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Vol. VII.-No. 22.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DEAN FARRAR AND ROMAN AGENCIES.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTERS.

Dean Fartar is a singularly respectable man, as well as very able, and sure to be listened to whenever he speaks upon matters of which he has knowledge. If any therefore, be safely taken as an authority on Augheanism, of which he is so distinguished a dignitary. He ought to know, and doubtless does know, both her history and spirit, as well as the difficulties with which she is just now wrestling. Hence his opinions, as given in an interview some days ago, may be taken as fairly representing the mind of that section of Anglicanism—the Broad Church we think—to which be dougs. And those are not very hopeful.

Every one, on higher grounds than

he belongs. And these are the hopeful.

Every one, on higher grounds than confidence in him, accepts the statement that a house divided against itself can't stand, and nobedy denies that just now the Establishment is in a state of

deploration division.

Is the catastrophe apprehended by the Deau, therefore, imminent? And is the day near at hand when the work of Elizabeth, after the respectable dura tion of three hundred years, is to go the way of all mortal things? Is Ritualism, really, a greater monace than was Puri

really, a greater menace than was Puritanism in its day, or Methodism, or other iams of various sorts and sizes, which have all along kept the waters of the Festablishment free from all danger of stagnation? The Dean thinks it is, and that "unless the extrome party—and by that I mean the sown are practising a distinctly Roman ritual—relunquish those practices the inovitable and must be disestablishment or disruption." He calls the present state of things a struggle for life and death, and fears that the church, that is the Establishment, may be permanently crippled. Of course all this, as confined to Anglicanusm, is a question with which we are only indirectly econormed. The difficulties are of their own production and must be dealt with chiefly by themselves. We have only to look on from the outside, and watch the stops of the strife, with interest or indifference according to our turn of mind.

What cannot help striking a Catholic wife pays attention to such things is the utter want of faith these ministers show. What, the church in a life and death struggle merely because difference of view prevails amongst her members; if both views are compatible with Christian faith they should be equally free. But if either or both are wrong, why doesn't the "church" asy so, and let her children know at once what they have to hold? What elso is sho there of? If the spirit of God is with her all days to the end, bringing to her mind all things whatscover Christ has said, why does she hesitate a moment about bringing for the exact truth, and so putting an end to the controversy which is threatening her existence? These and such as these thoughts spring up in every mind in sight of such a state of things as obtains just now in Anglicanism, and the only answer to them is just this, that she—that is, what is called the Anglisan church—is no church at all in the Christian sense, that she oither has not the truth, or does not know how to use this, or is completely indifferent show at one of the control of the control of the con

and be supported by, something not herself.

For generations the state has supplied the needed defence but just now
it seems to be getting tried of the burden, and shows a growing willingness to
throw it off. Unless the people can be
interested the game is np, and the best
way to rouse them is not by addressing
their censeionee, bidding them pray,
and humble themselves, or as of old, to
go into sackeloth and ashos—not indeed
by anything savouring of religion, but
by the old hateful cry "The Church in
danger, look out for the machinations
of Rome" This is a weapon which has
done long service, and rarely failed to
be effective. Many a trouble has been
brushed aside, many a crisis tided over,
by means of the lamiliar subboleth
and her successors were answers to the
cry, and the whole dasheleal system of
ponalism was rooted in the purpose of
guarding the Church from danger,
use the world seem as if the learned Dean
thought so or he would not have used
the words above quoted.

As an Anglican he is logical in crying
out "Bower of the Pope," but as a gonthoman he must feel ashamed of an act
wh. h is at once cowardly and dishonorable.

Periteus Adventure In 'the Cauadian

honorable. Perileus Adventure in the Cauadian Rockies.

Periteus Adventure in the Cauadian Rockles.

R

Congratulatory Resolution.

At a meeting of C. M. B A Branch No.

13, hold in Stratford on the 26th of April, the following resolution was un-animously carried:

"Moved by Mr. James Markey and

animously carried:

"Moved by Mr. James Markey and seconded by Mr. James O'Loane, that the members of Branch No. 13 of the Catholic Mutual Bonofit Association beg to tender to their spiritual adviser, the Rev. E. B. Kilcoy, D.D., their heartiest congratuations on the happy consummation of the 25th anniversary of his advant to this city and the taking charge of the Stratford mission, where he has as a bily and easifactorily administration of the 25th anniversary of his advant to this city and the taking charge of the Stratford mission, where he has as a bily and easifactorily administration of the Stratford mission, where with tenderoes and atherty and discharged with the safety of the part of the safety of

T. P. says the Pope likes Candy. T. P. says the Pope likes Candy.

The Pope, as is well known (says "M. A. P."), is extremely abstemious, and to this in great measure is due his rapid recovery from an illness which could not be anything but periflous to an old man of eighty-nine. Like the rest of us, however, the Holy Father has his little weakness. It is a very harmless one, namely, a love for aweetimests. The Pope, by no means like a child in mental power, in spite of his years, resembles one in his love for "aweetics."This is, of course, well known to Italians, the country of the poper in the poper of the poper in the poper i

Loretto Abbey Jubilee.

One of the most progressive conventual institutions' in Toronto, Lorette Abbey, is about to celebrate fitty years of almost mraculous success. From a comparatively small beginning in a private bouse purchased at the commencement of the half century the establishment has grown to its present magnificent proportions, calculated, indeed, to awaken continents of intense pride and gratitude in the many former students, who are expected to assemble in the course of a week or so to assist at the rejoicing and thanksgiving of their Alma Mater, a festival to the success of which they have thomselves so materially contribu-

festival to the success of which they fast thomselvos so materially contributed. And they are bound by tics of sincerost love and gratitude to the curriling walls wherein they and their forbears for three or four generations have experienced such loving and tender guidance as can only emanate from the devoted and holy women who have given their whole lives to the task of the education of youth. That the ladies of Lorstto deserve to have their jubiles fittingly acknowledged and celebrated no one will deny who is cognisant of their early struggles and heroic overcoming of difficulties.

To see the Abbey at the present day few would dream of the great strides that have been made since the house was first purchased. Entering Wellington place from Spadina Avenue the eye is immediately struck by the great pile of buildings, imposing in their grandeur and massiveness, and occupying, with their gardens and pleasure grounds several acros of space. Facing Wellington street the principal facade of the building extends west for some hundred feet or more and to the south is the new wing, containing the fine chapel and concert hall. The main entrance is approached by a curved walk and carriage drive running between smooth lawns shaded by growing trees and ierminating in a broad flight of steps leading into a wide and spacious vestibule. To the lot of the vestibule are wide double doors opening directly into the concert hall which is immediately below the chapel and at the back of the hall the doors lead to a wide corridor and staircases and corridors and staircase and corridors almitting each visitor separately into the house itself. The concert hall catends the whole length of the new wing and is fitted with patent folding chairs. A spacious platform with seats for the chapel is approached. This arra-gement obviates the interest of the house is seat, the seat of the concert hall catends the whole length of the new wing are most artistic and in excellent tasks. The whole is lighted by electricity. One cannot help thinking of

for the scule of deceased pupils and benefactors Very Rev. J. J. McCann. V.G., will be celebrant. In the evening a grand Reception Concert will take place at 3 p.m. in the large concert hail. A rare treat is promised to music lovers. The third and last day, June 16th will be devoted to the Alumne who will meet at 10 am. to listen to an address by the Rev. J. R. Teely, L.L. D. A congratulatory address will be delivered by a formor pupil. In the ovening will take place a concert and the graduating recital of a talented pupil, Miss Ruby Slace. Altogether the occasion promises to be a most enjoyable one and most gratifying alike to the sisters and pupils both past and present.

The gardens are looking lovely in their dress of soft restful green and the many shady seats tempt the young students out to con their lessons amidst the beauties of nature. The sam was shining brightly, throwing gleams of gold amongst the foliage. Two small pupils were cycling up and down and around the gravelled walks; a white robed novice paced one of the shady balconies repeating her office; overhead shone the lovely blue Camadian sky, the birds twittered and sang and the great convent towered calmy in the background, the lover of her pleasant days with happiness of the pleasant days when the strength of the pleasant days are the sum of the spiended daysoccurent it has made at the gradering of old admanders, who watched as zeconical and the spiended daysoccurent it has made at the gathering of old admanders the own you third fancies. There is no doubt that the gathering of old admanders the own which case of the pleasant days against new thous exception, an intense love for whom the conception of the spiendid advancement it has noted to spiendid advancement it has noted to spi

Lovely weather greeted the anxious watchers from the windows of the House of Providence on May 24th, and the projectations for the grand-annual-pic nic went on apace. When the weather is fioe it is always a gala day for the old folks who sit around on the balconies and at the windows watching the gay scene going on below. At an early hour the tents were erected and the busy workers began preparations for the large crowd of visitors who were expected. Everyone contributes willingly to the needs of this most deserving institution knowing that they are thereby helping the cause of chattly in the most direct way. And nobody goes away with a feoling of anything but pleasure after a day spent in the grounds. Last week was no exception to the goneral rule of enjoyability always noticed at the annual picnic. The artists gave various clover performances on the large stage and all the attractions were as usual well pateroined. Most of the crowd stayed for the fireworks which are always a great attraction to both young and old. Lovely weather greeted the anxion

Gevernment Afraid to Consent.

OTIA 7A, May 28.—It is understood that Premier Greenway has received an intimation to the effect that the Fedoral Government will not accode to the request of the Manitobs Government and transfor the school lands to their keeping despite the vote of the local Legislature in that direction The Fedoral Government will not part with the transforment will not part with the transforment will not part with the resulting to place \$200,000 at white constitute to place \$200,000 at which remains the trust. Now they rectue to untilify themselves by taking an action which will be contrary to that argument. It is possible that having failed in this demand Premier Greenway will fall book on his demand of last year for \$200,000, but in this case it will remain to be seen whether the Sanste can be induced to reverse their vote of last year.

Mr W. Harceurt and Lord Reschery.

London, May 9.—The Daily Meil ansenoes that Sir William Vernos Harsourt, the former leader of the Liberal
party in the Hone of Commons, at the
danner of the Welsh members of the
Lord Rose-berry's reference to the state
of the Liberal party in bis speech last
week, at she bauquet of the offer Liberal
Club, at Walbrook, London.

Harcourt,
ascording to the Daily Meil, declared
that the Liberals had no occasion to
term backward and that it well become
saw of Mr. Gladstoner colleagues to
advocate whigh out the whole inharitasso ilberalism had ressived from that
illustrious stateman.

Sone Ener.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New

Sorn Fran.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Armagh, P.Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning sches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dn. Thomas Ectac rate On, and resolved to try it and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

By the Pupils of St. Mary's Convent.

By the l'upils of St. Mary's Convent.

On Tucsday May 23rd, the pupils of St. Mary's Convent gave a most delight foil and instructive entertainment which will long be remembered with pleasure by the great gathering of their relations and friends who had the privilege of being present at it. The proficiency shown by the children in their unsical recitals speaks volumes for the ability and energy of their toachers.

First part of the programme was almost entirely musical, the beautiful flower drill which charmed everybody being a little variation. In the second number the soloist Miss Florence Horbort won the good graces of everybody by her evident talent and in the chorus of the Little Ones, Mas Nellie Cuasack with her dulest little tones asplivated all ber listeners. The instrumental duets and solos were a beautiful success, showing the high order of musical skill and excellence to which the performers have been brought. The talent displayed by Miss Henry and Miss Watson was a remarkable feature. The orowing success of all, however, was yet to come. In the second part, the new drama, in three acts "Santa Agatha," by the well-known authoress A. V. M. was given by the pupils. The audience was fairly taken by surprise to see that so elaborate a play having such a diversity of characters, could be thus perfectly rendered by performers of such tender years. It was mest admirable to watch how the various phases of character and emotion were expressed and assumed by them with ease and grace. Their work reflected infinite credit on the ability and talent of their instructress, Miss Dorothy Thompson, who is a finished locutionist and a pupil of Mr. Shaw. It must have required immense resource of patience and energy as well as sterling ability, to bring pupils so young to William and a profile of patience and energy as well as sterling ability, to bring pupils so young to William and patient work reflected infinite credit on the ability and talent of their instructress. Miss Dorothy Thompson, who is a finished clocutioni

of patience and ceregy as "..." a sound of Steceed in so large and claborate a work.

The drama "Santa Agaths "consider cel simply as a piece of literary work coght to bring the writer well-merited praise and enduring fame. It is a highly finished production. The characters are well defined and it abounds in strik logly beautiful and editying passages. The scene opens in Catana in Sicily in the house of Quintiauus, athe Plot deals with the persecution of the Christiaus, concluding with the trimmph over towards, and the plot deals with the persecution of the Christiaus, concluding with the trimmph over towards, and subsequent Martyrdem of Schrackins, a true type of the spotless Christians, a true type of the spotless Christians, at true type of the product who admired all great manufactured who admired all great matter the production of the second martyr the split of Agatha's sablime faith in suffering. Quintianus in a true type of the product and have did not profess belief in the gods. The soul of Agatha is like a crystal stream, pure and limpid, fisshing with the holy light of sanctity. When ordered that she abjure her faith she answers thus:

"No-never!
Forswear my faith' Forbid it Heaven!
Forswear
Thee, dearest Lord, who shed Thy Blood
for me
Deny thee? Ah! my Saviour, Thou
whose face
Majestic and divine, tear-stained and
sad,
Hath shone thro' all my earliest, holiest
dreams
Thou in whose footsteps I have loarned
to tread
The lowliest of Thy followers, listening

ing
In awe and wonder to the precious
words
That from Thy holy lips like jewels
fell And make of them my law, my life's aweet rule Deny thee oh my Master!"

Deny thee oh my Master!"

Miss Mand Bero, to whom fell the part of Agatha, ontered so well into the spirit of the piece that abe gave a most charming and faithful impersonation of the grand character of the holy Christian maiden, her contempt of worldly ornaments and pleasures and honors, her love of Christia and its attendant virtues, Equally high praise is due to Miss Mabel Revers, who took the part of Quintianns the Roman Prefect with such genuine diguity and haughty imperiousness.

genuine organy are unuger, presences.

The character of the brave and generous Aemilius was admirably portrayed by Miss Gertrudo Lenduceille whose style of electrodo Lenduceille whose style of electrodo the same the easiest and most natural, though all the others were remarkable in this

McAvay, Harwood, Courtney, Tilley and O'Donnoll.

O'Donnell.

The tableau at the end, the crowning of St. Agaths was a delightful plece of St. Agaths was admired by every one. The Viear General Very Rev. Father McCaun at the close congratulated the children and tachers

The following was the programme:

PART I.
Instrumental Duet
Misses Courtney II Duet Engleman ney, Herbert. McNeill and Flanagan.

PART II.

PART II.

Instrumental Solo - Polacea Weber Miss Henry.

Miss Henry.

Drama in three acts - "Santa Agatha."
Cast of Lenders of Quietirum Protect of Sielly acts of Amboul Reeves; Amilius Gertrude Lenderville; Saineria, Miss Gertrude Lenderville; Saineria, Miss Gertrude Lenderville; Saineria, Miss Mend Bero; Amphrodisia, Miss Beatrice Coggrove and Miss Emily Valcutir, Aubassador of Decius, Alice McCuo; Roman Embassy, Miss Leah Bero, Miss Mud McConvey, Miss Aunie Herbett; Roman Cuntriers, The Misses Thereas and Miunie J Vary, Annie Harwood, Nellie Carolio, Maud Courtney, Helena Tilley, Clara O'Douell, May Jacques, Florence MeNeill, Francos Black; Pages, Miss Florence Herbet and Miss Maggie Stormont.

Tableau—Angel crowning St. Agatha offering her the marty's crown.

Augel—Miss Susie Flausgau.

Flower Drill.

Augel—Miss Susio Flauagau.

Flower Drill.

Misses May Keating. Beatrice Cosgrave, Florence Herbert, Lottie Wilson.
Maggie Davine, Susie Flauagau, Katie
Hallam, Mamie Fultou, ik-thieou Smith,
Agnes Smith, Emily O'Leary, Louise
Dovine. Millie Orpen, Leah Bero,
Annio Reeves, Maggie Stormont.

Died.

Died in this city, on Friday, May 26th, Mrs. Mary O'Farrell, wife of Mr. Robert O'Farrell, of the Customs Department, Toronto, sque 57 years. Mrs. O'Farrell (whose maiden namo was McVey) was born in Coolaney, County Silgo, Ireland. For many years sho resided in this city, and was much respected as a kindhearted woman. She leaves a husband, hearted woman. She leaves a husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace.

Athletic Successes.

Athletic Successes.

On Saiurday night there was great jubilation in the rooms of St. Mary a Catholic Literary and Athletic Association. Its cance was the fact that both the football and the baseball teams had that day carried off victory from the City Senior League contests. It is certainly a great credit to the Society to be able to send out such teams, and no before in the athletic field of Toronto. Catholic organization ever did so before in the athletic field of Toronto. The baseball team is now a tie for first place with the Night Owis and is confident of winning the pennant. Good for fleat of winning the pennant. Good for the "Garnet and Grey and Green!"

