Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXII.

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The Catholic Record London, Saturday. June 16, 1900. The book, "Christus Victor," by Henry N. Dodge, to which we called attention in our review of the 9th instant, is published by G. P. Putnam's Criticism and who were carried away Sons, 25 West 23rd street, New York by sensational appeals and manifesta-City, U. S. Price, \$1.25-in white, tions of miraculous conversions. black, or red leather. They increased in numbers and became a powerful and influential sect that

THREE GOOD THINGS.

We once heard a man say that the were guided and protected by a special three best things in the world were : providence. There were undoubtedly the flowers, the laughter of children, many hypocrites who could gush forth and the lives of the poor. But he was extempore prayers and give every a visionary-and a poor man which is sign that they belonged " to a goodly a greater crime ! Still there was truth people with the seal and sign of salin his words. Flowers, sunwashed, vation upon their souls," but in the are pure : the laughter of children is main we believe they were honest in the echo of angel voices : the life of their peculiar views. Time, however, the poor is a tragedy worked out on has diminished the influence of the broad, heroic lines.

A NEW CREED MAKER.

A certain reverend gentleman of Manchester, England, named Dean McLure, has entered the creedmaking competition. His formula of belief is at once simple and comprehensive, and will meet, doubt. less, with considerable favor. Here it is: "I am a downright good High, Low, Broad, Evangelical, Cath-olic Churchman." This will commend itself to the exponents of the different shades of Anglicanism and will go far to allay discontent and disorder. When the irrepressible Kensit makes his appearance the Dean can disposrt himself as a Low Churchman, and when the adherents of Ritualism, which has been described as a club with a spring-opening attachment, honor him with a visit, he may make merry with the toggery and phraseology of the High Churchmen. It is delightfully simple !

BOERS AT TAMMANY.

Some English editors waxed exceedingly wrathy over the reception accorded to the Boer delegates by Tam many Hall. Mr. Croker and the gentlemen who guide the destinies of that celebrated organization were held up to the scorn of a righteous public in a way that would do credit to the screamiest republican sheet.

We wonder why ! Accepting the opinion that an Englishman's conscience is in his stomach, we can ascribe the lapse from his imperturbable stolid ity to a fit of indigestion. They do not surely imagine they have the monoply strangers, and again the Boers could not twelve apostles any statement of of the entertainment of interesting rely upon being dined and wined in opinion. No, Edwin. Statements of London. Why be unduly jealous of opinion were reserved for you and

confided to their care the person of ation that confronts the divine of to-Christ : her missionaries going their day is far different from that ministered to by Wesley and the first Meth ceaseless rounds of mercy and heroism, the hundred things which are familiar odists. When the Wesleyans com to those who render allegiance to the menced their work in this country they creeds of Christ. had to do with a simple, ignorant We fancy, however, that the talk of people who knew nothing of Higher

brotherly love by creedless individuals is the outcome of a very shallow sentiment. Like the German railroad train referred to by Mark Twain, it starts from nowhere and arrives at nowhere. It will last in all probability so long as the liver is in good order. Its genuineness is on a par with Mr. Carnegie's deliverances on the blessings of poverty. It affords oftimes a little diversion to charitably disposed women. When the weather is unsuitable for golfing or when a tender pity for humanity's woes fills their bosoms they go "slumming "that is, they make an onslaught on the poor, ask them all manner of impertinent questions, and return to well-appointed homes with the conviction that they are entitled to a good conduct certificate. But they antics and outcries of former days, and don't leave any reminder of their visits save the echoes of loud voices and perchance the vulgar odor of perfume. At best they imagine that the giving of bread and butter-the most elementary mode of brotherly lovetime on the religious stage but covers the whole ground.

TWO NOTEWORTHIES.

Ambassador Choate is winning golden opinions in England. His urcan hardly be expected to have banity is of a high order and he is a very miracle of tactfulness. He reminds Englishmen that a dearth of loud professions of American friendship reason, that Methodism has been no must not alarm them, and that mutual inconsequential factor in the spread of interests and aims bind them into a indifferentism. It turned men's minds union stronger than death.

All this may be very diplomatic if not manly and dignified. He felt it his duty, we know, to allay any anxiety occasioned by the reception of the Boer envoys and to convince us that ' the hands across the sea " is still an element in international politics.

