a harp accompaniment was set by Miss McEvoy, The excellence of the singer's voice was equalled only by the sweet strains which Miss McEvoy's fingers drew from a sweet toned and elaborate harp. Just previous to the close of the exercises, Very Rev. Father Solanus, who acted in the capacity of chairman, made a short address in which he congratued the pupils upon having the privilege of the intention, and the faculty upon their good fortune in having such elever and talented pupils. He paid a high tribute to the standard of secular and spiritual educational efficiency reached in the Academy. He further stated that the graduating class and do others who had won prizes had presented to their Alma Mater, the money which in previous years has been expended in the purchasee of prizes, in order that they might do their share towards beautifying the new chapel. On behalf of the Sisters he expressed gratitude towards the pupils for their thoughtfulned generous conduct.

The final nature which it had been his pleasure to enjoy, and said that all the Fathers present had been ample to the prizes which they had been mispleas which which it had been his pleasure to enjoy, and said that all the Fathers present had been ample to the singer some proper and prepaid for any sacrifices which they had the modalists and prize winners upon ganing such well deserved emblems of honor, and reminded those who had not the good fortune to win a prize, that t

Inst. Quartette-Papa's Walize.....Arr. by
S. M. E.
Misses Crotty D. Deziel, R. Martin and O.
Mathers.

Mathers.

"The Graduates' Farewell."—Class 1900
Fides—Misses Sullivan, Case, Steichen, E.
Deziel, Dunlop and Goggios.
Spes—Misses Dunn, Morrison, McVean, Faubert, A. Finn and Horan.
Caritas—Misses Dertinger, Elliott, O'Leary and O'Gorman.
Ist piano, Misses Sullivan, Deziel, Aubin and O'Leary, 2nd piano, Misses L. B. De Moranville, McEvoy, Faucher and J. Gordan.

Moran Moran dan. Vocal Solo-Selected Miss Faucher. Harp accompaniment, Miss McEvoy. Inst. Duet-Galop. Misses L. De Morainville, Morrison, Thor Dagneau, Paddock, McVean, Dunn Choral Class'

LIST OF SUPERIOR PRIZES Gold medal for Christian Doctrine—Presented by Right Rev. Fergus P McEvay, D. D., Bishop of London, awarded to Mss Francis O'Gorman. Competitors, Misses Steichen Somers, A. Finn. Silver medal for Christian Doctrine, Junior Dept.—Presented by Very Rev. F. Solanus, O. F. M., awarded to Miss Jessie McVean. Com-petitors, Miss J. Morrison, N. Paddock, Chev-aller.

aller medal for progress in instrumental musics—Presented by Rev. A. McKeon, P. P., Suhrboy, awarded to Miss Mary Sullivan. Competitors, Misses Deziel and Faucher. Silver medal for progress in instrumental music, Junior grade—Presented by Rev. Father Langlois, P. P. Tilbury, and Mr. McGrath, Hemlock, Mich., awarded to Misses O'Leary and Aubin.

Court and Aubin.
Gold medal for Deportment and Applica-ion—Presented by Rev. Albert McKeon, P. P., Strathroy, awarded to Miss A. Dunlop. Con-petitors, Misses Steichen, Somers, Terrini, setiors, Misses Steichen, Somers, Terrini, Horan, Gogkins. Gold medal for Mathematics—Presented by Rev. P. McCabe, P. P., of Seaforth, awarded o Miss K. Terrini. Competitors, Misses Tay-

Miss E. Deziel.
Gold cross for fidelity to St. Cecilla's choirPresented by Miss Mary Crotty, Strathroy,
awarded to Miss Nellie Faucher. Competitors,
Misses Sullivan and Goggins.
Miss R. Marentette-Prizes for stenography, Miss M. McEvoy—Prizes for stenography, vocal music and French. Miss M. McEvoy—Prizes for instrumental music, piano, Under Graduating Course 1st; Hoppy 1st

music, piano, Under Graduating Course 1st; Harp 1st. Harp 1st. Miss M. E. Edmondson-Prize for instrumen-tal music, Under Graduating Course 1st. Miss A. Brady-Prizes for oil painting (1st), Keramics and harp. Miss E. Dunlop-Prize for crayon drawing

Miss McNally-lst prize for inst. music vio-Prizes for stenography-Misses M. Finn and

Prizes for stenography—Misses M. Finn and Brown.