Liberals Win a Bye-Election

Liberals Win a Bye-Election
London, May 30 — A Parliamoutary
bye-election was held to day in the
Southport division of Southwest Lancashire. The result was a victory for
cashire. The result was a victory for
the Liberal candidate, Sir Gorge
Augustus Pilkington, who defeated his
Unionist opponent, Mr. C. B. Balfour,
by 583 votes.

Death of Mr. Peter Garrey.

On Saturday morning, the 18th inst,, at 4.30, Mr. Peter Garvey of 65 Nisgara St., died at the age of 61 years. A life of suffering and penance, which he bore cheerfully, prepared him to receive in a Christian manner the last summons of his Maker. The body was taken to Caledon and on Tuesday morning Mass was celebrated for the repose of his was celebrated for the repose of his result with the control of the field of the field, who grand for the last time on the face of him they had loved in life, the remains were inserred in the family vault. Requiescat in pace.

Ohronic Derangements of the Stomach.
Liver and Blood are speedily removed
by the active principle of the in-redionts entering into the composition of
Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills
act specifically on the deranged organs,
stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing
disease and renowing life and vitality
to the sflicted. In this lies the great
scoret of the popularity of Parmelee's
Vegetable Pills.

the others were remarkable in this respect.

Miss Ads Murphy's impersonation of Amphredisis, a Roman lady, won for her a great triumph with the audience and the parts of Mysa and Valentia as given by Misses Beatrice Coseravo and Emily O'Leary croked much favorable comment, and were indeed admirable for children so young.

Amongst the others who distinguished themselves by their clover electrical themselves by their clover of continuous were the Misses Teresa and Minnie

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON JOAN OF ARC.

UN JUAN UF ARC.

The address delivered at Orleans Cathedral on Monday last by the Most Rev Dr. Irdand, Archbishop of Sit Paul, Minnesota, was wonderfully cloquent, and have remarkable effects in France. The following is a complete report of the magnificent discourse. His Grace said:—"Non feelt tuilter or of nation, et judicia sua non manifestavit eise-He hath not done in like manner to every nation, and his judgments he hath not made manifest to keem" (Ps. 147, v. 20). If argument is required why, etilzen, of a foreign country, I date ascend the publit to speak the praises of Jeanne d'Arc on the soil of her own France, even in the Cathedral of her own city of Orselans, and unlit the feativities of her sol-ma anniversary, the argument will be Jeanne d'Arc herself, France herself There are upon the pages of humanity's story glotles so sublime that all peoples see them. Inspirations so potent that all peoples the III from them. Such are the glories, Jeanne d'Arc of thy deeds, such the inspirations of thy virtues. Thou belongest first, indeed to France: but thou belongest also to humanity, and wherever celebration is made in thy honour etitizens of all countries may without offence be present and unity with the people of thy own land in offering to thee the tribute of reverence and of love. There are in the creat human family.

CERTAIN PRIVILEGED NATIONS, whose providential destiny has been and still is to exercise far beyond their

great human family.
CERTAIN PRIVILEGED NATIONS, whose providential destiny has been and still is to exercise far beyond their criterial frontiers precious and fecund influences in aid of the highest interests of religion and of civilization, and in this manner to link to themselves in closest tics other countries of the carth. Such has been thy destiny. Thou has been and thou art a werld-nation: and when citizens of the reach and the star werld-nation: and when citizens of the rountries, beneficiaries of thy favours, with hearts overflowing with graitude and affection come to thy shores, they will refuse to believe that they are unwelcomed by thee, and unbidden to take part in thy sweetest joys and most sacred festivities. From afar, Jeanne d'Arc-fron distant America—I come to speak thy praises, to speak the praises of thy France, I salute thee. Most dear to me is the resent moment. Prelate of Orleans, I thank you for the happiness which is mine. It was in the days of blessed youth, under the roof of a cherished seminary, at Meximieux, in France, I road of Jeanne d'Arc In prose and in justify. I heard from the lips of externed teachers

THE RECITAL OF HER PROWESS and of her sanctity; I made her deeds teemed teachers
THE RECITAL OF HER PROWESS

and of her annettily; I made her deeds the theme of my literary tryats; and, treether with my mates, I pictured in playful drama her victories. Now, the memories and the delights of my youth atte back to my soul, as fresh as if merily a half-century of time had not since crossed my life's pathway; and an henour is mine which I then did not speaking of Jeanne, on her hintoric anniversary, in her own city of Orleans. Often in those days my mind, my heart turned towards Orleans. There then lived in Orleans a great Blistop, Monseigneur, that you wear his mantle is high honour to your name and high honour to firm of the contract of contract of action, enterest in Christian education, his largeness of thought, his strength of expression, his courage of action, entranced my fancy. Dupanioup has remained for me one of my ideal masters of men. To-dmy I rejoice that I am permitted to stand in his pulpit, there to give voice to my admiration for him, and to sink more deeply into my soul the ineffaceable impress set upon it by his name in my life's carlier days. I am to speak to France—to France so nobly represented in my audience by her clergy, her army, her national administration, her magistracy, her people I value the opportunity to tell France of my personal sentiments—of my enduring gratitude, or my onduring its lower than the country of my youth. Beneath her sky T was fashioned to thoughts and to impulses that to a large degree have sin-z dominated my mind and my heart. France, I have never forgotten theo. Limhaled the love of France from the daily breathing of beloved guar-lians and teachers, and that love has never departed from my sout I value the opportunity to address France as a citture and a Dishop of the United States of America. America, repeat to succeeding kenerations of her children the honoured memories of explorers and missionaries

de time d'Arc the homage of America. The homage of America is got an apole oxy, not a reptation. America was not in Rouen beneath the flag of Redford, nor upon the Judgment sext of Cauchon. The homage of America was not in Rouen beneath the flag of Redford, nor upon the Judgment sext of Cauchon. The homage of America to Jeanne is her disinterested tribute in Juneau and to value, to particulation, and to religion. I present America to Jeanne. I present Junue to America America is in search of high types of greatmess and goodness; she is resolved to turn her wast material forces into the service of what is best for men and most harmonious with the designs of the Divine; and I say to her that she may well draw from the story of Jeanne d'Arc inspiration to guide her in the pursuance of the mighty destiny which the Lord of nasis beluesd to assign her. Most dear to me, indeed, ds the present moment. But yet, as I turn to the task which it imposes upon me, it fills my soul with fear. I am to speak of Jeanne d'Arc, to speak of Jeanne and of France to a great and representative audience, so righteously Jealous c, the giory of Jeanne and of France. I can to speak of Jeanne and of France, the giory of Jeanne and of France, a present of Orleans withther have c me for more than four centuries, year after year, to speak of Jeanne and of France.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS MASTERS OF ORATORY

France,
THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS MASTERS
OF ORATORY
In this land of oratory! I am to address my audience in their own French
language, a speck upon whose beauty
they cannot easily pardon, whose musical accents, however much still they
are cherished by me, long ago forsook
my lips. And I am to speck to you,
unused to your customs, your modes
of thought, your modes of expression
in peril of giving cause of offence
while the dealre is to please, of wounding most just susceptibilities while respect for them is superme. Tes, the
task affrights me. I expect to the
task affrights me. I expect to the
task affrights me. I expect to the
task affrights of remaining the
touriesy of Frenchmen! I offer as
plea of pardon for mistakes my sincertly of love for Jeanne d'Aro and for
Frunce; I invoke the bleasing of the
Heavenly Father. The fifteenth century of the Christian era had opened upon the world. It was a historic
period of extraordinary importance to
the deatthles of Europe and of humanity. Mighty events having far-reaching results were in germination. The
capital of Orlental Christendom, Constantinople, was tottering to its falla
Aslatic Mohammedanism was girdling
its tolus for a final effort to conquer
Europe and destroy the religion of
Christ. Already
THE PROTESTANT "REFORMATION"
was spreading its roots through German and English soil, and the day was

Christ. Already
THE PROTESTANT "REFORMATION"

Was spreading its roots through German and English soil, and the day was nigh when it would rise up into open air, and in the fury of hatred and power threaten to disrupt, and, if it were possible, destroy the Catholic Church. Already adventurous spirits, exattered through Western Europe, were questioning stars and seas in the hope of discovering new continents, and from the rising to the setting of the sun, out of ocean's billows, immense empires were soon to come forth and give to human ambition and human energy an impetus of power never before known in the life of humanity. The hand of Providence was tracing visibly over the face of the world the history of nations and of man was to unfold its glant form. The nation appointed by Providence to take during the coming cycle of history a leading part in the great interests of religion, and of numanity would be expected at this momentous period to be busily gathering together its life's forces and clearing its vision in readiness for its mighty work. Was France the chosen mation? It was; and yet, when it should have been vigilant, how blind it was! When It should have been strong, how weak it was! O, France, in my love for the I fain, would not see thee as thou wast, were not thy deepest missery the rovication of the missery the rovication of the place of the control of the place of the

highest glory. I believe in GOD'S PROVIDENCE OVER NATIONS.
God is the Creator and the Lord of men, and, as such, He is the Creator and the Lord of these necessary aggregations of men which we call nations, outside of which individual men cannot attain their purpose of life. God has care of the birds of the air, and of the illies of the field. Much greater care has He of men, even though they be of little faith. No nation is borror or dies, flourishes or decays, without God's knowledge and God's counsel. As sometimes to favored individuals, so remedimes to favored individuals, so remediment of humanity; and when in the fulfilliment of such mission su. 4-1 help from God's right hand is needed by the chosen individual, that help levines with means and supernatural; in God it will be the ordinary and natural offect of His providence. France, thou wast born to be a great nation, to serve a high purpose in the providence of God. God gave to these a land ruset fruite, most beautiful,

"FIAWING WITH MILK AND HONEY," enriched in plenteousness with nature's faircest gifts. This land reaches from

HONEY."
conriched in plenteousness with nature's fairest stifts. This land reaches from southern to northern seas; on the east it is linked with the central countries of Europe, on the west it is married by the waters of the Adhanite of the islands and continents of many seas and oceans. Thou wast to be a prosperous and happy nation; in the for-

instion of the national claracter of thy people the qualities of varied clamates were to blend the way was opened to thee to spread thy influences over many peoples. Nor was it without the thee to spread the influences over many peoples. Nor was it without one people of France. There came upon its soil Celt and Roman, Frank and Northman: what was best in East, in South, in North, entered into the physical and mental three of the people of France—the poetic excitation of the Celt, the stateliness of thought of the Roman, the tenacity of resolve of the France. He posite excitation of the Celt, the stateliness of thought of the Roman, the tenacity of resolve of the France. He restless agressiveness of the Norman. O. France, God's speedal care presided at thy birth into math bood; prospere, procede, of regna. The high purpose to which France was designed made itself manifest in he certilest history. France was the 0.s.t of nations inheriting the western er itories of the Roman Empire 1, bow her head to Christa. "The prov. Sicamber." received baptism in RP-ims from the hunds of Remy, and 7 hance, yet an infant in nationhood, won to herself the name and the mission of "The Eidest Daughter of the Church." The power of her fresh life was used to civilise and Christianize the populations over which she obtained control, and to drive back into remote regions paganism and harbarism. In her earliest history it was and of her and the intervent of the received her hard in the person of Charles Martiel, that broke upon the plants of Politiers the forces of the fivation of their final deliverance from his bilghting despotism. It was France, in the person of Charles Martiel, that broke upon the plants of Politiers the forces of the histo of their final deliverance from his bilghting despotism. It was France, in the person of Charles Martiel, that broke upon the plants of Politiers the forces of the histo of their final deliverance from his bilghting despotism. It was France, in the person of Charles and opening to the eyes of t

twolve succeeding centuries enabled it to exercise without let or hindrance its spiritual sovereignty over peoples and monarchs. And when there came to the nations of the West the terrific struggle of three centuries apparently to deliver from Mohammedanism the Holy Places, in reality necording to the dispositions of Providence, to hold back Islamism and save from its sword of death the religion and the civilization of Europe, was not France the first to enter into the arena of blood. He last to leave it? The history of the Crusades, from Beaudoin to St. Louis, is the history of "The Eldest Daughter of the Church." Now the fifteenth century has come; the great cycle of modern history, when mighty things are to be done for Church and for humanity, is rising over the nations of the earth, and France is

IN THE THROES OF DEATH! What! Shall it never again be said.

Itons of the earth, and France is

IN THE THROES OF DEATH!

What! Shall it never again be said of France: "Gesta Die per Frances":

Is France now bidden by the Lord of arnies to roll up the scroll of her glories, of her feats for religion and for humanity, and bury it with her independence and her name in the silence of the grave! So far as men could help, such was to be the doom of France. A nelghbouring nation divided from France by the narrow strait of waters that lave her northern shores, had srown into greatness and power, and with its greatness and its power there had come to it the ambition to conquer France. The war for the subjugation of France had lasted nearly a hundred years; on the fields of Crecy, Politiers, Agincourt, the bauner of France shad been lowered, and the sround had drunk to satiety the blood of France schivairy. She had lost her artional honour. It was the reign of Charles VI—a reign, says a French chronteler, "abounding in saddest occurrences, the sepulchre of good laws and of good morals for France." Deprived of efficient headship, France became

THE PREY OF DIVISIONS and of internecine warfare. It was Bourguignons against Armegnace, and

prived of efficient headship, France became

THE PREY OF DIVISIONS
and of internecine warfare. It was Bourguignons against Armagnacs, and then Bourguignons and Englishmen against Armagnacs." The streets of the cities," says a French historian, were turned into streams of blood; he who travelled through them walked over the bodies of the slain." The provinces were ravaged, the fertile soil of Fiance, knew no longer plough or slekle, and then, to make deubly such demise of France, the King and Queen of Fiance, in solemn compact at Troyes, with Bourguignons and Englishmen, disinherithing their own son, declared the King of England its heir to the throne of France, France henceforward to be a tributary province of England. Charles VI. of France, and Henry V. of England, soon atterwards pass away. Henry VI. of England, yet an infant, is heralded King of France, even in the abbey of St. Denis, amid the tombs of the ancient sovereigns of France; and Bedford, regent and commander of armies, hurlest over the treatment of the conquest over France from Channel to Mediterranean. The task seemed deaty. La Normandie, la Bretagne, in Picardie, in Touraine, le Maine, l'Anjou, la Champagne, were aiready subject to England, and were organizing armies in support of the relaims over the cemainder of France.

PARIS BELONGED TO ENGLAND its Parliament legislated in the name of England; its university—the university of France—had sold to Eng-

Interpretation of the mame and of its logic. What was there remaining to France? The provinces south of the Lofre, weak and desolate; and the Dauphin, Charles, without ams, seeing his followers daily diminished in numbers, seriously considering whether ho should not without delay seek an asylum in Spain or in Scotland! With truth, indeed, could voices from Heaven say to a little slirl in the valley of the Meuse: "There is streat misery in the poor kingdom of France." What was there remaining to France? What was there remaining to France? What was there remaining to France? There was Orleans it was the one stronghold of France. North of the Lofre; it was the key to the southern provinces. Orleans still territory of France, Bedford's armiles could not safely cross the Lofre. O Orleans, well hast thou been called "the heart of France": when the liberty of France and the patriotism of Frenchmen were seeking their last refuge and their last source of life, Orleans opened to them its gates. But how long could Orleans yet remain to France! Bedford knew the value of this stronghold; he ordered thither his "preux" warrlors, Glansdale, Tabbot, Suffolk Fallstof, Orleans was beslegated; during seven monthe vere the English at work building illies" and digging trenches. Vallant, indeed, were the Orleannia; but what could they do in presence of famine! A determined effort to divide the besleging forces.

In presence of famine: A determined effort to divide the besleging forces failed. Hope vanishes. Orleans must soon be taken by the English—and then the South is opened to the invader, and France is no more. Must France die? O God of Glovis and of St. Louls, will Thou not in Thy mercy arise, and in Thy might save France? The time has come, O Lord, when no power but Thine can save France. In His government of humanity Goes does not usually send to nations supernatural aid when natural aid is night; natural aid is no longer within reach of France—will the supernatural be vouchasafed to her? I read amiss the universal history of the world if I do not, with 5ossuet, behold the Almighty distributing special vocations to certain nations, and lowering from time to time His arm to enable such nations to fulfil their vocations; and I read amiss the history of France if I do not behold the Almighty distributing special vocations to to extend their vocations, and I were if I do not behold the Almighty distribution, and it I can not allowed to hope for her an extraordinary intergention of Divine power, when along the but such intervention can save her. France's story before the fifteenth century had been "Gesta Del per Frances". It give but a few indications. The Protestant "Reformation" swept over Germany and England; without France, independent and strong, it would have dominated all the countries of the Continent of Europe north of the Alps and the Pytences—and indeed we may ask, without France was to be the apostle of Catholicism, as England was that of Protestant in Reformation is swell as political, as it has happened to the once Francistes of Alderney and Jersey, and WHAT WOULD HAVE REMAINED TO CATHOLICISM.