Cecil Rhodes has, notwithstanding his opinion of the British flag as a commercial asset, fallen into disfavor. The men of state look at him askance and even that stalwart Imperialist Mr. Chamberlain has weakened in his attachment for his old friend. Now this is decidedly unfair to Mr. Rhodes. He prevented the Jameson investigation from giving a political coup de grace to Joseph and his friends. He might have been at that time the author of a very large sensation, but he wrapped himself in taciturnity and fied at the first opportunity to his mines.

He is, we are told, a great manadea, e

The Denver Catholic, on its page of miscellaneous matter, prints a short article on "The Soul," which, as it has an un-Catholic sound, must have escaped the vigilant eye of Mr. F. J. Kramer, the editor. Says the article : "The soul is a

certain spiritual s ibstance, similar in nature to an angel, but infused into a material, organized body to which it communicates life."

Things can be said to be similar in nature only when they are of the same genus and species. Souls and angels, whether good or bad, are of the same genus, in that they are created in-telligences; but St. Thomas (in question 75, art. 7, part 1) tells us that they " Cum are not of the same species. angelus forma sit separata, non existens in materia fieri non potest ut sit unius speciei cum anima.

a case

the individual.

others.'

parent.

one individual of two substances

last complement of the superior nature

so that the superior nature's subsistance

that which completes both and forms

stantial union, which may be defined : The union of two substances both

made to subsist by a single subsistence

that of one of the substances united.

The substantial union of the body

and the soul in man means that so

the soul, it has no subsistence of its

resurrection of the body becomes ap-

the soul a simple, immaterial essence. It would have been better to have

If you say the essence of man, we

is a substance, not an essence.

demur, for neither the soul nor the

essence of a thing is found in the cor-

rect answer to the question : What is

not follow that all spirits, those of

article with which we cannot agree

ions, one internal, and the other ex

ternal, in both of which it represents

the divine essence, of which it is an

To make the soul an emanation of

creative act by which the soul comes

Here is another extract from the

It (the soul) has two principal act-

men included. are essences.

The Denver Catholic's article calls

This is called sub-

It is, therefore, an error to say that "the soul is similar in nature to an angel." We cannot say that an eagle and a dove are similar in nature simply because they are of the same genius -bird. As they are not of the same species we must say they are dissimilar in nature. In the same way and for the same reason we must say that an angel and a soul are dissimilar in nature because they are not of the same species. It is of the nature of a soul to be united to a material body and to animate it; it is of the nature of an angel to exist separate from and independent of matter and not to ani mate it. An angel united to a body would not constitute a human being nor is a soul disunited from its body an The union of an angel with a angel. material body would be an accidential, not a substantial, union. It would b an unnatural union because an angel by its nature is not destined for it. But such a union between a soul and a material body would be natural because it is called into being to be so

united. An angel in a body and actuating it would be like an engineer in a locomo tive-an agent distinct from the maally or only potentially. Essence, therefore, does not imply actual existchine he actuates, and having his own complete existence independent of it. He is not a part of the engine, nor is the engine part of him. His presence does not constitute the machine an engine, nor does the engine's presence to bim constitute him an engineer.

It is not thus with the soul and its body. They together in substantial union constitute one substantial whole -man. Each without the other subsists incompletely. The soul without its body its not a person, a man; nor is the body without the soul a person, a man. "Hominem," says St. Augusman. "Hominem," says of the solution tin, "nec animam solam, nec solumi tin, "nec animam solam, nec solution tin, corpus, sed animam simul et corpus esse arbitratur." Man is not a rational soul or a material, animal body. He is the actual, substantial union of both. It is this union that constitutes him a human person. There is a good deal of philosophy in common modes of expression. We do common modes of expression. not say, "Raphael's hand painted that Madonna, Apelles' hand made that statue, Homer's hand wrote the ' Iliad' and Pope's hand translated it ;" but "Raphael made that Madonna, Apel-les made that statue, Homer wrote the Iliad' and Pope translated it." In

and simple. The soul comes from all these expressions the act is at-tributed, and rightly, to the indivis-God's act, not from His essence.-N. ible, incommunicable person, and not of civilization. He may have these to a part of him. It was not Raphael's hand or body that painted the Madonna, nor was it his soul ; it was Raphael himself, all of him, as one single

by the intelligence of the boy than he substance is intended to form such an had been by the intelligence of the intimate union with another substance of a superior nature, as both to form a guard. He was specially impressed complete subject and individual. with the child's devotion to his religion Be cause in this case, as nature intends to form of two substances one complete and practical knowledge of its teaching. At parting he offered him a sovereign, which the bare legged boy individual, it is evident that both subrefused suspecting that His Lordship stances cannot be each one an entity, perfectly complete, having the mastery was one of the proselytizers who then infested the country, and which Mcand attribution of its own acts, and exclusive and incommunicable ; be-Clusky accepted for the boy's use. cause in that case there would be two