The Inst. Duo "Belisario" was given a truly artistic rendering. Although this number occurs very frequently on programmes we have rarely heard it given with such warmth and technical accuracy as it received at the hands of these four young ladies.

"Johann Von Paris' an elegant overture, arranged for 1st and 2rd piano (eight hands) was delightful beyond expression and brought forth warm encomiums.

The graduate in music—Miss R. Marentette—deserves high praise indeed for having so honorably gone through the course of music. This talented young lady graduated in the English course in "9 and this year her time has been given up to the study of music and languages. She gave a recital on May 18th uit, at which some of the finest artists of Detroit and Chatham were present, and pronounced her work most creditable. Her masterly rendition of the Grand Revolutionary Etude of Chopin proved to the audience of yesterday her high standing as a brilliant, careful and soulful pianiste.

To the four little ladies who played the Inst.

Chopin proved to the authence of the high standing as a brilliant, careful and soulful planists. To the four little ladies who played the Inst. quartette. "Papa Waltz" was given the honor of opening the second part of the programme. Of whatever worth this selection is as a solo it has certainly been made more beautiful and nopular by its being arranged as a quartette. First, the solo was played by a charming little tot of six, the solo was played by a charming little tot of six, being arranged as a quartette, then a second plano part came in with variation, whill the first still sustained the original. Then came the third and fourth pianos and the quarter was complete. It was marvelous how countingly the four little ones played to partner—the shading, the rounding off of the phrases, all was so delicately musical and so musically sweet.

In the little song, "Bird's Nest," Angela Crotty, Lea Deziel and Rhea Martin sang just as sweetly as they had played, and Henrietta Collins of New York, in the last solo was simply irresistibly sweet—the very personification of cuteness and beauty.

Gloucester Street Convent, Ottawa.

Gloucester Street Convent, Ottawa. Gloucester Street Convent. Ottawa.
The closing exercises of the Gloucester street
convent school took place yesterday afternoon.
There was a large attendance of relatives and
friends and a special musical programme was
rendered. The decorations of the ball remained the same as on the occasion of their
Excellencies visit on Saturday, and the piplis
were all in white. The opening address was
delivered by Miss Rognes Turner, and the vale
dictory by Miss Rose Alba Lemay. Miss Tongas of Montreal also gave an address. The
medais and prizes were presented by His Grace,
the Archbishop.
The graduating pupils, each of whom received a gold medal and diploma, as well as
special prizes, were:

ceived a gold medal and diploma, as well as special prizes, were:
Misses Marie Ange Lebel, Rose Alba Lemay, Agnes Turner, Alice Tongas, Patricia O'Brien and Parmelia Michaud. Miss LeBel won the silver medal presented by Archbishop Duhamel, for advanced study in Church history, and the nugget, presented by Vicar-General Gendrou, formerly chaplain of the convent, now of the Yukon Territory, and the prize for application in study and general deportment, the last being awarded on the unanimous vote of her fellow students. Miss Lemay won the Governor-General's medal for general proficiency. Miss Agnes Turner, the Rey.

and Miss Michaud the prize for lancy needle work.

In the undergraduate class Miss Guay and Miss Bourque had equal standing in contest for the gold medal donated by Rev. Father Constantineau, rector of Ottawa University, for proficiency in religious instruction. The medal was drawn for and won by Miss Bourque, The gold medal donated by Mrs. Wm. Davis for musical attainments was won by Miss Accevier. The gold medal for preficiency in English literature by Miss Mary Stuart. The gold medal for the greatest success in alphanetes of study in the undergraduate fereaut; the gold medal for general the gold medal for security the gold medal for security the gold medal for security the gold medal for the greatest success in alphanetes of study in the undergraduate class application, by Miss Marie Louise Tetreault; the gold medal for the greatest success in all branches of study in the undergraduate class by Miss Corinne Doumcuchel; the medal for general history, by Miss Kathieen Hennessy; the medal for English conversation, by Miss Esther Rolland, and the gold medal for a special course in music and literature by Miss damages of the music and literature by Miss damages of the undergraduate curse; The following pupils were promoted to the graduate class.

The following pupils were promoted to the first grade of the undergraduate course; Misses Georgiana Bourque, Rose Marie Guay, Lizzie Anderson, Colombe Lapointe, Blanche Slater, Mary Louise Larcher and Yvonne Drouin.