Vast continents were dicovered and opened to exploration and colonization, what country but France was to be the apostle of Catholicism, as England was that of Protestantism? Were it not for the missionaries of France in America, Asia, Africa, Oceania, how diminished would be to-da- over those continents the sphe

Islam's crescent? Where but in France were formed those stupendous organizations of Catholic magnificence which alone give means of living and of working to Catholic missionaries from Arctic to Antarctic regions? Whet nation but France to this present day means for Catholicism protection and extension of its kingdom over the whole carth? France, no doubt, has had through centuries her shortcomings and her aberration; so did Israel of old make tratsgressions. But, as Israel of old, so France in later times has beer.

old make transgressions. Sur, as issue, of old, as France in later times has been AND SOLDIER.

What, then, when France's last ray of hope at Orleans was sinking into right? What then? That God would reach out lifs arm to Orleans and to France! And this God did; to Orleans and to France! Asset Jeanne d'Arc. Jeanne d'Arc. Sweet, beautiful, sub-lime Jeanne! Most aweet, most beautiful, most sublime figure of woman-hood, outside the Virgin Mother of Nazareth, known to history 'Oh! were it mine to speak of thee as truth demands, as my heart desires! What glory for thee, France, to have even given birth to one so blest by nature and by grace! That France is the mother-country of Jeanne merits for France the admiration and the love of all humanity. If gifts not unworthy of contact with the Divine are to be found in one whom God chooses to be an instrument of His power and mercy, such gifts were found in Jeanne. Jeanne was not twenty years old when her career on earth closed. Until her seventeenth year she had been a poor

peasant girl, not knowing A nor B, spinning and sewing with her mother, guarding in the meadows her father's sheep. And then, saddenly, she becomes a warrior of Orleans and of Paty, to be in two vents more the nartyr of Rouen. The most antipodal phases of human cation neet in one person, a girl not twenty years old; each of those phares set out in its nightest type, yet all together

مام بينانيوسر ومسهدان إيام منتداء موامل مي

phares are out in its nighest type, yet all together
BLENDING IN MOST HARMONIOUS
UNITY,
presenting to wondering history the marvel of womanhood such as it was never before or slace given to the world to contemplate. O Jeanne, who art thou? and by whom wast thou fashlon-ed for thy singular carcer? In the village of Donnemy Jeanne was the model Christian madden. The Cure called her the best child of the parish. She was guileless, simple, unpretentions. She sang and played with other children under the shade of the "Patiries Tree." She obeyed her parents and nided them in their rude labours. She was tender-hearted and charitable, from her seatily store saving some little for the releft of the needy. She was pure an anangel; she prayed in house, in field, and often was found kneeling before God's altar. Solicitous for the public honour of religica, hhe childed gently the old sacristan when he was slow to ring out the "Angelus," and even offered him a reward to prompt him to greater fidelity. Jeannt of Domremy is A THEME FOR LOVELIEST IDYLL

Is

A THEME FOR LOVELIEST IDYIL.

If angels ever converse with mortal.

If angels ever converse with mortal.

If angels ever converse with mortal.

Iseanne was fit to see and hear them.

Seventeen years old, Jeanne is the war
rior, the counsellor of the King, and

pinces of France, the lender of armies,

the deliverer of Orleans, the saviour

of France. Presented to the Court of

Chinon, she is graceful of manner as

the most high-born courtler. She sur
prises statesmen with the boldness and

wisdom of her pluss for the saving of

France, the deliverance of Orleans

(the key to what remained of France),

and the anonitment to kingship of the

Dauphin, thereby securing to Charles,

the prestige of recognized royalty and

siving to his fortunes the consecration

of the Church. Here courage triumphs

over the vaciliations of Charles, the

treachery of La Tremouille, and the

treachery of La Tremouille, and the

treachery of La Tremouille, and the

Charles to gather together was placed

under her orders. Now in active cam
palgn, Jeanne rides her spirited war
horse with veteran case and dignity,

although in Domremy she was "totally

unused to the saddic." Chal la knight
ty armour, sword in hand she leads the

bravest, leaps across trenches, assalis

walls, files over fields in pursuit of the

enemy, compels by her ardour the lax
gard and tugitive to be valorous and

aggressive. Her plans of march and

of battle are the wiseet; when, as be

fore Orleans, her plans are at first re
jected, they are soon afterwards adopt
ed as the sure means to veletory. Proud

leaders of troops on scores of battle

fields—La Hire, Thibaut, d'Armisgnac.

Xantrallies, Dunols, D'Alencon—are

ASTOUNDED BY HER COURAGE

AND HER MILITARY SKILL.

ASTOUNDED BY HER COURAGE AND HER MILITARY SKILL.

ASTOUNDED BY HER COURAGE
AND HER MILITARY SIGLIA.

and readily submit to her leadership.

This, D'Alencer's, testimony. "In matters of war Jeanne was most efficient to the respective processing of artifleria, and the foreignt of a capital in bearing the lance, or manufacturing twenty in shell and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of a capital predicted in Graph and the foreignt of the shell and the foreignt of the shell and the leaves of the shell and t ASTOUNDED BY HER COURAGE
AND HER MILITARY SKILL.
and readily submit to her leadership.
This, D'Alencer's, testimony: "In matters of war Jeanne was most skilled,
in bearing fie lance, or marshalling an
army, in placing men in line of battle,
in bearing fie lance, or marshalling an
army, in placing men in line of battle,
or disposing of artillery. All were surprised to see her putting forth in war
he skill and the foresight of a captain practiced in the art during twenty
or thirty years. But especially was she
admired for her tact in the use of artillery, where she displayed consummate ability." Thou must tell us,
Jeanne, peasant girl of Domremy
whence came thy wondrous talent in
war. Orieanais, you know Jeanne, the
warrior, in the day of your deliverance.
May 7th, 1429. Soldiers and chi-fatains
ter charger: "You have taken your
own counsel," she said to the timid
refuse the combat; the Governor of the
city closes the gates. Jeanne mounts
her charger: "You have taken your
own counsel," she said to the timid
"bourgogne" gate, followed now
in haste by the army row anhamed of
their hesitation, and charges straightway upon the menacing peril of Orleans, the "Bastille des Tourelles."
Furlous the attack, furfuss the defence
See her—see Jeanne in the front ranks;
she has crossed the "fosse," and
reach to give the signal for retreat.
"In God's name you will soon be within," exclaims Jeanne, and with her own
hand snatching the arrow from her
truly controlled the staken of the convaluer of the signal in the leadher standard strikes the boulevard,
onward leap ner soldiers; the "Tourelles" is taken; Orleans is saved.

NEVER WAS WAR MORE CHIVAL.

personality to have such views adopted in a dut into practice by an array? The wantier was always the woman, the saint. The product ind thought the state as in, where connseiling, the cashing knight when battling Jeanne, was nt once, when opportunity came, the maid of Domremy—gay with the gaity of childhood, witty, playful, loving the society of women and of children, especially that of the poor and the shiple. Dignified and fearless, when there was need, she was again mild and humble. She was

WITHOUT PRIDE, OSTENTATION, OR AMBITION.

mild and humble. She was WITHOUT PRIDE, OSTENTATION, OR AMBITION.

She had the one purpose—to save France. She was all that the mission could demand; as other times she was the innocent, simple, houghling child. And, always, the saint! The march, the came, the battle only made more radiant her saint-liness of Domeren, her purity of soul, and her love of prayer. Near her the thought or language of sin was innossible to the most reckless soldlery. She fasted often, she delighted to hear Mass and receive the sacraments of the other hands of the sacraments of the other hands and receive the sacraments of the other hands. Jesus, Mary." She entered upon all her undertakings in the name of God. The matry of Rouen! How grows at Rouen the marvel, I must say the mitacle of Jeanne's personality! Rouen! I kiss with reverence the pavement stones of thy "Jeux marche." I have no anger in the memory of the scenes that were there emacted. I see nought in them but the glory of Jeanne, Bedford and Winchester I forgive your decree that the maid must be disgraced and must die. Bourgogne and Luxembourg, I forgive your baseness in selling Jeanne to the invaders of France. Charles and La Tremouille, to forgive your shameful forgetfulness of Orleans and of Rheims; aye, Cauchon and d'Estivet, even you I forgive for your calumnous and cruel sentence. Bedford and Winchester, Bourgogne and Luxembourg, Charles et La Tremouille, Cauchon and d'Estivet, vou were all needed in THE TRRIBIFIC DRAMA of the matyrdom of our heroine; it

were all needed in THE TERRIFIC DRAMA of the mattyrdom of our heroine; it is well for humanity's glory that you acted out your parts, whatever be upon your own names the stigma of history. Jeanne was not twenty years old. See her in judgment; see her in death. Never did the spirit of Christ put wiser words on the lips of nartyrs, or stronger power into their soul, Jeanne whence thy wisdom? Whence they forestime their soul, Jeanne whence thy wisdom? Whence the fortitude? A score or more of theologians, with a Bishop at their heard, assembled to judge her. Basset passions burst in their hearts, treachery to country, avarice, ambilion, pride, vindictiveness. Over these basest passions, to conceal them and still add to their fury, those theologians and this Bishop cast the clock of religious orthodox; and of zeal for the Church. No viler titlunal is possible. The accusation against Jeanne is that of magfe, superstition, schism, heresy. Her accusers and judges are at home in those matters; and to find her guitty under one or all of those heads they are ready to ply
DIALECTIC SUBTLEPTY.

that could extract superstition and heresy from the works of apostles and

.

LED TO THE STAKE.

LED TO THIS STAKE.

Upon her head-gear are written the words, "Herette, relapsed apostate, idolater." The circle is lit—Jeanne dies. Through the glare of the burning pile history reads on the brow of the vicinity reads on the browning pile history reads and martyry for pile pile history reads and sints," kisses her "angels and stres her soul to God. Inneningly her innocence; ase invokes her "angels and saints," kisses her cruciffs, and gives her soul to God. We are all lost," said one of her executioners, "we have burnt a saint." So majestic was her bearing, so heavenly her plet, a Winchester and a cauchon burst into lears. Maid of Domrenty, warrior of Orleans, martyr of Rouen." Is three wonder that hory glorifles her, that Leo XIII. declares her "venerable," and reserves for her still higher honor upon the Church's tablets of sanctuy and of honor? Jeanne d'Are was the messenger of God's mercy and power to France when France needed God's hept." I must deliver Orleans, and have the Fauphin anointed in Rhelms," add the Mile shepherdess of Domremy. She heaves her village. By her

ENVINCIBLE COURAGE AND PER-EVERANCE

bevincible Courage And PeraBevernance.

ker inflexible adherence to the reality of "volces" of angels and saints heard by her, she overcomes the scorn of government of the property of the paper of the property of the prope

THE WONDERFUL CAMPAIGN OF THE LOIRE,

She opens
THE WONDERFUL CAMPAIGN OF
THE LOIRE,
wrests from the English Jargeau, Meun
and Beaugency, gains at Paty the first
victory in open field gained by French
troops during the Hundred Years War.
Charles can no longer resist, and within the Cathedraid of St. Remy the
sacred oil flows upon the forehead of
the Dauphin. France now has a king,
a consecrated leader. a living symbol
of her life and of her rights, her confidence in herself revives; her full deliverance from the grasp of the invader is nigh. And now we witness
this last act in Jeanne's military drama—
—the full deliverance of France from
the English. "I am come here," has
she written to the invader, "body for
body, to drive you from all France,"
ther pulsion must be fulfilled even unto the end. Not indeed, will it be as
the Maid desired, or as human calculations expected—but as God willed,
overruling the shortcomings of men,
and giving higher glory to Jeanne, After the triumphs of Rheims Jeanne demanded a vigorous and a final campaign against the English; Charles
heislated, courtiers made opposition,
connived even perhaps at the Maid's
defeat and capture. The great Christlan Gerson, a contemporary of the
events we are narrating, observed that
God's most clear promise in the things
of men demanded that men lend their
co-operation, and that they falling in
their part the Divine promise does not
receive its fulfilment, or only finds this
rulliment through a new dispensation
of Providence. Where the defeat of
Jeanne bofore Paris, and her capture
before Compegne allowed in the counsels of God in punishment of

THE VACELLATIONS OF THE TIMID CHARLES...
or were the defeat and capture included in the first counsels of God? For my part I love to believe that the Divine mind, in planning the career of Jeanne, willed Jouen as it willed Orleans; for Rouen led France to victory as did Orleans, and gave for all tuture time to God's chosen servant and to France horself honor which could not have been if there had been battles and victories, and Jeanne had afterwards either lived in the favour of the court or had returned to her spinning, wheel, and her focks at Domremy. At Complegne Jeanne vas made a prisoner by the troops of Jean de Luxemburg, sold by him to Berford for ten thousand crowns—th price of royal blood, judged by Cauchon, burnt at Rouen. But the English were driven "from all France," and driven from it by Jeanne d'Are. "Refore seven years,"

she had said during the trial at itoton the English will make a greater loss than they ever yet have had in France by a great victory which 'fod will give to the French.' And Indeed, within seven years from the time of Jeanne's prophecy the English lost Parls, and soon afterwards were driven from all France. Calais alone remaining to them for another century to keep France in memory of the perli which had menaced her, and of the misery that might have come upon her, had not God sent to her Jeanne d'tre. France was saved from the English—saved by Jeanne. The teteries at Orlean and in the valley of the Loire, THE ANOINTMENT OF CHARLES AT RHEIMS.

THE ANOINTMENT OF CHARLES AT RHEIMS.

KAVE TO France confidence in herself, and avakened in the hearts of her people the fire of patriotism. The inspirations from the burning pile of Rouen, founed into yet warmer and bright's flames that patriotism, the prayers of the marty. In Heaven bright's flames that patriotism, the prayers of the marty. In Heaven bright's flames that patriotism, the prayers of the marty. In Heaven hold, rebuilt and strengthened its sational unity, and when all had seemed lost to it, took it into her virginal hands, and haunched it anew upon the highways of the myseirous mission allotted to it by Heaven in the baptism of Clovis France bow thy bead in reverence and gratitude to Jeanne. Whence the wisdom that it up her mind, the power that strengthened her arm? I answer—from the Almighty, Jeanne was a woman a child, the daughter of poasants, ignorant of selences and arts of men. God usually chooses as instruments of His wisdom and power weaklings in whom no human gifts can obseure the Divine workings. This child of Domremy becomes Jeanne the warrior, Jeanne the martyr. At seventeen she counsels kings and wins victories, Before she is kings and wins victories, Before she is kings and wins victories. Before she is kings and wins victories. Before she is kings and content of the warrior, Jeanne the warrior, Jeanne the martyr. At seventeen she counsels kings and wins victories, Before she is kings and content of the selection of the she did not of heraelf become

THE WARRIOR OF ORLEANS AND THE MARTYR OF ROUEN.

THE MARTYR OF ROUEN.

Joanne is the winess to her mission
we believe Jeanne. Her sainted life allews no room for the suspicion of decett; her practical compnon-sense and
her exquisite acuteness of mind remove
'all danger of mental illusion or heated
imagination. Her steadfastness of
word in peace and in war, in friumph
and in sorrow, even unto a cruel death,
reveals the depth of her conviction, and
attests the sincerity of her testimony.

Jeanne says she is from God. In Domremy voices of angels and of saints,
"voices most sweet and beautiful, Jeanne says see is from God. In Doni-remy volces of angels and of saints, "volces most sweet and beautiful, speaking to her oft and oft during four years in her humble cottage, in her verdant medows, in the village church, told her that she was called of God to lave France. After four years the her appointed "work," and she went. Obstacles frightened her not, for her "volces" said to her that she would "volces said to her that she would "volces said to her that she would vercome them. She revealed to the Dauphin the hidden secret of his heart; because her. "volces" had revealed it to her. She proclatimed to armies plans to battle and fortold her victories, be-cause she had a book in which to read, which others had not, "THE BOOK OF THE LORD GOD."

cause the had a book in which to read, which others had not,
"THE ROOK OF THE LORD GOD."

She tore asunder with consummate with consummate the still the subtle arguments of accusers and judges, because her "voices" put wirdom and prudence into her soul. She faced death with courage sublimes because her "voices" bade her not fear. No circumstance of victory or of captivity, no threat of executioner, no acute questioning of judges, brought vacilitation to Jeanne's belief, or contradiction of words to her assertions of the reality and the Divine origin of her "voices". It do not examine the instance marked in the "process-verbal" of her ascalled "abjuration". I have not the time; and there is no need—history has judged that "procession!" I have not the time; and there is no need—history has judged that "procession!" I have not the time; and there is no need—history has judged that "procession!" I have not the time; and there is no need—history has judged that "procession!" I have not the time; and there is no need—history has judged that "procession!" I have not the first it is this :—"If I were in judgment, and saw the fayous bunning, and the executioner ready to cast me into the first it were in the first. I would maintain to my death what I have heretofore that it is this !—"If I would maintain to my death what I have heretofore that it is the ready to cast me into the first it is used to the second the latings of death Jeanne Missel the truth is that God has sent me." Amid the latings of death Jeanne hitsels her crueffx, invokes the Name of God, calls you have supposed to the Supreme Judge of my latings for the proof of Jeanne's Divine mission [Constituted on page 1]

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BISHOP DOWLING AND HIS CLERGY

BISHOP DOWLING AND HIS CLERGY

Hamilton, May 16.—Yesterday at 10
c.m. hts Grace the Archbishop of Torotto eel-brated Pontifical Requiem
M'ss at St. Mary's outhedral for the
decensed bishops of the diocese. VicarGeneral McCann, of Toronto, was assistant priest, and Father Marifolin,
provincial of the Basilian order, was
deacon, and Father Fennessy, of St.
Jerome's College. Berlin was sub-deacon The Bishop of Hamilton was
present, assisted by Dr. Kilroy, of
Stratford, and Father Brennan, of Toronto. A large number of the priests
of the diocese were present.

