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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VI.-No. 27.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Irish Bishops and The National Teachers.

Duntan, June 25.—The following

Duplin, June 25.—The following Pastoral address was unanimougly agreed to by the assembled Archbishops and Bishops of Iroland at their recent meeting in Maynoch:

In view of the persistent attacks made by certain writers in the nowspaper Press on the existing Managerial system in our Catholic primary schools, and of the reckles statements made by speakers at various meetings, especially at meetings of the Teachers' Organization, we doem it our daty to issue this solemn admonition, and to warn our flocks against the dangerous errors advocated by those misguided men, amongst whom, we regret to say, are some few who call themselves Catholics The Managerial system in our primary schools means, in reality, that legitimate and accessary control which the local pastora rightfully exact the control of their flocks, and the religious and morals of the puris at the most perileus period of their flocks, it essentially includes a constant supervision over the conduct of their flocks, the choice of the books, and the roligious and moral training of the purples at the most perileus period of their flocks, purpless of the conduct of the constant supervision over the conduct of the trackers, the choice of the books, and the roligious and moral training of the purples at the most perileus period of the purples at the most perileus period of their flocks, the choice of the books, and the roligious and moral training or the purpless of the purpless

upils, and of the teachers themselves, it whose cause these writers and speakrrs so loudly proclaim themselves the hampions.

This is not our teaching merely; it as been set forth again and again in imilar language by the ficead of the Junch, whose teaching at true Catholice must receive with rev vence and locality. In a Brief addressed to the Archbishop of Freiburg by Pi.s IX. in 864, his Holliness emphasically declared hat "the purpose and effort te exclude he authority of the Church iron the heauthority of the Church iron the heauthority of the Church iron the heauthority of the Church light for the period of the people the heavenly light of our long faith. Elsewhere in the same brief the Pope says that "all those who everacely misintain that the Church hould give up, or even intermit, her juiding influence over the primary chools can mean only this, that the church should act against the commands of the rid wine Founder, and fall in the lischarge of her highest day of haboring to promote the salvation of the souls committed by God to her care." The can be no doubt that the purpose of some of those to whom we refer is the pop steps, to weaken, and, as as at they can, finally destroy, the subject of the church, and to keep far the proper of the church and to keep far the subject of the church, and to keep far the subject of the church, and to keep far the subject of the church and the keep step to the church, and to keep far the subject of the church and to keep far the control of the church and to keep far the subject of the church and to keep far the church of the church and the keep far the c

his intention to take such action, and has obtained the assent of the Bishop to his doing so—the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own defence.

his doing so—the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own defence.

But we can never consent to submit the difficult and delicate question of the religious or moral fitness of our Catholic teachers for the discharge of their duties to any external tribunal, whose views on such questions might in many cases be quite different from ours. We would rather see our schools closed, and our clickers target under the horigerows, extended to the president that horigerows, and the control of the cont

The Holy Father has honoured with the following brief a Roman publication entitled "Il Pane di Sant Antonio";—
"Leo XIII, For perpetual remembrance.—It was a very great consolation to our soul and a thing quite in accord with our dearies when, recently, our dear son, Lorenzo Caratelli, Minister-General, et the Miner Corrected.

J. J. Behan.

Ex. Alderman J. J. Behan was one of those whose genial countenance was visible to the naked eye for some days recently The public-spirited Kingstonian has many friends at the Dominico Capital, whose greetings were as sincere as they were enthusiastic. It may in this connection be stated that our triend who has been going it alone for some years now was according to the modern my best wishes.

RAMBLER.

The Sacred Winding Sheet.

The Sacred Winding Sheet.

Rome, June 24.—The Catholic press in Italy is at present full of dotails regarding a marvellous proof of authenticity given to the Sacred Winding Sheet at Turin through the sid of photography. Avvocato Pia of that city, after many attempts and failures, succeeded at last in gotting a good negative of the precious role whilst it was exposed in the Cathedral of Turin. As is well known, photographs frequently put in evidence points and dotails of an object that otherwise escape observation. In this way the photograph of the Sacred Winding Sheet shows with conciseness the traces made upon if by Our Blessed Saviour's Dody. This fact is the strongest out the same property of the content of the traces made upon if by Our Blessed Saviour's Dody. This fact is the strongest out the same property of the relic. The truth unquestionably is that the stains, dimly visible on the venerated linen, assume by the assistance of photography the clear marks and impression of a human body. Mgr. Richelmy, Archibishop of Turin, has requested the clergy of the city to use great prudence and not to be too prone to speak of the fact as preternatural or miraculous. What, however, may quite admissibly be qualified as marvellous is the circumstance that the cloth in which a human body was wrapped. Acknowledgment.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the House of Providence take great pleasure in expressing their heartfelt gratitude to all who contributed to the social and financial success of their

the poor:		
Our Lady of Lourdes' Parish.	\$ 180	00
St. Basil's Parish	829	00
St Helen's Parish	65	65
St. Joseph's Parish	127	56
St. Mary's Parish	807	00
St. Michael's Parish	184	89
St. Patrick's Parish	886	69
St. Paul a Parish	850	60
St. Peter's Parish	67	25
Sacred Heart Parish	20	75
Toronto Junction Parish	23	25
Admissiou and other Sources.	1,554	17
Total	\$8,486	21
Daniel	000	=:

Net \$8,282 47

The Church and Spiritism.

The Church and Spiritism.

Rome June 25.— The Holy See has just heen called upon to give a decision on a case of spiritism, which, it appears, it is only too trepunstly practised, no case of spiritism, which, it appears is only too trepunstly practised, no case of spiritism, which, it appears to come the control of the

WASHINGTON, July 4 — The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson to-day by the President: "To Admiral Sampson Issue to Plays del Este: You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey thought mobile officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation. (Signed) "William McKinley."

Fierce Fighting Around Santiago.

The following despatches culled from the war news of the week, give the story as fully as it is known of the bloody developments around Santiago.

From General Shafter, at Playa del Este, July 3.—To Seey, of War, Washington. We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching we flud it of such a character and the defences so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from incluse heat and excited of familiary form incluse heat and excited of the day before yesterday.

of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is keps up on the trenches.

Madrid, July 8—Capt. General Blance hiports to the Government "At noon beday the enemy vigorously attacked Santiago, and eucceeded in taking the dayanced positions of Lounar and San Juan, after a vehement resistance, iasting three hours, on our part. We were able to save our artillery, though half the troops were placed hors do combat. Icen. Linares was severely wounded in the left arm, and relinquished his command to Gen. Torrale. The enemy in considerable force attacked the Villago of El Caney hiself being captured after a vigorous resistance out our part.

Washington, D.C., July 3—The following statement was to sight given out at the White House:

General Shafter telegraphs: "Pelya del Este, July 3.—Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surfender of Santiago, threatening to beneate the city. I believe the place will be turrendered."

The following is the reply of General

Forces Santiago de Cuba:

Sin—In consideration of the request of the consuls and offers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to the one city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will sinfer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until moon of the 6th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am with great respect your obedient servant, "W. R. Sharrin, "Major-General, U.S.A."

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Socretary of the Navy has received the following: Plays del Este, vis Hayti, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, 8.15 a.m., Siboney, July 8.—The fleet under my command offers the nation, as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole of Corvera's fleet No one escaped. It attempted to secape at 9.30 a.m. and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been deded to the Americans, the grateful tanks and appreciation of the middle of the Americans, the grateful tanks and appreciation of the middle of the Americans, the grateful tanks and appreciation of the middle of the Americans, the grateful tanks and appreciation of the middle of the Americans, the grateful tanks and appreciation of the middle of the properties of the port of the properties of the properties of the port of the properties of the prope

CERVERA'S DESTRUCTION.

Ellis, chief yeeman of the Brooklyn. (Signed)
CERVEHA'S DESTRUCTION.

Admiral Corvera's fleet, consisting of the armored cuisers of ristobal Cologarian and the transparent of the armore cuisers of ristobal Cologarian and the transparent of the armore cuisers of ristobal Cologarian and the transparent of the armore cuisers of the

sont a domand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will
be surrendered."

**SHAPTER DÉMANS SURRENDER.

**WARHINGTON, D.O., July 4.—Follow
ing is the correspondence of Geograf
Shafter, demanding the surrender of
Santiago.

**To the Commanding General of the
Spanish. Forces, Santiago de Colba
Sirr.—I shall be obliged, unless your
surrender, to shell Santiago de Colba
Please inform the contrast.

**Shafter, to shell Santiago de Colba
Please inform the command of hildren
that they should leave the city before
10 o'clock to-morrow. Very respectfully, your committed the city of the
"W. R. Shafter,

"W. R. Shafter,

"Major-General, U.S.A."

**Following is the Spanish reply:

"His Excellency the General commanding forces of United States, San
Juan River:

"Sir.—I have the honor to reply to
your commitodation of to-day, written
as 8.30 a.m., and recived at 1 p.m., deminate your will bombard the city, and
that 1 advise the foreign women and
children that they must leave the city
before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, it
is my duty to say to you that this city
will not surrender, and that I will inform
the foreign consults and inhabitants of
the contents of your messago. Very respectfully.

"The British, Portuguese, Chimese and
Norwegian consults and inhabitants of
the forlowing is the reply of General
Shafter.

"The Commanding General, Spanish

The British, Portuguese, Chimese and
Norwegian consults asked if non combarnice on the contents of your messago.

The following is the reply of General
Shafter.

"The Commanding General, Spanish

The British, Portuguese, Chimese and
Norwegian consults asked in non combarnice, who will leave.

The following is the reply of General
Shafter.

"The Commanding General, Spanish

The British of the same of the command

The following is the reply of General
Shafter.

"The Commanding General, Spanish

wave that washed upon them from the open sea.
Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat surt by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teress, as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut Morton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the onit and the season of the first surface, with several of his officers, including the saptain of the flagship. The Spanish Admiral, who was also wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester.

Irish Bishops Protest Against Dis-franchisement.

The following resolutions, in reference to the Irish Local Government Bill, and to the Irish Poiversity question, were unanimously adopted by the Irish Bishops at their recent meeting in Maynooth:

Hibernians United.

TRENTON, N.J., Jane 20.—This has been one of the most memorable weeks in the history of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The great national conventior of the reuniced organization has been a complete success. There was not a hitch in the programme, and each day's events have exemplified the motio of the order, "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity."

The open session was called to order by Bishop McFaul. As the Bishop walk cod out on to the stage he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applicates. Bishop McFaul delivered a short-address, which was many times interrupted by the applanding

PHILADRIPHIA, July 2.—At the quadrennial chapter of the Order of St. Augustine, held at Villanova College, Myr. Martinelli, who is prior general of the order, presided. Very Rev. John J. Fedigan, rector of St. Nicholas' Church, Atlantic City, was elected provincial, and will veside at Bryn-Mawr after July 9.

Garden Party at St. Peter's.

The garden party in aid of St. Petar's Church, Bloor street, will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening. It is certain to be a very successful affair, Father Minehan having spared no pains to make it so.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

Astram.

At Beliase the examination of 44 prisoners for riot in connection with the rocent disturbances was concluded filter four days hearing. With the exception of three, all were returned for trail at the Assizes. A number of cases of lociting public-houses is being investigated.

This Rev. Dr. Kane, who is at the head of Orangoism in Belfast, has at least the courage of his convisitions. There is full-blooded ascendancy in every line of the letter which he has written to a curious correspondent

ordeal. He came through it with very great distinction.

The opening of the new church in Bray will take place on Sunday, 10th Joly, and the arrangements are now complete for the celebration of an event which gives to the popular seasido resort a place of worship which in beauty and in size is second to no parish church in the country.

An extraordinary letter appears in The Freeman's Journal. It is on a senous subject, although there may be a cuggestion of comething different. The writer signs himself "A Peer not the purpose of informing bim of his franchise under the new Local Government (treland) Bill. This is some of the information which the form souroyed—

"(a). A peer or woman may occupy

of the information which the form onwayed—

"(a). A peer or woman may occupy pirt of a house separately, although he call is estimated to the joint use of someother part of the dwellinghouse—for example, a peer or a woman occupying the first floor room, and having joint use of a washlouse, may occupy a part of a house separately."

The O'Conor Don has been lecturing before the Boyal Society of Antiquation, and in advocating the protection of ancient monuments he has taken occasion to allude to the healing of oreed stiffes. In this he said persons of all classes and creede and rases can cordisally join and joining in it a fellow-feeling grows up amongst them. They recognise that they have a common bond of union; that how were separated by political or religious diffictures they are all inhabitants of the one country and that country must be to them a matter for mutual congratulations. The majority of the members of this association belong to a different ereed, and are deserted from a different roof from

which he timself belonged yer, he said. I have been unanimously elected as their president, whilst the Lord Mayor representing the extreme polities from those of the majority on members was the principal of the evening. I may be permitted to conclude with the words of one "who loved his land with love far brought out from the storied past."

What matter though at different shrines. We pray unto one Ged, What matter that at different times. Our fathers won this sed.

This Ray, Dr. Kane, who is at the lead of Orangeism in Belfast, has at the carrage of his convisions. There is fult-blooded ascendancy in overy line of the letter which he has written to a curious correspondent process of the letter which he has written to a curious correspondent process of the letter which he has written to a curious correspondent process of the point has the order of the letter which he large with the lead of the process of the point that the order has been to the work of the writing of the process of the point that the correspondent in Rev. Dr. Kane is, indeed, surprised at the moderation of the stone of the worth in Government of the result if they fid not submit to their dictation. The Rev. Dr. Kane is, indeed, surprised at the moderation of the stone of the worth o

sociations than the Western city.

Kerry.

Considerable improvement has been made in the Cathedral of the diocase of Kerry, in Killarney, by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of the Diocase. An additional spirelet has been built at the south-castern angle of the church, the angle at the end of the chancel on the right hand side. This is another step towards the completion of Puglis' design, for this is one of the most beautiful and imposing of the Irish churches Two other spirelets remain to be erected, flashing the western frontage, and these, with the grand central tower, will complete the building according to the original design These works will be taken in hand when sufficient funds are forthereming. The erection of the central tower is the heaviest and most coatly undertaking to be faced. The Bishop is carrying out some considerable improvements in the interior of the sacred edifice.

Westerd.

Wexford.

Westerd.

It is amounced from Buluwayo that the Queen has bestowed the Order of the Boyal Red Cross on Mothers Patrick and Jacoba, Nune of the Order of St. Domine established in Rhodesia. The distinction has been given in recognition of distinguished service rendered in the Rhodesian hospitale during the last naive war. The "Matabela Times" says that great estifaction

in felt both in Saliebury and Bulu-vayo at this mark of appreciation of the devotedness and work of the good Dommin'an Sisters. Mother Jacobs is a native of Wartemburg, but mother Patrioli, so her name shows, was born in Ireland, if we mistake not in Wex-ford County.

ENGLAND.

ford County.

ENGLAND.

The Pope and the Press Barrar.

To the Press Barrar for the London thospitals the Pope is sending a contribution described by the ecclesiastic who is forwarding it from the Vatican as "a beautiful ornament." It will go, of course, to the stall which the "Tablet" is organizing. This is the first occasion on which a Pope has contributed to such a barrar either in England or on the Continent.

Computery Vercination.

The question of compulsion is being vigorously fought out on the Vaccination. Committee now sitting at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. W. Russell, An amendment has been brought forward to the Government Bill by Sir Walter Forster proposing to provide that any parent or guardian can be relieved of penalties for refusing to vascinate his or her children by making a statutory declaration before a magistrate that he has conscientious objections to vascination.

SCOTLAND. Presbyte

Presbyterian Blastry in Glasgow.

A typical displey of the rank bigotry towards Ustholios, which still prevails in Socthand took place at the meeting of the City Parish Council held last week. A motion was made that the Catholic chaplain's salary be advanced from £52 to £62, but was stremuously opposed by the majority of the Council on the ground that the sum given the Catholic chaplain was but an honorarium. As was pointed out by Dr. McLaughlin, a member of the Board, only a week or two previously the Presbyterian minister had received an advance of £25 a year, bringing his salary up to £175 Yet the work performed by this gentleman is much less arduous than that of the Catholic priest. The Catholic members of the Council are determined to fight the matter out, and expose the unjust and bugget da ctoun of the Council.

St. Patricks Church Adervice.

bigoted action of the Council.

St. Patrick's Charch Andersion.

This magnificent new church, which was opened on January 2cd last, is being raridly embellished on a scale proportioned to its architectural beauty. A set of new stations of the cross presented by the parishionc. has just been erected. The stations are framed with carred oak, and their introduction adds much to the appearance of the sacred editice.

The Years See of Aberdess.

The Vexant See of Aberdess.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Chrisholm, rector of Blair's College, Aberdeen, has been appointed Vicar Capitular of the Catholic diocese of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Bishop Maddonald, until a new bishop is appointed. pointed.

Anomalies of the Irish Viceroyalty.

The Irish Viceroyality and its anomalies seem to immensely tickle the fancy of London Truth. Mr. Labouchere says the Viceroyality is one of the most curious institutions that any State, outs'de the realms of romance, exhibits to a wondering world, or rather to a world that would inevitably worder if it gave consideration to the subject. Unfortunately, the same clear light that beats upon a Royal Throne does not beat upon a Vicerogal one. No wholesome public opinion has keep Dublin Castle in check under the long succession of English noblemen who have "reigned" there, and the most curious and wonderful of State institutions has been developed. Lord Oadogan's Viceroyalty most forcibly illustrates the incongruities of the place. Ireland, which gives the Legislature so much occupation, apparently allows very ample leisure to the nobleman who fills the Viceroy's place. A return of the number of days during which, of last years, the country was under the government of the Lords Jeatices, who are sworn in "Governors General of Treland" during the Lord Licuterant's absence, would be instructive and interesting. It has brought very prominently before the public, eaps Mr. Isbouchere's organ, the rigorous exclusion of Oatholies—in a country, too, which has no State Church, and where all religions are equal according to law—from filling the posts of Covernors General. An oath which no Oatholie can conselentiously take stands, or rather is deliberately placed, in the way of the Catholie Pruy Councillors are called on to administer the oath which they could not themselves take. In the face of the assertion that Irish griavances are things of the past, this example of aggressive Protestant ascondency has been most noticeable during the Viceroyalty of Lord Cadogan, in whom the English nobleman rather than the Viceroy or Cadoniant misset no London season since his reign Dublin Castle began. season began.