The following were promoted to the second ade: Miss Gertrude Courtney. Berthe

Coursoiles was donated by Rev. Father Portelance.

The following were promoted to the first
grade of the superior course: Misses Mary
Macliae, Blanche Larcher, Mary O'Gara, Anna
Paquette, Lena Derrick, Hedwidge Fiset. Miss
Maclae won the special prize donated by Her
Excellency, the Countess of Minto, for proficiency in the study of household science.

The following publis were promoted to the
second grade: Misses Albertine Ardouin,
Stella Gamache. Nettie O'Connell, Mary Louise
Valin, Corinne Dupont, Rena Skelly, Mary
Molloy, Josic George.

The following pupils were promoted from the
second to the first grade of the first course:
Misses Gladys Heritage, Josephine Fisher,
Julia Maio, Gertrude Somars, Alice Ouimet,
Kathleen Sims, Violet Clayton, V. Watson,
Hernadetti Vincent, Beatrice Chabot and May
Kayanagh.

The following pupils were promoted from the

Bernadetti Vincent, Beatrice Chabot and May Kavanagh.
The following pupils were promoted from the third to the second grade of the first course: Misses Alice Pelletier, Pauline Beller, Lucinda Pelletier, Cecilia O'Leary, Marguerite Foran, Lucy O'Brien, Elda Belisle, Laura Legros, Eileen Kavanach, Mimo Meahaon, Mary Josephine Johnston, Grace Wallace, Fanny Bennet, Alice Globensky, May Villeneuve, Ruth Linegar, Josephine Groulx, Mael Keily, Maggie Gorman, Gertrude Edwards, Amarilda Morin, Lawrence Rochon, Ethel Vickers, Miss Yvonne Rochon won the special prize for harp playing,—Ottawa Journal, June 21.

#### THE BOXERS.

THE BOXERS.

The news from China in regard to the Boxers uprising is of very contradictory character. It has been asserted on one hand that the Americans will take no part with any general concert of the European powers, except for the protection of American citizens whose lives may be imperilled, or to avenge any who may be imperilled, or to avenge any who may have been murdered whether by the Boxers or by the Chinese troops acting under orders from the Chinese Government.

This is surely a somewhat strange position to take under the existing circumstances. The Boxers' urrising is not directed precisely against Americans, nor precisely against Europeans, but against all foreigners. The Chinese are tired of the advances of Western civilization, and they have taken the present measures to get rid of it once for all. They have, certainly, no special affection for Americans, who are the only nation which has closed its doors entirely against Chinese immigrants knocking for admission within its domain, and we cannot suppose that either the Boxers or the Celestial Government are peculiarly grateful for this treatment.

In fact, if the United States should take an isolated view of the position, and an isolated action, it will be as much as to say that it alone of all the nations of the Western World can deal with the Chinese, and as it is stronally suspected that Russia really is backing un China and Russia together, while the whole of the States is throwing down the gauntlet to China and Russia together, while the whole of the outside world is looking on in wonderment at Jack the Giant Killer's sublime courage.

But on the other hand it would appear from the latest news that the Americans have really found it necessary to join with the Western powers to prevent a general massacree for eigners, independently of their nationality.

All the legations are a this moment besieged within Pekin itself by multitudes of antiforeign Chinese clamoring for the live itsering the within the walls of Peki ut or repel the common ene

Tives.

The Americans are obliged by the circumstances to join in with the Europeans for the nonce, for self defence, though even, while the Western allies were fighting the Chinese Imperial troops in the forts at Taku, nier Tien Tsing, the Americans merely looked on very complacently while the European troops cap-

complatefully while the statepean troops can tured the forts by assault. It is said, however, that in the after fighting. American troops took part, and while details are wanting we are glad to give them credit for what they may have done toward checking

are wanting we are glad to give them credit for what they may have done toward checking further massacres.

To the credit of Russia, it must be added here that the Russians bore the blunt of the battle at the taking of the Taku forts and the Russian bore the blunt of the battle at the taking of the Taku forts and the Russian bore the blunt of the battle at the taking of the Taku forts and the Russian bose the content of the taking of the take of take

Resolution of Condolence.