In the afternoon the following clergy
waited on his Lordship, the Bishop of
Hamilton:—Rt. Rev. Mgr. McSvay,
V.G., Hamilton, Vicar-General McCann, Toronto, Rev. Father Martjohn,
Toronto; Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; VicarGeneral Kough, Parts, Archdeacon
Louissie, Cayuga, Chanceilor Craven,
St. Patitick's, Fathers Fennessy (Bertim), Brohmann (St. Clements), Halin
(Midmay), Doherty (Arthur), Lynch
(Caledonial), Aeymans (St. Agatha),
Murphy (Freelion), Cote (Dundalk),
Feeney (Acton), Cummings (Brantford), Brady, Hinchey, Mahony, OReilly, Walter Holden (Hamilton),
Donovan (Dundas), De Cantillon (Toronto).

Mgr. Heenan read the following ad-

dress, on behalf of the priests of the diocese —
To the Hight Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton:
May it please your Lordship:
We, your faithful priests, rejoice with you to-day in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of your installation as Bishop of Hamilton, and the twelfth anniversary of your consecration as Bishop of Peterborough.
It is with much pleasure that we reall the fact that you were for many years a zealous priest, working in our midst, and that you held many important offices in the diocese prior to your clevation to the episcopacy. When, therefore, our Holy Father appointed you our Bishop, we regarded it as an honour conferred on the priesthood of the whole diocese.
We have been edited in no small de-

you our Bishop, we regarded it as an honour conferred on the priesthood of the whole diocese.

We nave been edited in no small degree by the manner in which your Lirdship decided to celebrat ethis important anniversary. It would have given us great satisfaction to have shown in some tangible way the personal esteem and gratitude to you for your many kind and wise acts duting the decade which has now clapsed. But, ignoring the honour so justly due to yourself, you have called upon us to assist you in doing honour to the three lithisticus prelutes who preceded. You have given a handsome donation to recet suitable monuments to their memory, and it is our pleasant duty to cooperate cheerfully with you in the noble work of piety and art.

We are glad to be able to say that not only on this occasion, but also during the ten years of your able administration, the relations in this diocese between the Bishop and the clergy, the religious communities and the faithful land owing to the encouragement and direction received from your lordship, many good works were successfully carried on for the glory of ided and the good of souls. On looking over the history of the diocese for the past ten parcolail residences, and two magnificent heapitals were creeted, and churches, sixteen new Catholic schools, ten parochial restdences, and two magnificent hospitals were erected, and seven new parishes were formed. Twenty-one priests were added to the dlocese—nilneteen of whom are still living, and two have gone to their reward. Sixty-seven members were admitted to the community of St. Joseph, and 19,717 persons received the sacrament of comersons received the sacratemation.

persons received the sacrament of con-firmation.

Our thanks are due to vou for hav-ing placed the Ecclesiastical Educa-tion fund, and the infirm Priests' fund, on a good financial basis. As a result of the former, three is now, for the first time in the history of the discess, a sufficient number of priests to carry on successfully all of the diocessan work. And by means of the latter, ample provision: is made for the pro-tection and proper support of such of the clergy as may, by infirmity er old age, become incapacitated for the work of the ministry. We are proud of the fact that the diocese of Hamilton is es splendidly equipped to carry on the work of our Divine Master. We promise your Lardship to carry out your wishes in the future, as we have endeavoured to do in the past; and we hope and pray that you may be long spaved to rule over us, and to encourage us in the difficult work in which we are

engaged.

We ask your Lordship to present our heartlest congratulations to his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. We are grateful to him for coming here to honour our Bishop on this celebration, and we feel combient that his Grace will be equal to the great wor'z which our Holy Father has imposed upon bin.

Signed, on behalf of the priests of th

Joseph C. L. HEENAN, V.G.

E. P. McEVAY, V.G.

J. KEOUGH, V.G.

J. CRAVEN, Chancellor.

E. LAUSAIE, Archdeacon.

The Bishop, who was visibly affected, replied in a feeling and fatherly manner. He said be could find no more fitting words to say to them than those of the beautiful antiphon, "O quambonum et jucundum habilare fratres in unum"—Oh, how good and how pleasant it is to see brothers dwelling together in unity. He hanked in the

first pie e the Archbishop of Toronte and the neighbouring clergy of the dio-ceses of Toronto and London, as well ceres of Toronto and London, as well as all his own priests, who were present, for the honour given him in assisting at his festival, and in honouring the memory of his predecessors. He practically thanked them for their prayers and good wishes, and he assured them that he loved his priests, and as a proof of it he daily prayed for them at the hely sacrillee of the mass

and as a proof of it he daily prayed for them at the hely sacrilice of the mass He also made a sa-clai memento for the souls of all the departed clergy of the diocese, hoping that in life and in death he would in turn have the benefit of the prayers of the elergy. Without destring to make comparisus, and with all respect for the Archbishop of Toronto, he would say that the exemplary priests of the diocese of Hamilton would compare favourably with those of any other diocese in the Dominion

Hamitton would compare favourably with those of any other discose in the Donibition.

For the works accomplished as enumerated by them in their address, he would claim no personal merit, all the merit being disc, after the blessing of God, to the zeal and energy of the clergy and the generous co-operation of their faithful people. His Lordship loidingly remarked that even Bishop had their faithful people. His Lordship loidingly remarked that even Bishop had their faithings sometimes, but that so far he had discovered only one failing in the Archbishop of Toronto, and that was that his Grace had falled in his effort to take away the Bishop of Hamilton from his beloved beople, and to transfer him to a higher see. He made no secret of his attachment to his beloved elergy and people of the diocese of Hamilton, and he hoped that in the fature the relations would continue to be happy and harmonious as they had always been in the past. He had great pleasure in presenting to the Archbishop, in his own name and in the name of his priests, their heartfelt congratulations on his promotion to the Metropolitan See, and he offered his and their best wishes for their success. The Archbishop returned thanks or the prayers and good wishes so kindly expressed, and he safd many complinentary things of the Bishop, whom he had known so long, and of the expipary and zealous priests of the diocese of Hamilton.

MR. BARBER'S ESCAPE

A Montreal Citizen Baffles a Danger

crere Sufferer from Bladder Di-Could find no Relief till he Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

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A GREAT DAY FOR THE MACDON-

ALDS.

His Grace Archbishop Macdonald
t. Andrew's and Edinburgh, was HIS Grace Archishop Macdonald, of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, was one of the invited guests at the luncheon given by the city of Giasgow on Mon-day in honour of Col. H. Macdonald. "The hero of Omdurman" was pre-ented on Tuesday, in the same city, with a sword of honour from his fel-low-members of the Clan Macdonald Society.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

June 1—Col. Prs Christi 2—8 Eugene I., Pope. 3—8, Mary Madgaleno of Pezzi, 4—8. Francis Caracciolo, 5—8 Bomface

-S. Boniface -S. Norbert -S. Augustice of Canierbury.

Official.

His Grace the Most Reverend Arch bishop of Toronto has appointed Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, as Diocesan Director of the League of the Sacred Heart for the League of the Sacred Heart for the Archdiocese of Toronto, and His Grace has directed Father Ryan to publish the Rescript from the Oardinal Prefect of the Congregation of Rites giving Papal sanction to the public use of the Litany of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

The Rescript is as follows: "The

Supreme Pontiff, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, by a decree of the sacred Congregation of Rites of the 27th June last, approved the Litany of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and was 27th one last, approved the Litany of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and was graciously pleased to permit it to be publicly recited, or sung, in the churches and cratories of Marseilles and Autun and in the convents of the Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin May. Since that time, the petitions that have come to the Holy See from the Most Rev. Bishops, the Right Reverend Prelates, and the Night Neverend Frenates, and the Night Fee. Superiors of religious orders, and from pious confraternities, manifest clearly the universal belief that it would be to the greater glory and praise of the Sacred Heart, and would contribute much to the increase of piety amongst the faithful if the Litany of the Sacred Heart were approved, and were made part of the authorized prayers in the Roman Rit-ual, as is the Litany of the Holy Name, usa, as as the Landy of the LODY Name, for public recital by the Christian peo-ple throughout the world. Besides, the special devotion of our Holy Father Himself towards the Sacred Heart, and his desire to provide an effective antidote to the ever-increasing evils antitude to the ever-inoreasing evile of the day, have moved him to con-scorate the entire world to the Sacrad Heart of Jesus. And that this con-secration may be held with more than ordinary solemnity, His Holiness has decided to announce very see Triduum of preparation, during we the above the above-mentioned prayers shall be recited or sung. Wherefore it will appear, that our Holy Father has appear, that our holy rather has deigned to grant that henceforward the Litany of the Sacred Heart, already enriched with three hundred days' in-dulgence, may be reatted and sung, both privately and publicly all over the world, anything to the contrary notwithstanding

· 2ad April, 1899.

"CANLLUS CARDINAL BIGHTINA,
"Bishop of Palestrina,
"Pref. S. R. C. ardinal Mazzella 8. J.

" Imprimatur.

" Devis O'Corro

"Archbishop of Toronto '
In accordance with the above instructions and Letter, a few thousand copies of the Litany of the Sacred copies of the Lindy of the Sacred Heart have been printed in Toronto, and the Leaflets may be had by Local Directors, Promoters and Secretaries of the Losgue, on application to the Diocesan Director, St. Michael's Pal oe. Toronto.

F. RYAN, Diocesan Director.

By order of His Grace the Arch

Why Public Schools are Avoided

President Andrew Draper, of the stato University of Illinois, takes the load among the contributors to the June Forum with an article upon the common schools in the larger cities of

the United States. He is more than a believer in the public school system. He is an enthusiast, who holds the common school to be the main instru ment and the most reliable for the

formation of good citizens.

This is a large view, and Mr.

Draper's bliss in the contemplation of it is naturally very great. In the United States to-day, he tells us, there is a free elementary school near every man's door, a good free high school in every considerable town, and a free

college not far away.

What more can a patrictic nation desire? What room is there in the American scul for any other yearning beyond the pride of a system so pro gressive both morally and intellectu ly, and that is moreover and above all 19, and that is moreover and above an "elearly an American product." Yet, by Mr. Draper's own account, Ameri-can parents, as quickly as they can afford to dispense with the service of the public school, do so, notwith standing that it costs them more and more every year to maintain the system. His admissions go to quite a surprising length indeed. "The danger" he writes, "in the larger oities is that the elementary schools will be disowned by nearly all who, by any reasonable possibility, can afford to do so, and will become the And my reference to the people who are liable to disown them is not

directed to the people of much wealth who have lost the true American spirit through pampered and unnatural living, but to the great, thrifty, wellintelligent masses who form society.

This admission coming from such a man as President Draper is almost startling in its significance. It mears that the great body of parents whose intelligent aims and moderate means allow them to plan honorable careers for their sons decline to believe that the foundation of such careers can be the foundation of such careers can be laid in the public schools. It is idle to try any other explanation, because if we look at the question in any other way we will find ourselves compelled to assume the stupidity of "the great, thrifty, well-tc-do, intelli-gent masses who form the body and aubstance of American society."

substance of American society."

Mr. Draper has some explanations of his own to offer, which certainly do not cover the ground, and which he appears unwilling to push to legitimate conclusions. Influence rather than merit, he declares, secures the appointment of public school teachers. "This," he adds, "may be denied; but no one secepts the denials. There are dark lantern processes." But Mr. Draper is at great pains to assert the Draper is at great pains to assert the worthiness of the public school teachers, from which it may be inferred that the dark lantern processes. are doing no harm after all.

Again he lays it down that the spirit
of the schools is "commercial and
political rather than pedagogical."

There may also be a prijudice
against the schools because they are
"common" schools. But Mr. Draper feels confident after all that has been feels contident atter at that has been said that a different plan of adminis-tration would develop a new enthus-issm for the common sobool, and prevent the intelligence of the nation from withdrawing the children of the

· body and substance of society."

It seems to us that for a deep and complicated disease this apecialist makes out a very simple prescription. It is no light cause that is moving the "intelligent masses" of whom President Draper masses of whom Fresident Drapo speaks to disown the public schools And if that is so surely no simple improvement that would introduce : little more of the pedagogical spirit could hold them back. President Draper is a great educationist no doubt. He ought to know what he is tells us here is that the public schools are declining. What would be think of a physician saying to a man in consumption: "Here take these pills and you will be "li vieht te-morrow." No magisterial of the family doctor can upon occasion assume could avert the suspicion of quackery in sach a case.

Irish Benevolent Society of Lon-

To those who know the history and To these who know the history and traditions of our own London—the "Forest City"—the notion must some-times occur that . . was the exact place one of the poets of the Irish race had in mind when he sang:

Deep in Canadian woods we've met From one bright Island flown.

An Irishman it was who began the building of the city of London; and with its rapid growth Irishmen have with its spin growth trisinion have been and are prominently identified both in numbers and as l'ading citi. zens. Leaders in the state, the church the judiciary and connacree have been given to Canada by the "Forest City." The names are too well-known to need

The names are not were added to need mention or recalling.

It is but a fact speaking nothing whatever answard of the Irish char acter that an Irish society should have flourished in Lyndon for the past two and twenty years. The Irish are a social race. Nor is it out of the ordin-ary direction to which the Irish nature turns that the society in question is benevolent society. For the Irish are a charitable-ave generous-as well as a charitable—ayo generous—as went as a social people. But it is a happy state of things we do not see every day and everywhere that the Irish Benevolent Society of London is an organization in which Irishmen of every creed and opinion units and co-operate. For though charity and social joy are characteristic of the name of dividing more than the ordinary circumstances of every day life call for upon questions of religion and politics. Irish, they are a people who have the

On Tuesday evening the 28rd the Irish Benevolent Society of London gave its 22nd annual dinner which did not terminate until the company had drunk the health of the venerable Ougen in the wee hours of her 80th birthday.

We append from the local papers list of the guests:

R. B. Hungorford, C. A. Kingston Charles Watter, jun., P. F. Cronin (Toronto); Wm. Waaless, St. Andrew', Society) Fatter Tiernau, Sir John Car ling, M. J. F. Quinn, T. W. Scaudrett (president); N. Murphy, Q.C., Thoma-Henry, S. Culver, E. T. Essery, (president) ting, J. V. Auw. Phy. Q. C. Thomasting of the Company of the Com It was a joyful evening of frish song

and story, and outpouring of patriotic spirit. President Scandrett's graceful speech and easy capacity for the posiceech and easy beginning generation in the "Forest of Ir sh Canadians in the City" have not declined from the fine standard of their fathers. Col. Culver, United States Consul, started the oratory of the evening upon a high plane where Rev. Caron Dann, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Rev. George Gilmour and other speakers it. Ily maintained it. Although comparisons may be odious, it will not be disputed as a thing amiss to say that the speech of the evening for wit was made by Canan Daniel wit was made by Canon Dann, and that the cration which touched the deepest chords of sentiment and brotherhood was Mr. Quinn's. Indeed division of Montreal established him-self in the affection of the Irishmen of London. Rev. James G. Stuart, and Rev. George Gilmour upheld the ro-bust patriotism that distinguishes Irish bust patriotism that distinguishes Irish Presbyterians, whilst the Rov. Father Tiernan was given at the beginning the privilege of praising the womanly virtues of the Queen.

virtues of the Queen.

It was altogether such a re-union as frishmen take inspiration from, and most emphatically the inspiration of this occasion pointed to the promotion and extension all over Canada of the good will that bluds all classes of

Irishmen in the " Forest Oity." President Soundrett, Secretary McConn, pers of the Irish Benevolent Society ors in the Iran Belevious Bottey of Lindon, whose efforts made the 22ad annual barquet the most brilliant success in the history of the scelety deserve the praise and imitation of Irlshmen in every centre of Irish popu-lation throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Costigan's Explanation.

Hon. John Oustigan has made a lengthy explanation to the House of Commons of his political attitude, and Sir Charles Tupper has repeated his opinion of the matter. Both gontlemou evidently spoke under some restraint, but each said quite enough to make future relations between them

naturely impossible.
We do not feel like indulging in much comment upon the words of one or the other. For the present at all events the public will hardly desire to see the discussion prolonged. All that is called for is that the positions of Mr. Costigan and Sir Charles b

represented as accurately as possible.
At the outset Mr. Costigan was explicit in his declaration that his attitude has not changed in the slightest towards the "old Conserva-tive party." He identified himself with that party, and he entered the successive governments of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbot, Sir John Thompson and Sir Mackenzie Bowell as an Irish Catholic. It is best to put it in this way; best from the Catholic standpoint.

