OPHER SAUNDERS.

badly forn by a pitch LINIMENT. EDWARD LINLIEF.

of a bad swelling with TT. HOMAS W. PAYNE.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

The Oblate Superior-General to In-

An ecclesiastical event which is of comparatively rare occurrence in this country is the visit to American houses of his order of the superior-general of a religious community. As a rule, such dignitaries reside in Europe, where their occupations are so many, and their duties so comprehensive, that they find it out of the question to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of making an American visitation of their order's establishments. It should not be concluded, however, that such events have never taken place in the history of the American Catholic Church. Some few of our religious orders have had the happiness of welcoming to their houses the heads of their communities, and in one of their communities, and in one instance at least the superior general of a religious congregation dwelt in this country, to wit, the late lamented Very Rev. Edward Sorin of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who was the head of his order during, the closthe head of his order during the closing years of his eventful life. As a rule, however, such visits are of rare occurrence, and hence more than ordinary interest attaches to the comordinary interest attaches to the coming hither of Very Rev. Father Soullier, the head of the Oblates, who, accompanied by Rev. Father Antoine, the superior of the Oblates in Paris, has started on a tour of inspection of the American houses of his order, an undertaking that will detain him on this side of the Atlantic for some

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate, which is the full designation of the religious order of which Very Rev. Father Soullier is the superior-general, were established in France, shortly after the revolution, by the saintly bishop of Marseilles, Right Rev. Monsignor Mazenod; and the date of their establishment is generally put down as 1815. In less than twenty years afterwards the Oblates had found their way to Canada, where about a score of them were engaged in missionary labor, in the vicinity of Montreal, Quebec and Kingston, in 1845. One of the first duties to which they applied themselves was the evangelization of the aborigines, and because of the zeal which they dis played in that work the Holy See assigned to them the charge of the assigned to them the charge of the Canadian Indians, among whom they are even yet prosecuting their apostolical labors. Alluding to the earlier labors of these devoted missionaries, an ecclesiastical writer said some years ago, speaking of their Canadian fields: "They had already visited all the tribes about the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and were. Lawrence, and were

LOOKING WITH EAGER EYES towards the ice-bound coasts of Labra dor and the snow huts of the Esqui maux. Each year some one or more of them must make a visitation to every port In 1846 they are called to Hudson's bay, a mission nearly as large in territory as the whole of Ten degress of latitude in Europe. Ten degress of latitude in width, it sweeps across the longtude from 70 degrees to 142 degrees, 72 degrees, from the shores of the northern Atlantic to beyond the Rocky mountains, from Lake Superior and the northern limits of the States to the perpetual icebergs of

If one would wish to see the Oblates at work in the land which first welcomed them to this side of the Atlantic, he could choose no better place, perhaps, for his observations than the metropolitan city of which Monsiguor Duhamel, himself a disciple of Monsig nor Mazenod, is at present the arch-Ottawa was one of the first Canadian cities to be blessed with a colony of these devoted missionaries, who succeeded so well there that in 1847, six years after the introduction of the order into Canada, the Holy See made Ottawa an Episcopal city and gave it as its first bishop Right Rev. Monsignor Guigues, who was consecrated the first ordinary of Byton, as the place was then called, July 30, 1848, and governed his diocese for th ensuing twenty six years. One month Monsignor after his installation, Guigues founded that noble educa tional institution which has since de-veloped into the University of Ottawa, but which began, in an unpretentious wooden building, with a mere handful A far-seeing prelate was of students. this first bishop of Bytown, who, re-cognizing that the people of his flock were of two different nationalities, in one of his earliest pastorals thus outlined one of the leading ideas which induced him to establish his institution "It is of the highest im of learning. "It is of the inguistress of learning said Monsignor Guiges, said Monsignor Guiges, already alafter mentioning the fact already alluded to, "to bind firmly together these two peoples called to live on the same soil and to combat for the same interests. There is nothing more dethan to efface the antipathy and the prejudices generally subsisting between different races, arising most frequently from lack of acquaintance with each other's good qualities. But how reach this end? By estab-

lishing a school OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, advantages to the two peoples, will attract the youth whom Providence calls to play, in after years, a most im-

the war path. It is a sad commentary, though, on the gratitude of Governments that now, in his declining years, the venerable Monsignor Tache is forced to behold his flock deprived by

forced to behold his flock deprived by the Government of those educational rights which were constitutionally guaranteed to them at the time of the establishment of the Dominion, but which are now denied them because of the bigoted partisanship of the Government.

Monsignor Clut, now retired, is Monsignor Clut, now retired, is to carry out the design he cherished of founding a religious order which, another Canadian Oblate prelate of dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, should eventful life; and so zealous was he in labor to repair the ravages which the French revolution had caused in his the discharge of his duties during the days of his actual prelacy that he was familiarly called the Bishop of the North pole, so industriously did he ennative land. The Almanac of Catho lic Missions assigns the year 1826 as the real date of the Oblates' institution, deavor to reach and minister to the and informs us that their principa northern-most people of his jurisdic-tion. Bishop Farand, now deceased, missions, outside the ones they have rendered so successful built the first church at Athabaska, and did most of the work of its erection tinent, are located at Jaffna, Colombo, with his own hands. Monsignor Herbomez, also passed to his reward, was coming hither of Very Rev. Father in Soullier may lead to the establishment at one time a missionary in Soullier may lead to the establishment the wilds of Oregon, and Bishop of other American houses than those Darien, now of New Westminster, which the order now possesses; for the Oblates have shown spent five years in the Rocky mountains evangelizing and civilizing the adaptability for successful missionary aboriginal tribes who formerly dwelt in great numbers there. Bishop Gran-din was another Indian missionary the ordinaries of those dioceses that are whose experiences were many and but poorly supplied with priests, would be exceedingly glad to welcome into varied : and, in fact, there is scarcely one of the older Oblates in Canada who cannot tell of long and wearisome marches through the woods in the discharge of their apostolical labors, of shown themselves wherever they were dangers that threatened them time and placed.—Boston Republic.

time again, of hairbreadth escapes from death by flood or starvation, and of innumerable other perils which they were called on to face in the earlier days of their ministry. Nor have things changed much in some localities for the better yet; and the missionary Oblates who are now laboring in the northern parts of the vast field which their community has so sedulously cultivated since the Holy See intrusted it to their care, had still much the same life of danger, peril and privation that THE PIONEER OBLATES

did thirty and fifty years ago. They are showing the same fidelity to duty, are showing the same fidelity to duty, too, the same fearlessness of death, and the result is that their evangelical solo—[Selected].

Mr. R. W. Logan. labors among the aborigines, the woodsmen and the tappers of the Canawoodsmen and the tappers of the Canadian forests are blessed with glorious fruit and reward, and that the Church is constantly making new gains and straightful progress there.

resides at Marseilles, that city retain-ing the distinction of being the Oblate

headquarters because of the fact that

FROM GODERICH

The young ladies of the Sodality of St.
The young ladies of the Sodality of St.
in the town hall. Thursday evening last, the
list of May, which was in every respect a
brilliant affair and a financial success. All who
were present enjoyed a very pleasant evening.
The musical programme was exceedingly
popular.
Fancy tables were in profusion. Bevies of
youth and beauty were dispensing fee cream,
candy, strawterries and lemonade beneath
prettilly festooned and cosy corners. The hall
was richly decorated with flowers, bunting and
flags of all nations. The young ladies were
ably assisted in their undertaking by the Sisters of St. Joseph's.
Instrumental duet—
Mrs. Logan and Miss Campaign.
Solo—" Since Mother's Gor e.".
Duet—" O Restless Sea."

on this con

cil, to show that the progmatic sanction in France was rescinded under penalty of the greater excommunication. Dr. Fessler points out that the professor omits to mention that Louis XI. of France had already previously annulled this progmatic sanction, and that the Pope only took from it its validity in an ecclesiastical point of view. The second so called proof is based on an ecclesiastical penal statute of the time of Pope Paul V., 1610, the Bull In Coena Domini, which was published in Rome every year on Holy Thursday to show that it was still in force. Bishop Fessler says that this Bull was cancelled over a hundred years ago and that Pius IX. in his Bull Apostoticea Sedis, 12th Oct., 1859, revoked all ecclesiastical penalties of this kind except censures imposed ipso facto for certain cases. An allocution of Pius IX., dated 22ad June, 1808, is made use of to show that the Pope judged and partially condemned the so called Austrian confession laws. The Concordat between Austria and the Holy See was violated by the Emperor and the Pope was merely asking that justice be extended to him when he protested against all that was contrary to the doctrine and to the rights of the Catholic Church, and in particular what was contrary to the treaty.

4. "The Pope possesses the right of admonishing and, if needs be, of punishing temporal rulers, emperors, and kings, as well as of drawing before the spiritual forum any case in which a mortal sin occurs." To prove this Dr. Schulle brings forward two passages from the Book of Canon Law written by Popes. In the words of Bishop Fessler "The lints of these is directed to the Grecian Emperor Alexius, the second to the French prelates, and concerns the king of France. Neither the one nor the other of these

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1884.

In the portion of the country. These young men, living and the program that the properties and men and the program that the program th

ever, it is not found in those displaces were an an important the context of the guilty of bringing in religious discord where it should never find a place. The boldness of the men may be explained by the tact that the whole affair was dictated by the lodge, which met on Friday night. Mr. Zinkan, who is an active member of the P. P. A., did not approve of the plank denying to members the right to hire Catholic labor being introduced into his tannery, but whether he will or not the public warmly endorse Mr. C. M. Bowman's manly and firm attitude in refusing to be intimidated by such an outrageous request.

> It is the height of inconsistency in the adherents and particularly in the Hierarchy of the Church of England to call the advocates of disendowment The founders of their hard names. Church made the Sovereign its head. They gave the King, Lords and Commons full and complete control over the nondescript organization they established—made it a department of State. When the State, then, determines to use its funds for other purposes, what right have they to complain?—Antigonish Casket.
>
> "The Reasonableness of Catholic Ceremonies and Practices," edited by Rev. J. J. Burke, is published by Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York. Price, Scents. This instructive work has now reached a second edition, which has been carefully revised.

POLITICS AND PROTESTANT-

Toronto Catholie Register.

Under the above heading a western daily gives an extended report of a meeting held last week in the county of Elgin. It was a political meeting, called together for the purpose of showing reasons why a Conservative should be elected. The actual mem-ber, Mr. D. McColl, M. P. P., delivered the opening oration, in which he in-troduced all the arguments of Mr. W. R. Meredith in favour of toleration of worship, whether it be Catholic, Pro-testant or Buddhist; but he objected to special privileges being granted to any sect. He declared that in to any sect. He declared that in the matter of education no distinction should be made between the Jew or Gentile, Mormon or Methodist, but "the same text books, the same quali-fications for teachers, the same state control should be required over Separate as over Public schools." Personally, he said, he was prepared to vote for the abolition of Catholic Separate schools.

Such is the cry that is now being raised all over the Province of Ontario, especially where no Catholic is sup-posed to be present, and where a solid Protestant vote is required to oust a supporter of the Mowat Administration In fact, with the exception of a very few constituencies the battle is raging all along the line on the questions of toleration or persecution of Catholics.

A parallel contest is about to open in Great Britain and Ireland. The ques tions at the hustings and on every platform will be toleration of Irish Catholics or perpetual Coercion, There may be a few constituencies lured over to the enemy by the old cry of "base, brutal and bloody Whigs," who will actually vote for coercion and their country's perpetual enslavement with-out wishing or expecting any such calamity. The truth is they are honest and patriotic, but they allow them-selves to be gulled by selfish, disappointed politicians, and will not listen to counsel or suggestion from their truest and best tried friends.

We fear something similar may happen at the coming Provincial elec-tions. The Coercionists of Ontario, who would resuscitate the penal code of Elizabeth and bring us back to the of Elizabeth and bring us back to the dark ages of persecution for God's sake, may find innocent, unsophisticated Protestants—aye, and Catholics—ready to listen to their lies, and put faith in their declarations of friendship for Catholic, and toleration of all creeds. But the good, common sense of Catholics in general, will lead them. of Catholies in general will lead them, if not to expect privileges, at least to trust in Mr. Mowat's Government for honest dealing and impartial treatment of citizens, whether Catho Protestant, Jew or Gentile At least,

A Touch of Nature.

Tom Picton was buried hundreds of feet in the ground in the Gaylord mine and he was on the ticket for school director. Knowing almost to a certainty that there was no chance of his being found alive, no one ventured to suggest that another name be substituted on the ticket. Every vote was recorded in his favor, and with a pathetic touch of human nature one of his neighbors said after the result was announced: "If he gets out alive the office is his, and if the poor fellow is dead we have respected his memory.

NEW BOOK.

wing on your . Something

Cod-liver Oil, stem its neednd restore your tht. Physicians, er, endorse it. d by Substitutes!

lolence, etc., engrossed a very small cost. All xecuted promptly and ddress, C. C. COLLINS,

o. 4, London,
d 4th Thursday of every
t their ball, Albion Block,
P. Cooκ, Pres., P. F.
ecretary. WANTED. EACHER, KNOWING-lish. For Catholic Separ-tiver. Apply to REV. G. Ont. 812-4.

EREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENT.

Views of the world re-Play of Oberhammer-ed the World's Fair e added, making a stertainment. tiful Exhibition, entitled " of a highly moral

for both Old and Young, Beautiful Views, includ-orld's Fair. nvited from the reverend A. Branches.

HURCHES.

alities Only. the Lowest. LAND & SON et West, TORONTO. T REPORTS.

Grain deliveries were wheat was easy, at 36 e to 81, 5 to 81,65 per cental. Beef, Yearling lambs and muton ale. Veal 4 to 53c, a 1b, by a few chickens and fowls air. Turkeys, 8 to 19c, a 1b, on al 18c, a 1b, for rool by 5 loc, for crock. Eggs 9 to 35c, for crock. Eggs 9 to 75c, for good eating eed sold at 40 to 59c, a bag, 15 to 17c, a lb. Hay dull, at

Flour-Straight roller, \$2.65

Granulated, in bbls., \$4.29 to \$2.20 : tsandard in bags. \$1.50 to \$2.20 : standard in bags. \$1.50 to \$1.50 to \$1.50 to \$1.50 to \$24. Short cut mess pork, city cured, per lb. 10 to 11c.; \$1.50 to \$2.60 to \$2.60

ve Stock Markets. TORONTO.
t cattle — One extra load sold
ncy lots sold at \$4,50. At the
nick serviceable cattle were
some very nice loads at \$4.12½

Prices to day were about 10c an on Friday. Some of to-19 head, averaging 960 lbs., ad, averaging 1,000 lbs., 85.65 eraging 1,095 lbs., 85.60 acts, is, weighed off car, sold from 1 lean hogs, of from 160 to 220 stores, at 4.65 to 84.75; sows 25 to 84.40; and stags, at \$2.50

bs-Good grass fed yearlings, os-cood grass-red yearlings quoted at 41¢, and with woo vain-fed yearlings, with woo 4½c, and with wool off, at 4½c 35.50 to \$4.50; heavy fat ship 85.50; spring lambs, 83 to 84 d fair at from 81 to 83 for bobs good yeals, and 86 to 88 for sols. One humb of the average

o to 850.
AST BUFFALO.
I. Y., May 31. — Cattle — Six one; trade slow.
ars; dull and slow; sales of y at \$5.05. A few lots of pigs o \$5.10; medium and heavy to to \$5, mostly \$5, and a good d ends brought \$4.05 to \$4.90;

ats—Twenty five cars: rather of mixed sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; to \$4.75; choice to fancy; good to choice, \$4.40 to \$4.85; od to best, \$5 to \$6.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE,

asms, Convulsions, Dizziness, Fainting ells, Nervous Prostration and those nerv-s conditions brought on by functional dis-ders are permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's tvorite Prescription. It's a strengthening rvine and restorative tonic, prescribed by eminent Physician for all those distress-"weaknesses" and irregularties common women.



PIERCE Guaran- CURE.



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PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND TIM. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD

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May we send you our TREE

THE SUPPLY COMPANY 8 NIACARA FALLS, ONT.

His Dyspepsia Cured.



DEAR SIRS,—
I write you to say
that for some time I had been suffering from acute indiges-tion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great incon-venience from same in my general busi-ness. I thereupon decided to try Bur-dock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found MR. GEO. READ. I was quite anothe man, for

B. B. B. CURED ME.

I have also used it for my wife and family, and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

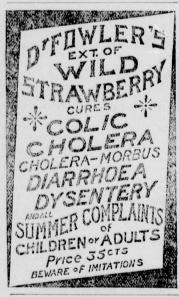
GEORGE READ, Sherbrooke, Que.

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Father, Pope Leo X.114., who sent his special blessing to the publishers; and approved by forty Archbishops and Bishops. The above work will be sept to any of our subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLIC RECORD, on receipt of Three Dollars. We



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FLORENCE O'NEILL, The Rose of St. Germains;

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

BY AGNES M. STEWART, Author of "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," etc.

Through possessing some strength of

CHAPTER XX. THE QUEEN'S ESCAPE.

mind and courage in no small degree at the same time, I do not want it to be inferred that the heiress of the O'Neills was what the world terms a strongminded woman. For instance, she could not resist the wish of seeing poor Ashton once more, though at the same time she incurred the chance of putting her own head in the halter by so doing She was naturally timid, and, lik many of her sex nowadays, with not much of the cardinal virtue of prudence; and when she had committed an imprudent action, a corresponding fear followed, as a matter of course. Disguised as Mrs. Ashton, she had obtained access to the dreary prison, had bade him a last farewell, had passed the warden of the gaol without, apparent ly, attracting observation; had re-turned to Mrs. Ashton's in the chair which had carried her to the prison, and in the privacy of her hapless hostess' house had changed her dress. and then returned to her uncle, and from his mansion to the palace, without let or hindrance from any person what-

Yet a strange, indefinable fear that her footsteps had been dogged, and her visit to the prison consequently detected, filled her mind. There was a constraint about the queen, too, on the following day, such as she had not previously observed. Perhaps the dea was born out of her own fear, but her impression was that she was exerting herself to refrain from some severe exercise of power or manifestation of

Nevertheless the queen, whom indisposition confined to her room, dismissed all her ladies but Florence, and on this evening was more particular than even n her enquires about the court at St Germains, asking questions which Florence found it very difficult to answer truthfully, and fail to discover matters which it was not well should be known at the English court.

After she had retired to her chamber for the night, she revolved in her mind for a long time the horrors attendant on poor Ashton's execution on the next morning, and the grief of his wife, and at the same time an intense feeling of disgust and aversion stronger, if possible, than she had yet felt took possession of her soul for Wil liam and Mary.

Casting herself on her knees, she prayed long and earnestly that the merciful God would support Ashton in his last moments, and open some avenue by which she might be restored to her friends, also for him still so dear to her, to whom she was betrothed, for the court at St. Germains, and that God would touch the heart of queen Mary. Then feeling more calm and collected, she prepared herself for rest. But the excitement of the previous week, and the harrowing scene at the prison still so vividly in her recollection, did not by any means pave the way for a quiet, peaceful night.