Moved by Bro Daniel DeCourcy, seconded by Bro, Louis L. Longway and unanimously Moved by Bro Daniel Decounts of Bro. Louis L. Longway and unanimously adopted:
That we, the members of Branch No. 317 C. M. B. A. take this opportunity to record with deepest regret our sorrow for the loss our worthy financial secretary has sustained in the death of his eidest son.

Resolved, that we take this opportunity to tender to Bro. McGrath our sincere sympathy in his great loss and pray that God in His great mercy may comfort him.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro McGrath, also to the Canadian and the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

JOHN J. HAGARTY, REC. SEC.

#### INSPECTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Michael O'Bridn, commercial master in the Peterboro' Collegiate Institute, has been appointed by the Ontario Government Inspector of Separate Schools for the Province of Ontario. The appointment is regarded as an excellent one, and a subject of two-fold congratulation—to the very important educational interests concerned, that an inspector so well fitted to promote them has been chosen, and to Mr. O'Brien, that his special qualifications for the position have been practically recognized. He is well qualified for the position for several reasons. His most prominent qualification lies in the fact that he has had twenty-four years of successful experience in the practical work of teaching, and in all grades. He has taught five years in the Public schools, for eleven years he was Principal of the Separate schools, of Lindsay and Peterboro', and the last eight years of his work have been most acceptable and efficient as commercial masser in Peterboro' Collegiate Institute. His teaching experience has been sufficiently varied and extended to admirably fit him in this respect for appraising the value of another's beaching.

and, where necessary, to give it proper direction. His literary qualifications are ample; he has beld all grades of Public school teachers' certificates, and is an undergraduate of Queen's University. His range of reading has been by no means confined to the technical requirements of his profession. He is a diligent student, and has made a life study of English and history. Mr. O'Brien is of robust constitution and physique, and in the prime of life.—Toronto Giobe.

#### MANITOBA CATHOLICS INSIST ON RELIEF.

Winnipeg Telegram, June 20.

Winnipeg Telegram, June 20.

The Catholic School Committee of the city in accordance with the instructions given them at the mass meeting of Catholics beld last week, watted on the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald some days ago to learn what action the Government of Manitoba intended a track in reference to the school question. The committee went very full because matter with the Premier, who profised he would give their representation to full consideration and communicate with them at the earliest possible moment of the full consideration and communicate with them at the earliest possible moment on the 13th inst. he addressed a lette, in which he said:

I have given careful thought and attention to this question, and I am sorry to say that I fear it will be impossible to meet the wishes of the delegation which waited upon me. The public have been informed both by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and the Hon. Thos. Greenway, who at the time was Premier of the Province of Manitoba, that this vexed question was settled and the settlement had been reduced to writing and made law in the amendment to the School. Act, which was passed in 1897. Such being the state of the case, the position assumed by my party during the last election was that, this matter, having been settled, should not be discurbed, and having taken this position, it is difficult for me to see how we can properly move in the direction you desire."

how we can properly move in the direction you desire. In view of the stand thus taken by the Pro-vincial authorities, the school committee de-cided to at once appeal to the Dominion Gov-ernment, and the following memorial the matter has been addressed and sent to Sir Wil-fred Laurier and the members of his Cabinet

matter has been addressed and sout to Sir Wilfred Laurier and the members of his Cabinet
Winnipey, Man., June 15, 1900.
To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier and his
Colleagues in the Dominion Government:
Gentlemen:—The following is a copy of a resolution unanimously passed at a mass meeting of the Catholics of Winnipey, held on the
27th of May last:
"Whereas the Catholics of Winnipeg have
for ten long years suffered under the odious
burdens imposed upon them by the school law
of 1899;

"Whereas the Catholics of Winnipeg have for ten long years suffered under the odious burdens imposed upon them by the school law of 1899;
"And whereas, the recent negotiations with the Public School Board of the city make it plain that as the law at present stands we can expect no relief;
"Be it resolved, that we, the Catholics of Winnipeg, in meeting assembled, hereby instruct the committee to take immediate steps to lay our grievances before the Dominion and Provincial authorities, pointing out to them the severity of our long continued persecution and praying them to come to our relief on the lines laid down in the Privy Council decision." According to the instructions contained in the resolution, we now take the liberty of addressing you, and we feel that in doing so it is not necessary for us to add many words to the clear terms in which the meeting expressed itself. The facts of our position are undeniable and speak for themselves. For ten years when we been forced to pay heavy taxes towards the support of the Public schools, whilst ache same time maintaining schools to the inconscience with members of the privy Council decision; the sprievance declared in the conscience will decision; the sprievance declared in the conscience will be supported the proper of the p

Council put into effect in its fullness, and entrety.