A Catholic who is old enough to be ia parliament ought to know the principles that differentiate the parties which used to be styled Liberal and Conservative—although Reason her-self cannot tell the titles that fit them now. A Catholic is presumed by his fellow-Catholics to have joined that party whose general tendencies—in spite of much to try his pationce—seem best in themselves, or at all events best suited to the circumstances of the time and country. Having taken his stand with honest purpose to do right, the Irish Catholic, or English-speaking Catholic M.P., simply because and so far as he is a Catholic, defends his votes by expression the feeling along a recent that he ing the feeling always present that he finds in his party on the whole the best opportunity for making his Catholio opinion prevail, or at least one opportunity than is furnished by the other side. This he says and repeats so often and with so much slow of reason that people hardly dis-tinguish between his religion and his politics. It must naturally create general and very great astonishmen when such a man makes a jump. In Mr. Costigan's case there was this fact also that his long years of political life had been unblemeded by even the suspicion of a bad action, so that his character and mental maks-up. his character and montat mass-up, his life-long expressed trinciples and his position as a representative Irish Catholic all combined to attract attention to him as an upright and oneistent politician.

No just and reasonable critic close the door upon a man who has reasons for abandoning his party. We always like to think too that w Oatholics abandon a political party it is not as weathercocks, for Catholicity should more than anything else make men models of consistency.

That Mr. Costigan understands all this as well as any men in Canad shown by the nature of his explauation to the House. He has not, he declares, changed his principles. He drow away from his party "the day that half of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government went ent and left him in the lurch, after they had been a party to his calling parlia ment together."

ment together."
Why then did Mr. Costigan enter
Sir Charles Tapper's cabinet? This
was the eniet point of interest in his
explanation to the House and in
giving it, he was careful not to speak
generally but to put in evidence the Tupper at the time, in which he gave a reluctant consent to go into the government once more. The latter ran : OTTAWA, 26th April, 1896.

DEAR SIR CHARLES TUPER.—Refer-ring so our conversation yestoriay, in which you mentioned that during my absence until Thursday, in Now Brans-wick you might be called upon to for-m Government, and wished to know if I would accept a position in your Cabline, I have thought the matter over mea-carfully and I think it well that I should address you this latter so as to

deflue my position exactly. I entered Six John Macdonald's Gavernment all the 1852 to render his Government all the unport that I could bring, as an Icial Oatholic representative, helloring that in that position I would be able to secure for Irish Catholics a reasonable and logitimate recognition of meir right; but after fourteon years under different chiefs of the Conservative party, I am forced to the humiliating admission that I have been unable to seave for Irish Catholic people where their interests were involved, though I am quite sure that few Irish Catholics in Canada boliore that I field for want of pressing with all possible carnetoses their claims ou all occasions. You cau, therefore oasily understand that after 5 years' service in politics I have no great desire to continue the struggle. "In view, however, of the principle involved in remedial legislation, to which Sir Mackouzic Bowell's Gyvernment was pledged, and as to the sincerity of which pledges Sir Mackouzic Bowell gave such unquestionable proof, and in view of the fact that your Gyvernment is to be formed to carry out the same policy especially as regards the Manitoba school poley I feel it my duty to say to you at once that your Gyvernment is to be formed to carry out the same policy especially as regards the Manitoba school poley I feel it my duty to say to you at once that your may count upon my assistance and services, if you require them, as a mem ber of your Government. I attach all the more importance to thus clear amouncement of the Government will be clearly amounced by you on balaid of your Government. I attach all the more importance to this clear amouncement of the Government will be clearly amounced by you on balaid of your Government. I attach all the more importance to this clear amouncement of the Government will be clearly amounced by you on balaid for your Government. I attach all the more importance to this clear into court of the proceeds of the school lands being paid to the separate schools in Manitonal act be not a mor

This then, in a word, is Mr. Costigan's explanation: that he had reasons which almost compelled him to separate from his political party over three years ago, but because of the principle of remedial legislation ha possessed his soul in patience unti the battle upon that issue had beer

Sir Charles Tupper's Reply.

We give Sir Charles Tupper credit for his accurate appreciation of the case which Mr. Costigan desired to case which Mr. Costigan degree to present. He roplied to it logically, and with force not inappropriste to a personal explanation, of the nature of which his reply partook. With regard to Mr. Costigan's state-ment that he had been unable to se-

ment that he had been unable to se-ours anything like fair treatment for the Irish-Catholio people where their interests were involved, Sir Charles Tupper said:

interests were involved, Sir Charles Tupper said:

The first statement he Mr. Costigan makes in that lotter is: "He was fored to the humiliating admission that he had been unable to secare anything like fair treatment for the Irish Catholica for the interest were involved only the interest were involved only to the interest were on the interest which they were on the interest of the interest o

Nor was there less readiness on the not was there less readment on the part of the ex-Premier to push the point Mr. Costigan made with regard to the remedial policy further than Mr. Costigan had advanced it. He said:

said:

Ho knew that at a most important crisis, when the inferests of Roman Catholica were at stake and when that [remedial legislation] had become a cardinal question; the hon, gentleman (Mr. Costigan) knows that the request of Sir Mackenio Baroli himself—after I remains that the stake of the stake of

to the leadership of the Conservative party in this House, I fought, however feebyl, that battle; and he knows that I fought it with all the collisty and all the course of possessed. (Choere) Why all the course of possessed to the course of to the leadership of the Conservative party in this House, I fought, however

Sir Charles Tupper declines to treat Mr. Costigan at this moment in Mr. Oostigan at this moment in any other way than as a supporter of the general policy of the Laurier government. Mr. Oostigan's vote regarded technically upon a point of parliamentary practice, furnishes ground enough for Sir Charles to push Mr. Oostigan over upon. Still this is not the ground Mr. Oostigan says he will occupy during the short time he expects to remain in the House. His pects to remain in the House. His course will be true to the "old Conservative" policy, and particularly so with reference to the Manitoba schools, school land and funds

As we have pointed out in former

articles, the bitterness of a faction in the Conservative party towards Mr. Costigan on account of the school question—a faction that dominates Sir Charles' council though not we believe the old statesmen himself-made Mr. Costigan's relations with the present Conservative party quite impossible.
The methods of warefare pureued by
this faction are brutal and shameless and the Conservative party will fall lower and lower as long as this mali-guant spirit is allowed to pass in pub-lic for the instincts of leadership.

Theeditors of "Leaflets From Lorotte issue a handsome souvenir of the golden jubilee of Loretto Abboy, which will be celebrated on the 13th, 14th and 15th funo. Always a bright magazine, this number of the "Leaflets" is an honor to a happy and memorable occasion.
The sketch of the institute by N. Mc. Cann '93, and the opening article, "The Soul of the Jubilee," are full of interest for all who appreciate the Ladies of Loretto for their history and achieve-ments. The present Mother Superior, Lorotto for their history and achievements. The present Mother Superior, who worthily represents the order, and wisely rules the community, received, we are told, the Lorotto spirit, the Lorotto side of the first soul, the Lorotto life from the illustrious foundress of the order in Canda—"that noble saintly soul, Mother Mary Toreas Dease." In addition to the articles just referred to, there is also on the editorial page a hearty and sincere tribute to the Lerotto influence upon cultivated life in Canda, Edecation in its widest meaning, and art and music in a netable degree, have been improved. But one cannot help thinking how appropriate it would have been if at the jubilee colobration some specimous of the harvest were shown. Instead, however, it is amounced that the altarpiace in the now-chapel is being painted by Wyly Grier, all the new buildings were designed by Mr. Beaumont Jarvis and all the music will be directed by Mr. E W. Schuch. directed by Mr. E. W. Schneb.

We do not desire to dony the place or any of these gentlemen in their respect-tive callings. They are all doubtless pretty well up in their work to the local average. In what position Catholies in those professions stand, whether below or above the local average, need not be discussed. But it cannot be out of place We do not desire to deny the place of discussed. But it cannot be out of place to say that surely Catholic education, training and experience in Canada must have produced Catholic artists, archit-ects and musicians with more intimate knowledge of the definiteness of Catholic aim in maintaining the true s act to religion than those who s the faith can possibly have.

Upon one point alone we would make more direct comment. Mr. Grier, wo

are told editorially in the "Leaflets," has been successful in urging the abandonment of a copy of an old masterpiece for the picture of the Ifoly Family on the centre panel of the altar. He is supplying types from among certain of his own friends. At least this is what we take the following words to meen: "Mr. Grior's types for the Ifoly Family ar supplied by courtesy of certain of Mr Grior's friends, who are eminently ar supplied by courtesy of certain of Mr Grior's friends, who are eminently artitle to full unitarity it is subject, and a cartist is fortunate in having secured chem." A Jatholio artist would know Catholic history well enough to realize the risk of any such experiment as this. Noed we recall the abuses along this line that for a time diagraced Catholic art in Florence. It was a time when impudent palaters put forward a manifest absurdity, viz. that Catholic art can be produced by men not illeminated by Catholic faths. A hint of what we mean will be conveyed by a few words which we quote from the recent work work of Father O'Neil, "P., regarding the Cogradation of art at this particular period in the history of Florence." Phe painces of the day defited the house of God by representing the Blessed Virgin and the saints after the likecusses of women too well known in the city of Florence a great prefanation of Diving things with which they filled the women too well known in the city of Florence, a great; profanation of Divine things with which they filled the churches." Now lot as suppose a couple of the pagasa who grow up oven in the politest grades of our modern society in specting Mr. Grier's altarpiece. Same supposed to-be polito people of to day would laugh at the idea that God had or could have a mother. Let us imagine such a one asking his friend what the paule was intended to mean. The roply might naturally be: "Really I don't know, but the woman is a Toronto 'society' woman, friend of Wyly Grier's you know."

Of course we may be reminded that objections of this kind cannot be laid down too positively. Frou Catholic art knows no arbitrary canons. Does not the "Life of Christ" by Tissot cut the ground from under the objection? We may be told this. Tissot is said to have found types in the Hyl Lund for the Blossed Virgin and St. Joseph. But in his case a great artist was concerned as well as a most devout Catholic. Ho understood better than any man living that the Catholic souse does not say a painted Madouna is beautiful because the features are well cut and all that. No; the source of womanly beauty in the Blessed Virgin as painted by all Catholic masters comes with the light which the soul is made to shed. In other olic masters comes with the light which the soul is made to shed. In other words the veneration of the Blessed Virgin which they have in their own souls they convey to the painting. And this being the Catholic idea, it is not going a consent of the Blessed Virgin from models are essentially non-Catholic. All of us know the difference between the pictures of the Blessed Virgin which we would treasure, and those others that are known as 'Protestant Madonus.' 'Une artist reveals a soul of immediate purity, the other shows us the figure of a beautiful woman, according to the provailing fad in woman's beauty, whatever it may be, in woman's beauty, whatever it may be, we will be a summitted to indees competent to decide what merit it may have as a Catholic teathment of the beautiful subject around which so much devotion in the church and by the hearth stone centres.

Bishop Howley was quoted in a recent

olic treatment of the beautiful subject around which so med devotion in the church and by the hearth stone centres. Bishop Howley was quoted in a recent nurber of THE REGISTER with regard to the situation in Nowboundland. It was not intended, however, that His Lordship be made responsible for everything stated in the article. The details of the Reid contract which we mentioned were our own understanding of the deal, which must have arward amazing concupt as meaning practically the sale of Newfoundland and all its public franchies for a sum of 80,000,000 in filty years, with \$1,000,000 and the sale of Newfoundland from Bishop Howley that Mr. Reid has not and is not giving \$1,000,000 for the \$13,000,000 trans-insular ratiwary of Newfoundland nor is \$0,000,000. In Newfoundland nor is \$0,000,000. In the sale of Newfoundland to the sale of the sale of

LADIES' SOCIETIES OF THE CATHEDRAL PARISH.

CATHEDIAL PARISH.

An Interesting report in our daily papers of last week, gave a very creditable account of the excellent work done by our many and various institutions and organizations of charity in our fair city, which amongst its many appellations, has come to be known as appellations, has come to the training the training the training that the training that the number of similar and briefly addressed the cauger adultion at many to the collections to the training the property of the training that the number of families assisted, 115. The fill the number of families and briefly addressed the course coll interesting to the climiter of the property is appealed in St. Appeal and the liveration of the training that the property of the training that the number of families and the liveration of the training that the number of families and the liveration of t

Mutoscope and Biograph Photographs Show How His Holiness Spends the Evening of His Long Life.



The accompanying illustration shows his holiness blessing his Noble guards be is now driven each day for an hour among the thowers of the Vatican gardens he finds it necessary to go about in his certaing where in his younger days he always peforted walking.

The most wonderful personality of the day, Pope Leo NIII, who at the his corriage where in his younger days he always peforted walking.

The most wonderful personality of the day, Pope Leo NIII, who at the his corriage where in his carriage where in his corriage where in his corriage where his his opposite to the day. Pope Leo NIII, who at the his opposite the series of a religious kingdom scruter than any temporal engine, it is to be held in Association hall, and the proper save to these who have had the good fortune and benefit of visiting Rona in person Last autumn the world was an any onished by the news that the Holy His Hollness, who gave every facility to the photographic scientist, Mr. W. K. Laurie Dicisson, who in the course than 17,000 separate, regarded to the photographic scientist, Mr. W. K. Laurie Dicisson, who in the course in the garden and the proper his dealth of the photographic scientist, Mr. W. K. Laurie Dicisson, who in the course in the garden and the proper his dealth of the photographic scientist, Mr. W. K. Laurie Dicisson, who in the course in the garden and the good separate, regarded and the proper his desire and authority of Cardinal Gibbons. Archibishop desire and authority of Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Marthelli, the Ansat Check of Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Marthelli, the Ansat Check of the day of

in the list is a many after distinguished prolates, pronounce them most wonderful and many other distinguished prolates, pronounce them most wonderful and many other distinguished prolates, pronounce them most wonderful and many other distinguished prolates, pronounce them most wonderful and the list of the capital in our secular press needs to be explained.

"What are your Catholic ladies done with the list of the capital in our secular press needs to be explained."

"What are your Catholic ladies done with the list of the capital in our secular press needs to be paid of providence, St. Nicholas Home of

The Gordon Highlanders after their return from Dargai
The Grenadler Guards in barracks at London, after coming back from the Sondan.

And the Comming back from the Sondan.

The Royal Family at the Prince of Wales' Garden Party, the only complete group of the Queen and her family taken at the time of the Diamond Jubilee.

The Royal Family at the Prince of Wales' Garden Party, the only complete group of the Queen and her family taken at the time of the Diamond Jubilee.

The Portion of the Complete of Complete group of the Guarden and Jubilee.

The Portion of The Portion of Complete Great Sondand The Portion of Portion of Complete Great Sondand The Portion of Sense and Juan Fortion of the Portion of Sense and Juan Hill.

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Returned to the Complete Sense of Royal Interspersed with these remarkable views will be moving pictures of many humorous and corke episodes.

Penal laws inflicted by the English Government upon the Catholic people. Government upon the Catholic people. Coronation oath is not only a stending insult and menace to the Catholic people of the realm, but a disgrace of those who conceived and executed it, as well as to those who are responsible for its preparaction of the constitution of the control of the cont

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the Pangs of Sciatica.

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Confined to Her R-d for Weeks-Her Limbe Herame to Numb That a Hed Hot from Courd he Placed Upon it Without Her Knowledge.

Ooly those who have felt the agenizing pains of schatica can form any conceptant the torture which the victim contract. The case of Mrs. Job. Taller, was one of unasal obstinacy and severity, and she makes the lowering softwart in reference to her before and the severity and she makes the lowering and with in reference to her before or the good of unasal obstinacy and severity, and she makes the lowering and the interest of the severity of the stipping pain in my right hip which setuping pain in my right hip which setuping pain in my right hip which setuping pain in my right hip which sellipsing the most intens, pain, freely neutring friends would suggest. I was then compelled to stay in bed as 1got so weak and run dow that I could sit up no long r. I recived several courses of medical treatment such as cleative batterne, positioning, etc., but got no case from the verticating pained which would shoot down through my leg into my very fixed where it caused the bursting feelung. Often I prayed that the here would burst thinking this implit give relief. The limb at last location but do not move any part of my body and had to his one position all the sime. My brother was curred of rheumatism after every other remedy had failed, by taking De Williams' Pluk Pills, so I thought as a last resort I would try them. As the directions and that in save a cases three pills could be acfuly taken at a dose, I took this number three times a day for about a week after commencing the pills I was able to making the pills would not save a success of the pills were an aday for about a week after commencing the pills if we also to get out of bed and dress myself and a few weeks later when I had gained strength tought ray them. As the directions and that me so can also the low of the surface of the surface of

Pink PEls." Mrs. Suste Palmer.
Taken and declared before me, at Fencion Falls, in the County of Victoria, this 11th day of May. A D. 1898.
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A TRIUMPH OF BUTY.

(Original Story)

(Original Story).