Ashton was still present in her sleeping hours, the scene of his trial en-acted over again; Ashton as she had last seen him, subdued and sorrowful, and full of a holy resignation. Anon the scene changed, but it was still Ash-ton. This time he is going to pay the last penalty of the law. The terrible

gibbet is before her eyes, the gallows is erected, she hears the noise of the hammers as the workmen adjust the dreadful apparatus, and she started up in her bed, the horror of her dream

AS IN YOUTH Ayer's Hair Vigor



"I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations of for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head of about half of it—was baid. The use of only the hair vigor, and the first part of the second of the secon Hair Vigor, the hair of it—was baid. The use of only two bottles restored a natural of growth, which still continues as in my youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor of is the best."—Mrs. J. C. PREUSSER, Canverse, Texas.

Converse, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.



half in fear around her spacious cham-ber, almost trembling lest she should be confronted by some spectral vision of Ashton's pale, thin face, which had haunted her ever since she had seen

him in prison.
But, no; the silvery moon-beams light up the room, and though there is nothing extraordinary to be seen, still another sense, that of hearing, is now painfully on the alert, for she hears a noise from which was doubtless born that which had haunted her troubled

She sat up in her bed, and bent for wards in the attitude of one who listen intently; and, at the same moment, a small Blenhelm spaniel, which always slept on her hearth rug, leaped on the bed, howling piteously. "Ah, gracious heaven," she said to herself, "I am right; that noise is the

crackling of wood, and the sagacious little animal warns me of danger. The next moment, Florence had leaped from her bed, the air was already hot, the oaken flooring on which she stood felt warm, and had,

dog. She hastily threw on a dressing gown, put her feet in her slippers snatched some valuable trinkets which lay on the table, and rushed from her room, closely followed by her dog.

doubtless, alarmed the instinct of the

Her chamber was on the same side of the palace as the queen's apartments: she had no thought but to save her life. A thrilling shriek burst from her lips, for she was aware now she was in the gallery, that the next suite of apartments was in flames, and with speed of an affrighted fawn, she fled to the queen's room, giving the alarm as she hurried onwards.

Mary was buried in a heavy sleep as Florence entered her room. no time for idle ceremony, the devouring element was within a few paces of the queen's chamber.

"Awake, madam, awake," shrieked the affrighted girl. "Here, lean on me," she added, dragging the queen still half asleep, from her bed. "Hasten for your life, we may not yet be in time, for we must go back the way I came."

The queen, still scarcely conscious, was thus half through the gallery, before a knot of ladies and servants had found their way to her chamber, and the fire had made such progress that it was with difficulty they escaped with

In her night dress only, the queen was hurried into St. James' Park, still leaning heavily on the arm of her young maid of honor, the whole Park lighted up by the bright red glare

from the burning palace.

Accompanied by the ladies attached to her person, the distressed queen made her way hastily along in the direction of St. James' Palace in this pitiable condition. But she was doomed to suffer still more mortification on this memorable night.

An immense throng of persons had, by this time, assembled, and a cry of The queen, the queen," was raised, crossed the Park on her way to the Palace of St. James.

Amongst these persons were two gentlemen, Sir John Fenwick and Colonel Oglethorpe: they were both warmly attached to the interests of her father.

The bright red glow from the burn ing palace revealed to them the pale features of Her Majesty, who was speechless with fear, and the suddenness with which she had been dragged from her bed. For naturally a very heavy sleeper, she had not been aroused by the shrieks of Florence, or alarm that had follow he speedy Indeed, she was, so to speak them. but half asleep when hurried out of her chamber.

Sir John and the Colonel followed her through the Park, on her way to the Palace; it was too good an opportunity for these steady adherents of her father to let slip by without telling the queen the truth. Accordingly they reviled her with many hard words, they bade her remember that her filial sins would come home to her, sooner or later "and notoriously insulted her," says another manuscript authority.

Doubtless, her savagely unfeeling conduct when she took possession of this very palace, the principal portion of which was consumed on that night, was still fresh in their minds, together with her shameful refusal to let her father have his personal wardrobe, or to restore to her unfortunate step-mother the cabinet of silver filigree which she had asked for.

The long gallery was burnt, together with most of the royal apartments, with those of the king's officers and servants, and many invaluable por traits and treasures

At length, overcome with terror, shame and vexation, the queen reached the palace, and rooms were immedi ately prepared for her and her ladies. but to think of sleep again, during that terrible night, was out of the ques-

The reproaches levelled at her in the Park, in the presence of others, were the more painful on account of their truthfulness. She was much dismayed, too, by the loss occasioned by this disastrous fire, as well as really ill from fright and exposure to the night air.

On the following day she kept her room. The next morning she sent for Florence. "I have very much to say to you, Florence," said the queen in a cold frigid tone of voice. "I will comcold frigid tone of voice. "I will com-mence by observing that you are too young, methinks, to take so much upon ourself, as you have done; there are many now in the Tower, and there are who have been condemned to death, for far less than you have been guilty of. Nay, do not start and turn them before heaven.

in a cold perspiration, and she glanced pale, child, but hear me out. It has come to my knowledge that you have presumed to mix yourself up with the onspiracy, for which Mr. Ashton has, this morning, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Nay, even whilst you have been about our person, and enjoying our patronage, you took the opportunity of a visit to your aged uncle, to disguise yourself, and seek Ashton in his prison but two days before his execution. I would ask if you have come here to help, by your puny efforts, those malcontents whom I am resolved to crush by the strong arm of the law; if so, why should I not do by you as I do by others.

The tone of contempt, assumed by the queen, stung Florence to the quick but she was wholly in the queen's

power, and she replied:
"Gracious madam, I knew the un-

fortunate Ashton well. I crave your forgiveness for my stolen visit to him, but though I was aware I incurred the risk of your displeasure, I could not resist the desire I felt, once again, to visit him, before he suffered a vio lent death.

"Nor could you resist, young mistress, the wish to combine with those who have but suffered their just deserts. You have been within an ace of committal to the Tower; know you why you are pardoned? I will tell you," continued the queen, because you risked your own life to save mine on the night of the fire On that night when I dismissed you, I had resolved to sign a warrant for your committal to the Tower on the morrow. Moreover, by your acts you have laid yourself open to the loss of the estates you will inherit from your uncle, and from Miss O'Neill. But my pardon is full and entire: in any other person's case, within the whole of our kingdom, their lands would be forfeited to the crown, for far less contu macious behavior than your own. I forgive you, Mistress Florence, in memory of the night on which you periled your life to save my own.

It was as a part of the creed of Florence to feel aversion for the princes who had usurped her father's throne. Nevertheless, she felt, at that moment, an attraction to the queen such as she had never before experienced; for well she knew, from the recent execution of Ashton, how unsparingly she had inflicted death itself on those who had presumed to aid her hapless father towards the restoration of his rights. At that moment, too, the ex pression which had so often reminded Florence of the unfortunate king, flitted across his once beloved daughter's face. For a brief period, felt drawn towards the whilst she expressed her gratitude for the full pardon she had received, and her happiness that it had been in her power to aid her.

"And now I expect, Mistress Florence, that you will make yourself con-tented in my Court, and mix yourself up with no affairs of state in future, for, rest assured, whatever you may think of the matter, you are no strong minded heroine, but a very timid one, imprudent and rash withal; and whilst you can do no possible good to you love, may do very much mischief to yourself. As things now are, Mary of England cannot be unmindful of one to whom she doubtless owes her life, but had there been no fire at Whitehall, your own would have been in danger; or, let us say your liberty," she added, as though half sorry she had intimated the word "life," for a warm flush had mantled the cheek of Florence, as she thought of the peril she had so narrowly escaped.

her mind when she found herself in the solitude of her chamber. That Mary had had much to pardon in her conduct was no doubt, any more than the fact that the breaking out of the the fire had been a providential thing for her: for well she knew the queen would have made good her threat. Then again came the question, how had Mary found out that Florence had mixed herself up with the plot, for which Ashton suffered; and, she did not like to think he had been so craven-hearted as needlessly to mention her name. She could not help criminating Lord Preston, and her suspicion was a correct one, and she came also to the not unlikely conclusion that emissaries of the Govern ment were actively employed tracing out the movements of all those who were known to be of the Jacobite and that Mary's suspicions once excited, it was no very difficult matter to discover how she had spent her time on the day in which she left the palace avowedly only to visit her

uncle. That the young lady's pride and self-love was deeply wounded by the almost pitying and con-temptuous language the queen had chosen to use, there was little cause for wonder, but she was compelled to own to herself that she was no match for Mary, and that it were wise to submit with a good grace, seeing that the queen had full power to do with her as best pleased herself.

Well was it for her that the confusion on the morning following the fire had put out of her head poor Ashton's

The scene with his wife and children on the previous evening had been heart-rending, but he died with courage and magnanimity. He gave a paper to the Sheriff, in which he owned his attachment to King James, witnessed to the birth of the Prince of Wales, denied that he knew the contents of the papers that had been found upon him, complained of the hard treatment he had met with from the judges and declared that he forgave

CHAPTER XXI. THORNS IN THE DIADEM.

Was Mary of England a happy woman after she had wrested crown from her father's brow? no; the path of wrong-doing and usurpation never can bring contentment, even apart from the aggra-vation of filial ingratitude and treachery to one who, be his faults what they may, was boundless in his indulgence to his children. From her first accession to the throne her path had not been strewn with roses, though she is reported to have made a smart repartee to her sister, who pitied her for the fatigue she suffered on the day of her cornation, replied:

"A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it appears.

The frenzied state of mind of the English people regarding religion proved Mary and William's sheetanchor. But for the fanaticism and intolerance which then reigned supreme, the partisans of the sailorking were so numerous and influential that Mary never could have gained

her unrighteous ends. Even as it was, throughout the whole of her short reign, her mind was always in a state of agitation on account of the numerous risings all over the country in favor of the hapless king she had dethroned.

There can be little doubt in the minds of those who look impartially on the events which took place at the epoch of which we write, that the unfortunate Stuart race were in advance of the times in which they lived. After all, blame him as you may, James the Second asked but for that toleration of the down-trodden Catholics of these kingdoms which has been granted them in more tolerant and enlightened times.

The greatest offence, too, was taken at his admitting Catholies into the army, for it was a breach of the Test Act, by which, besides taking the oaths, they were obliged, under the penalty of forfeiting five hundred pounds, to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England within six months of their admission into any employment, civil

or military.
For this, his most just and equitable attempt to relieve his Catholic subects, as also for the Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, which he com manded the Bishops to read in the churches, he has been in the churches, he h most severely blamed; latter had been published a whole year before, so that it was no new thing. was time enough to consider the matter, and, since many of them had complied with his wish, he most unfortunately grew obstinate, and thought himself justified in punishing with imprisonment zealous and worthy men like Sancroft, Kerr, and others who did not.

And even with regard to this Deciaration, what was it that was so outrageous in the attempt of the king? Neither more nor less, we reply, than the heinous crime of trying to the long suffering, persecuted, trodden-down Catholic Church on a par with the Church of England. As we write these lines we have but one feeling, and that is of profound astonishment that men so good and upright and conscientious as those Bishops undoubtedly were (their conduct later with regard to James, who had thrust them into the Tower, alone proves this) should have allowed their minds to be so swaved by the intolerence of the times as to have denied the liberty of conscience to their Catholic brethren which they so prized themselves.

Many conflicting feelings agitated she sent for his blessing he sent back taken the noise occasioned by the word to her "to ask her father's destructive element, and the outcries blessing first, without which his would lary had had much to pardon in her be useless." He refused to crown her his palace. And amidst all the horror and her husband, as also to allow them to be prayed for as sovereigns, and with some four or five others, their livings rather than violate their consciences.

Alas, for Queen Mary, the crown, despite all her ambition and love of power, must have been a weary weight eftentimes, during the short six years God permitted her to wear it.

On the day of her coronation she received it laden with her father's malediction, and to retain it she and her sister Anne sprea1 the vilest reports as to the spurious birth of the Prince of Wales, then made religion, or rather the fanaticism of the times, the stepping-stone for their usurpa She celebrated as a glorious tion. victory the disastrous battle of the Boyne, and had the standards and spoils taken from her father borne in triumphant procession, and then hung up in St. James' Chapel. The irritation such actions as these

produced amongst the adherents of her father may be better imagined than described.

Florence was now behind the scenes and would have liked marvellously well to be enabled to transmit to the court at St. Germains faithful accounts as to how matters went on in the royal household, but no earthly being was near in whom she could confide, and her uncle was too aged, and, in fact, becoming too much of an invalid, to trust with any dangerous correspond

Jealousies, too, long brooding be tween the queen and her sister, had at length burst out into flame. somewhat amusing to note, in looking over the records of the past, how these two royal ladies conducted themselves after they had played into each other's hands as far as their father was concerned.

Behind the scenes; yes, it is quite true, the truth cannot be concealed from dependents, whether our state be cast in the palace or the cottage, in

public or in private life. I know not how it should be so, but that extremes oftentimes meet. Perhaps the differoftentimes meet. Final ence in the disposition of her protegge to her own made Mary, in time, rather begin to like her than otherwise, as much as she could like anyone beyond her husband. She must have known, too, that there was an aching void in the girl's heart, caused by herself and of her own making, and so endeavored to make some small atonement for the tyrannical restraint she put upon her, by a meagre show of sympathy and kindness.

Any way, Florence was more frequently with her than any of her other maids of honor, and, consequently, she was privy to many a sorrow that the world recked little of.

Submissive wife! how well your Dutch lord rewarded you is no new matter.

"That property - whose was it, indeed, but the private fortune of my father, inherited from the Earldoms of Ulster and Clare—I asked him to give it for the endowments of Public sch and, oh, how bitter, Elizabeth Villiers, my rival in his affections, is to have it all; it is very, very hard," and as she spoke, a low, anguished sob from the queen burst forth, betraying the deep

misery of her heart. Unbeard, unnoticed, Florence had entered the boudoir, an unwilling wit ness of Queen Mary's grief. coughed aloud in order to attract her attention. thought it no great loss that the Irish, so grievously afflicted during the reign of William, had lost the benefit of the schools Mary would have endowed to pervert them from their faith; but of the infamy of the use the king had put property to there could be no the

doubt But the joy expressed in her countenance whenever William of Orange honored Kensington with his presence, was enough to show the happiness she felt; and when he scolded, which morose as he was, was not unfrequently the case, she was too submissive a wife to repine, but bore with the greatest patience the caprices and outbreaks of his sarcastic and cynical temper.

Behold them settled in their new palace, only for a season; for, as usual, the king's sojourns in England were short and interrupted. held him in horror. Such coarseness as he was guilty of she had not been in the habit of witnessing. It was his inhospitality and vulgarity at the dinner-table which had so disgusted her uncle; and once, with unmitigated disgust, she beheld him, when a small dish of peaches, the first of the season, were put on the table, draw the whole before him, and devour them without offering one to the queen. not surprised, however, because she had heard Lady Marlborough mention, as an incident of the same kind, that the Princess Anne, having dined with the king and queen, some green peas were placed before her, but the king, having a mind to them, ate them without offering any to her or the queen.

Early one morning, a very short ime after the king had returned to Kensington, Florence, being from habit an early riser, was just finishing her toilette, when the old, awful sound she had heard the night of the fire at Whitehall again broke upon her ears. but mingled with the roar of flames and the crackling of wood rose the voice of the king shouting for his sword. "His sword," thought Flor-ence, "is he bereft of his senses?" the same with him. They had treacherously usurped the crown, and so The uncompromising Sancroft was sore thorn in Mary's side. When about themselves. The king had misand alarm of an awful fire, the risible faculties of Florence were aroused to a degree of mirth she could with difficulty conceal, on meeting the king in one of the adjacent galleries hastening forward, as one demented, and calling loudly for his sword.

"It is fire, your Majesty," said Florence; "see, your attendants are coming to apprize you of it. We had best hasten away, the rooms near the stone gallery are in flames."
She was correct. It was found to be

accidental, and it was some time before the flames could be subdued. Treachery had nothing to do with these two calamities which pursued the king and queen, one quickly after the other. Nevertheless, that they should suspect treason lurked under all the untoward accidents of life, showed clearly that they knew they had just cause for apprehension.

TO BE CONTINUED.



"To do a great right, do a little wrong.

And curb this cruel devil of his will."

ishly at the counterpane, and murmur-ing fragments of the old Celtic prayers

which have been handed down in Ire-

land from the dim dawn of its Catho

licity. Ever and anon he would lanse

words and interjections told rather of

the stirring life of camp and field than

of the dread presence into which he was slowly but surely passing.

Presently a gleam of consciousness

"Biddy, darlint, is Father Nolan

A weeping figure rose from a corner

of the death-chamber and passed out through the open door way. Soon she returned with the good priest, who had been waiting below for this lucid inter-

val of the dying man.
"Do you know me, Phil?" were his

test words as he placed round his neck

the narrow purple stole of his minis-

Father Nolan, dear? Lave the room

neighbors, kindly, while poor owld

Phil Regan puts himself sthraight wid

And, as the priest sat down by the

silently out of the room.

We sat and waited in the little room

beneath the bedchamber where the poor fellow whom some of us remem-bered as a dashing sergeant of the——th

was mustering for the last great roll

call. Half an hour passed in silence,

broken only by a low murmuring, heard at intervals from the upper

room, and by the broken sobbing of

Then we heard hurried footsteps on

the stairs, and the priest, crucifix in

hand, burst into the room.

"The change has come," he said.

"He has had time to make a good con-

fession and to receive the Holy Viati

cum, but now he is sinking very fast.

Poor Mrs. Regan, controlling her

great grief, went bravely up the little

stairway, and we, the few old friends

The change had, indeed, come. The

eyes were sunken deeper in their orbits, and were growing duller and

more vacant as the moments sped.

Father Nolan pressed his finger

from the great Captain the eternal re-

side of the bed and began the Rosary.

But poor human nature asserted itself.

The dying man looked up at the

sound of a voice well known even when

faintly heard through the dank mists of

delirium. But the poor darkened eyes

failed to do their duty. He passed his gaunt hand over them twice or thrice,

then let it fall heavily on the coverlet,

where it was taken in the jealous clasp

of his wife's loving fingers. Presently

we heard him murmuring querulously

in a strange, far-away voice:
"You'll be one o' the kind neigh-

bors' wives maybe. There's a mist over the rice-field, an' the smoke hangs

She raised her voice in bitter lamen

"Ulalone! ulalone!" she cried.

At the sound of her voice he again

looked up. Then a terrible change

flashed over the poor white face.
"God! God!" he shrieked, "I do

know you. 'Tis the Colonel's wife, an

she's come for my sowl. Oh neighbors, neighbors, take her away! I did

not want, I did not mane to kill the dear lady that was always so good to

the boys, always so kind to me. Oh God, God!"

up the crucifix which had hung at the

head of the bed. "Look on this, Phil Regan," she said very quietly, "an' think no more of a sin, if it was a sin,

But his wife stood over him, holding

heavy. I don't know you.

tation

gently on the wasted wrist,

may God bless you all."

the waters.

her dving mate.

your poor owld Biddy?"

of the dying man, followed reverently

The wife had best come up at once.

the widow that was soon to be.

Ayeh! why should I not know you,

shone in the overbright, sunken eyes.