The goods in Oak Hall, whether of fine cocare grade, are all of the best material and latest pattern and style: The prices are cut down very fine to close out the June stock.

IN MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

osing De rees - Speeches by Cardinal Logu

and the Archbibbee of Melbeures Austrain.
On J. no 19th in the chapel of St.
Patrick's College, Maynooth, students
of the College, Maynooth, students
of the College, Maynooth, students
of the College Maynooth, students
of the College Maynooth, students
of the College Maynooth, The
new priests come from the different
dioceses in Ireland, and five of them
are about to join the Foreign Mission,
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin,
gave tonsure and m. or orders to Sc
students at Maynooth and ordsined
100 sub-deacons. His Grace the
Most Rev. Dr. Carr. Archbishop of
Melbourne, ordsined 121 deacons.
In the official list of the ordinations
the name of Rev. Thomas Healty, of
the diocese of Toronto, occurs.
The usual meeting of the Irish
Bishops was held on June 21 in Maynooth College. In addition to the
ordinary College business two important business appointments were made.
The Rev. Reginald Walsh, O. P., was
appointed to the additional Chafr of
Scriptural Studies newly established
in the College. The Rev. Father
Walsh, O. M., was appointed one of
the Spiritual Fathers, in succession to
the Rev. Father Ward C. M.

The conterring of degrees in theology
and the distribution of prizes took
place in the Ania Maxima of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. The occasion was one of special interest and
importance because of the conferring
of the full degrees in theology for the
first time in the history of Maynooth.
Father Dineen, who successfully passed the Public Defence vesterday, and
obtained the degree of Doctor of
Divinity, was the principal figure of
the day's proceedings, when the degree
was solemnly conferred upon him in
the presence of the Enent of Bishops
and a distinguished host of the olergy
of the country and the students of the
College. His Eminence Cardinal
Logue conferred the dagrees, of which
there were thirteen—one Doctorate of
Divinity, Awa Licentiates of Divinity.
The following are the degrees con-

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. Rev. David Dineen, Cloyne,

Rev. David Dineen, Cloyne.
LIGENTIATES OF DIVINITY
Rev. Laurence Brophy, Kildare.
Rev. Thomas Hogan, Limerick.
Rev. Patrick Sexton, Oork.
Rev. Patrick Duffy, Meath.
Rev. Patrick Outer, Meath.
Rev. Patrick Oasey, Cloyne.
BAGHELORS OF DIVINITY.
Rev. William Byrne, Waterford.
Rev. Bartholomew Kelly, Eighin.
Rev. Thomas Wilson, Cloyne.
Rev. Edward Nagle, Waterford.
Rev. Bartholomew Qurrid, Elphin
Rev. John Hynes, Elphin.
Rev. Patrick Lyons, Armagh.
NEXT YEAN'S DOUGNATE.

NEXT YEAR'S DOCTORATE

Rev. John Hymes, Elphin.
Rev. Patrick Lyous, Armagh.
NEXT YEAR'S DOCTORATE.

Candidate for Doctorate of D.vinity for 1899—Rev. Patrick Sexton, Cork.
In the course of a lengthy address, Cardinal Logue said: We, the Bishops of Ireland and the clergy of Ireland generally, are looked upon as persons who are unfit to be entrusted with the educational work of the country. Claughter). Now, if we wanted to show that there is no foundation for that charge which is made against us I think there could not be a better means of showing it than by pointing to what has been done for this college sines it has been freed from the trammels and the blight of alien rule. (Applause). There is hardly a branch of ecolesiastical knowledge, and also of secular knowledge, as bearing upon the training of a college that the bishops of Ireland have not made provision for m this college since it fell altogether into their own hands. (Applause) And they are advancing, always adding haw chairs and making some new provision for the education of the students so that they might go forth to the world not merely as acomplished ecclesiastics, but with a knowledge of, if I may call them, general subjects which will enable them to take their places as educated gentlemen among those with whom they might have to associate I think, if proof were wanted to show that the education of our concerned you could not have a better proof than what has been done for the last twenty wars in this College. (Annlana). clesiastics, could be safely entrusted to the hands of the Irish episcopate and Irish olergy, at least as far as ruling and guiding the education is concerned you could not have a better proof than what has been done for the last twenty years in this College. (Applaues). I have an object in referring to that subject, because I think we are too prone to lie down quietly when accusations are brought against us. Meekness is a great virtue in individuals Charity is greater still, and patience in affliction is always faudable; but when there is question of bodies, though individuals may have all those virtues, I think it is a great mistake on the part of the body, such as the oferical body in Ireland, to permit themselves to be trampled upon and accused of obscurantism and of want of skill in the treatment of education, and several other things, without ever saying a word in reply. I think I can easily say that we can oballenge any other educational establishment whatever in the whole country to show more effectual work done for oducation in all its branches—than we can show in this college within the last twenty years. It is a mistake, then, to imagine that if there is anything to be done for our young lay Catholics, a thing we all desire ardently, because

wo are deeply ard sensetly attached to the young men of the country—they are our subjects, our children, and it would be a failure of they on our part to neglect therr interest—that the bishops and the olergy in general would not do for the layren what we have done ourselves for our own olergy. Applause). I think, therefore, that after the mgnificent display we have had here to day, and taking that as an important indication of work done silently and quictly in this college, we have not very strong proof that if tirough the favor of our rulers—whether we call it layor or regard it as an act of justice—we were put in the position of superintending and guiding, and directing and providing for the education of the whole country in general, Trelands would be in the one better served than it is likely to be otherwise. (Loud applause). There was a thing struck no this morning which would go ereor of the beautiful display which we had here yesterday. The defence by our young doctor which would do credit to any institution, and an attack on the part of some at least of the great body of those who were present which would be ordit to any multitution, and an attack on the part of some at least of the great body of those who were present which would be ordit to any multitude, and the part of some at least of the great body of those who were present which would be ordit to any multitude, and the part of some at least of the great body of those who were present which would be ordit to any militant body in the wall of the part of

people for whom they minister. I know you will be glad to hear this that we have in Australia as good and as plous and as patrious and as loving a people as is to be found in any part of Ireland as glad to hear that, whether the priests have been educated here at Maynooth or in All Hallows College, they form a body of clergy as holy, as good, as zealous, and as learned as can be desired for a country which requires. I abould say, clergymen much abree the average, clergymen med abree the conditions of the control o

Pope's Gift to an English Bazaar.

The attention of the Pope having been drawn to the Press Bazar in aid of the Loudon Hospital, His Holiness has graciously sent for sale at the "Tablet" stall a cameo gendant of great beauty, set in pearls and asplices and gold, and surmounted with a damond loop.

How To Cure HEADACHE.—Some people suffer tusted misery day after day with Headacho There is rest neither day or light until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmicle's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandellon. Mr. Finlsy Wark, Lynador, P.Q., writes: "I find Parmeloe's Pills a first-class article for Billous Headache."

THE DOMAIN

"The hand that rocks the craile

OF WOMAN

There is one great and crying need tmong the Catholics of Toronto, a need that is getting more acute every year. That need is a home for a certain class of waifs who caunot be received at the Good Shepherd or the House of Provi-

Good Shepherd or the Itouse of For-teners.

The only place at present where these girls can go is the Haven. This is a truly admirable institution which has for its motte the text "Ohrist came to seek and to save that which was lost," "'(a then and do likowise." Here every class of unfortunates are sheltered and cared for; the victims of intemper-auce and the poor waifs of the streets;

"The memora grown gray in the service of ance and the poor waits of the atreess; the woman grown grey in the service of kin, and the young girl scarcely realizing the terrible possibilities of life, though almost on the verge of paying an agoniz-ing penalty for wrong doing; all are taken in at once, without question, fed, clothed and sheltered.

clothed and sheltered.

There is, perhaps no nobler work that can be undertaken than the rescue of fallen, the lifting them up to higher the things and opening out to them a possibility of redemption and the restoration of self respect.

We have, I know, in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, a great and powerful institution for the reclamation of the reference, it is republik does more in

unfortunate; it probably does more in this direction than the whole number of Protestant homes put together can accomplish, but, and this but lies at the

this direction than the whole number of Protestant homes put together can accomplish, but, and this but lies at the root of the whole difficulty I am considering; the Good Shepherd cannot receive the poor girls who are about to pay the penalty of their own and anothers ein.

There is no pleae open to the friendless Catholic girls in the whole city, with the solitary exception of the Haven. Were that institution conducted on strictly non-sectarian lines, there would not be any difficulty in the matter, but, unfortunately, admirable as the home is, and worthy of all laudation for the good work it is doing, there is one very grave defect in the management.

The lines on which it is conducted are strictly and uncompromisingly Protestant. No matter how much a Catholic inmate may desire the consolations of her own religion she is absolutely unable to obtain them; is he is not allowed to attend her own Church but is completed upon pain of oxpulsion to assist at the services held in the institution in the consolation of a Catholic visitor is denied her, for, incredible as it may seem to all broad minded people, the value of the catholic lady who used to look after the Catholic girls as far as resible have been for the class twelve on the steady difficult case on hand they have no hesitation in sending for, the Catholic visitor as during the catholic visitor and turning it over to her, but if she desired to see a girl in the home who happened to be a Catholic, she would be policyly refused the privilege. It must be remembered that these girls are exposed to the danger of losing their faith at an exceedingly critical time, when the mind is poculiarly succeptible to impressions; and they are denied the comfort their religion can give them just when they need it most, when the mind stream of their own faith would be gladly welcomed, and would probably ain deep into the mind stream of their own faith would be gladly welcomed, and would probably ain deep into the mind stream of their own faith would be gladly welcomed, and w

ceep mee mind and bear incalculable fruits.

It is difficult to see what difference it can possibly make to the ladies in charge of the Haven if a visitor comes to see the Catholic innates, and if they are allowed to worship according to their conscience. Nevertheless the fact remains, and must be faced, these girls are compelled to attend Protestant services, and are not allowed to see a visitor of their own faith.
Catholic oont ibutions are gratefully received of course.
But why can we not take charge of

services, and are not allowed to see a visitor of their own faith.
Catholic cont ibutions are gratefully received of course.
But why can we not take charge of our own waits? Surely we could supply the temporary shelter needed by these poor girls, and give them at the same time the great and coase ing benefits of eligion which they as osrely need.

It is a great a splendid work to rescue the sinners, the lost ones whom Christ is ever eceking, and for whom the Sacred Heart is pleading before the face of the Father.

Are there no women of leisure in the world who are willing to devote part of thoir time and substance to this work? are we to leave everything to the religious orders. Is there no active work for them to do which can only be accomplished by those in the world? "Christ camn to seek and to save that which was lost."

Does He do it now? You answer yee; well, how?
By touching individual souls and leading them to repontance? Sometimes, but very rarely. Most convisions and reformations can the help of others. "Eath comestly bearing." Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive. "Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive. "Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive." Each one of us has a massage to delive. There are many thom we chooses to be done to show the substitution would be led to repentance? Very few; therefore, if Gods Will is to be done it is necessary for each of us to work and to do his or her share in raising the fallen and helping the unfortunate.

There are many things the religious orders cannot do because they require a certain amount of commerce with the

raising the tauen and nelping size unfortunate.

There are many things the religious orders cannot do because they require a certain amount of commerce with the world which their rule forblis them to have, thus it is necessary that there should be lay helipers, who from their greater freedom of solino can do much

that the sisters cannot do.

Now an institution such as we are considering would require lay women as managers, etc., but it would surely be possible for us to have a Catholiv institution on the same lines as the Haven. Of course, things can remain as they are; the Catholics can continue to go to the Haven and be deprived of their religion and unable to perform their duties, but is this according to our conscience? Is such a state of things agreeable to the dealer of Him Who came to seek and to save the lost? We should be very indiguant were we forced to attend Protestant services, but these poor girls have no choice in the matter, they must conform or be turned out of the only shelter that is open to them. It rests with us as Catholics to try and put an end to this state of things, and turnish some kind of home wherein our own waifs may be exced for at a time when they require all the help and sympethy that can be given them, coupled with the consolations of religion.

"Christ came'to seek and to save that which was lost."

As an example of the great need there for wome of closure to take un some

As an example of the great need there is for women of loisure to take up some brauch of rescue work I will mention the following jucident related to me by a lady who is very active in charitable work.

lady who is very active in charitable work.

A poor old creature was arrested on a charge of having stolen a silver sugar bowl. The case was an exceedingly sad one; the old lady had no one to look after her, her daughter who used to help her is dying of Consumption in the House of Providence. Whon she was arrested also was starving and looked like a poor hunted creature.

The lady informed the Crown Attorney that she was willing to take the old woman and find her a home of some kind. Mr. Curry kindly assisted her and after some little denur on the part of the Magistrate who remarked that he could easily provide her with a home for some time to come; the prisoner was handed over to the lady and is now m a comparatively comfortable situation where she does light work and is well ted.

That lady is the only Catholic lady

where she does 'light work and is well fed.

That lady is the only Catholic lady visitor at the Police Court; she is indefaugable, and the amount of good she has done unaided is incalculable. If she had not been there, the poor old woman would have been sont to jail and would have been in a worse plight than over whon she was released, with no help, no friends, and the prison stigma upon her.

Unfortunatly there are bundreds of such poor creatures in the city, and they have no refuge but the jail, if the abode of criminals and malefactors can be called a refuge—for those whose only crime is their misfortune.

Terran.

St. Michael's School.

SENIOR IV

SENIOR IV.

The following prize list was emitted from last week's report of the De Ls Salle closing exercises:
General proficiency, W. O'Connor, G. O'Leary, J. Doyle. Ghristian doctrine, G. O'Leary, H. Baker, J. Doyle. Spelling and dictation, W. Durke and L. McGinn, H. Baker, G. O'Leary, J. Egan, Arithmetic, H. Baker, W. O'Connor, E. Thomson. Composition, J. Egao, J. Doyle, G. O'Leary, Penmanship, J. Egan, F. Annett, G. O'Leary, Lilcrature, W. O'Connor, J. Doyle, J. Egan, F. Annett, G. O'Leary, W. O'Connor, L. McGinn, F. Annett, History, G. O'Leary, W. O'Connor, L. McGinn, Grammar, W. O'Connor, W. Burke, J. Doyle Drawing, F. Annett, W. Burke, J. Doyle Drawing, F. Annett, W. Burke, J. Doyle Atendance, Leo St. Denis. Gentlemanly deportment, George O'Leary, Sunday school attendance, G. O'Leary, H. Baker, Fred O Leary.

UNION IV.

General proficiency, J. Thomson.

JUNIOR IV.

Sanday school attendance, G O'Leary, H. Baker, Fred O Leary, JUNIOR IV.

General proficiency, J. Thomson, F. O'Leary, C. Callen. Christian doctrine, J. Thomson, F. O'Leary, C. Callen. F. O'Leary, J. Thomson, Spelling and dictation, C. Callen, F. O'Leary, J. Thomson, J. Dowling, F. O'Leary, C. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, Literature, J. Thomson, T. O'Leary, C. Callen, J. Thomson, Literature, J. Thomson, C. O'Leary, C. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, G. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, G. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, J. Thomson, G. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Dowling, C. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Dowling, C. Callen, J. Thomson, J. Dowling, G. Challen, J. Dessette, J. Brazill, 'Spelling and dictation, D. O'Mahoney, A. Dissette, J. Brazill, 'Spelling and dictation, D. O'Mahoney, A. Dissette, W. Hingston, F. O'Halloran, E. Crasphe, K. Dissette, J. State, J. Lee, D. O'Mahoney, A. Dissette, W. Hingston, F. O'Halloran, W. Davis, Reading, L. Lee, D. O'Mahoney, A. Dissette, History, J. Brazill, E. MoMillan, A. Dissette, Grammar, W. Hingston, M. Ryan, E. Owallian, M. Ryan, R. Oresphe, L. Lee, N. Davis, A. Attendance, J. Millen, E. McMillan, A. Dowling, Grentlemnt, Michael Ryao, Sunday school attendance, E. McMillan, M. Ryan, R. Oresphe, G. Gentlemnt, M. Ryan, R. Ow

doctine, N. McGrath, J. Honnessy, J. Doherty. Spoiling and diotation, C. Basaman, J. Honnessy, W. O'Reilly. Geography, J. Hennessy, E. Foley, M. Dohoney. Arithmetic, J. Hennessy, C. Bassman, J. Kenney. Composition, W. O'R. Grath, J. J. Doherty, G. Bassman, Penmaaship, J. Kenny, W. O'Reilly, J. Doherty. Roading, J. Hennesy, C. Bassman, W. O'Reilly, Drawing, J. Hennesy, J. Kenny, E. Foley.

JUNION III. doctrine, N. McGrath, J. Hennessy, J. Doherty, Spelling and dictation, C.