The patish of St. Joseph was perhaps the poorest in G.—. The church was as unpretentious a building as if it had nestled deep in some sleepy willings instead of in the heer of a great city, and the residence of Father Doris, the parish priest, was poorer still, for the congregation was compased of working people principally, a class whose slender means could afford lite more than the real necessities of life. For years Father Doris had laboured alone and unceasingly among his people, but failing health had obliged him to apply for some assistance. This was readily granted, and Father Kennedy, though ordained but a few months, was given the office of curate.

a few months, was given the office of curate.

Sitting alone in a poorly-furnished room, dignified by the name of study. Father Kennedy passed the evening following his arrival at St. Joseph's. Wishing his assistant's advice in some unimportant matter, the elder priest had come in search of him, but as he reached the study door he paused, unable to comprehend the seem which met his gaze. Such an attitude of witer dejection! of unspeakable sorrow! Father Kenneddy sat by the open window, his head buried in his hands, his whole frame quivering with emotion; then as if trying to master himself he rose and stared blankly out of the window, his gaze fixed upon—vacancy.

Father Doris hesitated no longer, but

Sin—vacancy.

Father Dorls hesitated no longer, but moved noiselessly across the room, and laid his hand in a light, almost caressing touch upon the young man's shout-

s mandsome face.

'Forgive me," said his superior, "if ave startled you, but I see you are deep distress of some kind, and I is to help you."

wish to help you."

The curate made no reply, and Father Doris continued: "Have no tent, my son; tell me your trouble, and if it is within my power to aid you, rest assured I will do so."

Father Doris continued: "Have no fear, my son; tell me your trouble, and if it is within my power to aid you, rest assured I will do so."

His companion paused for sometime, and then began pacing up and down the floor resities and excited. Father Doris watched him with a look of keen interest and pity, for the noble face bespoke a mental condict. Then the light of a sudden resolve flashed from the dark eyes, and stopping abrupity, he raid, in a tone of resolute firmness: "Father, I will tell you all; I will place my confidence in you, for I have need of sympathy, and advice; listen then, end I will tell you my story in .ny own way. "My father, John Kennedy, was a zilor and first mate on H.M.S. the 'Arrow.' I was the youngest of two boys, and our home was in a small town on the Coast. It was a happy home, too, for my mother was a noble woman whose one thought was our comfort. From chilchood my brother, who was several years my senior, had displayed a marked tendency for a roving life; while I, to my mother's pleasure, and my father's disappointment, showed no inclination to follow in his footsteps. I think now it was the long and earm-st conversations which mother and I used to share that made my one aim in life centre in the priesthood. This, however, was a screet between us, and on her death-bed she extracted a promise from my father that he would allow me to follow whatever course in life I migat choose. To thishe readily agreed, and shortly after I took up my abole with a distant relative.

"For two years I was overjoyed to see them, but imagine my horror and dismay when they returned one evening from 'a stroll around town perfectly intoxicated. At first I could not, would not, believe it, but proof more than convincing was unlimited.

"The following morning (I rem-ome ti well) was Sunday, and I awaken-duny guests, and asked them to ne-

limited.
"The following morning (I remember it well) was Sunday, and I awakened my guests, and asked then to acompany me to Mass. I shall never forget the amused smile that my faforget the anused smile that my father bestowed on me as ho remarked,
contemptuously, 'Well, you're quite a
lad!' When I made the same proposition to my brother, he clapped me on
the back, exclaiming, 'You are a rum
'un!' And then in a confidential aside
informed me that he'd like to have me
no board the 'Arrow. I would be
great sport for the crew. Of course
they did not attend Mass that Sunday, or the next, and the Saturday
night's performance was repeated at
various intervals.

day, or the next, and the Saturday might's performance was repeated at various intervals.

"One evening, just before my father's return on board, I summoned all my courage, and followed him into the garden. 'Father,' I began, timidly, shifting from one foot to another, and twirling my worn hat nervously in my fingers, 'before mother died you used to go to Church.' 'Well, what if I did,' he returned, shortly. Oh, how my face burned for an instant, and then his harsh retort accomplished far more than a kind word could have done, for it restored all my shattered courage, and with some show of spirit I added, 'And next September I am going to college to study for the priesthood.' I'think I can see yet the angry light that flamed from his eyes at in a volce of thunder he bid me get a voice of thunder he bid me get nonsense out of my head at

Strangely enough, I felt no fear of him then, and answered firmly:—"Fa-ther, you swore to my mother on her death-bed to let me follow whatever

THE CA

CAUTE. I might choose. For some time his face showed no sign of relenting, but I know now that I touched the one bright spot in that otherwise darkened character, and the remembrance of that dying face haunted him, the accents of that pleading tone, now stilled forever, awoke in him his better nature. "Then, do as you please," he said, coldly, and turning on his heel walked out of the garden and from that moment to this I have never seen his face, for not long afterwards news came to me of the wreck of the Arrow, and the loss of all on board."

Long before Father Kennedy ceased speaking his voice trembled with emotion, and finally died away in a hoarse, dry sob. "My child," his superior counselled, "persevere, and God will surely answer your prayer in the way lie thinks best, and as you ask my advice, I would say, follow the mottowhich has been my guide.—'Go where duty lends you."

"Father, I thank you. I.—" "Hush! what was that? A knock. Someone is speaking!" Interrupted Father Dorls. Just then the door was thrown open, and a mersenger entered. "Comeome at once!" he gauged "A man at the hospital is dying!" Father Kennedy aros at once. "With your leave I will go A walk in the air will do me sood."

When he stepped outside he found a fine rain had begun to fall, and as the electric light filekered in fittul tract uncanny shadows along the almost deserted streets, bathing them now in densest darkness, then in fittul

a fine rain had begun to fall, and as the electric light filekered in the mist it cast uncanny shadows along the atmost deserted streets, bathing them now in densest darkness, then in fitted light. So well did the weather accord with his feelings that he scarcely minded the gloomy aspect as he strode on to his destination. Soon the lights of the hospital began to appear, until in stately grandeur it seemed to welcome him.

On entering the corridor he was met by the nurse, who assured him it was a very serious case, little hope being entertained for the patient's recovery. As he softly approached the cot indicated by his guide, a strange feeling of awe crept over him—before him lay the slight, emaclated form of the siek man, and one glance showed him the pate, thin face on which dissipation, wild and reckless, had left its fatal dimpress.

A (ew hours later found Father Ken.

press.

A few hours later found Father Kennedy once more in his own room at the Rectory, packing excitedly to and fro. A mighty storm of agitation shock his very soul, for in that wreck of humantly—3 soon to come before his Judge—he had recognized his only brother.

of humanity—so soon to come before his Judge—he had recognized his only brother.

"Oh, if I could only sav him," he murmured, and those few words, uttered in that voice of ple-ding entreaty spoke more than volunes could have done.

Filled with the hope of saving his erring brother, Father Kennedy entreaty the broakfast room the following morning to find a letter from the Blohop awaiting him. "I wonder what this contains," he remarked to Father Dorls. As he read a change overspread the face, which, a momen, before, had been animated with hope.

"My God, my cross is greater than I can bear," were the only words emitted from between the white lips. "What is the matter? What is verong?" asked his companion, in guick alarm. For answer the young man pushed the missive towards him, and spreading out the unwelcome epistic, the old priest perused it. The letter which had cussed the curate such bitter angulsh was from the Bishop, asking him to leave at once and go to certain small whiage about fifty miles who was very ill and unable to attend to his duties.

On reading the contents a feeling of deepest pity took possession of him, for the one whose untiting efforts had

who was very ill and unable to attend to his duties.

On reading the contents a feeling of deepest pity took possession of him, for the one whose untiring efforts had brought him within sight of the gates of success, and now was forced to turn away. Father Doris looked at his friend in silence for a moment, and then, laying one hand gently on the dark head, he raised the other in solemn benedletion. "May tool bless you," I have been also been and then, laying one hand gently on the own you, take up your cross and go where duty leads you."

Late that evening, when the train steamed into a little country village, a tall, finely-built figure stepped out of a second-class compartment onto the almost deserted platform, and, seeling a light wagon marked "Daggage." he sprung lightly to the seat beside the weather-beaten driver. "Let me down at the Rectory, friend," he said as he slipped a colo into the hard palm extended towards him. The driver gave a grunt of satisfaction, and soon started his horses at a swift trot.

The silence was only broken once during the rattling drive over the stony road, when the driver made some inarticulate remark, "about the crops," but his companion seemed oblivious of all about him, and the high intellectual how was knit in lines which told of deep thought. "Here we are, str," as the wagon pulled up with a sudded: "Teckon ye enjoyed the ride."

The building before which the vehicle stopped was a small, white cottage, in the centre of a number of trim flower-beds, bright with blossoms of over ylue. To the right was a small stone structure surnounted by a huge cross.

As Father Kennedy walked quickly up the gravel walls, he was met by an

stone structure surmounted by a shape cross.

As Father Kennedy walked quickly up the gravel walk, he was met by an aged woman, who introduced herself as the housekeeper, and ushered him into the prim and spotless parlor of the cottage, where the slight, bent figure of the pastor reclined in an easy chair. The new-comer was warmi-welcomed by the sufferer, and they had sat some time in pleasant conversation, when, the servant coming to the door, interrupted them: "Fa-

ther, the bell from the confessional is ringing, some one is in the church."

"Why, that is something unusual here," the elder priest remarked, "surely."

"I will go at once," said Father Kennedy, preparing to leave the room. "Some poor soul may be sent by God's grace, to make its peace with Him to-night."

When the young priest entered the church it was quite bright, the only artificial light being the sanctuary hump; but the pale monlight shone through the arched windows, easting a slivery radiance down the dim old aisies, and as the curate passed into the confessional, the monomeans revealed the latticed opening olearly.

Father Kennedy pulled open the slide at his right, but no voice greeted him.

the latticed opening olearly.
Father Kennedy pulled open the slide at his right, but no voice greeted him, and peering through he saw that side was empty. Turning he op. of the opposite side-still silence reigned, and looking through the lattice bars, no penitent figure met his gaze, it was unoccupied. The good priest was transfixed with surprise, then suddenly out of the vacent space to his right there sounded a voice-low, clear and waves like the echo of subdued muste it floated to him across the solemn stillness: "Fear not, my child, for the Good of infinite love and mercy has heard your prayer, and accepts your sacrifice for your brother's redemption. To-night at this very moment his soul has winged its light to the solden throne of God, having made its peace with Him; your father, too, when encircled by the cold clasp of death in the icy waters of the Atlantic found in an act of perfect contrition his silvation."

tion."
Thirty years have passed over C-since Father Kennedy first came t Introl years have passed over Casince Father Kennedy first came to St. Joseph's, as its curate. Thirty years full of patient toll, of joy and sorrow, spent partly in poverty, have not fathed to leave their imprint on him. Silvery threads have mingled with the glossy locks, the figure is a trifle fuller, and is carried with an added grace, and as he sits in the study one lovely June morning, the world looks very bright indeed for Father Kennedy, now St. Joseph's parish priest. He has just succeeded in priest. He has just succeeded in priest, the fast just succeeded in years of the last cent of a mortgage which hung over his church, and now, with a sigh of satisfaction, he leans back and gives himself up to memories of the past.

the past.

"God has indeed blessed my efforts," he said, fervently, "and the motto Father Dorls gave me has been my guide through life."

St. Joseph's is no longer a poor, struggling parlsh, but rather one of the largest on the Continent, and in the magnificent structure with its priceless windows and coathy altays one would

TRY IT.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent—Da. Thomas' Echerrnto Oil with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This oil is, on the contrary, eminently cooling and soothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

CANONISATION OF JEAN BAP-TISTE DE LA SALLE.

On Sunday, April 30. His Holiness presided at the promulgation of the Decree approving of two miracles wrought through the intercession of the wrought through the intercession of the Blessed Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Congregation of the Drythers of the Christian Schools, for the Canonisatic. of the said Blessed de la Salle. His Hollness, whose state of health was manifested by the joy which was apparent in his countenance, was surrounded by Cardinals Camillo Mazzella, Bichop of Palestrina, and Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, Lucido Maria Parocchi, Vicar of His Hollness, Relator of the Cause of Canonisation, and by several Monsignorz engazed in promoting this act of raising the Blessed de la Salle to the honours of the altray. When the promulgation was read His Hollness addressed those present in a Latin Allocution, and gave them his Apostolic Benediction.

At the last regular meeting of division No. 1 A. O. H. resolutions of condelence upon the death of the late Mr. William Richardson and the late Mrs. Meager were passed.

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effect.

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The Prince will see Dublin's Horse Show.

Dullin May In The Prince of Wales has accepted the theritation of the East of Cadoga, Lord-Lieutenant of Icaland, to visit this city during the rockers of the horse show in Angust nox. The Princess of Wales will accompany His Royal Highness, and their visit will last about a week.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D. 62 Queen Street East Toronto

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A NEW AGE,
different from all preceding ages in the
momentousness of the questions which
are put of men, of the interests which
are put of men, of the interests which
are put of men, of the interests which
are being shaken to their foundations,
of the revolutions which hover upon
the horizon. Billed are the men who
perceive not the advent of this age;
senseless are they who watch not caretuily its beatings upon the destintes of
humanity. Interest centifies there must
be. In the fury of the whirlwind that
crushes into new forms all that is contingent and accidental, even the things
that must remain because they are
vital to human life and are ordered of
God will be violently assalied; and to
save those vital things the soldlers of
God and of humanity must quickly and
with carnestness buckle on their stoutest armour. Jeanne d'Are, we pray
thee, live fer France even to-day: live
for all peoples; live and teach. From
Jeanne d'Are we receive two most imnortant lessons—love of country and of
ver of Church. In her whole life
Jeanne was the embodiment of patriotism and of religion, of country and of
Church.

COUNTRY AND CHURCH-

COUNTRY AND CHURCH—
the one symbolizing the interests of cartil; the other, the interests of Heaven—country preparing the way for church, Church blessing and entoding country—both so beautiful and so sub-lime, that soul capable of loving one must needs love the other—both from God, country through the ordinary laws of nature, Church through an immediate dispensation of Divine mercy, both demanding frem us, in the name of the Most High, terder affection and loyal service. Only in aggregations of fellow-beings do men grow into full moral and intellectual stature, and reach out to the purposes of life. The aggregation of the family-its too restricted, that of humanity too large and too undefiled. The country is necessary. The Loid directs the formations of countries, geographical lines, lateries weldings of possible part of positive in the productions of countries, geographical lines. stricted, that of humanity too large and too undefiled. The country is necessary. The Loud directs the formations of countries, geographical lines, historical weldings of populations, similarities of aspirations and of temper reveal His designs. The country gathers into its entity all that is dearest and most valuable to men. Instinct compels love of country, religion commands and sanotifies it. After love of God is love of country—family and self yielding before it their own claims. It was St. Louis of France who marked the measure of human affections:—"God, France, and Margaret." With clowering of exalted diens, which are the springs of distuterested love and of generous enthusiasm, natifolism losses its fervour and its power of sacrifice. Cold, barren selfishness ateps into the foreground, and an uncertain, vague humanitarianism is invoked as a cloak to this selfishners. To-day patriotism needs a fecund consecration: in the canonization of Jeanne the Church will give us

THE PATRON SAINT OF PATRIOT-ISM.

THE PATHON SAINT OF PATRIOTISM.

How Jeanne loved her country! At Domremy her heart melted in pity for the sorrows of France, her soul exulted at the thought that she might be the delivere or France. Upon the altar of France she made of self the fullest satisfies—combating for France suffering for France, loving France even when France had forgotten her, dying for France oupon the flery pile of Rouen No patriolism more unselfish, more sublime was ever seen than that witnessed by France in the martry of Rouen. For my part, purified and strengthened in my affection of my country by the example of Jeanne d'Arc. I go back from Orleans to America more American than I have ever been—pledged, America, with all the intensity of my soul, to love and admire thee, my country—personification of liberty in authority and of authority in liberty—to battle for thy noble institutions, to labour until death, as differe and as Bishop, for thy welfare out the house. Jeanne d'Arc for the stitutions, to labour until death, as citiren and as Bishop, for thy welfare and thy honour. Jeanne d'Arc, for the good thou hast done my American heart I than'- thee. Frenchmen, Jeanne

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON JOAN is your own sister; how potent upon of ARU. you should be her example! If your love for France can be made warmer, let warmth come to it from the heat of Jeanne d'Arc. O France!

LAND OF GLORIOUS HISTORY AND OF SUBLIME DESTINY.