English, but then his broken

JUNE 9, 1894.

rate life. I know not so, but that extremes Perhaps the differ-Perhaps the disconsistion of her protegee ade Mary, in time, like her than otherlike her than other-she could like anyone t there was an aching rl's heart, caused by her own making, and to make some small e tyrannical restraint

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BE CONTINUED.



mfort ashday

THE SIN OF PRIVATE REGAN. the dead man's face. We closed the white eyelids, and led the widow out of the death-presence, while two good women remained to lay out with decency and reverence the mortal remains of Philip Regan. The dying man was picking fever

"Neighbors," she said, when her first great burst of grief was over, "I knew that that awful thought o" despair wud come at the last, but thank God. O. thank God (and she clasped her hands and looked fervently upward), I was ready. An' now, in justice to the dear, good man that's gone, I must tell you what it was troubled his dyin sowl, though its sad an' sore I am to be reapin' up the dreadful deeds o' the Black Year. An' in this hour too-

Her voice faltered, and she burst into tears. But soon, as though borne up by some sense of duty unfulfilled, she continued almost calmly : "He was a privit thin. We wor just married, an' the owld regiment was dhrafted, an' we wid it, to the Injun mutiny. The Colonel came from our part, an very kind he was to Phil an' me an' made Phil his ordherly. But its the colonel's wife that was the kindest, dearest lady that ever lived, an' may God give rest to her darlin' soul, and curse for ever an' for ever the black divils that brought her to her ind, for no, no, it wasn't, it cudn't ha' been the fault o' my poor Philleen that worbed side, laying his hand tenderly on the dying man's brow, we passed shipped the very ground her dear feet had stud on."

"The regiment was ordhered out of camp wan day to join wid wan o' Havelock's brigades in a battle at the beginning o' the black business; an' as they judged that every Sepoy that cud carry a gun was miles an' miles away fight-ing wid General Havelock, they left us women an childher wid a small guard only. I'll make a short story of it, neighbors, for its weak an' tired I am, an' its a story I would't be telling but for the sake of him that's gone. An' so I won't say what we poor women suffered that day, an' how the poor boys that was left wid us fought like lions in the murdherin' heat against the swarm o' black demons that dhropped down on us from God alone knows where. But when the Colonel come back in the cool o' the evenin' wid what was left o' the regiment, the last o' the poor boys was down, an high up on a little hill that was in the middle o' camp he saw a sight that made his blood run cowld. It was we poor women rallyin' round the colonel's eautiful wife, fightin' like she divils wid the impty muskets o'the poor dead

Reason had fled, and the dying man boys."
"The Colonel stud like wan in a now gazed listlessly at the priest by the dhream till he saw her sthrugglin' in the arms o' the wicked black demons. Then he lept out before the min an "He is dying fast," he whispered.
Do not weep, Mrs. Regan, it is best thus. He has fought the good fight, "Give me a rifle," says he, in a voice like thunder, that even we cud hear right away in the camp. "God! I cannot do it . . me head swims" sez he, taking it from his shoulder. and is now but hastening to receive 'A; thousand rupees to the man who ward. But come torward and say some shoots her dead . . . me darlin' Nellie," sez he, sobbin' like a child.

passing away. My work is done, and I must go elsewhere. Good-night, and An' a fierce yell went up from the regiment, an' my Phil he up an' sez: So saying, the good priest departed to help some other way-worn soul to For God's sake, Colonel, spake the word, an' we'll save her yet an' send home to the burnin' flames of hell every divil that's there of them!" cast its moorings with this weary world and to look out bravely, aye, and gladly,

on that last voyage which we must all of us one day make, trusting our little "Fool," sez the Colonel like a madman, "shoot like a man or die like a all to "the Spirit which broodeth over dog!" an'he raised his sword over him. Thin he lowered it, ashamed like, an' sez piteously: "Forgive me, Regan, The wife sank on her knees by the but don't you see that if we stir hand or foot they'll be off to the hills wid her an' no stoppin' thim, and then .
Oh God help me, God help me!" She hungered for one word of recognition, of love and tenderness, from

So at last, wid beggin' and implorin', "Phil, darlint," she broke out in the twelve o' the men stud in a row, each middle of an Ave, "don't you know your poor owld Biddy?"

man lookin' at the other ashamed and sick; and the Colonel sez "Fire!" an' angel dhroped with a ball through her beautiful brow.

An' neighbours, when they got into the cursed camp, an' Phil wint thrimblin' an' examined the dear dead lovely face, he knew from the smallness o' th wound that it was his ball did the deed. For his rifle was one o' Colonel's, smaller in bore than the other min's. Oh! bitther, bitther was his grief, an' sad an' long an' thrue his repintance. An' I know that God has forgiven it him this blessed night."

And God had forgiven it, if there be truth in the augury of a dead face. For when, before withdrawing, we went up into the death-presence, the "O, alanna, but you must know me before you die. Oh, say the wan word old soldier's face smiled sweetly and peacefully upon us, as with a light from beyond the tomb.

The Why and Wherefore.

There is nothing marvelous in the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla should cure so many diseases. When you remember that a majority of the disorders "flesh in heir to "are due to impure or poisoneus condition of the blood, and that Hood's Sarsaparilla is an effective and radical blood purifier, the whole thing is explained.

Besides its blood purificients.

explained.

Besides its blood purifying qualities, Hood's Sarsaparilla also contains the best known vegetable stomach tonics, diuretics, kidney remedies and liver invigorants, and is thus an excellent specific for all disorders of these organs, as well as for low condition of the system or That Tired Feeling.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

EMMET REPLIES

To Lord Salisbury's Speech American Irish." on "the

Lord Salisbury's tirade against Irish Americans has called forth an interest ing letter from Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, the president of the Irish National Federation of America. No man is better qualified than the author of this letter to express the convictions and the wishes of the great majority of Irish Americans with regard to the future relations of Ireland and Great Britain, or to forecast the treatment of the Protestants of Ulster at the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen.

people, as a whole, can be fully conciliated and made to prosper and live in unity and contentment as subject of the British Crown. To that end it is needful only that the English Govern ment should recognize the urgent necessity for granting in the near future to Ireland the management of her own affairs, together with a fair representation in an Imperial Parliament. In Dr. Emmet's judgment all the inhabitants of Ireland, with the exception of certain Anglo-Irish land lords, and of the Orangemen, who constitute but an insignificant minority are willing to accept in good faith the Home Rule Bill lately carried by Mr. Gladstone through the House of Commons. That measure would be accepted by the thinking portion of the Irish race, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the best expedient attainable for preserving the Irish nationality, lan guage, literature and traditions. such a concession would be accounted a full and final quittance for all claims past, present and future, and it re mains for Englishmen to say whether the concession shall be withheld.

The author of this letter repudiates the charge that there has been any interference on the part of Irish-Americans with the aims and methods of the Irish Nationalist members of parliament. Not a single suggestion, he says, has been made, beyond point-ing out the necessity of union among the Nationalist leaders and of submission to the will of the majority. terms of the Home Rule Bill, and the mode of passing it, have been left unreservedly to the representatives of Ireland at Westminster. The friends of Ireland in the United States have confined themselves exclusively to raising the money needed for the constitutional agitation undertaken by the Irish Nationalists and carried by them to the verge of victory. The legitimacy of such money contribu-tions will be disputed by no one who bears in mind that most of the Nation-

Dr. Emmet dismisses as ridiculous Lord Salisbury's pretended apprehen-sion that the bestowal of Home Rule on Ireland would result in an assumption of complete control over Irish affairs by Irish-American politicians. The President of the Irish National Federation of America must be thoroughly conversant with the sources whence contributions to the Home Rule cause have been derived, and he declares that collections have been made almost exclusively from laboring men, trades people, and members of the learned professions. Dr. Emmet adds that the more an Irish leader, whether Democrat or Republican, has become identified with American politics, the less interest has cesses, who were the only other occuhe seemed to feel in the cause of his native land. So far as the experience until 5:30, so we chatted with our of the author of this letter goes-and neighbors and watched the crowd beit has been extensive—there is absolutely no ground for the fear expressed by the Tory chief, that Irish American politicians would seize the lever of Irish Home Rule to unsettle British commerce, and to command the trade routes and threaten the sea-

ports of Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury's assumption that the Catholic majority of the Irish population would be guilty of religious intolerance under a Home Rule regime is likewise denounced as absurd. Dr. Emmet challenges the citation of a single authentic instance of Catholic intolerance in Ireland during the last two hundred years. He does not hesitate to assert that the only religious disturbances which have occurred during that period have emanated, directly or indirectly, from Orangemen. In the southern and western sections of Ireland, where the proportion of Catholics to Protestants has been for the most part as four to one, there has been no trouble. In truth, Catholics, since their emancipation, have returned fewer of their co-re-ligionists than of Protestants to Parlianent. On the other hand, such a thing as the return of a Catholic from any of those Ulster constituencies which are dominated by Orangemen was never heard of. only enemies to Ireland's future peace and prosperity are the Orangemen,

think no more of a sin, if it was a sin, that has been washed away in tears of thrue an' bitther repintance this many a day."

The white, terror-stricken face grew suddenly peaceful, and a beautifully calm light shone in the sunken eyes.

"Biddy darlin'," he said, "that was ever an' always the good wife to me, kiss me wanst before I die."

She pressed her lips to his again and again.

"And now, dear ewld woman and dear, kind neighbors, good night. Thank God, I'm not afeard to die. Into Thy hands—"

The features relaxed, and the marble beauty of a peaceful death stole over

AT ST. PETER'S IN ROME. A New England Protestant Girl Wit-

The following is a letter written by New England Protestant girl to friends in New York city descriptive of a great ceremony which took place in

Rome on April 15: Rome, April 17.—Yesterday was a red-letter day, one of the most impres-sive of my life. The occasion was the beatification of St. John of Avila, and the services were remarkable, even in Rome, for it is the first beatification which has taken place in St. Peter's for twenty years, and only once be-Dr. Emmet believes that the Irish fore in that time has the choir been

We went by 8 o'clock to St. Peter's, and even then hundreds of people had come, though they seemed nothing in that vast space. The choir and nave were covered with red brocade and gold, while millions of candles gleamed from lofty roof to altar of the vast fane the light was diffused in a sort of golden glory unlike anything you ever saw. All along were built tribunals covered with red drapery for different orders of nobles, prelates, pilgrims and spectators. Even the floor was divided into numbered pews, so there could be no crowding, since guards in their gay uniforms (designed by Michael Anglo) stood guard at every corner. Through the broad aisles wider than Broadway), where the procession was to pass, walked the Pope's chamber-lains in their Van Dyke costumes of black satin and velvet, their breasts and necks hung with jewelled orders. They are princes of every Catholic nation in Europe, who serve by

We had arrived in time to watch the people come in — Spanish pilgrims, monks in every sort of dress, strangers of every nation struggling for places kneeling at the tomb of St. Peter, o. bowing before his statue dressed in

GOLD AND SILVER VESTMENTS. and mitre fairly blazing with jewels The emerald in his finger ring is nearly an inch square. No royal treasury in Europe contains such gems as the sacristy of St. Peter's.

Our places were in the balcony, just above the great statue of St. Longinus, about one third of the way up the dome. We were too far away to see the faces of the people, but the en-semble was magnificent beyond words to tell. Oh, how can I make you see that mighty interior, where distances are forgotten! All is so vast. The presence of 40,000 persons does not make much impression.

The morning service and procession were very fine-good music, gorgeous adist members of parliament are poor color, splendid array of Cardinals in men, that they receive no salary, and have to bear the heavy election expenses imposed by statute.

Rampolla (Leo Vanucci), who may be next Pope, was especially picturesque

Richards of the reaction asympathy between all hearts a sympathy between all hearts a s

in cloth of silver embroidered in gold.

Mass, during which the saint's picture was unveiled, lasted from 9 to It would have been matchless, if one had not been to the evening service and seen the Pope. One of our seats was separated from the other three in the afternoon, so mamma went alone, sending me with our friends. She was very near the Pope and saw his face well, which I didn't, so I can only tell you of the whole ceremony as I watched it from an eyry commanding full view of the choir and transept, and a piece of the nave. Though we arrived at 3:30, dressed as in the morning, the black gowns, veils and gloves, the loggia was already well filled with Italian and French prin pants. The procession was not due

WONDERFULLY IMPRESSIVE women with veiled heads, men in evening dress or court costumes and orders, monks in black, white, scarlet or brown; nuns more soberly clad, but with queer winged head dresses the stately chamberlains like ghosts of old portraits; Spanish pilgrims in broad hats, curious strangers, sobered by the great scene. From mosaic pavement to lofty dome the million lights glowed yellow against the faded crimson and gold rich and warm, but softened by age; the hum of that sea of lips reached us faintly; though we could feed the suppressed eagerness and intense waiting for one who is the representative of Christ on earth-an able statement or a truly saintly old man, according to the spectators' state

of mind. Two hours passed slowly but not wearily away; the place is too absorbing in beauty and in memories for that. Then there was a still in the crowd, a whisper, a thrill, and from the great multitude rose a mighty shout that rolled from chapel to chapel, echoed in the great dome, and rang out again, again and again. It seemed ages, but it was only ten minutes, before the be ginning of the procession came into First walked, two by two, two hundred altar boys; then a long line of men, legions in purple, lace and gray fur capes: then more in white fur; then scarlet silk Cardinals with suites; then a detachment of the Swiss Guard, a band of chamberlains, and then, in his great chair borne on the shoulders of his men, with the large ostrich fans waving over him just as you so often see in pictures,

The tall, spare figure was covered with folds of white and an ermine and crimson velvet cape; a tiny white skull cap was on his head, and the delicate, upraised hand, fragile as a woman's, was partly concealed by a silk mitt and the huge ring, which seemed to weigh it down. As the WHY HOOD'S? Because Hood's Sarsapar, illa is the best, most reliable and accsm-plishes the greatest cures. HOOD'S CURES quent pauses, he raised himself by one

arm and stood to send the blessing further among the crowd, now mad with excitement. From the moment he appeared until the service was well commenced not a sound but that of cheers could be heard. Men and women, Protestant, pagan, or Cath-olic, all united in homage. Cheers, clapping, handkerchiefs were not enough; the dome rang again and again with the shouts of "E vive it Papa Re!" (Long live the Pope

The crowd would not be silent : it was crazed. I never felt such a whirl of emotion. Men and women wept, shouted and knelt; the guards and priests tried to still the tumult, for the Pope was kneeling at the altar, but in vain. Not all "excitable Italians," but strangers from every nation, joined and swelled the applause. When you consider that this took place in a church revered by the whole world, by a throng of people of every nation and religion, and was offered to a dethroned prince, feeble and old, and in the face of Italian spies and officers, then you must confess that it was a remarkable demonstration and that no other living being could have

The Pope's presence and personality are very touching and impressive; every one who sees him speaks of his heavenly smile, and the gentle, yet stately, fatherliness of his manner. The magnetism of his presence ran through the great throng, reached us, until we cried and waved, with tears running down our cheeks.

The great chair was lowered, and among his Cardinals and attendants the Pope knelt, and the choir, led by MORESCHIS' ANGELIC SOPRANO,

began the Te Deum. Twice during the service of a half hour he rose bowed and reknelt, but only once was his voice heard, when he gave the benediction. It was the one moment when all was still, and the words rang out low, rich and deep, though wavering Then the triumph was repeated as he was borne out and disappeared.

If I could only make you see it ; but you will think this exaggerated, and I have not hinted faintly at the beauty of church and vestments and lights the mad enthusiasm, and that beautifulold man, whose holy calm was the one quiet spot amid that wild excitement only such a day is a great experience even to a New England girl and one of Dr. Parkhurst's flock.

The last two weeks have taught me the greatness, the power and the beauty of much which the Catholic Church offers, and I am glad for the broadening and widening experience It is only by closer comprehension and sympathy between all hearts and minds that the old world is to grow better

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London, Saturday, June 9, 1894

MR. MEREDITH'S EFFUSION OF ANGER.

It would have been more dignified and more appropriate to his purpose had Mr. Meredith endeavored to reply to the manifesto of the Archbishop of Kingston by argument rather than by abuse of a high ecclesiastical dignitary who did nothing more than fulfil a primary function of his office towards make a lip declaration that no citizen his flock in reminding them of their duties and their rights in respect of the children committed by God to their care and his for Christian rearing. There is no possible justification of Mr. Meredith's language, although some allowance may be made for him because of the fury of anger aud resentment that absolutely overbalanced his mind. His tempest of passion and entire lack of argument are a testimony to the effectiveness of the Archbishop's clear and closely reasoned manifesto, set forth in dignified and ornate language. In it His Grace, after a lucid exposition of the divine obligation laid upon parents and priests to bring up the little ones of Christ's flock in the knowledge of the things of God and the discipline of piety and holy fear and love of their Creator, distinguished carefully between true Conservatism and pseudo-Conservatism.

Why did not Mr. Meredith prepare

before hand and deliver to his loyal

listeners some sort of reply to each of

these home-thrusts? Why did he not attempt to show that there is no "very bad language" in his never ending vilification of the schools of Christian education; his charge against the Government for allowing them to be established in the Province in which the right of Catholics to establish and maintain them is guaranteed by the constitution; his futile admissions that they cannot be immediately abolished and the Provincial Legislature has no power to abelish them, invariably followed by an expression of regret that their existence is permitted by law, and that the constitution may and ought to be amended on this point, and that this can be brought about by loud and persistent agitation on the part of his friends, the secret society men; that the Chris tian education of the Separate schools the P. P. A. Bill proposed by Mr. Mcis inferior to that of the Public schools that the Catholic inspectors, appointed by the State, should be dismissed, and Protestant inspectors set over the Separate schools, to manipulate them in the spirit of Mr. James L. Hughes & Co.; that the religious Sisters of Notre Dame and Loretto and St. Joseph should be expelled from all Separate schools, and Catholic children be deprived of their highly effective and most valuable training of mind and heart and character and manners; that the Catholic Readers, through which the best examples of Christian morality and domestic and social virtue and elevation of spirit above selfishness in public and private life, are impressed on the plastic minds of our little innocents, must be torn from the hands of the children and flung out of the school-house, and replaced by a set of books that will tell them nothing of God and His goodness and justice and power and mercy, and will leave their minds and memories and hearts an utter blank religiously and morally at the conclusion of their term of school life : and finally that it is "treason" on the part of the Government to allow "facilities" for the establishment of Separate schools, and that the Liberal fulfilment of a compact with the Catholic body for repayment by a "solid vote." All this is included in what the Archbishop of Kingston appropriately terms "very bad language." And, since Mr. Meredith has proclaimed in his manifesto to the crowd of secret society men, to whom he delivered his Programme of Campaign in London a fortnight ago, that he did

present campaign, he compels us to in- cry as the shibboleth of the present, clude in his multiplied deliveries of in like manner as of the two "very bad language" his most former electoral campaigns. Accordawful, and awfully wicked, call upon ingly he asks the very pertinent quesall the atheists, agnostics, infidels and tion: "Why should not political conextreme bigots to combine in "solid tests be conducted on political lines?" vote" against the Catholic minority of The word "adventurer" is in itself Ontario; and after exhausting his rather harmless. It signifies a person oratory on this subject, shouted to his mob, "unite, unite, against the common enemy, for there is danger to the State." We presume there is no likelihood of any follower of Mr. Meredith undertaking to say that he is not chargeable with having used "very bad language," since the chivalrous leader himself has cautiously abstained from defence or explanation.