General profluiency, W. Blainey, T. Hynes, P. Pinfold. Christian dectrine, P. Pinfold. Christian dectrine, P. Pinfold, G. Murphy, J. Feeney. Spelling and dictation, B. Sheridan, J. Ellis, W. Blainey, Geography, N. Hennessey, T. Hynes, Composition, T. Hynes, W. Blainey, P. Pinfold. Arithmetic, W. Blainey, P. Pinfold. Penmanship, B. Sheridan, D. Davis, W. Blainey, Reading, T. Hynes, W. Blainey, P. Pinfold. Drawing, B. Sheridan, T. Hynes, W. Blainey, P. Pinfold, W. Blainey, P. Pinfold, W. Blainey, T. Hynes, G. Murphy, Attondance, P. Pinfold, W. Blainey, T. Hynes Gentlemanly deportment, Thomas Hynes Sunday school attendance, P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey, Justice H. Hynes, Justice H. Hynes, Sunday school attendance, P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey, Justice H. Justice H. Hynes Sunday school attendance, P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey, Justice H. Justice H. Hynes Sunday school attendance, P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey, Justice H. Lynes, Lynes H. Hynes, Sunday school attendance, P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey, Justice H. Lynes, Lynes,

P. Pinfold, N. Hennessey, W. Blainey,
JUNIOR II.

General proficiency, Horman Pape,
Christian douctiue, T. Quealey, H.
Pape, C. Duggan. Arithmetic, H.
Pape, W. Grainger, J. Meellan, R. Sadiug, J. Bonner, C. Flannery,
Geography, J. Bonner, F. Murphy, H.
Pape, Language, H. Pape, W. Thorpe,
F. Murphy. Spelling, H. Pape, J.
Dorsey, J. Sweney. Writing, H.
Pape, W. Grainger, F. Murphy,
Drawing, T. Quealey, W. Grainger,
H. Pape:
PROMOTION LIST.

H. Pape:

Pronotion List.

The following boys of Senior Fourth form wrote on Entrance Examination:
F. Annett, H. Baker, W. Burke, J. Doyle, L. McGinn, W. O'Connor, G. O'Leary, E. Thomson, K. W. Burke, J. Doyle, L. McGinn, W. O'Connor, G. O'Leary, E. Thomson, F. O'Leary, O. Callen, J. Dowling, J. Byrne, J. Huckey, Fromoted to Senior Fourth, J. Thomson, F. O'Leary, O. Callen, J. Dowling, F. O'Lis Ivran, W. Hingeton, E. McMillen, M. Ryan, R. Oreaghe, T. Wheeler, L. Lee, J. Brezill, J. Millen, A. Grant, Promoted to Senior Third, W. Blainey, T. Hynes, N. Hennessy, G. Murphy, B. Sheridan, P. Pinfold, Promoted to Junior Third, J. Hennessy, G. Mashaon, Foley, N. McGrath, J. Kenny, M. Dahoney, J. Doherty, R. Johnson, Promoted to Senior Escond, H. Pape, J. Bonner, W. Thorpe, O. Doggan, W. Murphy, T. Queeley, O. Flannery, W. Hennessy, F. Murphy, W. Grainger, J. Weels, J. Sweeney.

Peterborough and the Famine Fund

Peterborough and the Famine Fund.

PRIERROROUGH. June 27.—Upon the publication of the cablegram from Hon. Edward Blake to Hon. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, confirming the existence of utter destitution in large sections of the south and west of Ireland. Action to help in the relief of the distress was taken by Peterborough Catholics.

In the last issue of the New York Irela World, June 11th, it is noticed that Peterborough, through Mr. J.W. Fitzgrald, has already, quietly but practically, moved in the matter, and that the generous sum of \$120, in the names of contributors to the Famine Fund, has been acknowledged in its columns as follows:

öntributors to the Famine Fundhas been acknowledged in its columns as follows;
Per James W. Fitzgerald \$120. Peterborough, Ont. Can. Contributions: R. A. O'Connor Bishop \$10; Rev. Daniel O'Connell, \$5; Rev. M. K. Fitzgartick, \$5; Rov. Father Ser. Rev. Father Conway \$5; Rev. M. K. Fitzgartick, \$5; Rov. Father Conway \$5; Rev. Father Lynch, \$6; Rev. Father Scanlan, \$2; Mrs. (Dr.) O'Sullivan, \$6; James Dolan, \$5; Gough Brothers, \$5; James Dolan, \$5; Gough Brothers, \$5; James Dolan, \$5; Gough Brothers, \$6; James Dolan, \$5; Gough Brothers, \$6; James Dolan, \$5; Gough Brothers, \$6; Martin Connor, \$5; L. M. Hayes, \$3; D. O'Connell \$2; John Molonoy, \$2; James Murty, \$2; G. Ball, \$1; Authony Murty, \$1; Michael Murty \$1; H. LeBrun \$1; \$3; A Friend \$50; J. W. Fitzgorald, \$1; \$3; A Friend \$1; J. W. J.

Loretto High School.

Lorette High School.

The following promotions of pupils of Lorette High School have been made as a result of the Uno Examinations.

Form V.—Emma Hodsoo, Katie Conlin.

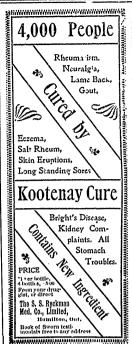
Form V.—Helm Heck, Besne Cortie, Minna King.

King A. Cortie, Mary Callaghan, Nano Mathewa, Agnes Hisbon, Lulu Geary.

Form L.—Clara Foley, Lillie Nowan, Callaghan, Mano Mathewa, Lapin, Mamio Brown, English Lister, Eda Dowling, Magie Cacacy, May Hodgson, Josephine Heek, Nollie Costello, Mabel Dutton, Mam McGeough, Mamie U'Malley, May Kennedy, May Teevin.

Millan, A. Diesette, Grammar, W. Higgston, M. Ryan, E. McAitilan, Drawing, R. Crespha, L. Lee, N. Davis, Attendance, J. Millen, E. McMillan, R. Crespha, Gentlemanly deportment, Michael Ryan, Sahool attendance, E. McMillan, M. Ryan, R. Dowling.

General proficiency, J. Hennessey, C. Bassman, W. O Reilly. Christian in all cases requiring a cathartic.



A Pleasant Onting.

The children of the Sunnyside Orphanage and the sisters in charge are deeply indebted to the kindness of the Steamer Greyhound Navigation Co. for a most enjoyable trip to Lorne Park, Thursday, June 20th. Also, to Mr. John Sloan for his delicious and welcome refreshments of ice cream and cake abundantly and conveniently supplied on the grounds, and to the Christien Brown Co. for a generous donation choice biscuit for the appreciative little ones.

Vrhy will you allow a cough to incerate your threat or lungs and run the risk of illing a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of likelie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pair can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the threat and lungs, coughs colds, brouchtis, etc., etc.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898

Calendar for the Week.

July 7—Trs. of S. Thomas of Cant.
3—S. Elizabeth.
9—S. Willibald.
10—Holy Rolics. Seven brothers, 312.
11—E. Fins, 1.
12—S. John Gaulbert.
12—S. Anvicleus.

Archbishop. Langevin, who is still in Rome, has been received in audience by the Holy Father.

We publish to-day the statement of the Irish Bishops touching the "mana gerial question" in the National Schools see that bisnote seeding in the National Schools
The Hierarchy have placed the religious aspect of the matter in the plainest light. It is not sufficient that teachers be Catholics and text books satisfactory; clerical control of the teachers is insisted on as a necessity, if the union of religion and nationality in the public scheme of primary education is to be preserved. As we said last week the issue is one for the people; and it need not be doubted that public opinion throughout Ireland will resist any demand coming from teachers or others for the transferring of the power of appointment and dismissal from the elegy to the Government. to the Government.

The destruction of Cervera's fle Line americans was a foregone conclusion. Since the coming of the Spanish Admiral to this side of the Atlantic all his time has been taken up avoiding the enemy. He knew the destructiveness of the American guns, and he knew that enemy. He knew the destructiveness of the American guns, and he knew that to bring his ships within their range was to court certain doom. The great zele is why Cervers was ever scross the Atlantic. A similar piece madness is to send Admiral Camara Manilla with another fleet, practically any modern equipment, ithout ammunition for th nt, pr without any modern equipment, pro hably without ammunition for the ol-guus carried by the Spaniards. The Spanish nation has a torrible reckoning to make with its rulers. The soldier and sailors are unquestionably braw and daring; but impoverished as the are for war supplies, it is like sendin sheep to the shambles as to send ther into action against the Americans.

The downward rate of public demoralization gains greater speed day by day. Members of parliament are clamoring and wire-pulling for office on every hand, and the ovil has crept from the representative body into the official steff. Yukon officials are defended by government organs in the reserving of mining claims. This is Sittonian morality with a vengeance. Most of Sitton's provincial hustlers are up in the Klondike drawing salaries. And appendixting of course. Why not when the government will defend any irregularity that is calculated to enrich its political partisans? But the government officials are supposed to administer the laws and regulations of the region inpartially in the interest of honest miners, at the same time that they are e, at the same time that th privile: ileged to speculate with the information which they gain in their official

In the statement accompanying thi year's prize-list of Loyo's College, Mon

year's prize-list of Leyo's College, Mon-treal, some remarks are offered for pub-lic reflection touching the Jesuit system of education. The following sentence will indicate sufficiently the results aimed at: "Though the educational trend of the presont day is almost entirely in the direction of the natural sciences, the Jesuits have not allowed themselves to be influenced by this tendency, looking upon it as not dangerout to the best in-terests of education; and they, with all disinterested educationists, who have of late years treated of this breaking away disinterested educationists, who have of late years treated of this breaking away from the traditional methods, see in it not only the ruin of genuine culture, but the mental deterioration of the race that its subjected to such "scipline. They feel confident that the prestige which this new system now enjoys is only that which everything novel and starting at first obtains. The Jesuit system of education aims at developing, side by side, the moral and intellectual faculties of the student. The Fathers would send dent. The Fathers w forth to the world not men who have acquired superficial information on a at variety of subjects, but edinated b, men'cf sound judgment, or sen

and rounded intollect, of upright and manly conscience."

The significance to Canadians of the conquest of Cuba by the Americans hardly needs to be pointed out. But the following extract from "Seward's Ideas of Territorial Expansion," by Freder's Baucroft, in "North American

Ideas of Territorial Expansion," by Fredor', Baucroft, in "North American Review" for July may interest some of our slow-thinking Canadians:
"Purely sectional or political interests were in control when the acquisition of Cuba and of Canada was discussed at different times during the fitteen years prior to the civil war. It was mairly a struggle for the balance of power in the United States Senato. Some of the wisesst public mon since the early part of this century had believed that Cuba should be annexed at the first opportunity. Jefferson thought it desirable because it could be defended without a navy. In 1823 John Quinoy Adams, as Secretary of State, declared that Porto Ricca and Cuba were natural appendages to this continent, and that Cuba had become an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interest of the second of the second of the commercial and political interest of the second of the second of the second of the second of the commercial and political interest of the second importance to the commercial and poli-tical interests of our Union He believed tical interests of our Union He believed that it would naturally gravitate to the United States when released from Spain. Polk endcavered in vain to purchase it. After the election of Pievec the Democrats made its acquisition one of their chief aims. They tried negotiation, but when that gave no promise of success, they threatened and argued themselves into believing that he had a right to select the island if Spain would not sell it. In 1858 Sanator Hale, of New Hampshire, called for extension northward, for a change, and moved to substitute the word "Canada" in place of "Cuba" in a resolution expressing sentiments in a resolution expressing sentiments favorable to our getting possession of

The lifting of Mr. Lister, M.P., from the chairmanship of the Drummond railway investigation to the Bench of the Court of Appeal is not the only recent occurrence of the kind that emphasizes the determination of the recent occurrence of the kind that emphasizes the determination of the present government to exclude Euglish-speaking Catholies from every possible post of honor. Mr. Warburton, who has been lifted from the premiership of the province of Prince Edward Island to a county court judgeship furnishes another anti-Catholie precedent. The Charlotte-town Herald puts the case plainly enough. After congratulating the new judge as a man who is fitted for the efficient discharge of the duties of the efficient discharge of the duties of the cificient discharge of the duties of the that should not be lost sight of. "Taking into account the number of Catholies in the Frovince in proportion to the total population; the percentage of the public offices held by them and the traditions, the unwritten law—by which appointments of this kind were supposed to be the unwritten law—by which appoint ments of this kind were supposed to be ments of this kind were supposed to be governed, this office properly belonged to a Catholic. When we make this statement, we do not say that a Catholic should have been appointed to the office, whether or not he was otherwise qualified. But, seeing that there are several Catholics possessing all the requisite qualifications for the position; that some of them have been lifelong Liberals and have supported the Government now in power at Ottawa, Catholics had a just right to expect that one of their number should have received the appointment. Catholics are almost one-half the population of this Province, yet of the six Catholics are almost one-half the population of this Province, yet of the six judges appointed by the Dominuon Government—three on the Supreme Court Bench and three County Court judges, only one, the Chief Justice, is a Catholic. In this appointment we have ample proof that Catholics, as we have already nore than once pointed out, need expect no justice from the Government now in power at Ottawa. We must assume that the appointment was made on the recommendation of the Island's representative in the Federal Cabinet, Sir Luis Davies It is just what might have been Davies It is just what might have been expected from him; this is not the first experience Catholics have had of wha Sir Louis is willing to do for them."

In an editorial in The REGISTER written after the results of the first ballots in the recent German elections had been reported by cable, it was assumed that the strongth of the Centre, or Catholic, party in the Richistag had been decreased from the figures of the quinquennial elections of '93. Later cables however have settled it beyond doubt that the contrary is the fact, and that instead of the Centrists being reduced in number, the second ballots have increased their atrongth from '96 in the old to 104 in the new Reichstag. The Associated Free secrespondent says: "The increased strongth of the Centrists is now 104 and the weakening of the Government side in the Reichstag has induced the Centrists to formulate a list of demands for the coming seasion, including the recall of the Jeenits, the reinstatement in the constitution of the articles granting absolute political equality to the Catholic Church, and the restitution of the Catholic Church, and the restitution of the Catholic Church, and the restitution of the Catholic department in the Min-In an editorial in THE REGISTER writte cannote Church, and the restitution of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Public Worship. Although he cannot pass new measures without the co-operation of the Cantrists, Emperor William will not aspection.

the Jesuits which the Centrists regard as the most important of their demands. It is probable, therefore, that there will be trouble between the Centrists and the Government during the next session."

The prognostication of trouble is made altogether too soon. For a number of years the Centrists have been the governing body in the Reichstag, with governing body in the Reichsteg, without whose consent no legislation could
be possible. It is a question whether
from being the generating body they have
not advanced to the position of government body in the new Reichsteg. But
however this may be, one thing is
quite plain, that in preportion to the
increasing political evidences of Catholie strength in Germany the Emperor's
relations with the Pope have been growing more and more friendly. And
Emperor William, with all his supposed
impositiveness, is the last man to make a Emperor visions, is the last man to make a deliberate quarrel with a political party that has been faithful to overy true principle of the constitution, and that has now shown its firm hold upon the confidence of the electors.

Horrible War.

There has been slaughter upon sea and land in the vicinity of Santiago, and the seventy millions of "pure democracy," from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary have cele-brated a Fourth of July that must have excited the diabolical envy of the Un speakable Turk.
On Friday last the Ame

began the assault upon El Caney and other villages close to Santiago, meel ing a stubborn resistance at all points. These outposts were carried on Sun e outposts were carried on after continuous fighting, and day, after continuous fighting, and the enemy's lines drawn around the city of Santiago itself, with the estimated loss on the American side of over 1,000 killed and wanded, whilst the Spanish trenches are said to have been filled with the corpses of their desperate defenders. Two at least of the Spanish generals, and a number of other officers, fell in the defence of the city. The American victory, dearly as it was purchased, was celebrated as it was purchased, was celebrate as it was purchased, was celebrated with a levity that ought to make humanity shudder, the regimental bands playing a medley of play-house and patriotic tunes, "The Star Spangled Banner," and "A Hot Time in the Old Town," being mentioned in the boastful despatches

The carnage was stopped on both sides on Sunday afternoon, in couse-quence of the request of the foreign consuls in Santiago that the Americans cease shelling the city until the foreign residents, the women and children could depart. Meanwhile Admiral Cervera's squad-

ron had made a bold dash out of Santiago harbour with the hope of escaping the fleet of Admiral Sampson guarding the narrow mouth of that inland lake. The recult of this that inland lake. The reculs of this wild attempt was communicated to the American Government on Sunday, in a despatch that will never be forgotten for the inhuman terms of triumphant revenge in which it was couched. "The fleet under my command" wired "Admiral Sampson," offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Ceryera's fleet. Not one escapel."

What a "present" for the "pure democracy" celebrating the anniversary of its liberty. In grim truth it any of the meery. In grim truin it smacks of the savage joy of the Indian bringing a scalp-look into camp, and bidding his fellow cannibals prepare for a feast upon the carcase of their foe. As soon as the first transports foe. As soon as the first transports of furious joy have passed away with the fire-works of the Fourth of July and the cohoes of "Remember the and the conoes of "Remember the Maine," we shall hear Sampson, like Dewey, spoken of as a nobler hero than Nelson. But thank God that heroes do not take joy in the destruc-tion they deal their foce for destrucion's sake, or the gratification of revenge. Such were n ot the words of the victorious Nelson, after the Battl of the Baltie:

Out spoke the victor then
As he hailed them o'er the wave
"Ye are brothers! ye are men!
And we conquer but to save;
So peace instead of death let us bris

So peace instead of death let us bring."
Inhuman and unnecessary as all this war has been from the first, the most shocking thing of all is the unvarying ferocity with which the Americans speak of their foes. It is only the other day that they were counting upon "potting" the Spaniarda as easily as Cuban partridges; indeed from the commanding officers down to the rank and file of the army only one idea of the Spanish people seems to the rank and hie of the army only one dides of the Spanish people seems to obtain, that "they are dogs with a taint on their soul." It never breaks through their implacable hat that for every Spanish soldier who is potted

like a partridge" a wife or a mothe will suffer heart-break, as crushli the victim were an American can it be otherwise when we remembe: that the American state is at war for

that the American state is at war for greed and conquest, while the people, with the cry of "Renember the Maine" on their lips are thirsting for revenge more than victory

The eighteenth century closed amid scenes which drew from Burke an awful cry, that all the devils of bate in hell seemed to have been unloosed. for the occasion to stir the human race to bloodshed. This Spanish American war threatens still anothe general jail delivery of the imprisone spirits of murder and carnage to hold spirits of intrucer and carriage to fold high carnival at the close of this boasted nineteenth century of civiliza-tion, the parliament of man, the fedoration of the world, and the rest of it. But the fever will pass after the race of man has caten once more the allotted bread of humiliation, an another generation will contemplate the brood of contemporary Caine even as we conselves have posed for Chris-tian philosophers over by-gone battles:

For whon all is past, it is humbling to tread O'er the woltering fields of the temb weltering fields of the tomb

O'er the weltoring fields of the vome less doad;
And see the worms of the earth and the fewls of the air.
Beasts of the forest all gathering there-All regarding man as their proy—
All rejoicing in his decay.