In parting with the guard at the end of their journey in Mullingar, His Lordship told him that he had learned perfect individuals, which is against the supposition, as we are speaking of where nature intends to form more from the little boy than he had done from all his reading. A year later McClusky received from Lord 5. We understand also in this case Fielding a handsome silver mounted which of the two substances would meerschaum pipe in remembrance of the day and drive, to which he said he have to yield its own subsistence. It must be the substance of the inferior nature--that is, the inferior nature owed, under God, his conversion to the Catholic religion. must have no last complement of its own, but must be completed by the

AN ANGLICAN MONK.

One of the Few Protestant Brothers in America Received into the Church -Others to Follow Him.

Brother Augustine, of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, a little band of religious workers in New York, unique in being the only monks of the long as the body is actually united to Protestant faith in America, has made his submission to the Catholic Church, and has been received by the Rev. own, but subsists on the substance of the soul; that the soul gives its own Father Hughes, of the Paulist Fathers. complement to the body, and has the ownership of both ; and of the acts of Brother Anthony, also a member of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, is both is responsible for them, and is now said to be under instruction and exclusive and incommunicable to all will soon be received into the Church. Two other members, it is rumored, are In view of this kind of union, and of leaning toward Rome. the fact that man is to exist in the future as man, the necessity of the

Daring the celebration, last Februthe fiftieth anniversary of St Brigid's Church, at East Eighth Street and Avenue B, Dr. Patrick F. Sweeney, the rector, saw in the congregation a man clad like a Franciscan monk. He wore a simple brown called it a simple, immaterial entity or habit with Capuchin hood and wide sleeves, girded at the waist by a twisted and knotted leather belt, from which hung a crucifix. Wishing to extend the full hospitalities of the occasubstance. The essence of a thing is that which constitutes a thing what it is; and it is always the essence of the thing, whether the thing exists actusion to the visiting monastic of his creed, as he supposed him to be, Dr. ence. If you say the soul is an es-sence, we ask : The estence of what? McSweeney invited the stranger into

the sanctuary. The object of the venerable rector's solicitude appeared deeply affected by body is the essence of man, but is the substantial union of both. The soul is a substance, not an essence. The the attention paid to him. He declined the invitation, however, saying that he wished to be excused from changing his seat. Dr. McSweeney did not again see the man, but not until recentit? And the answer is called a de-finition. Ontological or logical esly did he learn that the stranger was Brother Augustine, a member of the lay Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, sence must not be confounded with chemical essence. Because spirits are affiliated with the High Church party used to extract essences - such as that of peppermint, for instance-it does in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The former Anglican Brother is now making his home with the Franciscan Brothers, at their house, in Butler street, Brooklyn. He will probably become a permanent member of the community.

There were only six Brothers of the Order of Nazareth in their religious community at Verbank, N Y., before the defection of Brothers Augustine and Anthony. When the Order of the the divine essence is to deny the Holy Cross developed into an American order of mission priests, the lay into being ; which is Pantheism pure Brothers were formed into the first dis-tinctive lay order of monks in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this

without this experience of God's mirac-

has gone into the creed-making business. With "the immovable granite under his feet and the unwasting constellations over his head," he lets fall some precious words of Markhamian philosophy. He does not remember, he says, that Jesus exacted of His other nineteenth century creed fash-

from historic religion to a creed of moods and sensations and from thence logically into infidelity. "Fervor,' says Bp. Spalding, "is not at our com mand, and when possessed it is not easi y retained : and when people persuade themselves that religion is not possible

fall a prey to delusion or despondency or indifference or unbelief."

ulous workings in the soul they easily

A WORD OF ADVICE. Mr. Edwin Markham, of Hoe fame,

believed, despite sneer and taunt, they

Amen corner and of the sensational

preacher: in a word, the theatrical

properties of Methodism have ceased to

be a drawing card. The fashionable

congregation has no liking for the

would in all probability, if the pastor

insisted too strongly on hell and repent-

ance, give him a chance to seek new

Methodism may linger for some

its exit as a sect cannot be prevent-

ed by proclamations. Born of over-

wrought sensibility, nursed by sensa-

tional preachers and fed on fervor, it

strength enough to withstand the

attacks of skepticism and infidelity.