In the next place, why did not Mr. Meredith, who pretends to be so sensitive about his principles, and so much afraid of being found in bad company, make some little effort to meet the Archbishop's second charge of "open alliance between his party, and the shameful organization known as the P. P. A." It is all very well for him to should be excluded from public office on account of his religion. He had his henchman, Mr. Clancy, in view in making this empty delivery. But nevertheless his party are in open alliance with the P. P. A., and he has led them to expect that, should he by their help attain power, their principles will be represented in his Cabinet. Hence five straight Conservative candidates and nine Conservative-Patrons have been endorsed by the P. P. A.; and in five of the eight constituencies in which straight P. P. A 's have been nominated the Conservatives have not put up a candidate. That is to say, in nineteen constituencies Mr. Meredith will get the support of the P. P. A. On the other hand, we find but one Liberal candidate endorsed by the P. P. A., and but one constituency in which the Liberal party has not nominated a man to oppose the P. P. A. candidate.

This is confirmed as a charge against Mr. Meredith and his party by the Archbishop's third argument, on which the exquisitely sensitive leader is absolutely and most prudently silent, viz., "The vote given by him and his entire following, with barely one exception, in favor of the Mc Callum Bill, which proposed the utter abolition of our constitutional rights, is in direct contradiction to the principles of Conservatism." Were Mr. Meredith in a position to say without fear of offending his P. P. A. allies, that he is not a McCallumite, nor an approver of the lovely policy of that anti-Christian and anti-social organization, consistency would have forced him to pronounce his opinion. But he knew and felt that he dared not do so Why, therefore, in the name of all that is truthful and honorable, did he and all his followers, solely excepting Mr. Sol. White, vote for the passage of Callum in the Legislature? And why did he when addressing his followers in Toronto, say that he makes no distinction between citizens on the ground of religion, and would not wilfully deprive any honest man of his civil or religious rights?

"HUNGRY ADVENTURER." A great deal of theatrical indigna tion has been "got up" by occasion of the Archbishop's description of Mr. Meredith as a "hungry adventurer" in reference to that gentleman's successive attempts from 1883 to the present time, to attain to the Government of this Province for himself and his party by his appeals, first to the Catholics, as against the Protestants, and then to the Protestants, and also the whole horde of infidels and extreme bigots, whom he violently urged to "unite against the Catholics as the common enemy, dangerous to the State." We see no reason for serious objection to the use of that phrase in the circumstances surrounding its application in the context of His Grace's Manifesto. There was no question whatever of Mr. Meredith's political life and conduct. The Archbishop seems always to carefully avoid poli-Government have been doing this in tics, whilst zealously defending his religion and his people against the assaults of irreligious politicians from whichsoever side they come. His position is defined by the whole scope of his argument, which, from beginning to end, treats solely of the right and duty of Chris-Christians. The subject demanded

maintain this same platform in the this purpose raise the no - Popery who makes hazardous attempts, in which large risks are taken on small chances of success; and surely, Mr. Meredith's risks in his repeated and always disastrous attempts to gain power by raising the no-Popery flag and stirring up sectarian strife in this young country of diverse races and divided religions, is an adventure fraught with terrible risks of misfortune to the people, whilst experience shows his chances of success to be nil. There have been noble adventurers, such as Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Jacques Cartier and countless others. English historians delight in styling Bonnie Prince Charlie an adventurer. Mr. Meredith objects to the application of the word to himself, for one reason alone, viz., that he is a native of Canada. It is surprising he is not better acquainted with the English language. Search all the dictionaries that have ever been written, and you will not find any one of them to say that an adventurer in any country designates necessarily a foreign-born person addicted to great risks on small chances. Then he asks, "Am I hungry for place?" Well, it looks exceedingly like it. If he and his followers be not hungry, there is no hungry politician on the face of the earth. But he called on his listeners to disbelieve his hunger, inasmuch as sometime after his over whelming defeat in 1890, following upon his former defeats in I883 and 1886, he expressed a willingness to relinquish the leadership of the hopeless cause. How this could be a proof of the absence of hunger, it is difficult to see. It might be interpreted as the result of despair. Perhaps he was aware of the murmurings of his army and their most reasonable apprehensions of perpetual failure under the guidance of an ever-defeated and utterly discredited leader. There was, however, a true and good reason, by no means incompatible with hunger, that operated on his mind in suggesting his resignation. He was then looking for and earnestly expecting a new position that would release him from his painful embarrassment, and would fully satiate

the cravings of his hunger.

The following criticism is our reply,

not alone to Mr. Meredith and the

Mail, but also to the Globe, whose

editor published in last Friday's issue

on outrageous article against the

Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston for having styled Mr. Meredith testant majority to ostracise the mina hungry adventurer. The language ority. of the Globe in that startling and incomprehensible article is not less, many, where the Catholic population is but rather more, offensive to His Grace and the entire Episcopate and the clergy and the four hundred thousand Catholic people of this province, than even the Mail's articles usually are. No one will deplore that unhappy delivery of the Globe more than the Premier of Ontario. It was so uncalled for, so like a tentative effort to form an alliance with the P. P. A. and the bigots! And then, it was so unjust and so extremely insolent in tone. We sincerely hope it will not create a new entanglement in the situation. All depends upon the Archbishop's patience and forbearance. We have reason to know that the editor of the Globe has no special claim to special indulgence from the Archbishop of Kingston. It is an open secret that for the past eight years the Globe has been nursing an ugly grudge against His Grace, because of his failure in the attempt to dragoon the Archbishop into campaigning in opposition to Sir John Macdonald and the Conservatives during the Federal election of 1890. The editor was well punished for his impudent attempt, and can never forgive the prelate who punished him. Could there be any clearer evidence of spitefulness and vindictiveness being the motive of the Globe's present hostility to the venerable and in trepid Archbishop than the following caption with which the Globe introduces His Grace's most timely and tell ing revelation to the public of the Mail's abuse of the liberty of the press in last Saturday's issue. Here it is in immensely large, double-leaded captian parents to rear their children as itals :- "Madill and Cleary. Deliverances from two Clerical Compaigners. that he should denounce the impiety Archbishop Cleary Again." Comment not retract, but fully and formally re- and intolerance of politicians who aim is unnecessary. That piece of folly iterated every principle and sentiment at depriving the Catholic minority of and impudence will do more harm to expressed by him in 1890, and would their rights in this respect, and for the party whose organ the Globe pro- under any name, has no soil to nourish in Paris; and from what we hear from whom I am now referring breaks out

ate the Globe?

The Globe, however, is not always of the same mind: neither is his editorial staff unanimous. We feel some satisfaction in reproducing part of one of the two editorials in last Friday's issue of that paper. In one of these the editor is extremely offensive and insolent in condemning the phrase "hungry adventurer." The other, printed on the same page, ably defends the use of these words by the Archbishop, and adduces almost the same proofs as we have set forth in this our article.

The Globe said:

To Archbishop Cleary Mr. Meredith is a political leader taking advantage of an unfortunate sectarian cleavage in the Province, and ready to espouse the cause of one side or the others as the chances of party success seem to dictate. At one time Mr. Meredith called on Roman Catholics to unite with him and resist the aggression of the Protestant majority of by Premier Mowat. He told them how their ghts and claims as Roman Catholics of the Protestant majority of by Premier Mowat. He told them how their ghts and claims as Roman Catholics of the state to hich their numbers entitled them, and how their rights could only be secured by uniting to depose the Liberal Premier from office to hich their numbers entitled them, and how their rights could only be secured by uniting to depose the Liberal Premier from office in the councils of the State to hich their numbers entitled them, and how their rights could only be secured by uniting to depose the Liberal Premier from office in the state to hich their numbers of the state The Globe said :

THE P. P. A. AGAIN SHOWS ITS VILE CHARACTER.

We are not of those who entertain any fear that the P. P. A. or its principles will prevail in Canada, to that extent that the Government of the Dominion will ever be conducted on the platform of that association.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Apaism has gained no foothold, and as the people in these provinces have learned the lesson of mutual toleration, there is no ground for the fanatics to hope that any such an institution can expect to grow there. In addition to this general sentiment, the fact that the Catholic population of the two Provinces amounts to about 39 per cent. of the whole, is sufficient to crush out any tendency on the part of the Pro-

The lesson to be learned from Gerproportionately smaller than that of the Maritime Provinces, is that the majority cannot succeed in persecuting continuously a minority which amounts to over one-third of the population, even if they wished to do so; and the people of the Maritime Provinces fully understand this. Hence we are glad to be able to say with the venerable Archbishop of Halifax, that these Provinces are ninety years ahead of Ontario in the matter of toleration.

In Quebec, of course, P. P. Aism is entirely out of the question. The Protestants of Quebec being a little over 13 per cent. of the population, have experienced the uniform liberality of their Catholic neighbors, and they have no hesitation in acknowledging it whenever they have the opportunity, and so such representative men of both political parties as the Hon. Messrs. Pope, Holton and Joly, have constantly vied with each other in bearing testimony to the fact that among the French-Canadians such a thing as bigotry is entirely unknown: the repeated assertions of such journals as the Toronto Mail to the contrary notwithstanding. Under such circumstances it would ill suit the Protestant minority to become fanatics; and to their credit it must be said that they are not so, and that it is but rarely that such men as the editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner, and the member of the House of Commons from Huntingdon, are to be found through the length and breadth of that Province.

It does not appear either that the noxious weed of bigotry has found root in British Columbia. The people of Ontario have been publicly told by prominent British Columbians that there is no room for bigotry in that

the country. Will Mr. Mowat repudi- Provinces Protestantism has now a Provinces in which there is the the least to fear from bugaboo of Catholic aggression, and if there is any generosity among Protestants - if there is any honesty or truth in their professions that they are the friends and champions of religious liberty-it is in these provinces that they have the opportunity of showing it. If this were the case, such a plant as P. P. Aism could not and would not thrive.

We are not yet without hope that there is among the Protestants of Ontario sufficient honor to crush this noxious weed. It has already been dealt with severely in several localities by liberal-minded Protestants, and we fully believe that this is only the beginning of what we have to expect. An instance of the intolerance of

the P. P. A. faction was given a few days ago at Southhampton, in the county of Bruce, when the lodge of that association determined to force Messrs. Bowman and Zinkan to dismiss from their tannery Mr. McDermott, their foreman, on the sole ground that he is a Catholic.

To carry out the resolution of the P. P. A., a strike was resolved upon, and when Mr. Fred. Bowman, the bookkeeper, arrived at the tannery, he was astounded to find that the engines were at a stand still, and no fires had been kindled, while the men were standing in groups discussing the matter.

The P. P. Aists had not altogether their own way even among the Protestant employees, but the latter allowed themselves to be bulldozed into a neutral attitude by the aggressiveness of the violent minority, who numbered only twenty-five out of seventy employees. These twenty-five told Mr. Fred. Bowman that they insisted upon Mr. McDermott's dismissal before they would go to work again.

The bigots acknowledged that they had no grievance to complain of against Mr. McDermott, except that "he is a Roman Catholic," but this they deemed a sufficient reason why he should be dismissed. Mr. Bowman endeavored to have the fires lit that the work of the establishment might be proceeded with, but the leaders told him that if he persisted he would be shot, whereupon he gave up his attempt, and called up Mr. C. M. Bowman to the scene.

On Mr. C. M. Bowman's arrival the leaders again made their demand, but they soon found out that they had miscalculated Mr. Bowman's calibre. He told them at once that Mr. McDermott is not only a capable and faithful workman, but also kind and considerate to the men under him, in the discharge of his duty as foreman, and he added that rather than yield to their demands he would close the tannery then and there until he could find workmen who would not introduce religious discord where it should never have found a place

Mr. Bowman's firmness completely disconcerted the P. P. A. men, and but a couple of hours elapsed before they made their submission, and by noon the tannery was again at work. Twenty of the mutineers were pardoned, but five of the leaders who had made themselves especially conspicuous in the affair were dismissed.

It is but fair to the Protestants of Southampton generally to state that Mr. C. M. Bowman's manliness and firmness are warmly endorsed by the public generally, and even by his partner, Mr. Zinkan, who is said to be himself an active member of the P. P. A., though opposed to that clause in the P. P. A. obligation whereby they swear not to employ a Catholic when they can do otherwise.

This Southampton outrage shows the dishonesty of those P. P. A. organs. the Toronto Mail included, which have strenuously denied the authentic ity of the P. P. A. oath and Ritual which were published in our columns and in those of some other Canadian journals. The action of the Southampton lodge confirms the fact, if confirma tion were needed, that it is part of the obligation of P. P. Aists to refuse employment to Catholics. We may add, however, that our expose of P. P. Aism did not need this confirmation, as the copy of the rules published by us was procured directly from a P. P. A. lodge, and was certainly authentic.

It is the general belief that P. P. Aism in Southampton cannot survive the shock of its own dastardly conduct. own offences against justice were It is blown up by its own bomb, like referred to, for as soon as he stated: the Anarchist who was killed a short locality; and so P. P. Aism, or its like time ago at the Church of the Madaleine fessor . . . this gentleman, to

fesses to be, than all the angry effus- it but that of Ontario, Manitoba and all parts of the country, the Protestant ions of all the no-Popery journals in our Northwestern Territory. In these public generally are totally disgusted with it even in Ontario. It is certain decisive majority. They are the that all honorable Protestants, both lav and clerical, detest it, and we believe that all that is needed is that the depth of its villainy shall become known to make the whole concern as great a fizzle as was the bogus Equal Rights movement of a few years ago.

Mr. C. M. Bowman, whose manliness and courage are shown by the incident we have here related, is a brother of Mr. J. E. Bowman, the Reform M. P. for Waterloo, who is also one of the partners of the firm owning the Southampton tannery. We understand that Mr. J. E. Bowman fully approves of his brother's action in the matter.

MR. MEREDITH IN THE TORONTO PAVILION.

It seems to be a treasure trove to Mr. Meredith and his P. P. A. following, the Toronto Mail and others of that ilk, to find a word uttered by a Catholic prelate or journalist against the policy on which he has deemed it proper to fight the pending political contest. It gives him and them the excuse of an opportunity of proclaim. ing that he has been attacked and misrepresented by Roman Catholics, who ought to lie supine under all the insults and aggressions with which these gentlemen have determined to fight

the present battle. According to the ethics of these authorities, Catholics have no rights which ought to be respected, and when we protest against their attacks upon our most sacred convictions, we are told on one hand that there is a Catholic "crystallized" or "solid vote" which is being driven to the polls in obedence to the dictates of some central ecclesiastical authority, and on the other that we are unjustly accusing "a great party" of bigotry and fanaticism.

Once for all we repeat what we have already many times stated in our columns, we have no "crystallized" vote, but our Catholic people have the common sense to know when their rights are menaced, and their holiest convictions insulted; and they have the spirit to resent it without having the fear of Mr. Meredith or the Mail, or of both together, before their eyes.

His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop of Kingston issued last week a well-timed letter on the subject of Catholic education. This document, as moderate as it is needful at this critical moment, when Catholic education is threatened, has given much offence to Mr. Meredith, who so took it to heart that he thought it proper to make a virulent attack upon His Grace in the Toronto Pavilion on Wednesday evening, the 30th of May.

From the reports of Mr. Meredith's speech in the Toronto dailies, and other sources, we learn that as soon as that gentleman had finished his attack upon the timber policy of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government, his audience was revived by the announcement that he had a word or two to say on the subject of education, that word or two being in reference to the "utterances of two gentlemen, both residing in Kingston, on the subject of the gen-

eral elections." The audience was "revived" by this announcement, because, as the Globe reporter puts it, "saw-logs was not an attractive topic to many pres-

ent."

The first Kingston gentleman to whom Mr. Meredith referred was the Rev. Professor Grant, Principal of Conservative Queen's University. though he is, Principal Grant recognizes that Sir Oliver Mowat has done his duty to the Province well, and that Ontario cannot afford to lose his services, or, as Mr. Meredith puts the matter, that,

"He believes everybody who loves Ontario ought also to vote for Sir Oliver Mowat.'

But Principal Grant is a Presbyterian, and it would not suit Mr. Meredith to select him out as the chief object of his attack. He well knew the longings of the audience he had before him, and he would not have been true to his antecedents if he had not selected some Catholic prelate for the chief object of his vituperation; and so Mgr. Cleary comes in for a large share of his attention. This seems to have been more palatable to Mr. Meredith's P. P. A. audience than anything he could have said regarding the future policy of the "great party" which he considered to be attacked when his

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ntry, the Protestant re totally disgusted tario. It is certain Protestants, both law t it, and we believe ded is that the depth ll become known to bogus Equal Rights w years ago.

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. . this gentleman, to now referring breaks out at the period of every general election," he was urged on by cries of "Give it to him."

He might have known from his experience four years ago that he was on dangerous ground when attacking by Government of Ontario; but we may name a venerated prelate of the Catholic Church. At that time he thought proper to attribute to Archbishop to the lot of Mr. Wm. Harty, of Kings-Cleary the advice given by the Canadian Freeman to Catholics to unite in defence of freedom of Catholic education; and from such miserable premises he made his famous deduction that the Catholics of Canada are the "com- done, a clean record, a department in mon enemy," against whom all Protestants should unite. On that occasion he fared so ill at the

hands of the Archbishop, in the discussion which ensued, that we might have supposed he would have had more discretion than to have attempted at the present time to renew that discussion. It was then proved beyond the possibility of doubt that the basis on which Mr. Meredith fought through his no Popery crusade was a false issue; but it suited his purpose to pander to the fanatical spirit of a faction whose motto is undying hatred to Catholics; and he is now playing precisely the same game, and in a very similar manner, though perhaps a little more cautiously But all the same he has thrown out the challenge to Catholics, and we do not hesitate to take it up. We would be recreant to our duty if we allowed his policy, as he has announced it, to pass unchallenged. It is a policy, plainly announced, to kill off the Separate school system of the province by harrassing its supporters to the utmost extent. At present the Separate school taxes are collected by the municipalities, just like the Public school taxes. Mr. Meredith and his party, with the exception of Mr. S. White, of North Essex, have voted that the burden of collection be thrown again upon the Separate school trustees.

Before the amendments to the school Acts were passed, under Mr. Mowat's Administration, Catholic non-residents were obliged to pay their taxes to the Public schools, as they could not become supporters of Separate schools. Mr. Meredith declares that if he should succeed in attaining power, he will sweep away this amendment, and all others which make the Catholic school system more workable, and hamper the Catholic schools with this grievance once more. In fact, if Mr. Meredith should become Premier of Ontario, Catholics will have to fight anew the whole battle of freedom of education which we fought in the past and won; and it is because Mgr. Cleary has pointed this out that he is now made the object of Mr. Meredith's attacks.

In order to raise a prejudice in the minds of his Protestant hearers against the Archbishop he repeats the old falsehood that His Grace had maligned the "poor defenceless young women of the schools of Napanee." This matter was already discussed, and His Grace, supported by the evidence of many Napanee address, denied the truth of the report which was circulated concerning him. This should have sufficed to settle that point, but Mr. Meredith, in order to gain the plaudits of a P. P. A. audience, repeats this

· However, the truth or falsity of this peport has nothing whatever to do with the issue at stake in the present election. It is not a question of Mgr. Cleary's opinion concerning "the poor defenceless" Napanee ladies, but of Catholic rights, and on this point we say Mr. Meredith is against us, and it is our duty to defeat him if we can. We may win or lose the battle now to be fought, but if we lose it, in the present confusion of parties, we shall fight it over again when we shall

have the opportunity. The Toronto Mail blames us severely for having advised our friends to support the Government candidates against all comers, under whatever name they may masquerade, whether Conservatives, Patrons, Independents, or P. P. Aists. We repeat that adhave advised a similar straightforward course. At a critical moment, if we hope for victory, there must be no indecision. We say, therefore, let everyone who is desirous of sustaining Catholic rights, everyone who has in him a desire for justice to all, suphare the reputation of the Council for fairmedeness impartiality and good business methods. The Chief has for some time been marked out as an object to be sacrificed on the altar of sectarian bigotry, rampant here as in other towns were than in the time of the Apress despatch informs us that vice; and we are not the first who him a desire for justice to all, support the Reform candidates on the 26th inst., and we doubt not that victory will be assured. We hope that not Catholics alone, but also all liberal Protestants, will follow this course.