True it is that the real victors Cuba to-day are the vultures and foul things of the air, the crabs and unclean creeping things of the earth. They are gathering for the banquet, and they don't have to pay the piper either n the American "A Hot Time in the Old Town."

The Canadian Baptist.

After three weeks of reflection The Canadian Baptist replies to our challenge by declining to accept it. Canadian Baptist replies to our oballenge by declining to accept it. We are accordingly to understand that neither the editors of The Baptist, nor the professors of the Baptist College, or the Resister, will dare to say that in any Catholic school or college, or in any book used in any such school or college, in any part of the world, is the justification or excuse in any light or form whatever of lying saught. We know why they dare not say such a monstrous thing. We know that the only teaching of the Catholic Church from her foundation down to the present day, her teaching to all nations, is that nothing (not even the faer of death, or torture) can excuse any lie, or any word or sign that would imply a lie, "because a lie is always sinful and bad in itself." We know furthermore that the Catholic Church farthermore that the Catholic Church that is clear and unassailable in the command, under all circumstances, to tall the truth and shame the devil."

But The Baptist says our challenge But The Daptic rays our challenge is really no challenge, for the reason that it simply evades the charge made by an Eoglish Congregational minister, named Dr. Horton, who has been asying that it us the Jeenits who teach all the immorality of disguised lying. We quote The Baptist:

We quote The Baptist:

It will be seen, on a moment's reflection, (1) that Dr. Horton made no statement, pro or on, about text-books in Catholic schools; (2) that it would be almost incompared to the statement of the schools; (2) that it would be almost incompared to the school schools; (3) that it would be considered to the statement of the schools; (3) that Dr. Horton's least book; (4) that Dr. Horton's least book; (5) that Dr. Horton's least book; (6) that Dr. Horton's least least would admit that the peculiar dectrines, it is conceivable that a thornand such text-books might be in use in Jenuit Ecclesiastical institutions and its still be nutlerly impossible for the editor of The Baptist to prove the fact in the way described. It is in the least degree likely that he is so altert-sighted as to embark on such an enterprise.

It would be impossible to write greater nonsense than the foregoin extract from our contemporary latest issue. All the world know that the Jesuits are a teaching order that the Jesuits are a teaching order. and that their text-books are all pub property and easily available to students and scholars. The Registran's students and sonoter THE INCORTERS thallenge most certainly covered their colleges and text-books, as well as all other Catholic educational institutions. And yet The Baptist in one sentence declares, "it would be almost incondecinces, "t would be amost incom-eriable that any text-book teaching lying direct should be used in any school," while in the next with a mockery of innocence it observes, "it is conceivable that a thousand such textbooks might be in use in Jesuit ecclesiasti-cal institutions." It is a proposition

that hardly needs to be stated that the only place and way, after the declara-tions of Popes and Councils, in which the Catholic Church can teach anything is the school. And here we have The Baptist declaring, in one and the same breath, that this thing is both conceivable and inconceivable. It would be inconceivable to us that the editor of The Baptist is anything also, than an inconceivable. thing else than an Inconceivably stupid fellow, but that we hav haritably assumed his entire iguo of what he is talking about. He is sheltering behind, and perhaps ignorantly relying upon, the state-ments of Dr. Horton, whose standing ments of Dr. Horton, whose standing and scholarship he blandly assumes, by the same instinct that prompts hum to assume our insincerity. Now we do not hesitate to question either the standing or scholarship of Dr. Horton, because we put our hand upon the "authority" for all his cheap paracted of humpledge state Legisland. parade of knowledge of the Jesuits and parado of knowledge of the Jesuits and their "teaching," as he is pleased to call it. Nor have we any hesitation in eaying that all intelligent men will deny to one who quotes the "Provin-cial Letters" as an "exposure" of the Catholic Church any claim whatever to honesty of purpose or intention to Cannote Control any claims whatever to honesty of purpose or intention to speak the truth. All that Dr. Horton affects to know about the Jesuits he has got in the translated pages of "Louis de Montalte," pages that the editor of The Baptist ought to know have a permanent and well-deserve place upon the Index Prohibitorius although the author, while writing anonymously, protested that his on only object was to defend the against a group of French polemics of that day—the middle of the 17th cen against a group or retend personnel that day—the middle of the 17th century. People were controversially in sane at the time, and this particular controversy was so violently conducted on both sides, out of sheer love of argument, that it abused most gross! the science of casuistry, and led Volation of the letters of the self-elected defender of the church who is quoted by Dr. Horton: "Moliere's best come dies do not excel them in wit." The penalties which the disputants suffered all round are historical; and the Catholic Church was in no way affected by any phase of the quarrel, except er is seam alized by th brawls of children, and who in order to bring them to their senses spank them soundly and turns their faces to the wall until they learn how to live

at peace with each other.

The "Provincial Letters" have been the delight of every aggressive atheist and every anti-Catholic fanatic from with each other. Provincial Letters" have b Voltaire down to Dr. Herton; a when we find Dr. Horton quoting th against the Church, we have no room to regard him otherwise than as a mountebank, working upon the ignor nounceashs, working upon the ign ance of simple people, who have to learn after receiving Dr. Horto cheap instructions that casulet whether Catholics or Protestants its teachers, is only another word for moral philosophy, morality, ethics, etc., in truth one of the noblect of all

Dr. Horton, by an extraordinary confidence in the success of humbug attacks the Catholic Church on St. Alphoneus' account. We have so phoneus' account. ... s Church also attacked on acco the Church also attacked on account of St. Thomas Aquinas. "Liguori" says Dr. Horkon—and The Baptist after the fashion of a parrot repeats the dire accusation—" is a cannonized Casuist"; a Probabilist, a friend of the Jesuist. We are challenged to deny it if we can. We do not intend to do so. There was once an old body in Billingsgate, who, when she heard herself called "an old parallelogram," was too dumbfoundered and sonfo was so dumbiocheret and confused to speak. Let us be thankful at least that St. Alphonsus has been called nothing so monetrous as that by Dr. Horton. He might have called him Horton. He might have called him not only a "Casuist" but a "Doctor of the Church," a "Redemptorist" and other strange things, the meaning whereof must be mysterious and awful to the untutered Baptist mind.

But as far as the moral teaching of the good old saint is concerned it is a and good out saint is concerned it is a great pity that gontlemen like the editor of The Baptist do not study a little in his school. He was the ideal teacher of caution and moderation in speech. Indeed in the discussion of the subject of "Probabilism" he was tne supect of "Probabilism" he was so safe and canny that he might without disrespect have been styled "Proba." This is his own description of his position: "I do not belong to the party of old Probabilists nor am I of his position: "I do not belong to the party of old Probabilists nor am I windows of police barracks and the a Jesuit after the type of those Jesuits "Catholic" public houses as they

who have been too mild." [Ascetical

Works, vol. xxi. p. 405].

There is no need to enter into any delence or explantion of casulstry. All the great teachers of the world in nt and modern times were proud s styled casning. Plato was a to be styled casuics. Plato was a great casuist; and Protestantism boasts a few of the class, like Jeremy Taylor, Addison, Johnston, Paley, etc., eta, who are not however to be com

eta, who are not however to be commended, being somewhat too lax.

There is one good joke in Dr.
Hotton's lecture which has so much exercised our friend The Baptist.
He might have quoted columns fronh Protestant ethical works and tent books of moral philosophy, but he did not as a matter of fact refer to any of those authorities. He was forced to go to the realm of fiction for an instance of the strict Qasker-like regard for bald fact which he would have his hearers believe is the trips have his hearers believe is the true spirit of Protestantism. He cited "Jeanie Deane," the heroine of "The Heart of Midlothian," who could have saved her sister from a shameful execution according to the law of the time if she would only take an oath time if she would only take an earth that here sister had communicated her secret to her. "But," said Dr. Hor-ton "It never cocurred to the girl, brought up in the austers faith of a Biblical Protestantism that it was ever possible to tell such a lie."

Very good. Did it never coour to the Doctor at all that the fictifious
Jeanie is the creation of a good
Catholic novelist, Sir Walter Scott?
and that the author in making the girl regard truth as above her sister's life regard truth as above her sisters life was only putting forth an example of Catholic teaching, that no end can be gained more sacred than truth, and that it is not permissible to tell a lic to save one's own life or another's?

Orange Rioters Curse the Queen.

We are sorry for the Queen. Her Most We are sorry for the Queen. Her Most Gracious Msjesty, through no fault of her own, has once again merited the displeasure of their loyal highnesses the lawless Orangemen of Ulster. This is not the first time she has been so unfortunate. They would have prevented her accession to their throne prevented her accession to their throne sixty-odd years ago, if they could have managed it by plotting; and in more recent years they declared their read-iness to kick the crown into the Bo. The fault, if fault there be, at t bottom of these recurring nerses cannot be laid at Her Majesty's door, because she has never shown any particular love for Ireland—and the Orange patriots could ask no sater guarantee that the Protestant religion guarantee that the Protestant religion was reasonably safe as far as she was concerned. This sign of security might inspire them to sing "God Save the Queen" with a light heart; but strange to say they have consented to swell the National Anthem only conditionally, as appears from the burden of their favorite hymn, favorite hy "The Loyal Ocangemen," a few lines of which we quote from memory and subject to correction:

unjest to correction:

I am a loyal Orangeman
From Portadown, upon the Ban;
My loyalty I will maintain
Was ther and always without stain.
Was there and always without stain.
Was there and always without stain.
My loyalty condition, profess to call
My loyalty condition,
Or sale, condition beyond the one:
The crown of the, causeway in road
or street
And the "Papishes" put under my
feet.

Although Her Majesty never became a consenting party to this modest con-dition of her conditionally loyal and essentially lawless Ulster subjects, they have been in the enjoyment of very many privileges which they have guarded with violent jealously. For in-stance. On the 6th of last month the stance. On the cin of last month the anniversary of the Battle of Antrim came around, and an Irish—United Irish—procession was formed in Bel-fast to march out to Hannahstown and back again in honor of the occasion. Their loyal highness, the Orangemen wished Her Majesty's Government to proclaim the procession; and because proclaim the procession; and because their wishes were not accorded to they proceeded to show their displeasure proceeded to show their displeasure after the proceedings were over and done with. The proceeding was a most peaceful and successful affair, and when those who had joined in it got back from Hannahstownthey went to their homes and thought no more bount the Canagemen. to their homes and thought no more about the Orangemen, who, several hours after, marching home from their work in the shippards and workshop uprooted the cobble-stone pavements on the Shankhill-road and Sandy-row,

after a hot engagement or to cover Carrick Hill, in which over two hun dred of the force suffered injuries of a more or less serious nature. Having disposed of the guardians of the peace, the sons of King William turned their the sons of King William turned their carnest attention and highest energies to the "Oatholic" public houses. They tapped the whiskey barrels, drank the liquor, captured all the "case goods" and money obtainable from short raids, and by the time a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons appeared in the street, those warriors who were not too drawls to run away who were not too drunk to run away who were not soo drunk to the and, were captured in a state of rapid-fire interication by the police. But they intoxication by the police. But the were not too hilarious to forget their indignation against Her Most Graci ous Mojesty, because of the neglect of her government to proclaim the Hau-nabstown procession. It is character-istic of the lawless Ulster Orangemau to show his displeasure by oursing He has been cursing the Pope for over 100 years without getting tired of it; and on the anniversary of the battle of Antrim, when not engaged in helping himself to looted "Cath olio" whiskey, he was cursing the Queen with as much heartiness as he has been in the habit of lavishing upon the Pope. The following is a se of the evidence as reported in the daily press, given on June 16 at the magisterial investigation into the riot

daily press, given on June 16 at the magisterial investigation into the riot Constable Trimble gaye evidence as to having seen John Skillon throw stones several times at the police at MTher street. After the constabulary charged the crowd the prisoner get behind the police, and was in the act of throwing a half brick when witness caught him. On being searched he found four paving stones in his pockets. At Craven street, running off the Shankhill road, paving stones in his pockets. At Craven street, running off the Shankhill road, and and the control of the Shankhill road, opposite of the prisoner cursed the police. When witness got within fifteen yards of him the prisoner cursed, the Queen, and said "Come on and go for the——." He then ran away. Constable Trimble, recalled, said; that at 3,30 o'clock he was on the Shankhill road, opposite Craven street. The crowd cursed the Queen and attacked the police with stones. The crowd was charged into Mansfeld street, where stone throwing was continued. In Malvern street he aaw the prisoner cursed the Lavery with a pile of paving stones on his left arm and firing with his right. He was about five yards distant, and cursed the Queen and attacked little was about five yards distant, and cursed the Queen and street, where stone throwing was continued. In Malvern street he aaw the prisoner curser they are also the prisoner curser and the police with a pile of paving stones on his left arm and firing with his right. He was about five yards distant, and cursed the Queen and attacked kinn.

It is satisfactory to know that fifty

It is satisfactory to know that fifty disgruntled loyalists of Mr. Skillon's type have been returned for trial as the result of the magisterial investiga tion and others have been sent to isil It is true they have the sympathy of other "loyal" Orangemen in Belfast who ought to know better including Rev. R. R. Kane, the Grand Master Dr. Kane has taken occasion to make a speech upon the negligence of the official guardians of the throne. In his speech he declared :

I look upon the whole disturbance in the city as exclusively due to the fact that at reasonable procession was permitted and patronized and insisted upon by the Executive Government of the country.

An English correspondent after An English correspondent after reading the Grand Master's speech sent it to Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, to know what he thought of Dr. Kane's view of the riot. The inquisitive Englishman reserved the following reply:

paired the following reply:

Itish Office, Old Queen street, S.W.

15th June, 1898.

Dear Sin.—The Chief Secretary
desires me to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 10th inst, and to
stake in reply that the observation attributed to the Rev. Dr. Rane with regard to the disturbance at Belfast and
absund to require comment. In too
basend to require comment. Yours
faithfully,
(Signed)

L. C. Dowdall,

"Too absurd to require comment."
Perhaps Mr. Balfour also thinks the oursing of Her Majesty "too absurd to require comment." But the correspondent was not satisfied. He sent the newspaper report of the Grand Maeter's speech to Dr. Kane himself; and here is the answer he received;

and here is the answer he received:

Christchurch Rectory, Belfast,
June 18, 1998.

Dana Sir.—I am in receipt of your
letter and am hound to admit that the
quotation you seed me is a correct report of what I said. I should be sorry,
however, to think that the Grovernment
are acting in collusion with the forces
of disorder in Ireland, though is seems
to me that since they shirted the respecialistic of predaining the procession they are responsible for the consequence of this failure. Of these riots
they were amply forewareed, as I am
informed, by all the persons in chief
authority in this city. I may say that
we feel very much relieved and very
thankful that the riots were not senfold
more serious, and that property and life
have not been in a nuch larger me_sure
scarrificed to the insatiable moloch of
secilition and Dillionite passion for rapid

speech making at any cost. Our escape we attribute very largely to the alert-ness of our local authorities, to the counsels of peace given by men of in-fluence amongst us, and to the great forbearance of the masses of the people to whom such provocation was allowed to be offered.—I am yours faithfully. (Signed), R. R. KANE.

Dr. Kane may be credited with an intimate knowledge of the peculiarities intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of Orange loyalty. And the only surprise he feels is that the brave follows did not loot more public houses, wound more constables and get more gloriously full in resentment of the official allowance of an historical pro-cession. He thinks under all the cir-cumstances that they showed "great forbearance" in face of such provoca-

We have seen no comments uno these events from the pen of the historian" of the Orange order in Toronto. Surely such a serious runture between the Queen and her ours ture between the Queen and her cursing ex-loyalist subjects in Ulster is a subject worthy of the pen of historian or poet. Even the parodist might be excused for rieing to the occasion. How would it do for the disgusted sons of King William to adapt a well-troops song to their vigorances? known song to their rrievances?

known song to their Jriovances?
We'll keep old Vie's birthday no more
Or sing "God Savo the Queon."
For we used to have a law against
The wearing of the green,
—but the Ohief Secretary, Gerald Balfour has gone back on the good old law of
ascendancy and tells our Grand Master "it is too absurd for comment."

The Church of England

The war between the Ritualists in the Church of England who call them-selves "Catholics," and the Low Church party, or "Evangelicals," is daily growing more bitter and wide spread. No opportunity for open war fare that offers itself is neglected lare that offers then the Regieved.