The burden is becoming insupportable and we must have relief. We are entitled to it under the constitution; the Privy Council has pointed out the means whereby that relief may be assured us and with every confidence that you will see justice done and the rights of the Cathoic minority here restored. We have the honor to remain on behalf of the Catholics of Winnipeg.

Signed. P. Marrin, Secretary.

J. G. Carroll.

Chairman of Catholic School Committee.

# THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The striving news from China which threatens to involve all the European nations, and even the United States further West, and Japan further East into complications which may lead to a general war, now almost envelopes the South African in a total eclipse. At the latest moment when despatches were received General Roberts was extending his lines northward and eastward to occupy additional Transvaal territory. In the meantime the communications of Lord Roberts have been restored, and the railway from Pretoria to Kronstad has been rebuilt so that entercourse between the two cities is no longer interrupted, and telegraph communication has also been re established, as that Lord Roberts can now communicate again directly with the war office.

office.

A Boer story from Machadodorp states Commandant Botha beat back General Roberts for five miles near Hatherly, inflicting heavy loss on the British with two Boers killed and tenganded.

on the British with two Boers killed and ten wounded.

This story is not credited, as there is no report from General Roberts of anything of the kind. The report comes from General Roberts of the situation a few hours before that represented in the Boer despatch and it is state that a hard-contested battle was being fought but that already the British had gained severa hills which the Boers had been compelled to evacuate. At the moment when this despatch was sent there were only two British casualties.

was sent there were only two british casalaries.

General Roberts declares in this last despatch that Gederal Buller's operations had been of great use to him. Hence it is inferred that General Buller's advance has been so great that he may now be considered as acting in unison with Lord Roberts, and that the junction of their two armies will soon be effected.

The latest report from Lord Roberts, dated last Sunday, states that, Heidelburg was occupied by General Ian Hamilton on Saturday, the enemy being repulsed by the British, and pursued for five or six miles beyond the town.

#### MARKET REPORTS. LONDON.

LONDON.

London, June 28.—Grain, per cental—Wheat \$1.12 to \$1.20; oats. \$0c. to \$5c; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.15; beans, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oarley, \$5c to \$1.00; corn, 75 to \$0c.; rye, \$5c to \$1.10; buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.20.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 13 to 14c; eggs, basket lots, 11 to 124c; butter, best rolls, 17 to 19c; butter, best rock, 16 to 17c; butter, store lots, 18 to 15c; butter, creamery, 20 to 22c; cheese, pound, wholesale, 9 to 10c; cheese, pound, retail, 13 to 14c; honey, per pound, 10 to 14c; lard, per pound, wholesale, 9 to 99c; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 11c. Poultry—Ducks, dressed per pair, 75c to \$1; fowls, per pair (dressed) 65 to \$1; geese, each, 60 to 75c; turkeys, per lo, 11 to 13c.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$7.75; beef, cow, \$4 75 to \$5.00; veal, by carcass, \$8.00 to \$7.00; mutton, by carcass, \$5.00 to \$6.00; lamb, by the carcass, \$4 50 to \$6.00; lamb, by the carcass, \$4 50 to \$6.00; lamb, by the carcass, \$3.00 to \$6.00; lamb, per lond, \$3.00 to \$4.00; straw, per lond, \$3.00 to \$6.00; pigs,

per load, \$3.00 to \$4.00; straw, per ton, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Live Stock—Live hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; pigs, pair \$3.00 to \$6.50; export cattle, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, each, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 28.—Wheat stronger, with moderate business; red and white firmer, at 72c, west; spring wheat, 72c, east; Manitoba