St. Theresa used to say that, if humility was to be considered the first grace for ordinary souls, we must consider that for souls aiming at perfection, courage is of more account at starting even than humility.

HON. WM. HARTY.

It was regretted on all hands when Hon. C. S. Fraser was forced by illhealth to relinquish the portfolio of the Department of Public Works in the now say that an equal degree of pleasure is felt that the position has fallen ton. Those who know him best have no fears that when the time comes for his retirement-and we hope it will not be for many years - he will leave to his successors, as Mr. Fraser has the management of which no man dare say there has been aught but honesty and a brilliant capacity for the work. The Toronto Globe makes the following reference to the retiring minister

and to the Hon. Mr Harty;

and to the Hon. Mr Harty;

Mr. Fraser was not only an administrator of rare ability, but he was an ideal Parliamentary orator, thoughtful, original and toreible, a formidable yet a perfectly fair opponent in debate. With his retirement the Legislature will lose the benefit of the counsel and guidance of a man peculiarly fitted for leadership.

Such a man is hard to replace, in some respects impossible to replace. But the Government have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of a man, like Mr. Fraser, of spotless integrity: like Mr. Fraser, of signal capacity for the transaction of business. The reputation gained by Mr. William Harty in Kingston has been well described by a distinguished fellow-townsman, Principal Grant: "The better I knew him, the more he impressed me as a clear and strong thinker, a man of independent mind, and a loyal, public-spirited citizen. In these respects he has no superior in Ontario. How well he has served Kingston every one knows. I believe that he is capable of doing splendid service for the Province, and we must all desire to see Kingston represented by a man of more than local eminence. We want to make Canada the best country in the world, and one part of our share of this work is done when we put our ablest men in positions of public trust."

Ia the appointment of Mr. Harty, it has been recognized that the Government of this Province is in many respects like the managing body of a bank, a railway or other commercial institutions having valuable resources to be cared for and important financial interests to be considered. Mr. Harty is a typical business man, has had wide experience in the management of railways and manufacturing concerns, and is in all business matters regarded as a safe and skillful counsellor. The Province is to be congratulated on obtaining his services.

Hon. Mr. Harty was duly sworn in yesterday morning before the Lieutenant Governor as Commissioner of Public Works, and subsequently attended the meeting of the Cabinet held in the afternoon. It is under

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the columns of a newspaper there are at times to be found strange companionships. An instance of this kind occurred in last Saturday's Globe, in one of the pages of which was to be seen a letter from the Rev. Mr. Madill, President of the P. P. A., following which is another written by His Grace, the Archbishop of Kingston. The first line of the usual prominent heading is "Madill and Cleary." This reminds us of a heading we noticed in an American paper a few weeksago, "Coxey and Cleveland." We suppose the sub-editor of the Globe will claim newspaper privilege for this unseemly act. We should fancy, however, that it is none the less an insult to the distinguished Archbishop of Kingston to be placed in such close proximity in a newspaper with the clerical madcap who wears the livery priests and others who heard his of Him who admonishes us to love our forming a work dear to the heart of the enemy of mankind.

> WE regret very much to notice that the town of Galt has allowed itself to drift into the bad repute for intolerance which is the portion of Toronto, Hamilton, London and Brantford. In the last named place about six months since the civic election was fought chiefly on the question whether a Catholic policeman should or should not be retained in the services of the corporation; and we believe the party which desired to have him dismissed scored a victory. A similar case has just occurred in Galt, and Chief of Police Ahern has been sacrificed on the altar of religious bigotry. The charges brought against him are so silly that even those who preferred them must have been forced to laugh thereat: and the real reason becomes only too apparent-which is that the members of the council are creatures of the P. P. A. We take the following extract fre a the local paper, the Reformer, in regard to this case :

A press despatch informs us that while all this villainy was going on over five hundred souls had been converted in union revival services by Major George Hilton, a friend of the evangelist Moody. Evidently the work carried on by the major had no effect on the aldermanic board.

IN LAST Saturday's Globe appeared a

the Pope required Catholics, last Sepwere it not that they have a mischievis a class of Protestants ever ready to believe the most nonsensical assertions concerning the Catholic Church.

OUR city contemporary, the Free Press, on last Saturday, dealing editorially with the subject of the live cattle trade of Great Britain, says that The Irish are large shippers of Irishbred live cattle to the sister isle; it is their only market, and the Canadians and Americans are their keen competitors. So to conciliate Rosebery's supporters, Canadian cattle are excluded. This state of affairs is looked upon as a great grievance, and our contemporary gleefully parades it as a matter for which the Irish and Rosebery should be the sale of books. censured. Surely our neighbor is very thoughtless in taking such a position. Can it be possible that the principle of protection holds good only when it helps to swell its own pockets? Have not the Irish as good a right to protection as Canadians? Free trade and protection is a political question, and the CATHOLIC RECORD, being a non-political paper, we have no opinion to offer on either one side or the other. We merely wish to point out the inconsistency of our contemporary in throwing a stone at the Irish for adopting a principle, the soundness of which it has labored most assiduously to demonstrate.

It would be strange, indeed, if after the next election the Patrons of Industry do not go to the wall. And the blame may be attached to members of its own household, whose thirst for political power has urged them into attitudes ill becoming the objects for which the society was instituted. The member for North Bruce, Mr. McNaughton, was elected as a Patron; and on seeking re-election became enrolled as a member of the P. P. A., no doubt entertaining the notion that such a course would bring him strength at the polls. Still more extraordinary and condemnable is the conduct of the Grand President, Mr. Mallory, who has taken the stump as an ardent supporter of Mr. McNaughton. We would ask these gentlemen how can Catholics have any confidence in a society some of the prominent members of which are, in another organization, sworn to ostracize them-sworn to deprive them of the rights of citizenship.

LUTHER receives scant courtesy from Dr. Creighton, the Protestant Bishop of Peterborough, in his work entitled "The History of the Papacy during the Reformation." He refuses to have aught to do with the oftrepeated statement that a love for intellectual liberty animated Luther's hostility to Roman Catholicism. "Though humanism," says Dr. Creighton, "cleared the ground for Luther, he was altogether a novice in science or philosophy. With the Renaissance he had no sympathy. It was no desire for intellectual liberty that brought him in the theological ring.

MR. BENSON, the author of "Dadd," has presented the public with a new novel, which has, and justly, merited many adverse criticisms. One censor declares it to be sensual, earthy and unwholesome, and that it was written to ridicule virtue and applaud vice. Some, doubtless, are not aware of the fact that Mr. Benson is the son of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The learned prelate is doubtless perplexed over the literary pranks of his offspring, and unless he denounce the prurient publication he will find himself faced with a grave and serious scandal.

Anglicans are working for the extirpation of Ritualism. No more episcopal sticks or fancy vestments is the watchword. The jackdaw will be stripped of his borrowed plumage.

THE Comte de Mun has again distinguished himself by a masterly discourse directed against the Socialists. It was worthy of the days of Montalani-

synopsis of a speech delivered by the bert. Vigorously and beautifully he ARCHBISHOP CLEARY REPLIES part of the same address from which rev. president of the P. P. A., at compared the principles of the Gospel Niagara Falls. The rev. gentleman, with those of Socialism. He deit is stated, read and commented upon | nounced in scathing terms the policy the form of oath taken by the Catholic of the Government. He pointed out laity. We regret very much the re- the effects of the pernicious and unporter did not give us some informa- godly legislation that has sought to tion in regard to its nature. This banish God from the schools, from the oath is a revelation to us, and we family and from the minds of the youth doubt not it was composed by the same of France. The Comte was frequently person who wrote the papal encyclical interrupted during his speech by the that was spread broadcast about a year hisses and jeers of his opponents. His ago, and in which it was stated that words, however, will be productive of much good, inasmuch as they came tember, to arise and exterminate their from lips that are strangers to false-Protestant fellow-citizens. These con- hood and hypocrisy. They will coctions of firebrands would be amusing awaken an echo in the hearts of thousands of his countrymen who are oustendency, for, unfortunately, there wearied by the schemes and plans of politicians who are bartering the glory of France in the marts of their private greed and ambition.

> THE Philadelphia Catholic Times says that a semi-official note in the Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano, is published to the effect that in order to make the matter perfectly clear, all replies sent by the Cardinal Secretary of State in acknowledgment of books presented by the authors to the Holy Father must not be regarded as an approbation either of the authors or of the doctrines of the books in question. This was much needed, as such letters were often employed to further

SCHERER it was, we believe, who ridiculed the Catholics who talk much and do little. He had doubtless reason for his fun-making. Catholies naturally guard with jealous care the heritage of faith that has been handed down to them as a sacred trust, and rejoice that the stream of Catholic purity and faith courses in their veins, and yet they are hopelessly inactive when they should give evidence of the faith with in them. They lack the stern unwavering loyalty that gives no quarter to petty spite or private opinions.

FR. DANIEL D' BASSONO, the Franciscan who was the confessor of Pope Leo XIII., is described by the Fransican Annals as an accomplished theologian and highly esteemed by the Holy Father. It was this humble friar who inspired an eloquent American prelate with the happy realization of the divine and human in the Pope when he saw the Pontiff, amid the Thabor glories of a sacred festival borne like a god among men, and afterwards in spirit saw him enter a lonely room in the Vatican, go straight to where the brown habited and purple stoled Friar Daniel sat, and kneeling at the friar's feet to strike his breast and move his lips to the music of the words, "Bless me, Father; for I have sinned.'

Speaking lately before the Brotherhood of Engineers Archbishop Ireland had the following to say of strikes: "They are in the industrial world April, 1890, when I deemed it my what wars are between peoples—to be duty to guard my flock against the dreaded for the ruin they cause, and guard my flock against the shocking distribes of the Mail Mereother counsels have failed and where great interests are at stake; and when strikes do take place they must be, like wars between civilized nations, conducted under the dictates of justice and humanity. Amid the utmost fury of strikes property must be held sacred and the liberty of other men allowed, as we demand that our liberty be allowed. He who deprives another man of liberty loses his own. These are the imperious laws of social justice and of God's religion." A thoughtful utterance and one to be studied by every workingman in the land. A strike should be the last resort of the laborer. Experience has shown that in too many cases strikes have been organized by soulless demagogues for the furtherance of their own aims and that their prosper ity has been built up in the ruined homes and hopes of the men they duped. Fortunately the average workman keeps abreast of the times and knows what value to put upon the highly colored sentiments of a would be agitator. He may feel keenly the aggressiveness of the capitalist, but Christian teaching keeps before his mind the truth that property is sacred.

Bur a year ago and all France was ringing with the news of the Panama scandal. The principal movers in the nefarious and dishonest transactions were burdened with all manner of opprobrious epithets, and to day one of them sits in the French parliament as Chairman of the Budget Committeea very model of integrity. We refer to M. Rouvier, who was elected to that important position over Caraignac, who is honest and fearless in denouncing abuses wherever they may exist.

Archbishop's Palace, Kingston, May

31. - (To the Editor): It is not altogether unpleasant for one whose days are laborous to have amusing literature provided for his intellectual entertainment, an hour or two after sunset. In this respect I cannot say that certain Toronto journals fail to contribute a goodly share to my quiet enjoyment frequently throughout the year and, with generous abundance, in the seasons appointed for campaign ing. But, meanwhile, there are certain methods of literary warfare that may sometimes demand serious notice. An old adage says: fair in love and war. There are. however, limitations to the privileges which this apothegm seems to concede Christian civilization has refined the usages of warfare, whether the weapon of fight be the sword or the pen. The liberty of the press has been immensely enlarged in modern times and is guaranteed by public law and social sentiment; but law and sentiment and professional honor have prescribed restrictions on its exercise to guard it against degenerating into licentiousness. The purpose of this letter is to expose to the public an instance of the worst kind of journalistic abuse of liberty, and the employment of dishonorable methods by the editor of the

his paper.

The editor devotes little less than two columns to editorial comment on my recent instruction to my flock respecting the primary religious duty of parents to give their children a Christian education. The first column in its entirety displays the wonderful ingenuity of the editor in laboring to appear before his readers as a mighty champion of the no Popery cause by the profuseness of his writing, and all the while does not express a single idea in reference to his subject. then introduces me to his readers in the second column as the author of certain utterances in 1890, which he prints in the form of a short paragraph with inverted commas at the beginning and end and on every one The paragraph of its fourteen lines. is presented to the Mail's intelligent readers as a series of four short sentences, excerpted from one continuous sermon, having reference to one definite subject; and the successive sentences are brought into so close a relation with one another that the demonstrative pronouns in the later sentence are necessarily referred to antecedents in the immediately preceding one. Thus after the second sentence Mail are led to believe that I not only 'poisonous pastors," but also as demons.

Now, sir, what will honorable jour-nalists think of this, when they learn that the first eight lines of the paragraph thus quoted by the editor of the Mail are extracted from an address delivered in the month of April, 1890, and the subsequent six lines are taken from a report (a malignant and wilfully corrupt report) of an address delivered by me on the 29th of October, of the same year. The first eight lines are part of a sermon delivered in the dreaded for the ruin they cause, and never to be urged except when all shocking diatribes of the Mail Mere equal righters at the hands of emperors and kings who were then going from city to city and literary colleges. and from town to town in the province, violently and persistently denouncing Christian education in the Separate schools, and threatening to bring about the ultimate abolition of our constitutional rights for the Christian education of our little ones, by clamorous agitation and the continuous excitement of popular passion. In this reference I cited the constitutional guaranthe given to the Church by her divine Founder that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her," and, of course, explained the scriptural meaning of our Lord's phrase, "Gates of knows to be an eastern form of expres-spitefulness, quotes the Premier's reply sion for the fighting forces of Satan, the Prince of Darkness, Christ's arch enemy, whose empire is hell and whose army is the myriad host of demons. I make no apology to atheists or infidels for teaching my people the Christian such by the laws of Quebec. The doctrine regarding the existence of demons and their active hostility of them were poor and it was important against the kingdom of Christ and His to get TEACHERS OF A LOWER QUALIFIdisciples on this earth. From the first CATION than those from Ontario. Such the prophets, the Psalms and Sapienalmost every chapter of the four gos-Catholic epistles, especially those of St. John, St. Peter and St. Jude, Satan, as the mighty adversary Christ and commander of an immense their religious teachers. demons, who infest this earth and wage unceasing war against followers of Jesus of Nazareth, the our Saviour, immortal and invisible, the only God, their religious orders properly quali-to whom be honor and glory for end-fied comes to them at the least exless ages. Amen." The latter six lines of the Mail's par-

agraph, quoted by him as mine and as

e preceding eight lines are extracted ong (except in so far as the context is corrupted) to an address pronounced by me in Kingston on the 30th of October, 1890, fully six months subsequent to the delivery of the preceding eight lines. The editor of the Mail here tells his readers that I said "these the demons) are the poisonous pastors that would lead the forces of Infidels, Atheists and bigots against Christian schools, etc." This sentiment has This sentiment has never been uttered by me in Kingston or elsewhere. In the address referred to I had occasion to say that "our blessed Saviour describes the true pastor and the hireling pastor. pourtraying the characteristics of each of these two classes, I felt bound by my duty to advert to the deplorable fact. known to all, that "scores of men calling themselves Christian pastors, shepherds of Christian souls, allied them selves with the declared enemies of Jesus Christ and His right to reign and rule and enter into full possession of the minds and hearts of the little ones regenerated into the newness of divine life by communication of His blood. Not a meeting of the leaders of warfare against Christian education has been held in Kingston or any other city of the province without two, three, four, five or six men, who call themselves Christian pastors, presenting themselves on the platform and shamelessly urging on the assault against the Church and her right to Christianize Toronto Mail in yesterday's issue of the early life of her children by leavening their education with the knowledge of God and His law, His holy fear and His love." I rebuked this impiety, justly deserved, and I am happy in thanking God that such an awful profanation of the gospel of Christ has not been repeated in this city from that day to this, or, if it has, no body seems to have heard of it. So much for the substance of that section of my ad

> As regards the Mail editor's abominally corrupt quotation, as it were, of my words, "these (the demons) are the poisonous pastors" its virus consists not only in the immediate connection of this sentence with one that had been delivered six months previously on a different subject, but also, and chiefly, in the substitution of the word "pas tors" for "pastures," which latter word occurrs in the following sentence of my instruction : "The true pastor is vigilant in guarding his flock against straying into poisonous pastures, and he has most loving and tender care for the lambs of the fold," etc.

I have borne much of misrepresenta tion and villification from the editor of the Toronto Mail. For many motives, natural and supernatural, I have sub follows the third with this form of mitted to it in silence. Obloquy and connection: "And later on." (These abuse are part of our Christian inherare the poisonous pastors, etc.): The itance, promised to the followers of pronoun "these" being referred by Christ in general, and, in most particthe law of grammatical construction to ular and emphatic form, foretold by the word demons in the preceding our crucified King to be the portion of sentence; whence the readers of the the Apostolic hierarchy. The apostles bore this persecution even unto death. designated certain political parsons as So also did their successors and all the martyrs of the first three centuries of the Church's history in countless numbers. And all along the line of centuries, in the successive conflicts of God's Church with Paganism, heresy, Infidelity and evil-minded statesmen of highest rank and power, true Christians have had to suffer manifold wrong for the name of Christ. But none have suffered more severely, or borne their sufferings more courageously, than the Bishops of the Church, who have been forced by the obligations of their office to stand forward as champions of right and truth in defence of their flocks These have been the choice victims of action, and the equal righters are then going from city to city one town to town in the province, osophers and lawless demagogues. It will be so to the end.