The Westminster Gozzite, which leans somewhat to the "Evangelical" cause, describes the situation as "chaos," produced by a party among the lafty and olergy who are forcing the "sacerdotal" movement to a point which will inevitably cause the strongest anti-clerical reaction all over the country. The Westminster Gazette is a political The westminster trazette is a political journal, and it begins to look as if the political parties in England would soon find themselves drawn into the "chace" of the church war. The dis-cussion of the Benefices Bill last week in the House of Commons brought forth more than one warning to this effect. The measure has been introduced with the object of defining the grounds upon which Anglican bishops may refuse institutions to benefices in the Established Church. Certain Scotch and Irish Orange representatives imagine, or affect to imagine, that benefices may a continuous and of the committee. in the House of Commons brough be another name for crucifixes, or processions, or—as one of them said— "aspergeses." And they cannot be convinced that if benefices mean those convinced that if benefices mean those or kindred things, England and the Established Ohurch are bound to wind up some bright morning along-side of Spair. Some of the speeches heard in Parliament of late have resembled editorials in our contem porary, The Baptist, more than any porary, The Baptiss, more than any-thing else in the realm of oratory or literature. And it is truly amazing how level-headed men have worked themselves into strong excitement over sheer delusions. Mr. Arnold Foster for instance was so worried by the wraith of Ritualism that he declared his belief in and preference for immorality in the clergy of the Church of England before Ritualism. A theo-logical genius of the name of Smith brought on a motion for the decapita brought on a motion for the decapita-tion of all dergymen who have been known within a period of five years to have been steeped in "Romish secondatel practices." The debate was not without a little of the leaven was not without a little of the leaven of merriment however until Sir Wil-liam Harcourt, leader of the Opposi-tion, rose and made a speech that has not been equalled for aggressive bigotry in the mouth of a responsible John Russell. Six William thinks, or says he thinks, that the Ritualistic party in the Established Church has erately planned the destruction of the Ob ah of England for the greater glory of the Church of Ro He sparse no words of decision He spaces no worse or cersion and contempt for the exercionies alike of Ostholics and Ritualists. Such language from the leader of a great political party is zurely an insult to the intelligence of the nation. If Sir

william Harcourt has the honesty of his "Evangelical" convictions why does he not come out like a man and advocate Dissessiblishment? He knows

that to do that would be bad politics; and be also knows how the bigots will swell with sympathy when he thunders against the "disgraceful lives" of men whose ministry is "a lie and a danger

whose initiately is "a he and a danger to the Ohurch."

It appears that Catholies throughout England have taken offence to them-selves from Sir William Hercourt's words, although they were meant of course for Anglican clergymen exclusively. But, as far as we can see, the wound given to Catholic feelings cannot be more than sentimental. It is no Catholic funeral if the two factions in the Established Church clutch at each others' throats and pull their house down upon their heads. They are bound to succeed in doing so It may stir the charity of some day. It may stir the charity of English Catholics to see the persecu-English Oathones to see the persona-tions of the 10th century against the Oatholic Church revived against the Protestant Established Church in the 20th century. But after all is said and done what else is to be expected?

A Hope for Peace.

With Santiago and Manilla both at the mercy of American guns, it is to be hoped that Spain will be forced to pay the inevitable penalty of national poverty. It is the greatest ot modern orimes to be poor. It is a crime in the individual; and it robs the nation the individual; and it robs the nation of the smallest spark of sympathy. Humanity (of the world), religion (of human nature), and justice (as administered by nations) all hold up their skirts to avoid contact with the beggar and the pauper. You may have been rich yesterday; but you are sure of the glassy stare of decision the moment your bankruptcy becomes known. Turks may butcher Christians by the thousand; but when a poor by the thousand; but which a poor beggar of a Grack feels his gorge rise against it, the respectable community of nations know how to behave becom-ingly towards the wealthy Turkish gentleman And what right has Spain to defend her possessions when Uncle Samuer has coveted them when Uncle Samuer has coveted them for the last fifty years and at length finds himself in a position to take all he wants by force? When Spain knew better days she generous-ty worked with England to break the power of Napoleon. Her weakness to-day is another story.

It is Spain's duty to get out of this ness as speedily as possible, to see now far her physical condition can stand reconstruction, and to begin a stand reconstruction, as new life, after she has taken all the medicine that is good for her. She has learned enough to know that friendship is deceit. Her ancient friendships have profited her nothing in her hour of need. Her ancien friendships have been as useless as her ancient guns, and ships. For years her sailors and soldiers have had neither modern guns nor ammunition for practising gunnery. The knew this when they went into battl The to pit Castilian honor against American shells. There has been blood enough and to spare spent for honor's

cause.

The spoil of Spain's colonies is within the grasp of the great American eagle; but the bird cannot fly off with it. There is bound to be a dispute, and perhaps a scoffle with the groundlings of Europe, in a little while it may be Spain's turn to stand the standard of the standa by and witness another phase of the

Future of the Philippines.

The discussion of the fature of the The discussion of the future of the Philippines has gone on apace and halippines has gone on apace and to provide the control of the provided of the control that the United States should exercise general sovereignty over a distantial without bringing that island into the Federal Union as for Holland to exercise dominion in Java without bringing the people of that remote realm into domestic relations with the Netherlands. The question is not, after all, a theoretical one. Notody need trouble his mind about its constitutional aspects. It is a strictyl practical question, and one that must be considered boldly and fairly in the light of the interests of everybody really concerned. The

ople primarily affected are (1) the tive inhabitants of the Philippines, people primarily affected are (1) the native inhabitants of the Philippines, (2) the Spanish whom we are dispossessing, and (3) ourselves. We need not hesitate for a moment about the rights of the Spaniards. They have brought this war upon themsolves, and the sun is setting upon their collisions of the strippines, and we must then consider our own interests and the interests of the native population. We shall have to a good while, no matter how eager we may be to rid ourselves of the whole business. It may be possible that under the friendly auspices of our military government there may be nursed into life some tolerable sort of native republican system.

Kuights of St. John Convention.

Ruights of St. John Convention.

Dernoir, June 29.—Yesterday was a busy one for the Knights of St. John, with church services in the early forencom, a convention session lasting till nearly 2 o'clock, a parade in the afternoon and a reception in the ovening. Of the day's events the parade was the pictures que feature and attracted the biggest crowd. The city hall clock was tolling the hour of five as the equad of mounted police hove in sight, emerging from the rendezvous at Grand Giroue park. Behind them came a line of dignified and substantial looking men on foot and on horseback, for the most part showing the oober colors of black and white. It took the line moving at a moderately rapid pace, 35 minutes to pass the municipal building, where the colors of the nation, wrought into half a hundred devices, smiled down upon them.

The line of march was down Woodward, around on Jefferson, covering two or three cast side streets, and finally back to Michigan waenue, where a turn was made to Washington. On this avenue, after a review of the line by Bishop Foley, supreme spiritual director of the organization, the line broke up.

There was a big crowd in front of the residence, but the bishop did not appear utill the marchers began to arrive. He then appeared on the south porth, clad in the purple robe of his office, and at his side the venerable Rev. G. Hauk, chancellor of the Cleveland diocese.

The ceremonies at St. Mary's church in the morning were impressive and Paul acathedral.

"Thook upon, Knights of St. John," said the pracher, as a mani-

Hallissey, cathedral.

unique. Bishop Foley presided. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Hallissey, of SS. Peter and Paul cathedral.

"I look upon you, Knights of St. John," said the prescher, as a manifestation of the Catholic laymen. Your, flag is emblaxoned with the cross, the insignia of noble ambitions and lotty purposes. You can do even more than the priests of the church. In the shop, the store, the busy thoroughfare, even in the home you can stand for the cause of christianity. Infidelity with its thousand stings is raising its head. On you, knights, falls some of the responsibility. You must study the doctrines of the church. You must study the doctrines of the church in the olden days. One of the greatest them of the glories of the church in the olden days. One of the greatest evils of our modern educational system is that it begins with indifference to religion and consequently ends with infidelity. Religigion must be the foundation of education. The first session of the convention was evert of prelude to the real business that is to follow. Mayor Maynury, Bishop Foley and Capt. John B. Todenbier, chairman of the executive committee in charge of affairs, made welcoming speeches.

The election of officers was the most important business transacted by the convention, though the claims of the ladies for autonomy were considered, and the proposition to unitse with the Knights Hospitallers of Europe was voted upon and lost. Gen. Werst was nontrated to cast the ballot of the convention, shough the claims of the after some speech making, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for the nominee.

Gen. Werst in his speech of acceptance set forth his course during the pendency of the election, and demonstrated that he had not sought the office.

W. P. Horan of Colorado, was elected first vice-supreme commander by

trated that he had not sought the office.

W. P. Horan of Colorado, was elected first vice-supreme commander by acclamation. Mr. Geiger, the incumbent in the office, who was also a candidate, withdrawing in favor of the Colorado man.

For second vice-supreme commander J. J. Nunold, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected by acclamation. To second vice-supreme commander J. J. A. Todenbier of Dairoli was elected a supreme treasurer.

J. A. Todenbier of Dairoli was elected one supreme trustee, and H. J. Fries of Eirs, Pa., the other.

The fight for supreme secretary resulted in the re-election of M. J. Kane, of Buffalo.

of Buffalo.

The next place for the convention will be Cleveland. The Cleveland delegates to the convention insisted that that city did not really want the convention wanted it in Cleveland, and had its way.

A Catholic Chapel for West Point.

Washinoron, June, 29—In the House to-day Mr. Hall called up a bill to give to the Secretary of War the discretion of permitting any Uhurch or religious sect to erect a

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house of worship on the West Point military reservation.

Mr. Sulser (Dem., N.Y.) in urging the bill, said all Protestants worshipped there in a chapel owned by the Government, and the purpose of the bill really was to give to the Catholies the right to build their own chapel. "I myself am a Presbyterian," declared Mr. Sulzer, " but a believer in religious freedom, and the Catholies should have the same right to have on the West Point military reservation a chapel that Protestants enjoy."

reservation a chapet than Frovenance enjoy."
The bill was supported further by Mr. Adams (Rep. Penn.) and Mr. Lenz (Dem. Ohio.) and a vote was then taken. Upon division the result was 109 ayes and 21 nocs. Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio.) made a point of no quorum, and the ayes and nocs were ordered: The bill was passed by 188 to 25, a quorum being present.

Sectarian Strife in the British Par-

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons during the consideration of Benefices Bill, Johone Sandys and Mr. 8. Smith were conepienous amongst the speakers, and Sir William Harcourt fulminated strongly against the Ritualists. He charged ministers with untruthfulness and dishonor in declaring that they were ordained not as ministers of the Church of England, but as priests of the Catholio Church God, and said their practices as carried out at a Corpus Christi service in an Anglican church at Clapham were "illegal, immoral, and disgraceful." They were living examples of dishonor and of falsehood, demoralized all amongst whom they dwelt, and their cristence was a living lie. He and his friends would bring to bear on this question the public opinion of a Protestant and a determined people.

Ten Priests Ordained.

Ten Priests Ordained.

Ten Priests Ordained.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Ten members of the Society of Jesus were ordained to the priesthood, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, yesterday morning, by His Grace Archbishop Bruonesi, with all the ceremony customary upon such occasions. This morning the ten new priests said their first mass at the obunch, and a number of their relatives partook of Holy Communion. The new priests are: Rev. Fathers Green, J. Lalande, J. Dugas, Quirk, Gorman, Raby, Choesegros, Couture, Veuilleux and Damesuil.

C. O. F.

The Ice Cream Social held in Society hall, cor. Queen and McCaul St. on Wednesday last was a most pronounced success, the hall was crowded. Bro. J. J. Rightingale, D.H.G.R. occupied the chair. On the platform were seated Rsy. S. J. Grogan, O.S.B.R. Chaplain of St. Lee Goutt, Rev. G. Dodawotth C.SS. R., Bro. W. T. J. Lee, Provincial G.R., J.Malloy, C.R. of Secred Heart Court, and J. Caderal, D.H.O.R.

Death of a Grey Nun.

An old member of the order of Grey. Nuns passed away in the Mother House of the order here last slight in the period of Sister Shanly. Deceased was 64 years of age; and has been a religious for 47 years. Her maiden name was Catherine Shanly, and she was a native of Lewell, Mass. May her soul rest in peace.

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On and After Monday, May 30th Strs. CHIGORA and CORONA

Will leave Yonge at. What (east side) at 7 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4.45 p.m., con-neul 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4.45 p.m., con-son River Railway, Nigora Falis Fark-& River Railway, Nigora Falis Fark-& River Railway, Alfohjan Central Railway and Niagara Falis & Lewitton Railway JOHN FOY, MA

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PRINCE TATTERS.

Little Prince Tattres has lost his cap!
Over the hedge he throw it;
Into the river is fell "kerslap!"
Shupld old thing to do it!
Now Mother may sigh and Nurse may
fume

fume For the gay little cap with its eagle

"One cannot be thinking all day of such matters! Triftes are triftes" says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lest his coat, Playing he did not need it!-Left it right there, by the napny-goat, "And nobody never seed it!" Now Mother and Nurse may search till width.

night For the little new coat with its buttons

For the little new coars bright: bright: bright: But—"Coat sleeves or shirt sleeves, how little it matters!
Trifles are trifles!" says little Prince Tatters.

Little Princo Tatters has lost his ball!
Rolled away down the street!
Somebody'll have to find it, that's all,
Before he can steep or eat.
Now raise the neighborhood quickly,
do!

dol
And send for the crier and constable
too!
"Trifles are trifles; but serious mat-

ters,
They must be seen to," says Little
Prince Tatters.
—Laura E. Richards in the St Nich-

A LITTLE BIRD'S LOVE.

One day George Stephenson, the engineer, went into a room to close window which had been open for som

window which had been open for some time.

A day or two afterwards he noticed a bird dash itself repeatedly against the window panes. He went to see why it did this, and opened the window. Immediately the bird flew past him with a worm in its beak, and went straight to a corner of the room. Stephenson followed it with his eyes ann saw that a nest had been built there. The bird took one long look into the nest, then fluttered down to the ground gasping and almost lifeless. He crossed the room to learn the cause, and saw ir the nest a mother bird and three or four young ones, all dead. He was filled with pity and picked up the poor bird; he tried to nurse it back to life, but it was of no avail, it died broken hearted.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., June 27th '98,
DEAR COURN FLO:—I received the
prize to-day and I assure you it was
much better than I expected as I
thought I was only going to receive a
cards I was delighted too, to see your
handwriting as before you seemed
almost an imaginary person. I am
preparing for the entrance-examination
now, but in the holidays intend sending you some puzzles. Thanking you
for your book and good wishes, I am
your loving Cousin.
S. J. MURPHY.
I fancy a good many of the cousins

your loving Gousin.

S. J. Museux.

I fancy a good many of the cousins think I am an imaginary person. Some of them address their letters to the editor, some to the Catholic Register, Pub. Co., and some simply put Catholic Register. However, I always get them safely so I suppose it does not much matter.

I'm very fond of giving the cousins surprises; it is so much more agreeable to be surprised than to get only just what you expected isn't it?

By the way, Cousin Martina McGoey has not yet acknowledged the receipt of her prize; I hope she got it safely. The cousins would do me a favour by acknowledging the arrival of their books etc, as soon as poscible, and if they do not receive them within 3 weeks they should write and sak me what I fied the piece of string around my finger for; then I'll remember I'm sorry to say I have so much to do I sometimes forget whether I have sent prizes or not.

COUSIN FLO.

THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN NOVELIST, TUE

The celebrated Russian novelist. Turgenies, tells a touching incident from his own life, which awakened in him sediments that have colored all his writings.

When Turgenies was a boy of ten his father took him out one day bird-abooting. As they tramped across the brown stubble a golden pheasant rose with a low whirr from the ground at his feet, and, with the joy of a sportsman, he raised his gun and fired, wild with excitement, when the creature fell fluttering at his side. Life was ebbing fast, but the instinct of the mother was stronger than death itself, and with a feeble flutter of her wings the mother bird reached the nest where her young brood were huddled, unconscious of danger. Then, with such a look of pleading and repreach that his heart's tood still at the ruin he had wrought [and never to his dying day did he forget the feeling of guilt that came to him in that moment] the little brown head toppled over, and only the dead body of the mother shielded her nestlings.

"Father, taker!" he cried, "what have I done?" as he turned his horror-stricken face to his father. But not to his father's eye had thir little tragely been enasted, and he said: "Well done, for your first shot. You will soon be a fine sportsman."

"Never, father; never again shall I destroy any living creature. If that is sport I, will have none of it. Life is more beautiful to me than death, and since I cannot give life, I will not take it."

PUZZLES.

POZZIES.

† DECAPITATION.

What country beheaded another will remein?
Behead a musical instrument and leave another.

Behead an insect and leave a river in London.

Ibehead a bird and leave another bird.

Behead a stone and leave a soft substance.

(From Cousin Florence McCarthy.)

A little head and no eyes, Long legs and crocked thighs.
 What is the difference between a gardener and his master?

TRANSPOSITIONS. From the words "mine ' and "lose' make the name of a warlike Indian

CHARADES

1. My first is a heavy metal, my second is a school necessary, my whole is the same as my second.

2. My first is Alpha, my second is a strap, my third is a word of two setters, my whole is to give up.

Answers to puzzles of June 23rd.

ro to Luninen or o		
SYNCOPATION.		
Fact-Fat	0	
Goods-Gods	0	
Mouth-Moth	U	
Haste—Hate	ន	
Paint-Pant	1	
Lines—Lies	N	
Lofts-Lots	F	

HISSING WORDS.

The dog flew at the boy who jumped saide and caught up a stone which he threw with all his might at the dog, who ran away howling.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Thomas owed John \$20; John owed James \$80, and James owed Thomas \$15; the rest they paid to outside creditors.

MARKS.

B. S. Doyle, 6; B. Gendron, 6; S J. Murphy, 1; F. McCarthy, 1; B Boland, 1; M. Smith, 5.

Boland, 1; M. Smith, 5.