Toronto. Peas steady, at 59c. to 69c, west,

MONTREAL

Montreal, June 28. — The grain market was rather unsettied to day: No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was quoted at 87c to 87sc. affoat, Fort William; coarse grains were steady; quotations, afoat, Montreal, are as follows: peas, 70s to 71c; casts, 33 to 33sc; rye, 68c to 68c barley, 59c for No. 1; some Ontario wheat is expected to have been sold at 78c. affoat. Flour is active and firm at the recent advance: Manitoba patents, \$3.45c; strong bakers', \$4 15c; bran, \$15 to \$15.50c; shorts, \$16.50 to 817, in bags; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$1; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.50c; and \$1.62b to \$1.70 in bags; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$1; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.50c; and \$1.62b to \$1.70 in bags; Ontario bran is firm at \$15.50 to \$15, in bulk; and shorts at \$17, in bage. Receipts to-day were 3.650 bils. flour. Provisions are firm; dressed hoge, \$8.25 to \$8.50; compound lard, 7to 75c; pure lard, \$3c. to 9c; kettle rendered, \$9 to 10c; hams, 11 to 124c; bacon, 11 to 12c; canda short cut mess pork, \$17 to \$18. Butter is easier; finest creamery is quoted at 20c. to 20c. in round lots; there is a good demand for undergrades at 19 to 19c; for local consumption. Cheese is also casier; finest western being quoted at 10c; casers, and 10c; figs. continue steady; best ergs are quoted at 11c to 12c; seconds at 10c to 11c. Honey is quiet at 14 to 15c for combs, 9c to 9c to 9c large tims white, 7 to 8c, for dark. Potatoes steady at 30c, to 35c per bag, in car lots.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

#### Latest Live Stock Markets

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 28. — The following is the range of quotations at Western cattle market this morning:
Cattle - Steppers, per cwt., \$4.40 to \$5.25; butcher, edge, do., \$3.75 to \$4.50; butcher, inferior, \$3.00 to \$3.30; stockers, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$3.30; stockers, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$4.00; parlings, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$4.00; parlings, per cwt., \$4.50 to \$5.25; spring lambs, each, \$2.00 to \$4.00; bucks, per cwt., \$3.00 to \$3.25;

Milkers and Calves, —Cows, each, \$25 to \$4.5; calves, each, \$2 to \$4.50;

\*\*Hogs—Choice hogs, per cwt., \$6.50 to \$6.52; light hogs, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$7.5; sows, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stags, \$2.25 to \$2.5;

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., June 25.—Cattle unchanged, Calves.—Fair demand, steady: choice to extra, \$6.25 to \$6.59; good to choice, \$6.20. Sheep and lambs — Lambs. colors to extra, \$6 to \$6.25; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, choice to extra, \$5 to \$6.35; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; wethers, choice to extra, \$5 to \$6.15; mixed sheep, \$4.55 to \$4.99; spring lambs, \$6.15; mixed sheep, \$4.55 to \$4.99; spring lambs, \$6.50; yorkers, \$5.50; yorker

#### SPIRITUAL RETREAT.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the underD signed, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Collingwood, Ont.," will be received at
this office until Friday, the 20th July, 190, in
clusively, for dredging in the Harbor of Colingwood, Ont., according to a plan and combined specification and form of tender to
seen at the office of H. A. Gray, 184, Eaginer
in charge of Harbour and River qu., Eaginer
in charge of Harbour and River qu. Eaginer
in charge of Harbour and River qu. Eaginer
to Confederation Life Building, Toronto, on
application to the Postmaster at Collingwood,
Ont. was
Ott. was
Persons tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the form
supplied and signed with their actual signatess.

will not be considered unless made in supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if the fail to complete the work contracted for, If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order, JOS. R. Roy, Acting Secretary. P. MARRIN, Secretary.

J. G. CARROLL.

Department of Public Works, ) Ottawa, 21st June, 19 Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

1132

> Department of Militia and Defence OTTAWA.



CEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the Supply of Coal and Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at London, Ont., for the 12 months beginning on 1st. July, 1990, will be received up to Saturday, 30th June instant. Each tender is to marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned at Ottawa, and at the office of the District Officer Commanding, who will furnish any necessary information if applied to therefor.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt-Col, Chief Supt. Military Stores.