It may be no harm to call attention to the fact that not alone archbishops and bishops are falsely reported in their utterances, and deliberately mis represented by the pious editor of the Toronto Mail, but also statesmen, who are usually surrounded by a bodyguard of vigilant witnesses of their forms of speech; and even the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat seems to enjoy no privilege in this respect. For instance, in the report of Sir Oliver's address in London last Monday night, which every biblical scholar the Mail, with seemingly studious to Mr. Meredith's objection to the Separate school law on the ground of relig ious Sisters' qualifications as teachers "They (the Catholics thus: entitled to take teachers qualified to be schools stood by that law because many chapters of Genesis to the last chapters a teacher can be got for less expense. of the Apocalypse, the whole law and On reading this passage it occurred to me that Sir Oliver could not have used tial books and Job and Tobias, in such language. It would be entirely in contradiction of pels, the Acts of the Apostles, the and purpose. The context clearly ran thirteen epistles of St. Paul and seven counter to the phrase about "a lower qualification," the question being solely, as Sir Oliver had just stated, that is, the devil, called by the Jews one of purely financial gust stated, Beelzebub, and by our Divine Lord Whereupon, I took up the Globe to the "Prince of This World," and by ascertain what the Premier did actually St. Paul "The Ruler of this World of say, and I found that he had not made Darkness," is everywhere represented any such false and insulting statement of Jesus against Catholics, their schools and host of inferior wicked spirits called are reported in the Globe as follows: demons, who infest this earth and "The reason they wish to stand by the that law is, because many of these schools are poor, and it is important to Word made flesh, our Redeemer and them to get teachers at the LOWEST "the King of Ages, the POSSIBLE EXPENSE and a teacher from

> † JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

pense.

e wonderful manner in which the political eclipse of the Papacy by the deprivation of its civil sovereignty has tended to the enhancement of its spiritual authority, continues to excite among its enemies a surprise which Catholics, accustomed as they are to the manifestations of a special Providence in its behalf, cannot feel. The history of the Church in the past is nothing more than the recital of a series of such interpositions, and they furnish no ground for astonishment to those who do believe in the solemn promise of its Founder that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.
But to the members of a political party,
pledged to compass its destruction by
military violence, and fully convinced of the efficacy of such means for their purpose, the spectacle of its survival in increased power and dignity, is one hich strikes them, in their moments of calm reflection, no less with surprise than with dismay. It may safely be said that the personal influence of the Pope as the universal Father of Christendom, was never so great as at the present day, when the faithful flock to his throne in ever increasing numbers, as a protest against the indignities to which he has been sub-jected. Organized pilgrimages of thou sands of persons, now of continual occurrence, are a new feature of Catholie devotion, dating from the spoliation of the Holy See by the Italian aggression. The movement which produced them is growing instead of declining, and these demonstrations of national reverence and sympathy are every day increasing in numbers and importance. They serve to bring home to great masses of the Catholic population precarious position of the citadel of their faith, besieged in the camp of its enemies, like the Ark of the Covenant in captivity to the Philistines, and each individual visitor to Rome when impressed with this feeling, becomes, on his return to his native country, centre of its diffusion in all directions That the effect of this silent propaganda is estimated at its true value by the ban and arriere ban of Masonry, was sufficiently proved by the riots of Valencia, deliberately organized in order to render pilgrimages impossible for the future, says the London

The feeling is expressed in the phrase forming the title of this article, which, instead of being a Catholic coinage, constitutes the heading of a letter from Rome in the Radical Italia del Popolo of Milan. We do not think that the writer's account of the effect produced on him by the appearance of the Pope in Saint Peter's on April 15, can be as gratifying to the readers of that journal as it is to those who regard the ceremonial in question from the Catholic point of view. "It took place (he says) yesterday at 11 o'clock in presence of more than thirty thousand persons massed in the great cen-tral nave of the vast temple of Saint Peter's, and I can assure you, without wishing to exaggerate, that it was a spectacle so grandiose and impressive, not to say affecting, as I have even Imagine the greatest temple of Christendom immersed in mystic shadow, broken, however, by a gilded ray of sunshine from above, and by twinkling of thousands upon thousands of tapers through a vaporous atmosphere of smoke and incense; conceive the multitudinous movement and swaying of a crowd in which all the myriad peoples of the earth have their representatives; combined of laymen of all social and religious degrees, and of religious of every imaginable order of nuns and of elegant ladies; a crowd which thrill with emotion, sways, sobs, Viva, Viva! when, on the opening of a silken curtain, pale and vague in the dimness of the shadow, is seen a human form, that of the Pope, raised on high on a gilded throne above the agitated and roaring ocean of heads fancy all this, and you will have but a faint and imperfect idea of the fanati cism, the delirium, the unbounded transports of affection and devotion expressed by such thousands of hearts for that man worshipped as an idol who passes suspended between heaven and earth with a face that smiles and a hand that blesses.

The clique of professional politicians who govern Italy, vainly try to minimize the significance of this universal outpouring of reverence and devotion for the Pontiff, whom their organs hold up to public execration, and load with every epithet of insolent vitupera tion. The chorus of exultation with which they hailed the riots of Valencia is an indication of the welcome they would prepare for pilgrims in Rome were their malevolence not held in check by fear of ulterior consequences. With ferocious joy they enumerated the injuries inflicted by the brutal mob on harmless and peaceable individuals, the seventeen pilgrims wounded, the Archbishop of Valencia injured by severe confusions, the Bishop of Madrid by a blow from a stone on the fore-head, and the two monks "so barbar ously beaten that their lives were des paired of." Their triumph in the prowess of their allies and confederates in Spain was premature, as the energetic action of the Legislature of that country converted the victory into a checkmate. Signor Crispi, furious anticlerical as he is, had to enforce the most stringent precautions for the safety of the unwelcome visitors, and the slightest attempt to molest them might have been fraught with disastrous consequence to Italy. Not only was the mob, so often hounded on to excesses, sedulously kept in hand, but streets of Civita Vecchia were guarded with such a display of military of torce as might have been despatched cares Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic,

THE TRIUMPH OF THE POPE. against an invading army. The mass of the Roman population being thus left free to display their real senti-ments the Spaniards were received with such general respect and affection that they left with a courteous cheer for Rome and Italy. The writer we have already quoted acknowledges the evidences of this community of sentiment as displayed in Saint Peter and goes on in the following words: "Whether it were an effect of sentimentality or a contagion of hysterical emotion I must confess that such an outburst of enthusiasm and real tenderness as that of yesterday is not within my recollection, al-though at Milan, Genoa and Rome I have frequently seen Kings and Emperors arrive and depart. This proves that the moral power of the Pope, far from being annihilated, is a thousand times greater than that of all crowned heads taken together, because he has still the power of winn ing and enthralling the masses, whom Kings and Emperors now leave, if not hostile, cold and indifferent. Nor is it the enthusiasm of bigots or interested priests that is here in question. Yesterday, if clergy and pilgrims were numerous, they were yet in a minornumerous, they were yet in a minor-ity lost amid the immense masses of one laity, among whom the Romans held the first place, and outdid the others, not only in cheering in good talian, but in shouting 'Long live the Pope King !' and 'Out with the Barbarians!' He winds up by contrasting the position of the Pope, guarded by the enthusiasm of his people, with that

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY FOR DOING GOOD.

of other princes and parliaments hedged around with bayonets, amongst

whom are those against whom Rome

has once again raised the classical cry

of "Fuori i Barbari"

Catholics on the disciplinary or medical force of public institutions, or who in the exercise of charity have occasion to visit prisons, hospitals and asylums, are often heard to complain of the sad need of reading matter for the inmates who are of the faith. A few zealous persons here and there, who recognize this need, are making praiseworthy efforts to supply it; but the work calls for organized endeavor general co-operation. and ought to be, and there is no reason why there should not be, a Catholic library in every charitable and penal institution. Such is the charity and zeal of the Catholic public if it were understood that the different penitentiaries there are many prisoners, some of them confined for long terms; many patients in hospitals whose diseases are of a tedious nature, or even incurable many friendless children in orphan asylums, all eager for reading matter to gladden their hearts and brighten their lives - if this need were generally known, we feel certain that every Catholic worthy of the name would be

pense of postage or expressage. If some zealous, energetic priest in ach diocese were to be officially apeach diocese were to pointed to superintend this good work. its success would be assured. Not to speak of those who have superabund ant leisure, how many clergymen there are incapacitated by age or ill health from regular parochial work who could still carry on a fruitful apostolate by providing good reading for those so sadly in need of it-eager to have it, and sure to profit by it! exaggerate th portance of this work is plain rom a recent circular addressed the members of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in New York. stated that there are about 10,000 souls on the Islands and in the Tombs likely to be benefited by charity exercised in this direction. After appealing for "every sort of good Catholic reading matter," the committee add significantly; "Old prayer-books

ready to assist in supply it. All that

is needed is to establish depots for the

collection of books and periodicals, and

to find persons willing to attend to

to collect offerings to defray the ex-

reception and distribution, and

also will be very acceptable."

Let it be remembered that patients in hospitals, inmates of prisons, children in orphan asylums, most of them without friends, have need of some thing to occupy their leisure; and that if Catholic literature is not prothat it Carnotic interacture is not provided for them, they will be in danger of reading papers and books calculated to vitiate their minds and to destroy their faith. There is no telling how many might be brought back Christian life, how many whose sufferings might be alleviated, how many children whose steps might be directed in the right path, by the aid of good reading. If it be a meritorious act, deserving of God's blessing, to give a cup of cold water, surely a special benediction is in store for those who will make efforts to provide intellect ual and moral refreshment for weary or undisciplined minds and sin sick and grieving hearts. - Ave Maria.

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

offects.

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A CAGED LION.

The Great Force and Precaution Required to Keep the Captive Safe.

-Bonaparte's Exile on St. Helena.

An old family letter, just unearthed by the Figaro, and written by the Marquis de Monchena, Commissioner of the King of France, to his intimate friend, M. de Dineur, Knight of St. Louis and Postmaster of Angouleme, throws some new and interesting light upon Napoleon's mode of life in exile in St. Helena. The following passages

are well worth translating:
I will now speak to you of our great
man, his position, and his guard. The garrison of St. Helena consists of 2,500 men. Numerous pieces of artillery and about twenty mortars defend the coast. Bonaparte occupies the house of the lieutenant-governor, situated in the one and only valley in the island, and known under the name of Longwood. This plain is surrounded by precipices, and it can be reached by one road only. Around the house the Fifty-third Regiment is encamped, and a little further off stands a park of artillery, while the confines of the valley are guarded by posts of troops. He has fifty men in his service, and

is permitted to go out alone-I mean without being accompanied by his guards. But if he wants to leave the valley, Bonaparte must be followed by an officer in uniform, who never leaves him, and who must note and report everything that he does during the day. The persons that compose the suite of the emperor are guarded by officers, and the valets are watched by non-commissioned officers.

At every hour of the day or night the governor or his lieutenant is in formed of all that goes on in the sland; and if anything serious should happen, the garrison would promptly be put under arms. Such are the precautions taken on shore in regard to Bonaparte. As to the precautions taken on the water, they are much more rigorous. Two frigates are stationed at anchor, and two brigs cruise incessantly around the island, from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning, while sloops of war

patrol the coast. In the evening all boats belonging to private parties and to the war els are obliged to come into port because there is an order to fire upon any boat that appears outside after o'clock. Moreover, it is impossible to navigate in the waters of St. Helena without having the password. The boat that should attempt it would be sure to be fired upon. No foreign el is allowed to approach. piastre is awarded immediately to the man who first reports the presence of vessel outside. Then she is warned off Add to these precautions by signals. the very dangerous condition of the coast. The breakers are so terrible that the marine guards are often obliged to remain for several days in their vessels on account of the diffi-culty of landing. Therefore, you can easily understand, my dear, escape is impossible. Even admitting that the Governor should favor the escape of Bonaparte, it could not be accomplished unless the admiral was in connivance with him. And if, betraying the con-fidence of the superior authority, the admiral should allow, some favorable night two or three sloops to approach with the intention of delivering the prisoner, what would be the fate of those sloops? They would have to stand under a most formidable fire, and their little landing party would be quickly arrested, because the roads are all strongly guarded.

The other day, in making a reconnoissance with the governor, it seemed to me that one point of the coast was not sufficiently defended, notwithstanding its twenty-six pieces of artillery because one of the flaking batteries was on too high ground. I selected an adjoining spot where the calcined rock permitted the establishment of a battery of four pieces on a level with the water They are working at that at the pres

I tell you this to let you know that nothing goes on here without my knowledge. Comfort our good An-goumouisins; and you yourself live quietly and calmly, for you will see him no more, at least as long as I remain here. In the evening Bona parte and his personnel must return to the house that is given over to them, and remain indoors until the following morning. This house is surrounded by sentinels who have orders to fire upon any one approaching, and the emperor and his suite have acquired the conviction that this order will always be obeyed, for it has been

I hope, nevertheless, that I will not die in this island, unless hunger or ennui get the better of my health. that case every month passed here will certainly be placed to my account as worth several years in purgatory. Consider, my good friend, the means of salvation which you have neglected by not following me

Bopaparte is always in bad humor He annoys all those who surround him, and continues to make himself treated like an emperor. Moreo he still overaws all his attendants.

Experience has Proved It.

A triumph in medicine was attained when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progress of Pulmonary Consumption, but by its continued use health and vigor could be fully restored, use heath and vigor could be fully restored, Why suffer from disorders caused by impure blood, when thousands are being cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery? It removes Pimples and all Eruptions of the skin. Mr. John C. For., Olinda, writes, "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

THE SISTINE MADONNA.

An Interesting Description of the Fam-ous Work of Art.

I write this morning sitting before the greatest picture in the world. The room in which I write is not large, but this is the only picture it contains. The walls are draped in dark red cloth, and around one end are comfortable At the other end, entirely from the walls, is the broad pedestal on which the massive frame-work of the picture rests. One large side window gives to the picture all its light. picture itself is eight feet high by six wide, and its frame is hinged so as to swing when better light is needed.

This picture is Raphael's Sistine Madonna. A bust of the immortal

artist stands opposite.

As I sit here this morning and have sat here every morning since coming to Dresden, I ask myself what is it in this picture that hushes every voice to a whisper as people enter the room What is it that causes men involun-tarily to remove their hats? Is it the two cherubs that rest on their chubby arms below and turn their eyes up ward towards the beautiful vision The dimpled elbows, the creases in the wrists, the delicate baby fingers, the carelessly tossed hair, the coloring of the wings, the expression of the eyes -all combine to place these cherubs of Raphael among the most charming baby faces ever painted. But no, it is not these. Is it the figure of Pope Sixtus, to the left (in whose honor the pic-ture is named), as he kneels in his Papal robes, and lifts his head in rapt admiration? This is one of the most interesting faces of an old man that one finds in the galleries of Europe. But it is not this that holds the eyes so riveted to the picture. Nor is it the beautiful St. Barbara to the right with head bowed reverently; nor myriad cherub faces in the fleecy clouds of the background. Perfect a each of these parts of the picture is it is overlooked in the matchless beauty of Mary and the Christ-Child.

Virgin stands on a mass of white cumulus clouds with loose flowing drapery, holding the child in her All the stiffness that one notes in the early Italian masters is gone These are living, speaking figures be fore us. As I look at the picture and try to study the artist through it, I have come to believe that his best thought, his best effort, was centred in the face of the Child Jesus. I glance from His face to the cherub faces be low. What a contrast! Here are ex quisite faces, but earthly; such beauty as the Mother sees in the fat baby face that she clasps to her bosom.

I now compare the face with that of the Mother. What a close resemblance! Yet here again something is in the baby face that is lacking in the calm, benignant face of Mary. Those baby eyes seem to be looking down through the centuries and to compass the world in their gaze. They seem to see Calvary, the victory over death, and further still, the kingdom that is to be established. What an inspiration that young Italian artist must have had to paint such a face!

Does God reveal Himself to men

through the Bible and through nature alone? Nay, verily, He speaks to us through great men. When man can so cause the chords of the soul to so vibrate, let it be through music, paint ing, or any art, it is no he that speaks to us, but the divine through him.

I brought an eight-year-old art critic to the gallery yesterday, and turned her loose with the sole information that a great picture by Raphael is here. wandered through many rooms where the artists Rubens, Rembradt Corregio and others were represented by great works. As we entered this om there was no doubt in her mind that this was the picture. All words of comment were avoided and ample time was given for observation, then the question was put, "What is the most beautiful thing in the picture?" The answer came prompt and decisive, "The face of Jesus." Art is high art when children and the uneducated can appreciate and enjoy it.—Monongahela Republic.

How the Debt is Being Paid.

That is a novel way of lifting mort gages from churches which is being tried in some eastern churches.

The plan was evolved by a priest in Brooklyn, Father Kilaley. There was a debt on his church amounting to \$110,000. He selected eleven of his parishioners and had their lives insured for \$10,000 each. The premiums were paid out of the church treasury. Whenever one of the intreasury. Whenever one of the in-sured died the amount of the policy was applied on the church debt. Up to last fall the Father Kilaley canceled \$40,000 of the debt by reason of the death of four of his parishioners.

The idea was not original with the Brooklyn priest. The same sort of thing has been tried with success in Canadian cities.

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CURES.

A Life Saved.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with Inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bothe cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam curesCoughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and Lung Troubles.

THE BRAVEST THING.

An Act That Required Greater Courage Than Marching to the Cannon's

Col. T. W. Higginson was a recent contributor, with other officers, to symposium in the Chicago Inter Ocean concerning the most striking instance of bravery observed by them during the war. He says:

"I am asked to record the bravest thing done within my immediate knowledge in the civil war. On mature reflection, passing by some hair-breadth escapes, I should award the palm to something done by a young assistant surgeon of mine, not quite twenty-one years old, Dr. Thomas T. Miner, then of Hartford, Conn. It was at an exceedingly convivial supper party of officers at Beaufort, S. C., to which some of my younger subal-terns had been invited. I saw them go with some regret, since whisky was rarely used in my regiment, and I had reason to think that it would circulate pretty freely at this entertainment. About Dr. Miner I had no solicitude, for he never drank it. Later I heard from some of the other officers present

what had happened. "They sat late and the fun grew fast and furious, the songs sung be-coming gradually of that class which Thackeray's Col. Newcome did not approve. Some of the guests tried to get away, but could not, and those who attempted it were required to furnish in each instance a song, a story or a toast. Miner was called upon for his share, and there was a little hush as he rose up. He had a singularly pure and boyish face, and his manliness of character was known to all. He said Gentlemen, I cannot give you a song or a story, but I will offer a toast, which I will drink in water, and you shall drink as you please. That toast " 'Our Mothers.

of course an atom of priggishner of course an atom of priggishner of course an atom of priggishner of course would have spoile or self-consciousness would have spoiled the whole suggestion. No such quality was visible. The shot told; the party quieted down from that moment, and soon broke up. The next morning no less than three officers from different regiments rode out to my camp, all men older than Dr. Miner and of higher rank, to thank him for the simplicity and courage of his rebuke. It was from them I first learned what had happened. Any one who has had much to do with young men will admit, I think, that it cost more courage to do what he did than to ride up to the cannon's mouth.

Cardinal Gibbons on Theatre-going.

The New York Herald asked several distinguished clergymen to give their views on theatre-going. Among those asked was Cardinal Gibbons, who re-Among those plied as follows:

"In reply to your letter of inquiry asking my opinion with regard to the consistency and rightfulness of a Christian's visiting the theatre, I beg to say that my knowledge of the moral effects of the play-house is derived entirely from such information as has been communicated to me by others since I have never in all my life crossed the threshold of a theatre

"I am firmly persuaded, however that some plays are not only entirely harmless, but even elevating, refining and instructive in a high degree in their tendency, though I must say that I fear the great majority of theatrical productions are highly pernicious and

even demoralizing.
"My advice to Christians, therefore would be that they should avoid bad plays altogether, quite as carefully as they would noxious food, and that they should indulge even in the best plays with very great reserve, just as they should in luscious meats.

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RHEUMATISM



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THE USE OF

"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Aver's Sarsaparilla being recome ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recom-mended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."-P. H. Ford, Quachita City, La.

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Parts north half and south half Lot 20, Con. 3, Tp. McGillivray; 50 acres more or less; good orchard; excellent brick house and other buildings; cheap East half Lot 6, Con. 4, Tp. Saugeen, Co of Bruce: 50 acres more or less and buildings; \$600.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

FISHING FOR MEN. Master, we have labored all the night, and have taken nothing.

St. Peter was without doubt a fisher-

fish in the lake were anxious to be caught. Such a wonderful haul was made that St. Peter and all the other fishermen were dumfounded with astonishment. How mightily they were all pleased may well be imagined.