It has been said, and not without

fields of labor.

AS TO THE SOUL.

They who have feted Tammany? Garibaldi and Mazzini and taken them official refreshments to three Boers as against sentimentalism and frothy an infamous crime.

THE PARISH CRITIC.

In every parish there is one specimen at least of a species that croaks quite content to accept in lowliest and grumbles and criticizes all persons adoration the doctrines of the Master. and all things. It may be young or And some of them were men of princeold, and it is always in evidence. It is ly minds. piously inclined and exercises a watchfulness over the pastor and his assist- missioned to preach and to exact ants. It expects an "epic poem" obedience, not only to the doctrine of every Sunday and grumbles at a plain brotherly love but to every iota of exposition of the Gospel. It is always Christian doctrine.

on the move, buzzing here and there, it circulates reports that besmirch one's reputation.

What a blessed world it would be if

all these pestering little-minded gos sipers were banished for life to some distant land ! We must, however, bear with them and hold to belief that they have immortal souls. But they are teacher of humanity. If you want dirty little flies on life's wheels, and notoriety, invent some means that will a fortune awaits the individual who denote you have not parted with invents a "Tanglefoot " for their bene- common sense. Jump off Brooklyn fit.

METHODISM DECLINING.

The Methodist Bishops assure us that Methodism confronts a serious situa members.'

But what else can one expect from a ligious, who minister to the sick and sect that is based on fervor and not on outcast and wretched with an exdoctrine. Methodism has been losing quisite love and tenderness, for their 000. as against 108 Catholic churches ground for several years. The gener-spiritualized eyes see in everyone in New York, with 543,163 members.

ioners. The apostles were simply to their liberty-living arms should charged to bear a message of truth to the world-to guard and defend it humanitarianism and to preach it with such authority that Christ told them

that "He that heareth you heareth Me ; and he that despiseth you des piseth Me." In days past men were

The Apostles, moreover, were com-

When your fatiguing search for giving information and detailing it. picturesque adjectives, Edwin, will It may be very good, but it is an awful permit you a few moments of leisure nuisance. Sometimes it is worse when you may qualify yourself to remember some things that you omitted in your latest contribution to theological liter-

ature. But you should restrain your fiery zeal or otherwise sensible wielders of the Hoe will have doubts as to your ability to play the self-imposed role of

Bridge. Go into politics as Populist candidate for President. Do anything but formulate creeds.

If you want brotherly love as understood by Christ-and it is a far differtion : "Our statistics for the last year ent thing from that preached by shows a decrease in the number of our philanthropists-read the history of the Catholic Church. Watch her re-

many and diverse qualifications-and he has also a very comfortable bank. account. How he acquired it matters not. Why he should then be under a cloud passes our comprehension. It is asserted for one reason that he is responsible for the present war, and that, consequently, his usefulness as advance agent of British interests will be a thing of the past when the flag waves over the republics. Meanwhile

Cecil smiles and adds to his bank account. His part in the Transvaal business could easily be made manifest if that long expected dossier were brought

down, but he knows that precious document will remain for many moons in the strong-box of the Government.

CATHOLIC CHICAGO.

AsChicago passes the 2 000 000 mark in population, the city comes to the front with the noteworthy showing in religious statistics. The total church nembership foots up 871,152, while the number of edifices or places of worship has increased to 789.

The magnitude of this showing may perhaps be better appreciated if the figures are compared with those recently published in New York showing the number of churches and church members in that city. New York, accord-ing to these statistics, has only 541 churches, with a combined membership of 723,172. The figures in detail show several differences between the two cities. While New York is far ahead of Chicago in Episcopalian churches, having 121 to Chicago's 49, the difference is more than balanced in Catho lic churches.

In Chicago there are 116 Catholic churches with a membership of 600.

agent. If an angel, assuming a body, painted a picture, we would have to say the angel painted it, using as an instrument the assumed body. In this case there would be two things distinct from each other, the agent and the instrument, for their union is accidental, not substantial, or of that kind which makes two things one thing. But the relation of a soul to its body is not that of an agent to his instrument.

It is a union which makes two tities, a soul and a body, one, a third complete entity-man ; a person that act as a whole or not act at all.

As we have repeatedly used the words "substantial union" it may be well to give a clear idea of their mean ing in philosophy. And we cannot do better than to give it in the words

of the late Mgr. De Concilio, in his "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Chapter on Anthropology." After having stated that man "is an indi-After viduality resulting from two sub-stances, a body and a soul, ' and that the union between them is intrinsic and substantial, he asks : "What do you mean by substantial union ?"