Chief Supt. Militarg Stores. Department of Militia and Defence. Ottawa, June 12th, 1900. 1131-2

# CHEAP BOOKS

Books (Cloth Bound) at 30 Cents Each. Any of the following books, neatly bound in cloth, I can supply for 30 cents each. Cash to accompany order.
Oliver Twist, by Charles Dickens: The Poems and Plays of Oliver Goldsmith: The Oliver Twist, by Charles Dickens: The Poems and Plays of Oliver Goldsmith: The Scottish Chiefs, a romance by Miss Jane Porter: Handy Andy, a Tale of Irish life, by Samuel Lover: Life of Philip Sheridan, the dashing, brave and successful soldier, by Joseph Faulkner: Travels into several remote Nations of the World, by Lemuel Gulliver, first a surgeon and then a captain of several ships: The Vicar of Wasfield, by Oliver Goldsmith: Barnaby Rudge, a the of the Riots of "Eighty." by Charles Dickens: Twice Told Tales, by Nathaniel Hawthorne: Rob Roy, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.: Waverley, or Tis Sixty Years Sluce, by Sir Walter Scott: Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer, by Sir Walter Scott: Character Sketches of Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, and Young Couples, by Charles Dickens: Thaddeus of Warsaw, by Jane Porter: The Children of the Abbey, a tale, by Regina Marie Roche: Evangeline, a tale of Acadie, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

# SACRED PICTURES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED A oleographs of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Sacred Heart of Mary, and The Holy Family, can be procured at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office. Sent any where, on receipt of price, 25 cents each. Address Thus, Coffey, London, Ont.

VOLUME XXII.

# The Catholic Record

London, Saturday, July 7, 1900.

AN ORANGE CELEBRATION.

The Free-Masons of Nova Scotia have cabled their congratulations to Right Worshipful Lord Roberts. Well, that is an improvement on the conduct of their brethren across the water and gives us a hope that in the distant future an Orangeman may be as good as any other citizen. In Belfast the celebrations were of a nature peculiarly Orange. Drunken ruffians paraded the streets, destroying the property of Catholics and insulting inoffensive women. Though time mellows most things, it cannot get the dirty strain out of the Belfast Orangemen.

#### A PRETTY LEGEND.

A Jewish legend tells us that when God created the universe He asked the angels what they thought of the works of His hands. And when the pure spirits looked upon the world and beheld it throbbing with life and resplendent with beauty they cried out in admiration that one thing alone was wanting-a voice which would chant forever the praises of the Creator and whose tones unmarred by discord would strike pure and deep into the hearts of men and turn their thoughts from gross and material things to those beyond the spheres. We think that such a voice rings out from the hearts of many Catholics who live their faith and have consequently a potent influence for good on non Catholics. They are not pertarbed by the lucubrations of the socalled liberal Catholic and they are always proud of their faith and know their sole duty with respect to it is to guard and protect it.

" FREE CHURCHMEN " PRO TEST.

In commenting on the fact that but one member in the Canadian Parlia ment questioned the course of Sir Wil fred Laurier's proposition for a mes sage of congratulation to Her Majesty the London Advertiser calls attention to the fact that no such unanimity ex ists in public gatherings in the old land. For proof of its contention i refers to an incident chronicled by th

Elinburg Scotsman. It appears that the Free Churchmen or rather a good many of them, pro tested against an address which mad mention of the present war as unhapp and unavoidable. Unhappy certain ly : unavoidable, they demurred, at strongly, after the manner of Scote

The Advertiser's criticism is ve suave, and is fragrant with a larg minded tolerance. True, his conclu ing remarks anent free speech, etc. are somewhat vague, but one must n be hypercritical. But is it not wo derful that in this enlightened age of should have any doubts as to the w dom of the course pursued by t versatile Brummagem politician? W do not those misguided Scotchm read the newspapers? Surely in the age of free schools and free drin especially on patriotic occasions, th cannot be blind to the fact that poor oppressed Anglo Saxon has at l been freed from the oppression of benighted persecutors. If they our advantages they would in all p bability have an exhibition of fi works whenever the cable flashed n of brilliant victories. Their ig ance, however, is truly deplora and the Advertiser is eminently

eration. But suppose some sixty Catholic vines had made the protest, or e insinuated that the statement that Anglo Saxon holds a commission f Providence to paint all maps red as possible, was at least to discussion, why the atmosp of this country would reek with vapors of lurid language! good many of our editoral fri would be dancing around, wa Union Jacks and singing "Soldie the Queen "and branding the di as traitors to the Empire. Rati big word " Empire," to say nothi

in treating them with gentle comm

This is, of course, a free-sp country-with limitations. One vilify Catholicity, or hire an ex or employ the Rev. Justin Ful unsavory fame, and be within the