The Marquis of Lorne, when Governor-general of Oanada, was present at some sports held on the see of the St. Lawrence. Though wrapped in furs, he felt the cold keenly, and was astomehed to see an anciert Indian meandering around barefooted and enveloped only in a blanket. He asked the Indian how he managed to stand such a temperature when he had so little on. "Why you no cover face?" asked the Indian. The Marquis replied that no one ever did and that he was acoustomed to have his face naked from his birth. "Good," replied the Prairie King, "me all face," and walked away. d away.



DR. A. W. CHASE AT WORK IN HIS LABORATORY.

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WILL I SUICIDE?

White There's Life and Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure There's Hope.

I had suffered so many years from catarrh that I don't know that I will ever get it out of my remembrance. One day, when I took one of the endings prescriptions given me by the medical man and the suffered suffered to the suffered suffer

omplete cure.
MRS. M. V. ROSE, Holloway, Ont.
Price 25 cents, blower included.

Farm and Garden

Scab of potatoes is caused by a fu Scale of potatoes is caused by a fun-gous plant working in the surface of the potato. The germs of it are very abundant and live for many years in the sell and also over winter on the potatoes. If these germs are fed to stock they undoubtedly grow in the manure, and the use of such manure many often be the cause of infection. Also, the y may be spread in the soil by natural distinge, and land receiving tee drainage from infected fields may become infected with the disease with-out eyer having potatoes on them. become infected with the disease with-out ever having potatoes on them. Scabby seed potatoes when planted on new or old land will generally produce a scabby crop, but the amount of the disease will generally be much more on the old land than on the new.

Perfectly clean seed potatoes planted on land which is free from the seah fungus will always, and in many seasons, produce a crop of smooth, clean potatoes, no matter what may be the character of the soil; but apparently clean seed potatoes may have the germs of the seah fungus on their surface. This is often the case where they have been sorted out from a lot that is somewhat infected with seab. In this latter case the tubers should at least, be thoroughly washed in runing water to remove any germs that may be present, or, what is better yet, be treated with corrosive sublimate (mecuric bichloride) as recommended below. Land infected by the germs will produce a more or less scabby crop, no matter how clean and smooth the seed used.

Scabby potatoes should be dug as

orop, no matter how clean and smooth the seed used.

Seabby potatoes should be dug as soon as matore, since the seab fungus continues to grow on the potatoes as long as they are in the ground. Seabby potatoes may eafely be used for seed, provided they are first treated with corrosive sublimate as follows: Procure from a druggist two ounces of corrosive sublimate (meauric bichloride); put this into two gallons of hot water in a wooden or earthenware vessel and allow it to stand until dissolved. Place thirteen gallons of water in a clean barrel, pour in the solution of corrosive sublimate and allow it to stand two or three hours with frequent stirrings in order to have the solution uniform. Select potatoes as exactly free from scab ascan be obtained; put the seed potatoes into bage, either before or after cutting them, and then dip them into the corrosive sublimate solution and allow them to tay in it for un hour and a hall. If the seed potatoes are treated in this way and planted on land free from scab, the resultant crop will seldom be seriously injured by scab. The expense of this treatment, including labor, should not exceed \$1 per acre.—Prainte Farmer.

On the location of the poutty plant

On the location of the poultry plant and the surroundings of the flock, more than anything elee, depends the food which should be given during the summer. With a free range of liberal area poultry will not require more than one feeding daily during the summer, and here is where the farmer has the advantage in poultry raising over those one feeding daily during the summer, and here is where the farmer has the advantage in poultry raising over those who, from lack of room, must keep their flocks in confinement or in small yards. If a farmer will devote one-half the study to the needs of poultry that he does to the other stock he will find them profitable. During the summer, with a free range, a feeding at night with light grains will be all that is necessary beyond what table scraps or bits of meat are thrown to the fowls during the day. An occasional feed of freeh green bone will be of benefit; during the summer, although it can be used to the best advantage during the fail and winter months. Green food and a variety of bugs and insects which it for warley on the range during the summer, with a little grain, will be about all they require, and the expense of summer feeding will be very small.

When for any reason it is necessary

When for any reason it is necessary to confine fowle in runs during the summer, some sort of shade should be furnished them. If it is possible to furnished them. If it is possible to build the run so that it will enclose one or more trees it will be an ideal spot for the purpose, but if thus cannot be done it is a good plan to set a row of raspberry or currant bushes in the yard next to the fence on the sumy side. The chicks will rarely bother the truit, but will keep the plants free from vermin. Shrubs of inexpensive sorts may also be used for the purpose, or the same result may be obtained by planting a row of tall growing annuals or built plants just outside the tence. This plan will serve the purpose of shade for the fowls and shut off from the street the view of the oftentimes unsightly yard. Scarlet sage, cannas, caladium esculeutom and feverfew are desirable plants for the purpose, with a preference in favor of the cannas afurnishing the greatest smount of thade. magnium escuretiom and feverfew are desirable plants for the purpose, with a preference in favor of the cannas as furnishing the greatest amount of chade. If the plants for shade are placed inside the run, the fowls will not disturb them providing the necessary amount of green food is supplied for their use. If they begin to plank the leaves of the plants it is evident that green food is necessary. Fowls confined in yards during the summer should be allowed to forage for at least as hour a day on lawn or meadow, even if it is necessary to watch them-constantly while they are out.



and a capable nother, if the will but take the proper care of herself in a woman's way. Br. Pierce's Favoitic Prescription is for old. It strengthen and a finding way. Br. Pierce's Favoitic Prescription is for old. It strengthen and invigorates the organs distinctly feminina. It necks unstantiation and inflammation. It checks unstantiation and inflammation. It checks unstantiation and inflammation of which are ritated to sometime of which the strengthen will be supported by the strengthen and the will be supported by the support of which is the kind unit a woman for witchood and motherhood. Thousands of grateful women have been reudered healthy and happy by the woman in the support of many of them between the support of many of them between the support of many of them between the support of the s

atte uw the sake of extra profit

Mrs. G. A. Conner, of Alleghany Springs
Monigomery Co., Va., writer: "My daughter,
aged 13 years, had a gottre confing on her needs
so that it has disappeared after the use of one
built of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

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"Teacher: "Did you study the leason?" Pupil: "I looked over it." Teacher: "Well, hereafter just lower your gaze a little."

"Fine morning, Judge," remarked the prisoner to the police justice. "Yes, ten shillings and costs," answered the latter.

"Grandma, when I am an angel, will I have wings?" "I hope so, dear. Why do you ask?" "Cause I think I'd rather have a bicyole."

Little Brother: "Is Birmingham an old city?" Little Stater (who hasbeen there): "Deed it is. Why, the streets is bent 'most double with age."

A schoolmistress asked a child what see a spelt. The child hesitated. Said the teacher: "What do I do when I look at you?" "Squint," replied the pupil.

"I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for you!" exclaimed the discharged prisoner. Well, you probably would have done if when I look of you of the proad lawyer.

Fisherman (to boy on other side of the pond): "Bypes I'd catch anything if I came over there with you?" Boy: "Guess you would, sure, I've got the mungs."

Not a Word for II—Henry, isn't

you don't know that, sis," interposed Willio. "They're to let the pain out, of course."

Johnnie Green, at echool, was asked by his teacher: "If I gave you three cakes and your mother gave you fore, and your aunt gave you five, how many cakes would you have?" "Huhl" said Johnnie, "I fink I should have enough."

"Mamma," asked a bright little fellow, "how old will I be my next birthday?" "Six years old, dear, if you live," was the reply, "Woll, suppose I don't live," continued the youngster, "will keep right on having birthdays just like George Washington?"

She Must Excuse Him.—The young woman tried to be aristocratic and did not look at the money she gave to the conductor of the car; but he meekly gave her back the lozenge upon which was et.mped: I'll never cease to love thee," and said that he was an orphan with five little brothers to support and must be excused.

Abbrav de Vere tells a good story

thee," and said that he was an orphan with five little brothers to support and must be excused.

Aubrey de Vere tells a good story about the great Carlyle, and how the "sage of Chelses" endeavored to dissuade him from joining the Catholic Church: "I may se well mention that Carlyle was one of those who gave the most curious form of warning: "I have ridden over here to tell you not to do that thing. You were born free. Do not go into that hole." I answered: 'But you used always to tell me that the Roman Catholic Church was the only Christian body that was consistent and could defend her position. 'He replied: 'And I say so still. But the Church of England is much bester notwithstanding, because her face is turned in the right direction.' I answered: 'Carlyle, I will tell you in a word what I am about. I have lived a Christian hitherto, and I mend to die oue."



PIRESIDE FUN.

"Guess you would, succeeded."

Not a Word for It—Henry, isn't this pumpkin pie I made you a poem?"
"Poem? Josephine, I tell you solemning, the editor who would throw that in the waste-basket ought to be hanged."
"What are the holes for?" asked little Edna, looking at the porous plaster that her mother was preparing to adjust to Willie's back. "It's fumny you don't know that, sig," interposed Willie. "They're to let the pain out, of course."

to, and I intend to die one.

STILL ANOPHER TRUMPH—Mr Thomas
S Bullen, Sunderlad, writes: "For fourteen years I was oned to with Piles; and
the same of the sunderlay of the same
that four ago I was oured by usuing Dr.
Thomas Ectrature Ott. I have also
been subject to Quinsy for over forty
years, but Ectrature Out cured it, and
it was a permanent cure in both cases,
as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have
troubled me since."

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rer in connection—a 35 horse-power elec dyname for lighting brevery and run g several motors—a large water filter active 2000 gallons per hour, through lich water, after passing, is absolutely re, and is used in all brevings, and our proved facilities enable us to guarante-products. Kuropaca and American ex-ts have pronounced our establishmen of the products guarante products extensive and rective countries. Large mait house an rage in connection.

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"Yes—quick work isn't it? She oposes that I shall leave it all in her

nge." "Then it's settled I" she exclaimed.

mily. I am afraid it is." What is the name of this wender-

"What is the name of this wonderful place?"
"I think it is esiled Hatton House."
She broke into a laugh.
"Hatton House!" ja he oried. "I am afraid auntic will be disappointed."
"Why?" I asked, hopefully.
"Mr. Grierson just told me that last night he completed the purchase of the house."
"By Jove!" I oried. "How fortunate!"
Grierson and Dora Paget were some

"By Jove!" I oried. "How fortunate!"
Grierson and Dora Paget were some distance ahead by now.
"They ara going the long way round," I said. "Let us turn down the lane and meet them at Walbridge Corner. They will know where we have gone."
Irene gave me a hesitating look.
"You seem a little tired," I said, "and it is considerably shorter—the third side of a triangle, you know."
She assented to the proposal and we turned into the lane.
"It will be a surprise for Mrs. Kenyon," I hegan. "I wonder what she will say?"
"Don't you think, Hugh, that in the past we have been accustomed to pay just a trifle too much attention to what auntie says?"
I shot a glance at her; hor oyes were contemplating the handle bars.
"I suppose that is why we became engaged," I ventured.
"Do you mean to say that you didn't love me "she asked, muchly."

"I suppose that is why we became engaged," I ventured.
"Do you mean to say that you didn't love me?" she asked, quuckly. I thought I detected a shade of eagerness in her tone.
"My dear Irene!" I said, reproachfully, "do you think we should have become engaged if we had not been attracted to one another?"
"Yes, yes," she said, impatiently, "but do we love one another?"
"Mrs. Kenyon apparently thinks so."

"Mrs. Kenyon apparently thinks so." Auntic again! It is always auntic! Do we love one another?" she repeated.

"Of course, I cannot answer for your feelings. For my own part, you know that I admire—"

"Admire—that's it," she said, triumpisantly. "We admire one another. But do you think that we shall continue to do so after marriage? Oan we make absolutely certain?" she saked, earnestly.

"I can't see how it can be done," I said, after a little reflection.

She was thoughtful for a moment. "Then," she said, slowly, "do you think, Hugh, we are justified in running such a terrible risk?"

I fought the matter out with my conscience.

"No." I said at length, "What.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

"I like to have young people around mo," remarked Mrs. Kenyon, "I take a great interest in them."

I quite agree with her. I had once met a man who said she was a born meddler. I did not go so far as that; I thought that she possessed a natural gift for managing.

It was a bright morning in May, and she had strolled with me to the garden gate, against which thuce bioyoles were propped.

"Why," she exclaimed, "are not trans and you going by yourselves?"

"No, we thought to only kind to ask Dora to accompany us."

A reflective look passed over Mrs. Kenyon's face.

Dora to accompany us."

A reflective look passed over Mrs. Kenyon's face.

"Dora is leaving us to morrow," she remarked. "Her father says he must be in the hum of things again."

"But surely the 'hum' does not claim his daughter as well?"

"A daughter's place," said Mrs. Kenyon, somewhat soverely, "is by her father's side."

"Yes, of course," I murmured.

"I have been thinking," she continued, after a pause, "that Irene and you will be settling down shortly."

Irene was Mrs. Kenyon's nices. Some time ago the thought had occurred to her that we were suited to one another. She had devoted her attention to the matter with her usual completeness of method, and the subsequent engagement was a matter of course. "I can't say that we have settled as

ourse.

"I can't say that we have settled as
to the exact date," I said,

"It is two years since you were
first engaged."

I looked around eagerly to see if the

I looked around eagers, so girls were coming.

"Do you know," she continued, "I have discovered the very place for a young couple—an ideal residence,"

"I must go and have a look at it," I said, vaguely, with another glance to

the rear.
"It seems as if it were built for frene. There is a charming study for her, a room with splendid lights that will do for her painting—a gem of a boundir—"

boudoir—"
"It seems a gitt from the fairies,"
I broke in. "What is it called?"
"Hatton House—within a mile of
this. It's a chance which should on
no account be missed. The only thing
is you must decide within three days."
"Not much time," I began.
She turned to me with a bright
smile.

oile. "My proposal is that you should ave the whole affair in my hands.

What do you say?"

At that moment Irene and Dora
Paget came hurrying across the lawn.
I put my finger on my lips to enjoin orecy. "What are you plotting?" cried

Dora.

"Oh, merely a little surprise for comebody," I said, with a glance at

"Oh, merely a little surprise for comebody," I said, with a glance at Irene.

I opened the gate and we wheeled our machines through. We were about to mount when another opelat role up. It was Herbert Grierson, a friend.

"I thought you znight be riding this morning," he began.

"Very happy thought!" I said, oheerfully; "you will make a fourth and I shall not have to talk so much." We mounted our mechines and proceeded on our way. Presently Dora and myself found ourselves lagging a said myself found ourselves lagging a little behind.

"This isn't at all right, you know,"

che remarked.
"What isn't?"
"Naturally, you should be with

"Naturally, you should be should be

er?" I didn't. Mrs. Kenyon arranged

it for us."
Dora opened her eyes wonderingly.
Mrs. Kanyen arranged it for you?'
che repeated.
"Yes," said I. "She is very
thoughtful. She decided it was time
for Irene to marry, and she thought I
was fitted to become a husband. With
admirable test she managed the whole
called a she whole
called a

And you love one another!" sh

sked.
"We admire one another," I re lied, "and that is an excellent sub titute."

"Do you think your tastes are

with they are not," I replied frank-ity, but we shall make allowances. She is clever and of a studious turn of mind; I am quite commonplace, and merer happy unless in the open air. We shall each follow our own inclina-

we shall each follow our own inclinations."

"How about travelling? I know
you are a wanderer."

"I rence hates it; abe detests 'roughing it' in any form. As I said, we shall
each do as we think best; but perhaps
for the eake of appearances, I shall
postpone my trip to New Zealand for
a month or two."

"New Zealand!" cried Dora; "how
lovely! Are you going there?"

"I had thought of it, but I am
afraid I shall have so marry first."

"Afraid?"
I laughed.

isughed.
Mrs. Kenyon has been thinking to it is time for us to settle down.

As you know, when Mrs. Kenyon thinks, there is generally a result. And what is more, she has discovered a house which an architect ancon sciously designed to meet Irene's requirement;

a house which an archives through a ciously designed to meet Irene's requirements."

"How lucky?" said Dora.

"Yos—len's it jolly? I have to settle within three days. This is the surprise in store for Irene."

Dora looked ahead at the others; they were about 200 yards in front.

"When are you going to break the news to her?

"Some time or other. It does not look as if she would welcome an interruption just now. Grierson, who is also studious, can alwaye provide a subject of interest to her. That is why I encourage the acquaintance."

"Yeu are very generous."

"That is hardly the word. The principle involved is one of give and take."

ake." There was silence for a moment or

taiso,"

There was silence for a moment or so.

"We really must catch them up," said sho at length.

"Yes, really we must," I replied, back pedalling a little. "I hear that you leave to morrow. The reason given was something about your father and the 'hum of things,' I colleve."

"Yes, father likes to see life from his club window in Picosdilly; it makes bim feel busy," she added, with a little laugh.

"I often think," I remarked, "what a strange piece of coincidence it was that we should meet as we did, and then find that we were both intimate friends of Mrs. Kenyon,"

I had been out to South Africa a few months previously, and on my way home had met the Pagets, who had come on board at Madeira.

"The dear old Dutton Castle !" she exclaimed; "those days were the most pleasant I have ever spent."

"Yes, they were very charming," I assented, with a half eigh; "we as good deal of one another during that short voyage.