Now, I think there is in our day something going on very like St. Peter's fishing all night and catching no fish. The Catholic Church is the ship of Peter, and he who exercises the authority of master in that ship, together with his mates and other officers, are holding the place which St. Peter was exalted to when our Lord made him the master fisherman of men. That is, the Holy Father, the Pope, the Bishops and priests are fishing for men, and our Lord promised that they should catch them, too.

In a certain degree, also, every one on board Peter's ship-all Catholicshave to do with this great work—the spreading out the nets and drawing souls into the true Church.

For some time there have been some efforts made to catch a certain kind of fish known as Protestants, and there is another sort, also becoming common in these waters of ours, called Infidels. And it seemed to me that there has been a good deal of fishing all night long, and not half the haul made that was hoped for. We feel like repeating St. Peter's complaint—"Lord, we have labored all the night and taken nothing.

The fishermen know their business and they have worked hard. No trouble on that score. When may we hope that the promise of our Lord will be fulfilled and labor shall be crowned with success? I'll tell you. It will be after Christ has taught His divine doctrine from the ship, and when He can say to us, "Now let down your

If there is anything both true and astonishing it is the prevailing ignor-ance of their own or of any other religion among Protestants and infidels. You would think that, among so many learned and well-to-do people who have every advantage of education and general information at hand, they would not only know what they believed, but also the reasons why. They make a great boast of knowing, some of them, all the good that there is in the Bible, and others all of what they call absurdities and contradictions in the holy volume. You need not be afraid of all this supposed knowledge. In fact, some read the Bible very little, and great numbers of them don't hear half of what the majority of us Cath-olics hear in church. Catechize them, and it will soon appear that they are densely ignorant of all religion. How can we hope that such people will admire all the beauties of our faith, and appreciate all the powerful and logical arguments in favor of this or that truth, who are so lacking in information about the very rudiments of religion?

I meet such people frequently, who

so when He can say of us, "Whoso heareth you, heareth me"—that is, stood quite alone, looking wistfully at when you and I so live up to our faith the others at their gay sports. that when they hear us they hear a Christ speak, and when what we speak is for their instruction and suited to their great ignorance of divine things. We must be simple and plain in our instructions when directed to them.

Moreover, we must thrust this instruction of the first things every Christian (be he child or man) ought to know upon them in all charity; and be quick about it, for without it they will be in imminent peril of losing their souls. They are good enough according to what they know. They, like the best of us, love truth, and are really hungering for what is unquestionably for their greater happiness. Oh! if we Catholics would only live like Christ and speak like Christ, then it would be high time to let down the Protestants and Infidels would rush in crowds to be taken. Priests would not know where to find room for

the converts. Enter into the work of spreading Christian doctrine, then. Buy Catholic books of instruction. Buy a good many and give away a good many. It may set them thinking. And the reading of good, plain instruction, like the simple words of our Lord, will set them to praying as well. When a Protestant or an Infidel once begins to pray to know the truth, it will be sure to lead him into the net that is let down from Peter's ship, only too happy to be numbered among those taken by the divinely appointed fishers of men.

The Spring Medicine The Spring Medicine

"All run down "from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little allments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable

Norway PineSyrup strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, girls.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Youthful Inventors.

Some of the most important inven-tions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. man, and a patient one, as all good fishermen are. He was content to fish all night with such poor luck as to catch nothing at all.

But after he had taken our Lord on board his ship it seemed as if all the fat in the lake was a successful to stand the ship it seemed as if all the lake was a successful to stand the ship it seemed as if all the lake was a successful to stand the successful to stand the successful to stand the successful to stand the stand to successful the stand to a boy was hired to work these valve levers; although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working these levers, he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the machine, and the other end to the valve lever; the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around and found the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watts then carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

The power loom is the invention of

a farmer boy who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He whittled one out with his jack-knife, and after he had got it all done he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, say ing that he would have no boy abou him that would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy gathered up the pieces and laid them away. Soon after his father bound him out as an apprentice to a blacksmith, about twelve miles from home. The boy was delighted at the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found that his new master was kind and took a lively in terest in him. He had made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw that he had no common boy for an apprentice, and that the invention was a very valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy; it worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms the boy to receive one-half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the father that he should be at his bring with him a wealthy gentleman, who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that the loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces but a year

Lily Blake's Charm.

"What is it that makes everybody love Lily Blake so?" said Agnes Conlon, half petulantly, as she turned away from the window after having seen the elegant Mrs. Dayton, with her little daughter by her side, gracefully

pose?"
"I think I know the charm. Perare, nevertheless, regular hearers and worshippers of the best preachers of task this week to discover it, "answered our day, or who pick up here and there her mother, busily putting the sitting-

> went over and made her acquaintance and, after a little urging, the girl joined the merry group, and was soon running like a deer, and laughing

with the rest.

When school was called, Lily laid a rose on the teacher's desk as she passed, and smiled a cherry "good morning," and received an apprecia-tive smile in return.

About an hour later, while busily studying, a smothered sob caught her ear. Looking about she saw the new ear. Looking about she saw the new scholar sitting with her head bent forward, regarding her slate with a hopeless expression. Up went Lily's hand for permission to leave her seat, which was granted, as were all like requests for they were never of a trifling

nature. "What is the matter, Alice?" asked Lily, sitting down beside her.
"I can't do one of these examples,"

she replied dashing away a tear. Lily took the slate, read over an example, and soon had it down correctly. With a little help at the right place, the others were conquered; and the girl lifted a grateful face to hers as she thanked her.

On their way home, a troop of girls were working off their animal spirits in a wild game of tag. Lily, in whirling, suddenly came in collision with a gentleman, knocking his cane

from his hand.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir!" said
Lily, covered with confusion, as she
returned the cane to him. "I'm afraid I have hurt you, sir." And she looked up with trank solicitude in her eyes.

"Not at all, my dear," he responded heartily, pleased by her courteous manner. "Go on with your play and he hearty. Leep proof of the learn what

be happy. I am proud to doff my hat to so polite a young lady," which he did with a stately bow, and passed on. "How did you dare? I should have been too much frightened to have said such a thing!" exclaimed one of the

"So should I!" chorused the others.

There was a social at a friend's house

from her. As they sat turning the leaves of a book, a lady paused to speak to them. Lily instantly arose and proffered her chair, which was accepted with a pleased smile after Lily

He set to work determined to win for himself a name, but aside from his professional and profess room where the young people were down. In vain he sighed for neglected preparing for games. Just then Lily opportunities. espied a solitary figure sitting in a corner. This was an old lady, who was somewhat deaf. After a handshake, and a sentence through the earthrown on his own resources. He

"You have been a great comfort to me, my bonnie lass," said the old lady, patting the hand that held the trumpet. "Now go and play with the rest. I thank you, my dear, for your thoughtfulness to an old woman like me." And Lily went away quite happy. As soon as she appeared, several voices exclaimed:

"Oh, here comes Lily Blake! Let her be Ruth. Come, Lily and be blind-

Lily laughingly submitted, and a Lify laughingly submitted, and a moment later was giving "Jacob" a lively chase around the ring. She always put her whole heart into every-

thing she did.
"I think I have found out Lily's

Will's report card hidden, as he came in from school in a half-ashamed way. Mamma held out her hand, and Will

"It makes no difference about the

marks now, mother, There's plenty of time. By and by I'll show you what I can do. "No difference! Suppose a man, intending to build a house, thought the foundation of no consequence, what would you think of him? Your future success depends largely upon

your knowledge of arithmetic and grammar and—"
Will silenced any further "preaching," as he called it, by an emphathic

"Oh, yes, ma; I know it all! You'll be proud of your boy yet: just wait and see." hug and kiss.

With a rush and a whoop he was off for the pantry, from which he soon emerged with bulging pockets. Mrs. McKenna watched him fondly

as he ran down the street to join his friends, but we think a little more care on his part would have smoothed the wrinkles gathering on her forehead. At the end of the school year Will

found he was not to be promoted with his class. Another year in the primary osopher of the hour.

Christ must teach this multitude from the ship of Peter, and he will do so when He can say of us, "Whoso heareth you, heareth was," "Whoso heareth you, heareth you, heareth you, heareth you, heareth was, "Whoso heareth you, heareth y

time to your Latin," said the master one day. "You haven't had a fair recitation this week. You have good abilities. With study there is no reason why you should not excel. Haven't you any ambition at all?"

"Why, yes, sir; but there are so many things to attend to now, and I can't see that my standing here makes much difference. When I go to college I expect to lead my class.

The master's reply was all unheeded, for though Will appeared to attend, and said "Yes, sir," now and then, he was really planning for the ball match of the morrow.

Four years at the academy, and Will was admitted to college. We cannot say that he was prepared for college, say that he was proposed but he was admitted. "Now you'll see what I can do," he "ther at parting. "I've

told his mother at parting. "I've fooled around long enough. Now I shall begin to study in earnest."

To his surprise he found that his this week. Agnes still hovered near record was known at the college. The Lily, learning as weet lesson every day best students avoided or treated him

had insisted upon it.

The two girls started for the other habits were like chains to bind him

rumpet.

Lily crossed the room to her; and Another friend spoke of a position in taking the trumpet in her hand, being the bank, but his old teachers would careful to articulate so as not to make not recommend him as quick or accur her affliction more conspicuous, she sat and chatted half an hour away, amusing the dear old lady by repeat minds as well as honest purposes in our ing pleasantries and jokes that were offices," said the business men of the flying from lip to lip of those around place. At last he accepted a position as porter in a furniture store. The work was hard, the pay small, but it

was employment.
"Don't tell me it makes no difference," he often says to careless boys who are neglecting studies. "I tell you it does make a vast difference.

A PROTESTANT REPELS SLANDER.

Professor Charles C. Starbuck, of Andover, writing of the misrepresen-

"The worst thing is, not that false charm," said Agnes to her mother the next morning. "It is because she is so good to everybody."

"Yes, that is it," answered her disproved. For instance, Dr. Addison P. Foster wrote some years ago to the Advance that Judge Fallon might be, accusations should be brought, but that "She is thoughtful, kind, polite, and obliging. I think she must carry the Golden Rule very near to her heart."

Advance that Judge Fallon might be, as he declared, a good patriot, but that he is bound to believe that Leo XIII. ean shut him out of heaven. Of course, the inference is plain. If the will of another man can decide his Under the corner of his jacket was Vill's report card hidden, as he came showing the falsity of this charge, as attributing to a Papal sentence an anti-sacramental working utterly contrary sacramental working acety to the fundamental doctrines and fundamental?

"What! poor marks again this month? O Will, why don't you study?"

"Ut welces no difference about the Deus Coronabit eum. I have only had it rejected by three Protestant papers as get, but expect to have a goodly list of rejections to publish with it yet in a secular paper. And that is the way we go on. Some organs of ecclesiastical Protestantism refuse to correct such calumnies from a wicked delight in them; some from cowardice before those that have a wicked delight in them some from a contemptuous indifference to the whole matter. Boston is the focus of religious malignity, and Toledo or Denver, or Cincinnati of religious malignity against the Roman Catholic

Church, the two playing into each other's hands." The professor makes another statement which deserves the particular attention of the Catholic, as it shows the power of good example and the lasting influence a good Catholic life has on those outside the Church. He says:

"If the instincts of equity did move me to make head against the torrent of slanderous violence of which you are the objects the memory of the Roman Catholic friends of my childhood, including my governess, Miss O'Brien, who was the incarnation of uprightness

Men's Underwear,
50 Cents per Suit Underwear
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Ralbriggan Underwear
75 Cents per Suit and steady kindness, ought on me the obligation of repelling a slander on Catholicism as I would repel a slander on Protestantism.'

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

repent it.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. — C. W. Snew & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

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London, Ont.

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THOS. COFFEY.

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cord Office, London, On MRS. SHEPHERD We have printed in fly-sheet form the letter written donald, Presbyterian minister of St. Thomas, concerning this mischievous woman. Her plan of operation seems to be to go to out-of-the way places, where her character is not known, and by retailing abominable slanders against the Catholic Church and its institutions, play on the credulity of innocent people, all the while reaping a rich harvest of salid cash. These fly-sheets will be useful for distribution in such places. Single copies will be supplied at 2 cents each; by the doz., I cent each; 100 or ever, half a cent each. Address, Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

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C. M. B. A.

New Branch. Branch No. 230 was organized at St. Boniface, Manitoba, by District Deputy P. Shea, on 22nd May. It starts with 85 charter members; and if all the approved applicants had been present the night of organization, it would have started with over 100. The following is the list of officers:

ual Adviser, Rev. J Messier, P P spiritual Adviser, Rev. J Messier, P P
Pres., L J Collin
First Vice-Pres. Fellx Chevier
Second Vice-Pres. Jos. Ernest Cyr
Rec. Sec., Joseph O Ernest Leveque
Asst. Sec., Gustave A mie Dulue
Fin. Sec., Charles A S Auger
Treasurer. Eugene Paradis
Marshal, Joseph Noel Senez
Guard, Louis Fourner
Trustees, Theophane Bertrand, Edmond Trutell, Joseph A F Bleau, Joseph Lecompte and
Pierre Gosselin
Rep. to Grand Council, Edmond Trude
Alternate, Charles A S Anger
Chancellor, Rev. Joseph Lavigue.

From Branch 159.

From Branch 159.
Ottawa, May 29, 1894.

Ed. Catholic Record—At the regular meeting of Branch No. 159, Ottawa, heid in Central Hall last evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 159, do hereby wish to express cur deep and sincere regret at the departure from our midst of Brother Egbert G. Mahon, Financial Secretarry, who has left to fill another sphere of usefulness in one of the great cities of the United States.
That while we deplore the loss of his services as Financial Secretary and his presence as a member we feel that the fact that he is still to retain his membership in this Branch somewhat condones the loss we otherwise sustain; and be it further
Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to Brother Mahon, the official organ, and the city papers.

New Branch.

New Branch.

New Branch.

Branch No. 229 was organized on 26th April at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, by District-Deputy John Morrissy. The following is the list of officers:
Spiritual Adviser—Rev. S. F. Connolly Pres.—James S. Morquail 1st Vice Pres.—P. B. Troy 2nd Vice-Pres.—Edward Elsiger Rec. Sec.—Frank E. Delaney Asst. Sec.—Peter Le Blanc
Treasurer—George E. Mercier Marshal—Jno. Balfour Guard—Antoine Barthe
Trustees—P. B. Troy, F. E. Delaney,

Trustees – P. B. Troy, F. E. Delaney, manuel Albert, Joseph Barthe and William

Savoy.
Representative to Grand Council Convention—Jas S. Norquail Alternate-P. B. Troy.

Resolutions of Condolence

Resolutions of Condolence.

May 21, 1894.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 165, Cardinal, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call unto Himself Mr. Bernard King, brother of our esteemed Assistant Recording Secretary, Alexander King, who died on his way home from the far west.

Resolved, That while submitting to the will of God, who doeth all things for the best, we hereby tender, in the name of the branch to Brother Alex. King and family, our heartest sympathy in the loss of his brother, and pray God to strengthen them in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent Brother king and recorded in the minute book and a copy be sent the CATH-OLIC RECORD for publication.

P. LEACY, hec. Sec.

JOHN MCGARREL, President.

JOHN MCGARREL, Fresident.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 108, Dartmouth, N. S., the following resolution of sympathy was moved by Brother James M. O'Regan, seconded by Brother Andrew Grant: Whereas since our last meeting it has pleased Almighty 6cd to remove from our midst, the wife of our worthy Marshal, Patrick Alexander Hutchinson, be it therefore.

Resolved that we, the members of Branch 208, tender to Brother Hutchinson our sincere sympathy in his affliction, and loss of a kind and loving wife and mother of his children, and we pray that 6cd may give him strength to bear with patience the heavy cross laid upon him. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Hutchinson, entered on the minutes of this meeting and also sent to the CATHOLIG RECORPOOF publication.

John Greeker, Rec. Sec.

Election of Officers.

Branch No. 147, Portage du Fort, P. Q. Branch No. 14, Fortage du Folt, 1-12,
Spir, Adv.—Rev. A. Brunet
Pres.—J. O. Lachapelle, M. D.
Firt Vice-Pres.—John McDermot
Second Vice-Pres.—Alex. Cameron
Rec. Sec. and Treas.—J. L. Sauve
Fec. Sec.—P. B. Coyne
Fin Sec. and Treas.—J. L. Sauve
Mar.—Piere Tangney
Trus.—John McDermot, Alex. Cameron and
P. B. Coyne Trus.—John McDermot, Alex. Came.
B. Coyne
Delegate to Convention—P. B. Coyne

A. O. H.

At the meeting of the County Board of A. O. H., York County, held May 31st, twenty-six (members of the County Board were present, to make final arrangements for the sending of the fifteen delegates who are to represent the A. O. H. of York County at the Provencial Convention to be held at Stratford, opening on the 19th of June. The delegates were instructed in regard to some important changes desired by the A. O. H. of York County. One of the principal new items is insurance, which will greatly benefit the Order in the Province of Ontario and increase its membership one hundred fold. The Convention will be one that will long be remembered, and its memories measured in the hearts and minds of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the Province of Ontario.

TO THE ALUMNI OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLAN.

COLLEGE, BERLIN.

My dear confreres — Permit me to extend to you a kind and hearty invitation, soliciting your esteemed presence at our annual meeting of the Alumni Association, which will be held in the grand and spacious hall of St. Jerome's College, on the 20th day of June.

Doubtless every person who attended this renowned institution anticipates the near approach of this convention with interior joy and satisfaction. Every man's breast is actuated by a certain desire to meet, to see and to converse with his tormer galant colleagues, with the charming term of the flowery days of your desire to meet, to see and to converse with his tormer galant colleagues, that charming term of the flowery days of your desire to the strength of the flower of the flower of the flower of the flower and the converse of by gone days reconjured up—there it is where one days reconjured up—there it is where the experiences are vividly received of the most of the strength of the flower and the converted of the invaluable guidance and advice of our veteran chieftian the Very Rev. Dr. Funcken, who has tendered his children a sorrowful and temporal farewell, only to take immediate possession of a better and well-merited home among the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven. But we must not ignore the saints in heaven, and thereby laid a woll foundation for the success of his college, to be continued by some of his most distinusished sons. Although the garden wherein he primarily began his ardent and incessant labor was small and barren, yet by his indefatigable and preserving zeal, he finally succeeded in reaping an abundance of fruit which too is of a splend

ing spirit they inhaled from the lips of their esteemed master, and thus continue to propagate the great work which was so humbly and anapticlously inaugurated by their scholarly predecessor. Father Louis. Is not this a sutticient reason for us former students of the Alma Marer to show to these men our sincere appreciation for the sublime work in which they are engaged? Should not every one of us consider it a bounden duty to attend the distribution of prizes and at the same time actively participating in the deliberations and discussions of the Alumni Association? We should indeed encourage these good and learned men in their charitable and godly work, in order that they may possibly even with greater fervor invigorate and develop the sapling plant for the greatest glory of God and the welfare of the human society. Come one: Come all: Let us once more assemble in those precious wells, where our tender hearts were moulded and where, sitting side by side, we eagerly embled the sweet door of knowledge from the blessed lips of self-sacrificing men. This will indeed be a day of joy and comfort, a day of long remembrance for each and every one of us.

President of the Alumni Association.

Formosa, May 21, 1894.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Archbishop Visits Niagara Falls.