LAND OF GLORIOUS HISTORY AND
OF SUBLAME DESTINY.

land of exalted thoughts and of generous impulses, and of tichest possibilities in world of nature and in world of grace-how worthy thou art of the love of thee! The Church is the country of souls, and of the immediate relations of souls with God in the supernatural order. To create the Church. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." The Church brings to us eternal happiness; if brings also temporal happiness; for temporal happiness cannot be separated from the cternal, and in its unlow with the eternal it finds its protection and its completenes. The Church encounters in these days and will encounters in these days and will encounters in these days and will encounter in days to come flerest warfare. The age is allenated from her, imagines her to be its deadly enemy, and works for her ambilitation. Jeanne loved the Church as she loved God, and she loved God super met. She observed for herself most scrupulously the laws of the Church is she enforced by example and command the observances of those lows upon captains and soldiers of her armiles. She sought for France and for its ling the consecration of the Church in the religious ceremonies of Rhelms. In her prison and in presence of death she preclaimed her loyalty to the Church by her appeal from the tibunal of Cauchon to the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome The Church was to Jeanne

as to Jeanne GOD'S REPRESENTATIVE ON EARTH,

GOD'S REPRESENTATIVE ON EARTH,

and to the Church as such she gave unlimited devotion and obedience. Jeanne's love of the Church took the forms which the circumstances of her career and of her times imposed. Of the depth and the carnestness of that love there was no doubt; and amid other circumstances it would have produced itself under other forms, to serve God and His Church in whatever manner God and His Church in whatever manner God and His Church in whatever manner God and His Church is the duty of all men, of all copples. It is the special duty of Frenchmen—the historic mission of France is religious: "Gesta Del per Frances." The historic forms of the works for resolutes of France are her works for resolutes of France are her works for resolutes of France are her works for re-"Gesta Del per Francos." The historic glories of France are her works for religion. The historic soul of France is religions. Take from France her deeds for God and for the Church, what a void is created upon the pages of her annuals! And because the mission of France has been religious glories, the fibres of the mind and heart of her sons. are fashloned for religion and attuned to its influences. Inspired and directed by religion. Frence nature rises high and accomplishes great things; divorced from religion. It is depived of its impleiling power and falls into abysses. Without God and the Church there can be no France; there can be adysses. Without God and the Church there can be no French people. For Frenchmen country means Church;

PATRIOTISM MEANS RELIGION.

country means Church;
PATRIOTISM MEANS RELIGION.
For the sake of France, for her life and her glory, her sons should ever be most loyal children of the Church, and should covet for their country no more honourable or grander title than that of "Eldest Daughter of the Church". Love of country and of Church". Love of country and of Church" not sterile sentiment, but love active and practical. God, indeed, reigns and has care of all that the has created. The action of God is a living, incessant force in the affairs of men. In our undertakings for His glory and for our curve welfare we must count upon God and by adoration and prayer bring upon our efforts His blessing and His grace. The history of Jeanne d'Arc makes plain the fundamental truth. But what the history of Jeanne d'Arc makes plain the history of Jeanne d'Arc makes no less plain is this other fundamental truth, that men, when action on their part is possible, must do their hard in co-operating with the Divine action or else fall in what they desire or propose to do. It is implety to exclude the action of God; it is implety to exclude the action of man, for the action of man action. It is action all around us, in things material, in things social, in things intellectual. Yet, often, where most sacred interests are concerned, as when country and Church are at issue, there is profound inertia among those to whom such interests are entrusted. They are
TIMID AND INDOLENT;

at times even they dare cloak their theidity and indolence in the habiliments of confidence in God and of respect for life providence. There are men who make of their inertia a religious doctrine. So used to do nothing and to see nothing done around them they fall into the bellef that doing nothing is the format condition willed by Almighty God, and that to censure those who display activity is to serve God. The question was put to Jeanne by the theelogians of Poitiers: "Jeanne, you ask that zoidiers be given you, and at the same time you say that it is God's pleasure to drive the English from the kingdon of France. If such is God's pleasure to drive the defeat the English and make them return to their country." Jeanne answered: "In God's now settlers. God can defeat the English and make them return to their country. Jeanne answered: "In God's name soddlers will do the fighting, and God will give them victory Jeanne's maxim was: "Let us work and God will work." When victory was to be gained this was her conduct. "I said to my soddlers go bravely into the ranks of the English. I went myself." "hristians, be ours the maxim, the conduct of Jeanne. Work for country and for Church; work energetically and perseveringly; work when others work work, as God desires Where there is no work there is no life; where life is there is death. As each one works, or does nothing, country and Chunch to a degree prosper or suffer. God did not give us energies that we use them not; let us put it those energies the confidence which they deserve; let us sanctify them and enlarge their power by bringing upon them an effusion of as i crantural grace; and let us act. Let us ever give attentive ear to the voice of authority, which is the voice of God—taking up the specific labours which authority may propos, and in whatever we undettake remining carefully within the general lines of direction which authority may have fraced. But, with unreserved gubmirsion to authority, how much room there is for PERSONAL ACTION AND PERSON.

traced. But, with unreserved submission to authority, how much room there is for PERSONAL ACTION AND PERSONAL INITIATIVE.

and what does authority itself demand but that fullest play be given, under 110per conditions to personal energy and personal initiative. Otherwise authority is a voice crying in the descriting action alone brings the rioting of choos, authority sione brings silence and death. Let us secure order and stability to the commonwealth, temporal or spiritual, by our obedience to authority; let us secure to it life vigour, by, our active use of the talents and opportunities of which each can disposes in our days there is work to be done for country. Before me are representatives of the army of France honours itself when it honours the bravest and the most particular of France, Jeanne d'Arc. Of the work to be done for country by the army if do not speak—I need not speak Ever in history the army of France has loyally served France. Upon hundreds of battlefields the army of France has loyally served France. Upon hundreds of battlefields the army of France has loyally served France. Upon hundreds of battlefields the army of France has loyally served France, Upon hundreds of battlefields the army of Prance has been victorious; and if at times cruel circumstances enshrouded its banners with defect its honour always remained untarnished. To the people of France has with the army in the days of year men and with the army in the days of Prance, for France, guard well your country; guand her for her own children et all parts with for

peace more than with the army in the days of war rest
THE HOPES OF FRANCE.
People of France, guard well your country; guard her for her own children, guard her, I pray you, for Church and for hummity. The magnificent destiny alk () to her in history is still the destu yof France is adid the glory of the past. Nothing is needed for her triumphs but that Frenchmen do faithfully their duty. The resources of France, material, nerral, and intellectual, remain with her, and of the remain with her, and of Jeanne d'Arc is the token of His desiens upon France for all time. France is needed now as heretofore by Church and by humanity, she is needed for the fifteenth. May Frenchmen respond to the designs of God and to the call of France. Serve France by your personal righteousness, by the practice of those kroat moral and social virtues without the general diffusion of which among its people no country prospers, no country lives. Serve France by nintelligent and devoted citizenship sink into oblivion for the sake of the public weal private interests and private opinions; be proud of your responsibilities of citizenship, never fail to make use of your right of suffrage and to make use of it as conscience commands; when civil or political interests are entrusted to you care for hem with delity and distinerestedners each out and put to profit all possible opportunities to give to country all dand honour. Serve France by unstitude allegiance to Church. In France country and Church are united allegiance to Church. In France country and Church are united by links in the profit of the mation of the national life. All honour should for hem with dollity and develop into strength the varied elements of her national life. All honour should

colour." Religion is in France.

THE LIVING SOCIAL POWER
that will hold in harmony and develop into strength the varied elements
of her national life. All honour should
be accorded to religion—for the sake
of God, of Whose eternal truth religios
is the living impression, and for the
sake of France, whose highest inspirations and best forces will come from
religion. Frenchmen never serve
France so efficiently as when they give
respect to religion and obey its mandates. There is work to be done for
Church. I shall be brief. A great
cycle of history is upon the world; cur
duty to the world, our duty to the
Church, commands us to win to the
Church, commands us to win to the
Church commands us to win to the
Church commands us to win to the
church sooliders of Christ: the greatness of
the task, the mementousness of the
incress involved in it, awaken in
souls capable of generous thoughts
THE AMBITION TO CONQUER. THE
RESOLVE TO LABOUR.

The new cycle has the ideals—scinee, social progress, liberty, moral

THE AMBITION TO CONQUER, THE RESOLVE TO LABOUN.

The new cycle has the ideals—science, social progress, liberty, moral and intellectual growth of mankind and the lesson is daily read out to it by the enemies of the Church that in the Church and with the Church those ideals cannot be attained. To prove to the new cycle that its ideals are the ideals of Chirs's Church, and that only in the Church and through her guidance they can be reached and preserved to men, is the present work of the children of the Church Gain over to the Church the twentieth century—this the new crusade to which to-day Providence invites us. Whatever we may do, God's Church will live; but If we do nothing, or only little, victories and glories which might have come will be wanting to her, and we ourselves shall bear the

stigma of cowardice and of indolence in presence of flod's call to the fleit of honour and of duty. The new crasade is for all the faithful, it is, in a special manner for France who as the "eldest daughter of the Church," should always combat in the front vanks of the soldiers of the Church, the age is the warface against the Church. The age has its aspirations, its ideals. The age is, indeed, often wrong in its methods of enquiry, and in its conclusions; but the general trend of its ambitions and its hopes remains, curies and laudable. None, surely, will blame the age for its devotion to science, social progress, liberty,

and laudable. None, surely, wind hame the age for its devotion to science, social progress, liberty,

THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL, GROWTH OF MANKIND.

Such things are the ideals of the Church herself: sie-things are ordained of God, and the work of the Church though listory has been to bless and foster them. What, then, is the need of the Lour? To take away meanwheretandings-to show to the age the Church as the church truly is. Put to fore the age the dectrines, the life, the purposes, and expectations of the Church as the church is of the Church as they are, and as God wills them to be, and the age will see in the Church its unknown Delty," which outside the Church it was searching for in vain. With a view to capityate, nore easily the age, we must not dare take an lota from the deposit of faith, or in any manner turn the teachings of the Church from their fulness and directness. This were dee puton to the age and treachery to the Church Nought but the full and explicit truth will satisfy, or save, the age. Nor have we the right to conceal what God has revealed, or to reduce in the smallest degree His message. Nor must we under whatever pretext, enlarge upon this message, or exaggerate its meaning, by giving out as Divine faith what is but our own ideas and interpretations, or as the infailible teachings of the Clurch things that in her history were

MERELY ACCIDENTAL AND CON-TINGENT

MERELY ACCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT.

Thee is done much harm by such misstatements and exaggerations. The spirit of God, in the Book of Revelations, threatens penalties upon those who take from and add to the Divine Word. To this age, so often mistaken, and the spirit of the spi

THE LEADER IN ALL THAT IS GOOD AND GREAT,

THIO LEADER IN ALL THAT IS GOOD AND GIGAT.

May it be the cycle of God's truth and of God's love! Those are the important lessons which the story of Jeanne d'Aic teaches to Christians of the twenteth century. May those lessons sink deeply into our souls; and then, we shall have honoured worthly the heroine of Orleans. The value of soleum historie memories is their power to revive in the souls of men during long ages the great virtues which they recall. The story of Jeanne d'Arc is for France the never-failing spring of national virtue and of national life. The story of Jeanne d'Arc, well remembered, will understood, will save France from discouragement and the direst calamittes, and will awaken in the souls of her sons the aspirations and the impulses which, at all these, cannot fall to make her what she must be if she is true to herself—a great and noble nation. The story of Jeanne d'Arc is for all Christendom the inspiration to the great deeds of holy chivalry which Jesus Christ expects to-day from the soldiers of the Cross. Jeanne teaches unreserved submission to Christ's Okureh and to Cribrit's Vlear; and she teaches, together with this sub-mission, unreserved anists Church and to 'Chrir's Vicary, and she teaches, together with this sub-mission, unreserved consecration of each one's ferces of mind and heart to works for the glory and the extension of the Church. The spirit of Jeanne d'Arc.

worse for the giory and the extension of the Church. The split of Jeanne d'Arc.

SO STRONG IN ITS GENTLENESS, SO GENTLE IN ITS STRENGTH, living ugain in the bosons of millions of soldiers of the Church—how quickly should be made the conquest of the hew age for the Church of Christ: How profitable to France and to Christendom is the soltem commemoration made annually in the cathedral of Orleans! Monaelgneur, the memory of Jeanne d'Arc appeals Lot in valid to your comprehensive mind and to your gook to follow the examples of your predecessors of more than four centuries by solemnizing in your cathedral the memory of May 8th, 1429, your live he was a subject of the first where the customs of traditions and you give each year new spiembours to the festivities of the glorious anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans and of France by God through Jeanne d'Arc. Monseigneur, you read the signs of the times, you understand the special need there is that the spirit of Jeanne d'Arc live to-day for country and for Church. Monse'gneur, in inviting a Bishop of America to take part with you in honouring Jeanne d'Arc you have done an important act. You have sent the name of Jeanne d'Arc.

ACROSS THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC.

ACIOSS THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC, to be henoured by les, one who heretofore may have known but little of her, you live put Jeanne d'Are on the pedestal which bettle her mission in the present are—the pedestal of teacher of patifolism and of religion not only to France, but to entire "christendom. Monseigneur, allow me to say you have strengthened the historic bond between France and the Uffitted States of America. My task is done. I have now only to ask Jeanne d'Are to send upward to the throne of Divine grace her prayers with our prayers, that in His power and mercy God bless the faithful gathered roud the alters of the cathedral of Orleans, that He bless France, that He bless the Church—I must give vole—to my heart's imperious whisper, that He bless America.

Tho great domand for a pleasant, asfo

Wilsper, that He biess America.

The great domand for a pleasant, safe and reliable autidate for all affections of the threat and lungs is fully met with if Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vogetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflamation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

1.ORD ABDERDEEN AND CURE OHAMPEAGNE.

OHAMPAGNE.

Ottawa, April 22.—An interesting story is being told about the corridors of the House concerning the late Cure Champagne, of the village of Gatineau Pointe, and Lord Aberdeen. It will be remembered that a few springs ago Lady Aberdeen had a narrow escape from being drowned while driving along the Gatineau river road. The spring freshets had washed away a portion of the roadway, and the spirited team attached to the Vive-Regardacarriage became unmanageable and plunged into the swiftly-running waters, and were drowned. Lady Aberters, and were drowned. Lady Aberters

carriage became unmanageable and plunged into the awfifty-running waters, and were drowned. Lady Aberdeen barely escaped with her life. Cure Champagne on the following Sunday held a thanksgiving service in the Roman Cutholic Church at Gatineau Pointe, a little attention which won for him the gratitude of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen. A few Studays later the Church was supplied with a new beil, the gift of Vice-Royally, and the Cure became a great friend and frequent visitor of Lord et am attached to the Vice-Regal residence across the Ottawa river. Now, it seems that Cure Champagne during his lifetime was a skilled musician, and when engaged in his favorite pursult was apt to become very much absorbed and oblivious to what was going on about him. It was about the time this friendship sprang up that the Governor-General had distailed in the private chapel at Rideau Hail, a new shurch organ, of which he was exceedingly proud. One day, when calling at the modest mansion of the Cure, Lord Aberdeen knowing Father Champagne's love for music invited him over the river to try his new organ. The crysan the cure was, of course, much delighted, and at the specified hour presented himself at the Vice-Regal residence. He was conducted by Lord Aberdeen to the chapel, and was soon absorbed in producing volumes of melody from the new organ. The organ had, however, only been installed for a few days, and there had not been nime to have, it provided with the electric machinery necessary to punp the wind for the bellows. When the Cure sat down to play Lord Aberdeen residence had not been notified that the erron was to be tested, and, of course, was not on hand. Not withining to detain the enthusiastic Cure until a servant could be called, Lord Aberdeen realted to concest the human air pumping machine, and began to operate the lever. For a full half hour the Cure



That tiger is the dread disease known as consumption. It slays more men and women yearly than there are rain drops in summer shows the state of the

Medicines dealers sell it, and have nothing clae "just as good."

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfans. "The Common Sense Medical Adviser." The Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is treasure in any family. It contains 100 pages and 300 illustrations. A copy PARK to every person who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 tone-cent stamps, to pay cost of customs and mailing only. For cloth binding, send go stamps.

pearest forth, a flood of melody white His Dicellen's supplied the wind Finally, the Reverend Father council playing for a moment, and the Overenot feneral, panting from his excitions, and in a bath of perspiration, steeped from behind the curtain, and in a panting voice asked the Cure how he liked the instrument Pather Champagne, all unsuspicious of the tremendous exertions of bis dilustrious host, expressed his keen appreciation and indicated his desire to render another contains. This was two much, however, for it panting Vice-Regal representative, who, in a voice of quiet appeal, informed his guest dat he could not possibly stand any more at present.

could not possibly stand any more at present.
It is needless to say that the mortification of the Cure was complete when he discovered the 'ue state of affairs. In order to make a repetition of the experience impossible Lord Aberdeen had electric pumping machinery for his new organ installed the very next day.

As Parmeloo's Vegetable Fills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with uncerting certainty. They also contain Boots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Sir. E. A. Cairneross, Elaskespeare, writes: "I consider Farmeleo's Fills an excellont remedy for Biliosanoss and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

THEY WANTED PROTESTANT WINE.

THEY WANTED PROTESTANT WINE.