"How can one avoid it on board

I assented, with a half sigh; "we saw a good deal of one another during that short voyage.
"How can one avoid it on board ship?" she said; "and to think that you never told me that you were engaged to Irene!"
"It never struck me for a moment that you were unware of my good fortune."
"I knew she had become engaged in my sheence, but Mrs. Kenyon had omitted to say to whom."
"I famey I am not very important in Mrs. Kenyon's eyas," I remarked. Looking shead, I noticed that Irene and Grierson were riding very slowly.
"Unless we get off and walk," I said, "I am afraid we shall have to catch them up."
"That has been my endeavor for some time," said Dora. "I shall ride with Mr. Grierson and leave you with Irene."

ne marrier ?
"People ?"
"Well, Mrs. Kenyon in particular.'
A veil, Mrs. Kenyon in particular.'
A veil, Mrs. Kenyon in particular.'
A veil, Mrs. Kenyon in particular.'
"Has she said anything?" she asked anxiously.
I nodded.

"It appears that she has found out a house that was built for you."
"For me?"
"For me?"
"It has a lovely study for you to write in, a magnificently-lighted room for you to paint in, a perfect gem or a boudoir for you to —well, what do ladies do in their boudoirs? Mrs. Kenyon says that it is the chance of a lifetime and on no account must be missed. She thinks that it is absolutely necessary for your health and happiness that you..."
"Did auntie say all this?" she interrupted.
"Well, nearly all. I was trying to

interrupted.
"Well, nearly all. I was trying to give a general impression of her talk to me this morning. The unfortunate part is that I have to decide within three days."

"Three days?"

with Mr. Greecous acceptance with a most at all sure that he wants to ride with you."

Dors gave a little toss of her head.
"Men are not supposed to act as they wish, where ladies are concerned."
"That is evidently Mrs. Kenyon's conscience.

"No," I said at length. "Whatever our private feelings may be, I think it is plainly our duty to—" I men are not supposed to set as they wish, where Indies are concerned."
"That is evidently Mrs. Kenyon's idea," I remarked.
We joined the others.
"You seemed to be romewhat interested in a discussion," I said to Griersoo, "so we decided not to worry you with our chatter."
"Miss Fairfax and myself," he replied with a smile, "were comparing our impressions of a book we have both perused."
The four of us rode along slowly for some distance Presently Dora, true to her word, gradually drew Grieron ahead, and Irene and myself were left a few yards behind.
"Do you know, dear," I said with a glance at her, "that people are beginning to thick that it is time we should be married?"
Popple?"

ever our private freilings may be, it think it is plainly our duty to—" I paused.

"What?" she cried, almost eagerly.

"Break off our engagement," I said, sorrowfully. There was a long pause, "Whatever will—" she began presently.

"I haven't the least idea. I suppose we shall have to tell her," I added, doubtfully.

"I'm afraid it will be necessary. It is for the best, is it not?" she added, as if to reassure hereoff.

"Undoubtedly. We shall be rewarded for being so sensible, some day. Meanwhile we, will remain excellent friends and continue to admire one another, but—"

"From a distance," she finished, with a smile. I nodded.
We reached Walbridge Corner, and alighting from our machines, seated cursolves on a grassy bank to await the others. In a few minutes they rode up.

"Well, I do think you are mean!"

e up. Well, I do think you are mean!"

we others. The rew minutes they rode up.

"Well, I do think you are mean!" cried Dora.

"Yes, we must apologise," I said.
"We took a short out to happiness—I mean to Walbridge." I pulled out my watch. "We mounted, and again I found my-self by Dora's side.

"Your father invited me to come and make a stay at your town house," I said. "May I?"
"But I rene would not consent to your deserting her?"
"I think she would be rather glad. You know we admire one another; well, we have been talking the matter over, and come to the conclusion that this is not quite sufficient, so, by mutual consent, we have terminated the engagement."
"I's that what happened in the lane? she exclaimed in surprise.
"Yes—and that is why I think the 'hum of things,' followed by a trip to Kew Zealand, would be distinctly agreeable. May I come?"
"Yes,' she said, with a smile, "if you promise not to devote too much time to the club window."

"But Mrs. Kenyon—what will"—she added.
"I don't know," I replied; "and," too, had made my plans. Mr. Griesson!"—"Does Mr. Grierson enter into the
plans? I inherrupted, with a smile.
"Only so far as my literary work is
concerned," she replied.
"I like Grierson; he seems a
genuine sort of chap. But, of course,
the fact remains that he is very clever
and—well, I'm not," I finished.
"He is a very interesting comparion" che said; "but, tell me, what
did auntie say?"
"It appears that she has found out
a house that was built for you."
"For me?"

"But Mrs. Kenyon—what will"—she added.
"I don't know," I replied; "and, sirange to say, a feeling that I don't eare much is gradually taking possession of me."
Dora laughed gayley.
"How brave you are!" she said.
Later in the day—it was after luncheon—the news was broken to Mrs. Kenyon. Naturally she was a little surprised, but, contrary to our expectations, she did not appear to be much annoyed.
"Perhaps it is for the best," she said, philosophically.

Irene and myself are at present fulfilling our expressed intention of admiring one another at a distance—she from that desirable residence, Hatton House, whore sho is known as Mrs, Grierson, and I from a remote part of New Zealand, where Dora and myself are wandering on a prolonged honeymoon trip,—Black and White.

LORETTO ACADEMY.

The closing exercises of Loretto Academy, 2 Wellcaley Place, took place on Saturday, June 25th, the promiums being distributed by Rev. Father Walsh. The following is the list of honors and prize list:

HONOR LIST.

ist of honors and prize list:

Honor List.

Senior Department.

Gold medal, donated by Rev. Father Walch, for Ohristian doctrine, was obtained by Miss Irone Oassidy. Honors—Lulu Smith, Florence McConnell. Silver medal in senior fifth English was obtained by Patricia Brazill. Violet Watson. Honors—Lulu Smith, Florence McConnell. Silver medal in junlor fifth English was obtained by Patricia Brazill. Honors—Irone Cassidy, Mamie Mason, Katie Wielett. Silver medal in senior fifth arithmatic was obtained by Florence McConnell. Silver medal in fifth class French was obtained by Floute Smith. Honors—Violet Watson, Loretto Dundas. Silver medal in junlor fifth class French was obtained by Patricia Brazill. Special prize for French conversation was obtained by Valoretto Dundas, Florence McConnell. Silver medal in Junlor for Sind Silver medal for teportment and fidelity to school rules was obtained by Violet Watson, Honors—Lulu Smith, Loretto Dundas, Florence McConnell. Silver medal for deportment and fidelity to school rules was obtained by Violet Watson, Nora Petman, Irene Cassidy, Katie Wickett. Silver Irene Cassidy, Katie Wickett. Silver Irene Junior of the lass instrumental music, equally merited by Violet Watson, Nora Petman, Irene Cassidy, Katie Wickett. Silver Irene Junior of the lass instrumental music, equally merited by Prosence McConnell. Special prize for English composition was obtained by Manie Smith, Special prize for fancy work, equally merited by Florence McConnell. Special prize for penmanship in junior foutth class awarded to I. Wickett.

Art Department.

Cortificates obtained from the Protect McConnell. Special prize for penmanship in junior foutth class awarded to I. Wickett.

awarded to I. Wickett.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Certificates obtained from the Provincial Art School. Primary courseModel—Misses Mabel Squarez, Lultumith, Beatrice Watson, Josie Byrne,
Mamle Mason, Violet Watson, Annie
Smith, Mona Coxwell and Masters
Viotor Watson and John Walsh.
Memory—Misses Violet Watson, Manie
Byone and Masters
Watson, Beatrice Watson, Josie
Byrne and Masters Harold and
Victor Watson. Freeband—Florence
McConnell, Mabel Squarez, Nora
Petman, Beatrice Watson, Josie
Byrne and Annie Smith.

ADVANCED COURSE.

ADVANCED GOURSES.
Flowers—Lulu Smith, Violet Watson, Florence McConnell, Mabel Squarez, Mamie Mason, Nora Petman, Josie Byrne and Annie Smith. Shading from the round—Nora Petman, Lulu Smith, Mabel Squarez, Mamie Mason, Violet Watson, Florence McConnell and Josie Byrne. Lorento Dundas, 1st in undergraduating class, 1st in Christian doctrine, 2nd for fancy work, 2nd in fifth French, 2nd in arithmetic, algebra and Euclid Violet Watson, 1st in Eurld and fancy work, 2nd in algebra and Let for Christian doctrine. Lulu Smith, 1st in senior fifth English, 1st in arithmetic and algebra, 2nd in Euclid, 2nd for fancy work, 2nd in algebra and Euclid. 2nd for fancy work, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 1st in junior fifth instrumental music. Florence McConnell, 2nd in senior fifth English, 2nd in fifth French, 3nd in Euclid, 1st in algebra, 2nd in junior fourth instrumental music, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 1st in junior futth instrumental music, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 2nd in junior fourth instrumental music, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 2nd in junior futth English, 1st in third French, 2nd in French, 2nd for fancy work. Machel Squarez, 2nd in senior fifth English, 1st in third French, 2nd in fancy work, 1st in Euclid, 3nd algebra and arithmetic. 2nd for fancy work, Machel Squarez, 2nd in junior fifth English, 2nd in third French, 2nd for fancy work, Machel Squarez, 2nd in junior fifth English, 2nd in inthird English, 1st in first French, 2nd for fancy work, 3nd for fancy w

metic, 2nd in first French, 2nd for plain sowing.

Mone Coperell, 2nd in junior fourth English, 2nd in arithmetic, 3rd in first French. Tessic Roesler, 8rd in junior fourth English, 3rd in arithmetic, 3rd in arithmetic, 1st in senior second instrumental music, 2nd in plain sewing, Josia Byrno, 3rd in junior fourth English, 3rd in arithmetic Mona McLaughlin, 1st in junior fourth French, 1st for plain sowing, Hermino Kiely, 2nd in junior fourth English, 3rd in arithmetic, 1st in first French, 1st for plain sowing, Hermino Kiely, 2nd in junior fourth English, 3rd in arithmetic, 1st in junior fourth French, 1st for plain sowing, improvement in instrumental music. Florence Forcester, 3rd in fourth English, 3rd in arithmetic, improvement in instrumental music.

HONOR TAST.

Silver medal for plain sewing, morited by B. Watson, A Smith, H. Kiely, L. Ford, H. Ford, M. Ryan and A. Delaplante, was obtained by B. Watson. Prize for fancy work, merited by B. Webster, E. Webster, L. Ford, F. Crawford, G. Phelan, M. Hennessey, was obtained by F. Orewford. Prize for penmanship, merited by C. Phelan, M. Kiely, N. Wheaton, L. Ireland, L. Ford, F. Crawford, B. Webster, E. Webster, I. McDaughlin, M. Ryan and M. Hennessey, was obtained by M. Prize for good conduct, merited by N. Wheaton, M. Hennessey, M. Ryan, C. Phelan, M. Kiely, G. Simpson, M. Hynes, R. Simpson, was obtained by M. Ryan, Prize for good by L. Heland, M. Smith, G. Phelan, Prize for regular attendance, merited by L. Ireland, M. Smith, C. Phelan, was obtained by M. Smith, C. Phelan, Prize for regular attendance, merited by L. Ireland, M. Smith, C. Phelan, Prize for regular attendance, merited by L. Ireland, M. Smith, C. Phelan, Prize for improvement in English, prize for improvement in deportment. Louise Ford, let in arithmetic and English. Name Wheaton, let in deportment, 2nd in Christian doctrine. Adle Pelaplante, 1st in arithmetic and Christian doctrine. Beatrice Webster, 1st in arithmetic and deportment, 2nd in English and deportment. Marie ment in English and deportment. Marie ment in English and deportment. Marie ment in English and deportment. Marie Riely, 2nd in English and arithmetic. Georgie Smpson, 1st in writing and deportment, 2nd in arithmetic and deportment. Marie Riely, 1st in writing and deportment, 2nd in English and arithmetic. Ageic Cassidy, 2nd in first English. Ries Wheston, 3rd in first English and arithmetic. Ageic Cassidy, 2nd in first English. Ries Wheston, 3rd in first English and arithmetic. Ageic Cassidy, 2nd in first English. Hnows.

Trize for good conduct, equally merited by Masters Hennessey, H. Watson, J. Walsh and E. Foy, was awarded to E. Honnessey. Prize for permanship, awarded to E. Foy. Prize for drawing, equally merited by Harold Watson, Vetor Watson. Eddie Foy and John Walsh, was obtained by Victor Watson. Names of those who were not present for the closing, Leo McLaughlin, E. Doherty, Gerald Daly, J. McLaughlin, O. Lawlor.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT. CLASS 111.

CLASS II.

Leo McLaughlin, 1st in senior third English, 1st in arithmetic, and for good conduct. Harold Watson, 2nd in senior third English, 2ad in arithmetic and for good conduct. John Walsh, 2ad in senior third English, 1st in arithmetic, 2nd in senior third instrumental music and for good conduct. Hearry McConnell, prize for improvement in seaire third English and arithmetic.

CLASS II.

improvement in sector third English and arithmetic.

CLASS II.

Victor Watson, 1st in senior second English, 2nd in arithmetic, 2nd for writing, drawing and good conduct. Eddie Foy, 2nd in senior second English, 2nd for writing, drawing and good conduct. Ray Ryan, for improvement in senior third class English and arithmetic, and for zentlemently deportment. Guy Crawford, for improvement in senior second English, and 2nd in arithmetic.

JUNIOR CLASS II.

provement in senter second English, and 2nd in arithmetic.

JUNIOR CLASS II.

Tom Hermessey, lat in junior second English, and 1st for catechism. Oarl Roceler. Ist in junior second English, 1st for catechism and regular attendance and English, 1st for catechism and regular attendance. Vincent Byrne, secon. In junior second English and let for catechism. Fred Wickett, 2nd in first English class. Willy Wickett, 3nd in first English. Let Murphy, 1st in first English. Francis O'Leary, prize for being a good little boy.

St. Charles' School, Deer Park.

Sit. Chairles' Stinool, Beck Takas.

First Prizo for Drawing, awarded to Katta Brown. First Prizo for Arithmetic, awarded to Basil Ryan. Prizo for Improvement and Application, awarded to Lizzle Modeo. Prizo for Catchelism, awarded to Frank Woods. Prizo for General Proficiency, awarded to James Doyle. First Prize for Catchelism, awarded to Inden Gaynor. Prizo for Spelling, awarded to Bottha McCann, First Prizo for Reading, awarded to Martha Bras for Naming Junion II.

Prizo for Application, awarded to

Mattia Brady,

Prizo for Application, awarded to

Bella Woods, First Frizo for Arithmetio, awarded to Barbara Crooker. First
I ize for Application, awarded to Hace
Crocker. Frizo for Genoral Proficiency,
awarded to Kistie McNamara. Prizo
for Arithmetic, awarded to Joseph
Brown. Prizo for Drawing, awarded to
Mary Pratt. Prizo for Attendance
awarded to Leo Daniella, Prizo for
Attendance, awarded to M. Swenney,
Prizo w Witting, awarded to E. Brown.
Prizo for Improvement, awarded to J.
Moore.

Prize for Improvement, awarded to J. Moore.

Parts II. AND I.

Prize for Reading, awarded to Holen Murphy. Prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Agnes Gaynor. Prize for Reading, awarded to Ella Soxton. Prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Ella Soxton. Prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Ella Soxton. Prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Willie Moore. Prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Willie Moore. Prize for Reading, awarded to Willie Moore. Prize for Reading and Spelling, awarded to Willie Soxton. Prize for application awarded to Laura Wainwright. Prize for Reading, awarded to Arthur Rader. Prize for Reading, awarded to Arthur Rader. Prize for Number Work, awarded to Willie Radner. Prize for Number Work, awarded to Willie Radner. Prize for Reading, Alice Murphy. For being good little bays, Harold Wainwright, Freddy Pratt, James Brady, Willie Soxton. For being a good little girl, Teresa Doyle.

Special Montion for Application:—
James Doyle, Barbara Crocker, Hazel Crocker, Basil Ryan, Lizzie McGee, Bella Woods, Laura Wsinwright.

The Colonies of the Empire.

The Colonies of the Empire.

Bella Woods, Laura Wainwright.

The Colonies of the Empire.

London, June 18. In the House of Commons yesterday:

Mr. Arnold Forster asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether in view of the greatly extended naval and military requirements of the Empire on the Pacific involved by the acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei and the extension of the colony of Hong Kong, the Government had given to the Dominion of Ganada and the Australian Colonies, the opportunity of making some material contribution to the protestion of Imperial interests in the Pacific, and of giving effect to the desire which their Governments have so frequently expressed to be allowed to share the burdens as well as to enjoy the advantages of the Imperial connection. Was it intended to invite them to contribute in some way most convenient to them selves to the naval or military deence of Wel-Hai-Wei or Hong Kong?

General Lauris—Before the right hon, gentleman answers that question I would like to sak whether he is aware that the Dominion of Canada has expended upwards of 120 million dollars in the construction of a railway, thereby making a great Imperial highway, and enabling the British Government to place reinforcements on the shores of the Pacific in a forthight, and whether Canadians both individually and through the Canadian Government, and in case of eventualities have thereby enabled the reinforcement of British forces in three or four days.

Mr. M. Neill—And they are good Home Rulers too.

Up to this time Mr. Baltour had not been in the House, and he arrived just

days.

Mr. M'Neill—And they are good
Home Rulers too.

Up to this time Mr. Ballour had not
been in the House, and he arrived just
as General Lisurie sat down.

Mr. A. J. Ballour—I should like the
hon and gallant member to repeat the
question (laughter).

Mr. R. Speaker — Order, order, In
view of its length it would be better to
place it on the table (renewal
laughter).

Mr. A. J. Ballour, in reply to Mr.
Arnold Forster's question, said it
touched matters of great and exceeding importance, not only to Hong
Kong and Wei-Hai-W ei but to all Colonial Governments, and the subject
would have to be examined as a whole,
and oould not be confined to one or
two localities.