On Saturday morning, May 26, His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, administered the sacrament of confirmation to thirty young persons at the Catholic church at Falls View; and on Sunday His Grace confirmed thirty-five boys and girls at St. Patrick's church, Niagara. The ceremony took place after the half past ten o'clock Mass. The church was densely crowded, including many visitors, attracted by the presence of the Archbishop, and the interesting and impressive character of the ceremonies.

attracted by the presence of the Archobsoly, and the interesting and impressive character of the ceremonies.

Many of those confirmed had made their first Communion at the early Mass: and His Grace explained fully and clearly to the youthful recipients the character and spiritual advantages of these sacraments, exhorting them to be always mindful of their resolutions and faithful to their obligations as good Catholics. In this way only would they grow up good Christians, good citizens, and good men and women esteemed by their fellow-citizens. In accordance with a custom which he always practiced on similar occasions he administered the pledge to those he confirmed untificath should have obtained the age of twentyone years, because, as His Grace remarked, young people's habits were generally formed before they are twenty-one, and those who observed temperance up to that date seldom afterwards became slaves to the vices and horrors of intemperance.

young people's habits were generally formed before they are twenty-one, and those who observed temperance up to that date seldom afterwards became slaves to the vices and horrors of intemperance.

His Grace stated that he had personally examined the candidates, and was gratified to be able to state that he had never met with children better or more thoroughly instructed—a fact reflecting very great credit upon their excellent teachers and their pastor, as well as on their own application and perseverance in their studies.

His Grace also expressed his satisfaction with the progress being made in the parish. The people had built a model presbytery for their pastor, and an excellent school, and he commended the generosity manifested by the readiness with which they had been paid for. They still need a new church to complete their good work and become the model parish. This he believed would come in due time: but there was no desire to urge the people beyond their means. He thought there were none in the congregation who now felt any the poorer for having contributed towards their presbytery and school. No doubt in a few years when they had a new church they would feel as they do now—none the poorer for their generosity, for God loveth a cheerful giver, who gives in proportion to his means.

He schorted his hearers to pay no attention to those who villified and slandered their Church, clergy and everything they hold dear and sacred. The noble Christian people of Outario were already disgusted with such vile ta ties; and thousands of the honest, tair-minded people of this country who joined associations formed against Catholics had done so through curiosity in the first instance, and would not only shun but denounce them as their impious and unjust motives became apparent.

His Grace concluded by imparting his Episcopal benediction to the members of the congregation.

In the evening at Vespers the church was again well filled. All the children who had been confirmed—the boys nearly all attired in similar suits, and

During the absence of the pastor—Father Daring the absence of the passor—rather Dominic—attending an important Council of the Carmelite order in the States, his place was very acceptably filled by Father James from the monastery. The pastor, people of the parish and the good and efficient Ladies of Loretto convent, who conduct the school with such marked ability and success, must

with such marked ability and success, must feel gratified that His Grace was so well pleased with the flourishing and satisfactory condition of parochial affairs.

To the Catholics of the parish, and more especially the youthful members who parti-cipated for the first time in the sacraments last Sunday, will, no doubt, be a day prolific in many lasting and pleasing recollections.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Laying the Corner-stone of the New Church of St. Joseph in connection with L'Hotel Dieu.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Archbishop of Kingston blessed and laid the cornerstone of the new church in connection with the Hotel Dieu, in the presence of the whole body of the clergy of the diocese and a large number of citizens. On the stroke of 6 priests and sanctuary boys proceeded in processional order from the Hotel Dieu to the platform erected for this purpose. His Grace, vested in cope and mitre, and attended by his Vicars General and Archdeacon Kelly, came in the rear of the procession. On arriving at the platform, the ceremonial appointed for such occasions was commenced, the priests joining in the responses. Contractor Newlands then gave the signal, and the stone was lowered into its resting-place by the Archbishop, with prayer. The procession then reformed, and moved around the edifice, while His Grace blessed the foundations. The laity looked on devotionally, and were impressed with the beauty of the Church's Ritual as the voice of the Archbishop and alternately the voices of the priests could be heard reciting the prescribed Psalms as they moved slowly around the sacred edifice. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Archbishop and priests passed into the Hotel Dieu singing the Psalm Magnificat.

His Grace the Archbishop laid \$5,000 on the cornerstone, to assist the community in defraying the cost of erecting the church.

INSCRIPTION ON THE CORNER STONE Quod religioni Catholicae et Apostolicae Romanowerstal here. Runs Dunal Jacobas Vis

defraying the cost of erecting the church.

INSCRIPTION ON THE CORNER-STONE
Quod religioni Catholicae et Apostolicae Romanae vertat bene; Rmus Dmus Jacobus Vincentius Cleary, Archiepiscopus Revipolitians,
frequenti comitante clero populoque, aedis
nujus fundamenta rite lustravit ac nomine S.
Josephi, B. V. Mariae Sponsi, largiente Deo,
sanctificavit, censecravit, III- Kalendas Junii.
Anno MDCCCVIC.

May it serve well tor the Catholic and Apostolic Roman religion; the Most Rev. James
Vincent Cleary, Archibishop of Kingston, attended by a large number of clergy and people,
duly bissed and, in the name of Saint Joseph,
Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by God's
fave ur, sanctified and consecrated the foundatiens of this sacred edifice on the third of the
Kalends of June (30th May), in the year 1894.

Greatness of any kind has no greater to han a habit of drinking—Walter Scott.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of the new Separate school, Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, at Walkerville, was conducted last Sunday by the Bishop of London. After reading the prayers prescribed for the ceremony the Bishop delivered a sermon. About two thousand people crowded the premises, attentively observing the service. At 5 o'clock the corner stone was in position and the congregation dispersed. Among the priests who assisted in the functions were Fathers O'Byran, of Montreal; Ryan, Amherstburg; McGee, Maidstone; Bechard, McGregor; Valentine, of Assumption College; and Cushing of Sandwich. The dimensions of the school will be 30x60 and 14x20, and will be divided into four departments, the exterior being of brick. It will be completed and opened about September 1. The teachers will be the Sisters of St. Joseph.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Diocesan Notes.

CARLSRUHE.

On the 24th ult. the Bishop visited this mission and was met and escorted to the parish by Rev. Fathers Halm, Maloney, Wey and Kelly. A guard of honor of twenty young men on horseback in military costumerand a long train of carriages containing the parishioners accompanied His Lordship, who, on arriving at the church, entered with the clergy and choristers and after prayer and a short address gave the Episcopal benediction. Next morning after High Mass coram pontifies the Bishop examined the candidates (forty-seven in number) and administered the sacrament of confirmation. He then preached a sermon suitable to the occasion and warmly congratulated the zealous paster on the many improvements made since his last visit.

WALKERTON.

After finishing the work at Formosa on Saturday the Bishop, accompanied by Father Brohman, drove to Walkerton, where he celebrated the early Mass on Sunday morning and gave Holy Communion to the children. After High Mass, celebrated by the pastor, Father Kelly, His Lordship examined and confirmed seventy-seven children and adults, preached, and gave benediction.

NORTH BRANT.

Next morning, accompanied by Father Kelly, the Bishop drove to North Brant, a distance of eighteen miles, and after Mass preached, gave confirmation and returned same afternoon to Walkerton, leaving late in the evening for CHEPSTOW.

same afternoon to Walkerton, leaving late in the evening for CHEPSTOW.

About three miles from the village he was met by the pastor, Father Wadel, and his good people who had come out in carriages headed by a large procession of young men with red and green badges mounted in cavalry style who acted as a military escort both at his arrival and departure from the village.

Next morning after the last Mass was celebrated the Bishop examined and confirmed seventy eight candidates and instructed children and parents on their respective duties. In the afternoon, accompanied by the clergy, trustees and a number of visitors, the Bishop visited the new and elegant Separate school lately erected. Addresses of welcome were read and songs and hymns sung by the children. The Bishop replied by giving a long address of congratulation to pastor and people and granting a holiday to the little ones.

TEESWATER.

TEESWATER.
The same evening His Lordship and clergy

The same evening His Lordship and clergy set out for Teeswater, where they were welcomed by the pastor, Father Corcoran, and his flock and treated to a moonlight serenade by the village band. Next morning after the last Mass seventy six candidates received the sacrament of confirmation.

VISIT TO WALKERTON SEPARATE SCHOOL. Next day His Lordship drove back to Walkerton and paid his first visit to the Separate school, under the efficient management of the good Sisters of Notre Dame. After visiting the several classes, who presented addresses and sang songs of weledfie, the Bishop complimented the teachers and pupils, expressed his delight with the property of the school and granted the little ones a holiday. Afterwards, accompanied by Father Kelly, the Bishop drove to

pupils, expressed his delight with the properity of the school and granted the little ones a holiday. Afterwards, accompanied by Father Kelly, the Bishop drove to AYTON, and next day, after High Mass, assisted by the good pastor, Father Owens, administered the sacrament of confirmation to thirty-six children. The Bishop expressed himself as well pleased with the intelligent answers of the children who had been well instructed in the Christian doctrine. After the sermon he bestowed the Apostolic benediction.

DURHAM.

Sunday, June 3, was a red letter day for the parish of Durham, it being the occasion of the visit of Bishop Dowling for the purpose of administering the sacrament of confirmation and of dedicating the new church in Glenelg. His Lordship celebrated Mass in Durham and then drove a distance of nine miles, accompanied by the pastor, Father Maloney, and alarge number of the Catholics of Durham. About half way the congregation of Glenelg, in carriages to the number of about one hundred and fifty, met the chief pastor and followed to the new church. This is a magnificent edifice of Gothic design, standing on the banks of the romantic Saugeen. It is 90 ft long by about 40 ft, wide, and has a beautiful corner tower 85 ft. high and a Catharine wheel windows 9ft. in diameter, with magnificent emblems in the trefoils. The rest of the windows are of stained glass throughout. In the chancel there are two windows, one representing St. John the Evangelist, the other the Mother of Sorrow. The ceiling is an open pannel, one of the large principals being visible. The Bishop on his arrival immediately proceeded with the ceremony of dedication in the name of St. John the Evangelist, the other the Mother of Sorrow. The ceiling is an open pannel, one of the children were then heard by His Lordship complimented priest and people on such a magnificent church in the heart of the county, especially since this is a union one for the former congregation of St. Peter's, Glenelg, and St. Jerome's, Priceville. This is the third c

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN SMITH, BARRIE. MR. JOHN SMITH, BARRIE.

The painful duty devolves upon me of requesting you to chronicle the sudden death of an old and highly respected pioneer of this province, Mr. John Smith who departed this transitory life on the 30th ult., in the town of Barrie, perfectly resigned to the will of God, at the ripe age of seventy-four years, after a brief illness of two weeks.

Mr. Smith was a man of sterling character and sound integrity, an ardent and exemplary Catholic, ever ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him. He was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1831, settling in the

present township of Oro (then a trackless wilderness), where, by dint of hard labor, coupled with industry and frugality, he amassed a considerable fortune. He subsequently removed to the township of Mara, where his youngest son now lives.

On the day of the interment, which took place in the Flos Catholic cemetery, the Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Egan of Barrie, who preached an eloquent and instructive sermon to a large congregation of sorrowing friends and relatives.

Deceased leaves four sons to mourn the loss of a kind, affectionate father.—Requiescat in pace.

Edgar, May 28, 1894.

CEPHAS.

MR. JAMES CARTER, HUNTLEY.

Universal regret is felt in Huntley Township, as well as the surrounding country, over the death of Mr. James Carter, which took place Monday morning, May 28. He had been ailing some six months, but was only two weeks confined to bed, the immediate cause of death being heart disease. Although he suffered extreme pain, during his last illness, he was never heard to complain, but met death resignedly, consoled by the sacraments of the Church, at the age of sixty-nine years and seven months. Mr. Carter was born in Tyrone, Ireland came to this country in 1845, lived for a while in Ramsay, finally settling in this township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Kelly, who with a grown up family of ten, seven of whom were present during his illness, survives him. Deceased was loved and esteemed by all who knew him, for his kind disposition, and upright character, and many good qualities of mind and heart. A devoted husband, an indulgent father and a firm and true friend and neighbor, he was a good practical Catholic, endeavoring all his life to perform his duties faithfully; he contributed generously to everything connected with the temporal affairs of the church. His funeral took place on Wednesday, May 30, from his home to St. Michael's church, where Mass was celebrated by the beloved pastor, Rev. P. Corkery, and thence to the cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in this section, Protestants as well as Catholics thus expressing their respect for the memory of a good man. The pall-bearers were his three sons, Thomas, James and Patrick, and three firm friends of deceased, Mr. John Meehan, Mr. Andrew Kennedy and Mr. Thomas Carrol. For the departed dear one we say from the bottom of our hearts, May the Lord have mercy on his soul. MR. JAMES CARTER, HUNTLEY.

MARRIAGES.

RAMSTEIM-BERHORST. RAMSTEIM-BERHORST.

On Tuesday, May 15, at 7 a. m., a pretty but quiet wedding took place in St. Joseph's church, Chatham, Mr. Edward Ramstein of Daurt, and Miss Marie Berhorst, daughter of Wm. Berhorst, merchant of this city, were united by the Rev. Father Cummings, assisted by Rev. Father Paul, O. S. F. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Frances Berhorst, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Will Ramsteim. The happy couple left immediately after breakfast for their home in Daurt, Ont.

MOHAN-HERRY.

MOHAN-HENRY.

MOHAN-HENRY.

A very pretty though quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Peter's Cathedral, London, on the morning of June 5th, being the marriage of Mr. Philip Mohan to Miss Mary M., eldest daughter of Mrs. John Henry of Maitland street, London. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. M. J. Tiernan. The large number of costly and useful gifts presented to the bride testifies to the esteem in which the young couple are held by their numerous friends in London and vicinity, who, one and all, wish them every happiness in life's journey.

KELLY-O'MAHONEY.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Wonderful Advances Made in the Last Few Years.—Mr. John McGovern of Toronto Relates an Experience of Deep Interest— Utterly Helpless and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Utterly Helpfass and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Very little is heard by the general public of the great discoveries in medicine, and the countless scores of lives that are saved by the advancing knowledge of medical science. People who a few years ago were left to drag out a miserable existence as hopeless invalids, or helpless cripples, are now, thanks to the advances medicine has made, restored to the fulness of health and strength. Mr. John McGovern, who resides at No. 2 Alpha avenue, in this city, has good cause to appreciate the truth of the above statements. Mr. McGovern was formerly an agent for agricultural impliments, and is well known in different parts of Ontario. A Globe reporter who had heard that he had been restored to health, after an illness which threatened to leave him a hopeless cripple, called upon him at his residence reeently, and was given the following interesting account of his case:

"My trouble first began," said Mr. McGovern, "two years ago when I was living in the village of Bolton, in the county of Peel. The trouble was all in my elbows and knees, and the doctors thought it was rheumatism. I couldn't walk a block without wanting to sit down, and even to walk down stairs was hard work. It afflicted me terribly. I was all right in other ways but for this terrible weakness. For a year and a half I suffered from this, but by sheer force of will held out against it, and managed to get about; but six months ago I broke down completely, and halt ogive up my business. I then removed to Toronto, and for three months after this I was in terrible shape. I was almost always confined to my bed, being able to come down stairs for a little while perhaps once a day. I suffered all the time from a terrible sore ness in the joints, and at this juncture my appetite began to fail, and I was only able to eat the lightest food, and not much of that, I could find nothing to help me or give me relief. All this time I was unable to do anything, and had I not fortunately

effects of la grippe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erspipelas etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the male system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists, or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady. N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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Vasey, Ont., 31st, March, 1894. E. S. Millar Esq., Sec'y, The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.

Sec'y. The r.r. r. St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sir —

Allow me through you to thank the Provincial Provident for payment of \$2,000 in full of certificate on the life of my late husband. There has been considerable delay in payment of this money. The delay was not, however, in any way the fault of the company, but simply owing to the fact that your instructions with regard to the completing of proofs were not carried out. As scon as proofs were completed you paid the money. The Insurance was carried at a very low cost, and the \$2,000 just received will greatly assist in raising and educating my family. Yours truly.

(S) SARAH E. LAWRENCE.

(S) SARAH E. LAWRENCE.
Beneficiary.
Listowel, Ont., May 26, 1894.
The Provincial Provident Institution,
Dear Sirs—
Permit me to thank you for the receipt of \$5,000, being the amount due under Policy No. 10,228 issued to my son, Frank Baker, and payable to me. The receipt of such a large sum from your Institution at the present time has been most acceptable and has impressed my mind more strongly than anything eise could of the forethought shown by my son in taking a Policy on his life in your reliable Institution as well as the wisdom shown by every young man taking a Policy of Insurance on his life.

Yours truly,
(S) LUCINDA A. BAKER.
Beneficiary.

Clarksburg, Ont. May 30, 1894.

Clarksburg, Ont., May 30, 1894. E. S. Miller, Esq., Sec'y The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sir—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Cheque for \$1,000 in payment of my Claim under Policy No. 9477, issued to my late daughter. Permit me to thank you for the courteous treatment I have received, and to commend the prompt payment.

Expressing my sincere wish that the P. P. I. may meet with the prosperity it so justly merits for all time to come.

Very sincerely,

(S) ELIZABETH HARDING COMLEY, Beneficiary and Administratrix.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 7 — Grain deliveries were short, and there was no change in wheat; from 90c to 81 per cental — the latter for best white. Oats 1.05 to 81.05 to 81.05 per cental. Good beef was scarce, at 80 to 87 per cent. Spring lamb, quarter, 25c a pound and 83.50 to 81.25 aplece. Mutton 61 o8c a pound by the carcass. Veal 4 to 5c a pound by the carcass. Veal 4 to 5c a pound by the carcas, and 4 to 7c by the quarter. Spring 10 to 75 and 80c a pair. Fowls the same price. Turkeys 8 to 10c a pound. Butter was dull, at 14 to 15c a pound for crock. Eggs were dull, at 9 to 11c a dozen. Potatoes were firm, at 70 to 80c a bag. Hay, 87 to 88 a ton.

Toronto, June 7.—Flour—Straight roller, 82.60 to 82.70; extra, 82.40 to 82.50. Wheat—White, 50 to 56; co. 10 55g; No. 1, 40 to 14c; feed, 30 to 40c; oats, 31 to 54; c; corn, 51c.

Montreal, June 7.—Wheat — No. 1 hard Manitoba, wheat, 76 to 78c; pr. 30 to 40c; oats, 31 to 54; c; corn, 51c.

Montreal, June 7.—Wheat — No. 1 hard Manitoba, wheat, 76 to 8c; rye, 52 to 55c; barley, for feeding, 42 to 48c; malting, 52 to 56c; buckwheat, 45 to 48. Flour—patent spring, 83.50 to 82.50; straight rollers, 83 to 83.5; extra, 82.40 to 82.50; straight rollers, 83 to 83.5; extra, 82.40 to 82.50; straight rollers, 83 to 83.5; extra, 82.40 to 82.50; straight rollers, 83 to 83.5; extra, 82.40 to 82.50; straight rollers, 83 to 83.6; extra, 82.50 to 81.5; carca, 82.50 to 81.5;

quote cotored at 19 to 94; white, 92 to 180; runder grades, 94c; cable, 528 6d. Eggs—We quote 84 to 94c.

Toponto.



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CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie. I CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

EDWARD LINLIEF.

St. Peter's, C. B. St. Feters, C. B.

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