The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, says:—An amusing scene took place at two vestry meetings in connection with Holy Trinity Protestant Church last week. Two Orangemen of the parish found fault with the vicar. Dr Moffatt, because he purchased the Sacramental wine from a local Catholic tradesman. They considered such conduct simply disgraceful, and had their doubts as to whether their vicar was not a Jesuit fin diaguise! They strongly advised him to get the vine from a Protestant firm. The vicar meekly told his interrogators that he could not get the wine from any one else in the town, and that he did not see what it mattered where he got it from so long as it was of good quality, etc., etc. It is rumored that the two orthodox Orangemen are thinking of consulting the enterprising London tract seller. John Kenstl, as to the desirability of starting a Protestant Evangelical Wine Manufactory. The affair has created a good deal of amusement in the town, though a certain amount of sympathy is due to the vicar, who personally is a gental, kind-hearted man, and has always shown a kindly regard towards his immediate Casholic neighbours. Unfortunately, with the exception of St. Barnabas' folk, Dr. Moffatt has some of the most ignorant fanatics in the country belonging to his parish. He is therefore sincerely to be commiserut. or the most ignorant fanatics country belonging to his parish, therefore sincerely to be committed,

Rheumatism Can t Exist-

BRITISH CONSUL AT ROME.

BRITISH CONSUL AT ROME.

Friday marning, May 5, Cavallere Alexander Recester-Franz, British Consul-General for Rome and Central Italy, was found dead in his bed. He was well knewn to the vast majority of British subjects who have sojourned in Rome for several years past. It has been said on this gad occasion that his rumerous friends and all Rome will feel that they have lost a kind friend, councilior, and helper, and the muny acts of kindness shown by him to the rich as well as to the poor will ever be remembered. It will be news to many that he was a Catholic: for the general idea that an efficial of the British Government, especially in Rome, must necessarily be an anti-Catholic prevailed here. On Sunday, May 7, a Requien Mass was celebrated for him in the Church of the Santid Apostoli, after which his body will be conveyed to the Campo Verano cemetery.



CHAPEL ORGAN

Style 447.

THE CHAPEL SHOULD BE AS WELL
EQUIPPED AS THE CHURCH, and our orga
hereshown is the most satisfactory insurument whice
can be selected for use in change. It is expected hereshown is the most astisfacto can be selected for use in chape designed for that purpose, is pipe top if decired and is made vor an oak case. In fact this ore rithin the reach of all.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

Muson & Hamlin Co. 148 Boylston Street, Boston. NEW YORK. CHICAGO

LATEST MARKETS

this being Decoration Day, the Chicago d other American grain exchanges were

natis of American.
The supplements to The Liverpoot Corp.
Rilling, vessels and steament and the control of 23 candidate and the control of 24 candidate and the control of 24 candidate and the control of 25 candidate and 25 ca

slible, restored to full normal extent, the tele States will be able to export, in the tele States will be able to export, in the control of the control of

mber freely.

May Weather.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News says that I proverbial visions speaks of a wet and lardy or cool May as distinctly faromble in the proverbial visions speaks of a wet and lardy or cool May as distinctly faromble to the form of the form of the following profile. The farmer went to his wheat in May. And came sorrowing away:
And came sawy whistling a merry time. It is to be hoped that our farmers in annah will have a like septrence in the saling month.

Poor Report on Manitoba.

The Chicago Daliy Bulletin reported that large grain dealer says that there is a decrease of 16 to 25 pr cent. In fina seasons and to the vision of the common sorrowing and the case of 16 to 25 pr cent. In fina seasons are a copy. Other reports say that a good case of the vision of the common sorrowing and the common sorrowing and the common sorrowing and the common sorrowing away:

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, 836 to 15.0, straight rollers, 33.10 to \$3.20. Ituarian patents, \$3.50 to \$3.40. Manitoba bakers, \$3.50. to \$3.50. M

Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.6) to \$3.70, straight rollers, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Hun-garian patents, \$3.90 to \$4, Manitoba bak-ers', \$3.90 to \$3.70.

Wheat-Ontario, red and white, at 71c, north and west; goose, 65c to 67c, north and west; No. 1 Manitoba hard 55cc at Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 824cc. Prices are nominal,

Oats-White oats quoted 't 31c to 311/2c

Itye-Quoted at 54c.

Barley-Quoted at 40c to 43c west.

Buckwheat - Firm ; 48c north and 50c

Bran-City mills sell bran at \$14.50 and shorts at \$15.50, in carlots, f.o.b., Toronto.

Corn-Canadian, 36c west, and American 41c to 42c on track here.

Peas-Sold at 65c west, in carlots.

Oatmeal-Quoted at \$3.80 by the bag and \$3.90 by the barrel, on track at Toronto.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were larger today-CoV bushels of grain, 25 loads of hay
when time to bushels selling at 74c to
74/5c for white and red, goose at 65c to 67c.
Oats firm; 200 bushels at 38c to 2345c.
Hay steady; timethy sold at 811 to 819
Straw cander at \$5.00 to \$0.00 per to 100.
Dressed Hogs—Prices firmer at \$5.75 to
\$4.00.

| Darley, Dush 0 43 | |
|---|---------------|
| Peas, bush 0 62 | 0 63 |
| Oats, bush 0 38 | 0 381/ |
| Rye, bush 0 50 | |
| Buckwheat, bush 0 55 | |
| Hay and Straw- | •••• |
| | *** |
| Hay, timothy, per ton \$11 00 to | \$13.00 |
| Hay, clover, per ton 7 00 | 9 50 |
| Straw, sheaf, per ton 5 50 | 6 60 |
| Straw, loose, per ton 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Dairy Products- | |
| Butter, lb. rolls\$0 14 to | \$0.17 |
| Butter, large rolls, 0 13 | 0 14 |
| Eggs, new laid 0 11 | ŏ 13 |
| Fresh Meats - | 0 2., |
| | |
| Beef, forequarters, cwt\$4 50 to | \$5 50 |
| Beef, hindquarters, cwt 7 50 | 8 50 |
| Lamb, yearling, per lb 0 09 | 0 10 |
| Lamb, spring, each 3 0) | 5 00 |
| Mutton, carcase, per lb 0 06 | 0 07 |
| Veal, carcase, cwt 0 08 | 0 09 |
| Hogs, dressed, light 5 75 | 6 00 |
| Hogs, dressed, heavy 5 15 | 5 30 |
| Poultry - | |
| Chickens nor nels 40 55 to | # 0 00 |
| Chickens, per pair\$0 55 to Turkeys, per lb 0 10 | ¢0 30 |
| Panta 2 m | • • • • |
| Fruits and Vegetables- | |
| Apples, per bbl\$2 50 to | 54 00 |
| Cabbage, per dozen 0 8) | 1 00 |
| | 1 25 |
| Beets, per bag 0 00 | 0.75 |
| Potatoes, per bag 0 75 | 0.55 |
| Turnips, per bag 0 25 | 0.35 |
| Parsnips, per bag 0 00 | 1 00 |
| | |

| FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| liar, baled, carlots, per ton | \$8 59 | | | | | |
| Potatoes, carlots, per bag. 0 70 | 4 50 0 75 | | | | | |
| Butter, choice, tubs | 0 13 | | | | | |
| " large rolls 0 12 | 0 13 0 13 0 18 | | | | | |
| Honey, per lb 0 03 | 0 12 | | | | | |

Hides and Wool. Price list, revised daily by James Hallam. Sons, No. 111 East Front-street, To

& Sons, No. 111 East Front-attreet, Truto.

14 to, No. 1 green ... 9) 0084 103 4

15 to, No. 1 green steers. 0 003 5

No. 2 green steers. 0 074 1

No. 2 green steers. 0 074 1

No. 2 green ... 0 074 1

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No. 2 green ... 0 075 1

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No. 2 green ... 0 00 1

Calfablas, No. ... 0 00 1

Latinoklins, cach ... 0 10

Wood, unwanded, neece 0 0 15

Wood, unwanded, neece 0 0 15

Tallow, rendered ... 0 03 0 01

Tallow, rendered ... 0 03 0 01

Tallow, rendered ... 0 03 0 01

British Markets.

Stock Heiters—Prices easier at \$3 to \$3.19 per wit.

Stock Hulls—Interior stock buils soid at Stock Hulls—Interior stock buils soid at Stock Hulls—Buils suitable for the byres are worth about \$3 to \$3.50 per wit.

Milch Cows—About 30 cows and apringers soid at \$50 to \$48 each. More good cows re warred, choice milker soid at \$50.

Strep—On account of heavy deliveries to account of heavy deliveries to \$4.75, and bucks \$20 with a prospect of still lower prices. Bwes, clipped, at \$3.25 to \$4.75, and bucks \$20 stock. Yearling Lambs—Prices caster at \$3.50 to \$4 for clipped.

Spring Lambs—Prices caster at \$3.50 to \$4.75, and \$4.75 to \$4.75 t

Spring Lamber-Frees cay at the control of the contr

butchers and exporters, at \$4.40 to \$4.00 per cyct, with several export buils at \$2.85 to \$2.87. II. Dean bought 9 loads of exporters at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$5 per cyct.

J. & J. W. Lunn bought four loads of the prices of the prices are prices around the prices of the control to the prices of the cartie control cartie vector on this market this season. Twenty-four of them were the cartie foul at the Model Param, funching likenic. They averaged 1450 the, each and were equal to the best American, earlied bought from John Todd of Goodwood, being the next best lot, averaging 1300 bis cells, as \$2.50 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

18.20 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

18.20 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

28.10 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

29.10 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

29.10 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot.

20.10 per cyct, loss \$5 on the lot

tie, 230 lbs, cach, 1027 lbs cach, a. \$1.40, and 10 cows, 1027 lbs cach, a. per cwt.

Alex Levack bought 25 butchers' cattle, with a few exporters mixed, at \$1.60 to

"Alex Levack bought 20 outcaers activity a few exporters mixed, at \$4.60 to \$1.50 to

22 yeard ag mano.
3 and 6 unellipped, at \$4.85 per cwt.,
9 sheen, unellipped, at \$4 per cwt.
6 cford. Elliura, sold one load of very
5 butchers' steers and helfers, 225 ibs.,
at \$4.60 per cwt.
6 Marquis sold 20 exporters, 1220 ibs.

at \$4,40 per.

At \$3 per ewt.

At \$4,50 per ewt.

At \$4,50 per ewt.

By the second of \$5,52 per ewt.

By the second of \$5,52 per ewt.

Any no sold 10 exporters for good qualitation.

When sold 10 exporters for ext.

When sold 12 inclines and ext.

CFS mixed, amongst which were two.

\$1,250 lbs. each, at \$4,50 per ewt.

By Wange Tayletock, sold on commission may be a second of \$1,00 per ewt.

By Wange Tayletock, sold on commission may be a second of \$1,00 per ewt.

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By Wange Tayletock, sold on commission may be a second of \$1,00 per ewt.

B

all select, at or jos., ch.

t of live stock for inst week's eep 639, hogs 4632, receipts amounted to \$100.38, ek shipped 10 loads export th.

Tried for its Life

In thousands of teapots, and pronounced by a discerning public to be "par excellence."

CEYLON TEA The World's Preference

| • | Part September 1997 | | | , |
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| • | | | | |
| ; | on Thursday next taking we double deck of sheep. | rlth | bim | one |
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Chicago May 30.—Trade in entitic was sulmated at Saturday's prices. Fancy eatstandard at Prices. Fancy eatstandard at Saturday's prices. Fancy eat15.55 to \$5.56; medium, \$4.90 to *5.65; heef15.55 to \$5.56; medium, \$4.90 to *5.65; heef15.50 to \$5.55; bulls, \$4.85; to \$6.65; ex15.20 to \$5.55; bulls, \$4.85; to \$6.55; ex15.20 to \$5.55; fancy ex15.20 to \$6.55; fancy ex

Eliat Infinio Cattle Market.

Earning and May 30, -Cettle—There were
along ill loads of stockers left over from
yesterday, and a couple of loads of fresh
recepts and two or three loads of cova
recepts and two or three loads of cova
gradin lower on stuckets which were the
ends of yesterday. A good load of heavy
entite sold at 85.40.

receipts and two or three loads of cover receipts and two or three loads of cover again lower on state in which were the ends of yesterday. A good load of heavy satis sold at \$540. The offerbags were two loads, all left over. They were common and loads all left over. They were common and like of the received for the state of strictly directed lambs were two loads, all left over the received lambs were constable, \$125 to \$175; cutls, \$5,50 to \$1; excepts the lambs were good to \$150 to \$10 to \$10

Campbellford, Ont., May 30.—At the Campbellford cheese meeting held here to day 2100 boxes white were boarded Sales to the control of the con

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS IN CAN-

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS IN CANA ADA

ADA

To the 2ditor of the Catholic Register:
Dear Sir.—in legald to the good the Royal Academy and Royal College of the Ro the development of the Canadian people will the Canadian people will the Canadian people will self. That the Canadian people will

PR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. Sand direct to the diseased parts by the Imported Blower. Healt the slover, clears the air.

waken up to the great importance of this movement, and that divine Pro-vidence will fortify all connected with these two noble institutions in their able and philanthropic work. Yours fathfully, ASHFORD JONES.

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNOR AT ST. PAUL'S.

ARCHEBSHOP O'CONNOR AT ST. PAUL'S.

Sunday last will be a day to dwell in the ne mory of the people of St. Paul's parish. It was the occasion of the first colleal visit of the new Archbishop to the parish clurch to administer the sacrament of confirmation, and it was appropriate that St. Paul's should have this honour, as, in the words of Archbishop O'Connor himself when addressing the congregation, he "regarded it as the cradle of religion in this part of the province."

The flourishing condition of the faith in the old parish of St. Paul's to-day was attested by the large class of candidates prepared to receive the Sacrament. The class numbered but few short of two hundred, and the careful instruction of all reflects credit upon the parish priest, Rev. J. L. Hand, and his assistants Fathers Cline and Finnegan. The appearance of the children was also a pleagant feature of the occasion. Uniformly dressed in the manner that tradition and love for the great sacrament of Confirmation have together endeared to the religious sons of Catholics, the children of St. Paul's furthermore presented in their orderly demeanour what discipline can accompilish in the mannagement of numbers of young people.

His Grace celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock, at which the children confirmed later in the day received holy communion from the hands of the Archbishop. The children's choir sang appropriate hymns during the celebration of

a large congregation of the fathful and about 500 received Holy Communion.

The children's choir sang appropriate hard and about 500 received Holy Communion.

The children's choir sang appropriate hard and in the Message and mitre attended by Rev. Father Hand and Father McBrady, assisted at solemn high mass sung by Rev. Father Hand and Father McBrady, assisted at solemn high mass sung by Rev. Father Cline, with Fathers Healy and Finnegan deacon and sub-deacon Mozart's XII Mass was rendered by the choir under the direction of Mr. Harry Troman, the offertory selection was sung by Miss Tessie Flanagan, who is a member of St. Paul's parish. At the conclusion of the Mass IIIs Grace examined the children in cate-chism in a manner most instructive to the congregation. The Archibishop exclaim the result of his examination and constraints and the result of his examination and congratulated the parents, teachers, and priests on the success of their work in the recent of the choir for the Sacra-

at which we have an attendance of 700 children, receiving a thoroughly Catholle training, and peace and harmony reign in the congregation. During the 700 peace of the 700 peace of 700 pea Much of the credit for this happy state of things is due to the energy and ability of our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Hand, and his worthy assistants, Again thanking your Grace for your presence amongst us to confirm our children in their holy faith, and begging your Grace's blessing on ourselves, our families, and our parish, we are you

traces most toxing and loyal children in Christ, our Lord the members of St. Paul's parish.

In reply his chace heartily thanked the congregation for this expression of good-will tox ut him. This was not, he said, the first time he had learned of the strong faith of the people of St. Paul's parish. Through a great many trials and difficulties the had been faithful to the church, and had shown what it was to be loyal and true to the Catholic body. It was great encouragement to him tu undertaking his new work to find that parish in such a flourishing condition. Their work was a great credit to their pastor. They had a good priest, and good priests were a free from a worldly point of view, but there was no greater consolution for him than to know that he had the affection of his people. Their chunch would be a monument to their liberality. He ka, who winch was needed of the generosity of the people to build fine cause her with the said, he regarded as the cradic of religion in this part of the province.

During the presentation of the address a receive more of the inembers of the congregation were at the front of the church, in adilition to the committee, who were as follows. Messas C. J. McCabe, chairman, John P Mallon, secretary, J. W. Mogan, M. W. Devane, P. McCabe, Jannes Wright, Dr McMahon, and T. K. Haffey.

ST HELEN S. CHURCH, BROUKE.

ST HELEN'S CHURCH, BROCK-TON.

What might be termed the closing exercises of tree month of May tools place on Sunday last at vespers, the pastor delivering an eloquent discourse, followed by a procession of the members of the sodality of the Blessed Virsin. Father Waish extolled the virtues of our Blessed Lady, dwelling at length upon the great hour shown been being selected above all other creatures to be the Mother of God, and the consequent love and veneration; we should have for her, which should be second only to that given her Divine Son.

He exhorted his hearers to have frequent recourse to her in prayer—knowing how all-powerful the prayers of

Solid

Continent

North American Life such a mother must be with such a Son—to Intercede for them that they might obtain the necessary grace to enable them as far as may be to pactice her virtues and inflate her example. The children, who are now being prepared, will receive their first communion on Friday the 3th of June, at the eight o'clock Mass.

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they were made in Heaven."

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