Cremation and an Alleged Crime.

Cremation and an Alleged Crime.

Cremation and an Alleged Crime.

An extraordinary affair has happened at the Columbarium or Cremation Chamber of Fere la Chaise Cemetary, Paris. The body of Madame Polomier Pierre, the chief defonder of vomaniering the in France for many years, was to be conveyed to the Columbarium for incineration according to the wishes of the deceased, who was of the free-thinking school together with her husband. Friends were all awaiting the arrival of the remains when an employe of the Crematorium arrived and stated that the family of the deceased had delayed the funeral. This was done, it is said, at the instance of Madame Roger, a lady doctor, who is the deceased's inster, and as a devout Catholic is opposed to cremation. The body is now to be subjected to a post mortem examination, for allegations as to poisoning have been made by the family.

Thus, the Dear.—Mr. J. F. Kellock,

TRUL THE DEAR.—Mr. J. F. Kellook, Druggist, Porth, writes: "A nushume of mine having been cured of denfees by the use of Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the curs. In consequence I received an order to send half a fore to express to Wexford, Ireland this week."

EXPOSURE OF THE INFAMOUS PARTISAN COMMISSION.

It has been fully decided not to

at mas been fully decided not to allow the outrageous treatment of Clathollo employes of the Government by the political party now in power at Ottawa to pass. The Government managed during the late session to shelve the subject with some success; but in Parliament and out of Parliament; it will be pursued. On June 8, when the House was in Supply, and Kingston Penitentlary affairs were being discussed, Mr. Quinn said:

The Solicitor General forget to mention that owing to the cruticisms in this House last session, and owing to the resterated domands of the engineer Mr. Devlin, another commission was appointed to investigate the commissioners on whose report the deputywarden, storckeeper and engineer were dismissed. Mr. Devlin, the late engineer, asked for this commission and it was appointed. Any hon, gentleman who refers to the report of the commissioners will find that some three pages of it were covered with charges against Mr. Devlin. These commissioners held hum up as a man unworthy of any consideration, and it was even insinuated in the House that before this session Mr. Devlin would be behind the burs of the Kingston penitentiary as a criminal. Mr. Devlin commissioners, found there was nothing in nine-tenths of the Charges against Devlin, and boiled down the charges to five insignificant allegations of what was termed a conspiracy to defraud the Government. These charges were investigated at Kingston and Montreal, and I have no hesitation in saying that the commissioner who was appointed by the Department of Justice to investigated at Kingston and Montreal, and I have no hesitation in saying that the commissioner who was appointed by the Department of Justice to investigated at Kingston and Montreal, and I have no hesitation in saying that the commissioner who was appointed by the Department of Justice to investigated at Kingston the first part of the commissioner seculted in three respectable and honourable men being dismissed from the Kingston penitentiary. They have lain under these charges for more th them.
Mr. McGregor. Do you not know
anything about it.

Mr. Motregor. Do you not know anything about it.
Mr. Quinn. I do know about it, because having taken the interest I did in this matter last session, and knowing the manner in which these commissioners conducted the inquiry, I took the trouble of going to Kington to be present at the investigation, and I heard the evidence adduced before the commissioner, and I know what I am speaking about.
Mr. McGregor. I do not think you do.

Mr. Mctregor. I do not think you do.
Mr. Quinn. I am not responsible for the hon. gentleman's calibre or his power of thinking, but I leave the House to judge whether his thinking is right or not. It was not my intention to refer to this matter, as I understood an arrangement was come to is right or not. It was not my intention to refer to this matter, as I understood an arrangement was come to that the report of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary commissioner would not be debated this session, but it is necessary for me to say something, as some hon, members yesterday disregarded this understanding and made ex parte statements concerning the report, which should be corrected. Let me say that all these penitentiary commissions have been conducted in a most outrageous manner, and from beginning to end have been a violation of the first principles of justice. In the history of English law in England or any British colony there is no parallel for a commission carried on as was this commission sprointed to incurred in the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. Yesterday in speaking about this matter my hon, friend (Mr. Fitzpatrick) said:

The commissioners commenced their investigation into St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. The commissioners commenced their investigation, and towards the month of Angust they had practically completed their labours. As a result of the report made at that time, Mr. Ouimet was recommended for dismissal.

I have too much respect for the Solicitor Gene.al to think that he was a party to what was done by these commissioners, but let me read for his

Solicitor Gene.al to think that he was a party to what was done by these commissioners, but let me read for his information the demands which were made by Mr. Onimet, then warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, at the time the commissioners first became the time the commissioners first began their inquiry, and we shall see from it how the commissioners acted at that time. The letter is as follows:

how the commissioners acted at that time. The letter is as follows:

To Mesers. Noton, Fraser and D. A.
Lafortone, Commissioners to inquire into the administration of the St. Vincent de Paul Peniterdiary,
Size—I have been formally apprised by the Department of Justice that you are sent here as a commission to inquire into the administration of the penientiary, and also possibly into certain charges made against me personally. I am at your disposal argent of the penientiary, and also possibly into certain charges made against me personally. I am at your disposal argent of the penientiary and the personal of the penientiary and the peniential penientiary and also what are the charges that you intend to investigate against me.

I must also respectfully state that having no legal training, I am unable by myself without a counsol to conduct my defence in a way to do justice to myself and properly bring before your commission the facts upon which your commission the facts upon which your commission the facts upon which your commission to allow me the the assistance of the legal counsel to properly defend not only my honour and resident, but also to protect and defend the honour of this institution and of those of my co-officers who might be affected by the investigation. Yours,

(Sgd.) Tel Oumer,

Warden.

St. Vincent do Paul,

St. Vincent de Paul, 20th April, 1897. The answer given by Mr. Noxon the chairman of the commissioners

The answer given by Mr. Nozon, the ahairman of the commissioners, to this letter:

St. Lawrence Hall.

Montreal 24th April, 1897.

Sir.—The commissioners having considered your request to be represented by counsel during the investigation into the arrangement of the natiuation under your charge, we have to advise that no one is employed to rosecute the investigation to your prejudice, and it is not essential to an intelligent pursuit of our inquiries that counsel be employed by you to direct us in respect to them.

Should there come under our steption any matter reflecting upon your official conduct, notice will be given you, and ample opportunity offered to call witnesses if noeessary to make clear your relation to them.

I am sir, your obedient servant, (Sgd.) Jas. Noxon.

Telesphere Outmet,

(Sgd.) JAS. NOXON.
Chairman.
Telesphore Ouimet,
Warden of St. Vincent de Paul
Penitentiary.
This is dated the 24th of April, 1897; yet my honorable friend made this statement:
The commissioners commenced their investigation into the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary in the month of April, 1897. They proceeded with the investigation, and towards the month of August they had practically completed their labours. As the result of the freport they made at that time. Mr. Ouimet, the warden, was recommended for dismissal.
So that these commissioners did

sult of the freport they made at that time. Mr. Ouimet, the warden, was recommended for dismissal.

So that these commissioners did not, in accordance with the letter which they sent to Mr. Ouimet, give him any notice of the charges brought against him, or the witnesses who gave evidence before him; but, contrary to their letter, they sent to the Department of Justice in August, 1807, a report, as a result of which Mr. Ouimet was dismissed from his position as warden. My honorable friend also said that Mr. Ouimet made representations to the department, and asked for an investigation. That is quite true; he did so. But my hon, friend makes this specific statement:

statement:

My hon. friends will find by the report that whereas these specific charges were communicated to Mr. Cuimet about the 15th September, yet because of the absence of his counsel and witnesses, there were numerous delays, all resulting from the action of the warden, and I concurred in these delays sixed for by him

Now, my hon. friend, I am sure, stated then what he believed to be accurate in every particular. I do not charge him with any bad faith. I charge him with lack of information on this question, and I charge the commissioners with having made these representations to the Department of Justice in order to ever up their own neglect of duty; because I am informed by Mr. Ouimet—leading counsel of Montreal, whom I am sure my hon. friend would believe even against the commissioners—that only on one occasion was the commission prevented from sitting as usual on account of the absence of Mr. Ouimet's counsel. That was one cossion on which hir dreenshield was obliged to be absent from Montreal, and could not attend their investigations, it was dut to the absence of one of the commission. On every other cossion when the commissioners could not proceed, wither on account of the absence of one of the commissioners. I think three adjournments occurred, either on account of the headen of the own of the commissioners. I think three adjournments occurred, either on account of the absence of one of the commissioners. I think three adjournments occurred, either on account of the absence of one of the commissioners. There was nother peculiarity about this commission was not quite accurate. He, of course, made these statements on which he was actually dismissed, and in nawer to his demissel, and on which he was actually d

no sitting at Bt. Vincent de Paul penientiary then; there was no chance given to him to cross-examine the wincesses who had given evidence against him, there was no chance given to call witnesses in his defonce. They were poor men, and he was obliged to bring them to Montreal to the Bt. Lawrence Hall, and pay their expenses. He could not, of course, get one of the convicts of the St. Lawrence Hall, and pay their expenses. He could not, of course, get one of the convicts of the St. Vincent de Paul ponientiary out of the prison to give evidence in his favor, and it was impossible to cross-examine them on any evidence they had given against him. It was impossible for him to have reference to the documents and other articles in the penitentiary which were necessary to find evidence either against him or in his favor. He was put at suormous expense to engage counsel, and when this counsel attemped to cross-examine witnesses on questions that did not bear immediately on the garticlear charge against him, all reference to them was ruled out by the commitseiners. These are matters which the hon, gentleman could not know, but which the commissioners used as a piece of petty tyranny for the purpose of carrying out what they thought they had been appointed for, that was, the dismissal of Mr. Ouimet as warden. What was the fact? I will not state this as a matter proven before the commission ristate though the city of Montreal and through the wild of St. Vincent de Paul; that, for example, when the commission first eat to investigate the obseges against Mr. Ouimet, commissioners were known to go to convicts in the penitentiary and put their arms over their shoulders, pat them on the back, and promise them rewards, that their tems would give them privileges such as the wearing of monstaches if they would give them privileges such as the wearing of monstaches if they would give them privileges su

Death of a Well-Known Irish Priest.

Mitchelstown, Ireland, June 25.—
Mitchelstown to-day presented an aspect of the deepest sorrow and mourning for the death of its venerable pastor and greatest benefactor. Several hundred telegrams were received from influential and representative people in all parts of Ireland, testifying to the universal sorrow at the death of Dean O'Regan, and expressing grateful appreciation of his prost and enduring services to faith and fatherland. Mr. William Abrahm, Parliamentary representative for great and enduring services to faith and fatherland. Mr. William Abraham, Parliamentary representative for North-East Cork: Captain Donelan, and Mr. Denis Kilbride M.Ps., tolegraphed from the House of Commons, expressing their deep personal sorrow at the demise of one of Ireland's most devoted and veteran patriots. Mr. William O'Brien telegraphed from Westport, expressing much sorrow at the death of his friend and fellow-townsman, and inquiring when the funeral will take place. Mr. Justice Johnson wired that he was sorry to his heart for the death of his dear of friend, the Dean. Mr. Thomas O'Brien, honorary secretary of the Mitcheler town National Federation, received the following telegram this evening from the Irlah Parliamentary Party :— "House of Commons, Friday Evg.

"The members of the Iriah Parliamentary Party town in London desire to express their grief and profound cance of the loss the Iriah national cance has custained by the čeath of the Venerable Dean of Regan, who has for two generations occupied a position in the forefront of the national movement.

"Signed on behalf of the Iriah Party—John Dillon. Edward Blake.

ment.
"Signed on behalf of the Irish
Party—John Dillon, Edward Blake,
Michael Davitt, T. P. O'Connex."

Ceded to Germany.

MANILA, July 2, via Hong Kong, July 4.—It is stated by the highest Spanish authority that Spain has ceded Yolo, in the Sulu islands, to Germany, who will maintain an autonomy on the remainder of the islands under Spanish protection. The Princess Wilhelm and the Irene have left in the bay a small party of half caste Chinese.

have left in the bay a small party of half caste Chinese.

The agitation for autonomy under Spain has no support. It is further stated if the Americans bombard Manils the Gormans will intervose.

Aginal to a support of the stitude of the Americans bombard Manils the American will be supported by the stitude of the support of the suppo

Signs of Civil War in Spain

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, says:—Disorder is spreading among the military, the zerowig in the city are getting rictous, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for war. Mashai Martinez Campos and the Caphin-General of Madrid have held long consultations as 6 ways and means of preserving order.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE.

uffered From Kidner Trouble and Hheumatiem
-Was Becoming Despondent When Aid
Reached Him.

Was Becoming Depondent When Aid Reached lim.
From the Journal St. Latherines.
One of the most recount witnesses about Fenthill and vientity regarding thevirtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pillis is John F. Price, who is widely known in the Ningara District as he has been on the road as an advertiser and canvasser for six years, and that shousands of acquaintances. His complete our ohas addictives the late to the reputation of this great aedictine. Hearing of Mr. Price's sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is mulciples and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is mulciples on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at table. In the winter of 1897 I was attacked with la grippe which settled in my kidnoys. I then became so ill that I was compelled to abandou all employment. At that time the became so ill that I was compelled to abandou all employment. At that time as overal medicines and accorded in Buffalo and St. Catherines without getting any rolief, so my confidence in medicine was about gone. I was getting no rest easy or night and was becoming despondent, finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Fills. I did so and have used in all cight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the past ton years. These pills are the nearest to a specific of anything I over used, and they are the cheapest and best medicing will give Dr. Williams' I have been continued that I think it my duty to publicly make this statement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a flonest trial, I am sure topy will be an enthusiastic m their praise as I am. '

(WRITTEN FOR THE RECISIZE.)

On the Jubilee of the Rev. F. Robleder June 29th, 1898.

Saint Peter and Saint Paul, On this your joyful feast, We celebrate the Jubilee Of a meek and holy priest.

The choir with anthem-swelling, Their voices high above; The Sanctuary is crowded, For this our feast of love.

The Bishop and the clergy,
The children too are here,
To honour our good Chancellor
The people's friend so dear;

Long may be dwell among us, So gentle and so true, 'Till heaven crowns his labours And be joins the "chosen few." R. C. D.

A Statement from the Tablet.

The Rome correspondent of the "Tablet' writes: "Mgr. Kelly, Rector of the Iriah College, is expected in Rome from Ireland, whither he was called to assist at the death-hed of his mother. In the event of Mgr. Sheeban, Bishop of Waterford, being appointed to the see of Kingston, Onario, it is considered possible that Mgr. Kelly may be named as his successor."

Camara Haif an Englishman.

Admiral Camara, commanding the Spanish Cadiz Reet, is English on his mother's side, for his father, who was a marine captain, married a Miss Livermore, of Liverpool.

Pather Donevan's Appointment.

bishop Dowling of Hamilton has ap-pointed Rev. P. Donovan paster of the new parish of East Brantford.,

LATEST MARKETS.

TOBONTO, July 6, 1898.

On the cut in Chicago at the opening to day September wheat was quoted at 71c; at the closs September wheat was quoted at 62c; puts on September wheat 62c; catle 63c; puts on September wheat 67c, calle 32c.

694c; puts on September corn 323c, calls 824c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Whest—The market is unsettled, the offerings are not large and prices are practically unchanged. There were sales of red winter at 78c west, but a good many holders are asking 80c or more. Manitoba wheat is steady at \$1,02 for No. 1 hard Toronto and west.

Flour—The demand is low and the market is dull. Most holders are asking \$4 for larrels in cars west, but there is not much doing except in special brands. Buyets would probably pay \$3 85 or \$3,00 west.

Millfeed—Shorts are scarce and firm and are quoted at \$14, and bran is dull at \$3 west.

west.
Corn—Is steady at 34c to 35c for Canada
yenow west and American is quoted at 40½c
to 41c west.
On's—Are dull and easy at 25c for white

-Are quiet at 47c to 48c north and

west, FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the treest market to-day were small; pride were stoody, resulting at \$7 to \$9. Dressed hogs were firmer, nine loads selling at \$7 to \$9. Dressed hogs were firmer, with sales at \$6.75.

1	Wheat white standard	,	80		00
1	do gooss		70	-	00
1	do red		801		00
ł	Barley		34		85
ł	Cata		841		35
1	Rve		41		õ
	Buck wheat		45		8
			511		8
1	Pecs	_		_	
1	Hay	7	60	0	00
	Straw	U	90	7	00
1	Dresend hoge	в	75	0	00
1	Butter, ib rolls		12		14
. 1	do tube, dairy		11		12
i	Chickens		47		60
. 1	Spring Chicken		35		55
ı	Egge		101		ĭĭ
ч	Tarkeys		8		Î
١	Potatoes		85		40
	Buef carcases				77
			51		
	do hind		6		8
1	Beef, fore		4		5
۱	Yearling lamb		8		9

THE HOME

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SUMMER **BLOUSES**

Ladier' Blouse Waists, plaids and checks, self detached collars, self attached cuffs, special 500, 650 and ... \$1.00 Kine Gingham Blouse Waists, fancy plaids and checks, self and white detached collars, self atta hed cuffs, special \$1.25, \$1.35 and ... 1.76

Fine Muslin Blouse Waists, dainty designs, choice colorings, special 2.00

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These or any goods the store sells ean be ordered by mail.

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Section 32, Toronto.

Rheumatic

Slavery Abolished!!

Release at last from the racking t Reiesse at last from the racing portune some pales of rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgal. FOLLNIE Of the comes to you can be a few of the control of the comes to you discovery of a French scientist gladly cought for, and has been used in such hospitale as the Bellevue, of New York; Howard of Philadelphia; and Mary and Joseph of Baltimorf J. Class this not among the numrous cure alls—its mission begi with RHEUMATISM, Lumbo Yoursigis. Dyspensis and inflan

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