And answers : "To explain this we must recall some points of ontology. 1 Subsist-ence is that last complement of a substance by which it obtains the mastery over itself and its own acts becomes responsible for its acts and is incommunicable to all others. This is called a complete substance or suppostum. 2. Every substance existing in nature is a suppositum. 3. The subsistence of a created substance is necessary only in this sense : that no substance can presibly exist without a subsistence. But it is not necessary in the sense that every substance

should have a subsistence of its own nature and species, because it may from a crowd that swarmed out of the happen to subsist of the subsistence of school with their books under their another. 4 This happens when a arms. The Viscount was more amazed

emanation.

THE CONVERSION OF AN ENG. LISH LORD.

Part Played in it by a Famous Wit Named McClusky and a Barefooted Boy.

The chief figure in the Queen's visit to Ireland after Her Majesty herself, was unquestionably, the Earl of Den-bigh. To him is attributed the special favor shown by the Queen to the Cath olic charitable institutions, and the consequent success of the visit. The impression certainly prevailed in Ire land that His Lordship was of an old English Catholic family. That im-pression is corrected by a letter in the Freeman's Journal setting out what purports to be the details of his father's conversion while visiting Ireland.

In 1848-49 the late Lord Danbigh, then Lord Fielding, having gone over to Ireland after completing his univer sity education, was travelling in the West. He was then a staunch if not a bigoted Protestant, and full of all the English prejudices regarding the "Papist priest-ridden" people of Ire-land. There was then in Ireland at that time a man named McClusky, who, in reputation, was second only to Dan O'Connell. His official position was a guard on the coaches that plied on the restern roads. But his wit and humor and genial intelligence made him fam ous from one end of the country to another. A seat beside McClusky on the coach was regarded as an intellectual privilege that Viscount Fielding was fortunate enough to secure. They talked of religion and of politics, an the guard's knowledge, readiness and intelligence amazed the nobleman Still, he was not quite satisfied. He dilated on the cramping effect of the Catholic religion on the minds of the young. McClusky proposed a simple test. They picked at random a baretest. They picked at random a bare-footed boy of twelve or thirteen years from a crowd that swarmed out of the

country, under the nan of Nazareth. Brother Gilbert is the present superior. The order conducts home for convalescents for men and boys, a home for consumptives and an industrial training school for boys at Verbank, N. Y. A fresh air home is also conducted at Farmingdale, L. I.

WHEN IS A PRIEST TOO OLD?

Some time ago one of the secular magazines had an article on the Protestant ministerial profession, in which the writer, among other things, showed what little regard the average congregation had for a minister who was no longer youthful. The Rosary Magazine in a comment says :

'This speaks very bad for Protesttantism. It is one of those evident marks of decay which for decades past have been appearing on its face, presaging approaching utter dissolution. What a contrast does not the lot of a Catholic priest oppose to this sad picture ! As his years increase, respect and love for him grow apace, until old age finds him at the zenith of his power over the hearts and esteem of the faithful. Catholics love their priests not for 'the young face, the erect figure, the spirited delivery and the vivacious thought of a boy but simply because he is Christ's legal representative, Christ's amoassador. His are the words of wisdom and truth, which grow sweeter and more valuable as they are tempered by years and experience. His services and his position in the Church are appreciated ' minisecordingly. With him the terial dead line ' is the grave.

ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN CON-VERTED.

The Westminster Gazette hears that Rev. Edward Henry Bryan, late vicar of Hensall, Yorkshire, who resigned his living rather than discontinue the use of incense at the Archbishop of York's desire, has been received into the Catholic Church.

coustomed to bowels healtny.

London,

AURELIA ;

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THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

"Cecilia is a slave! Cecilia has been strong in her faith! Cecilia has been sloop in her faith! Cecilia has been sold by her father!" This news caused a wail of lamentation in the whole tribe, mingled with thanks to God, who had given this young girl strength to suf-fer for His name, and to glorify Him by her servitude. Then came a touching scene. These poor people hastened to bring all they possessed of any value to Olinthus, beseeching him to accept their offerings in order that their sister might be redeemed, and not remain in the hands of the wretch who, master of her body, might at a future day become mas-

hands of the wretch who, master of her body, might at a future day become mas-ter of her scul. The mothers, followed by their children, brought the poor furniture of their homes and their humble garments, to be sold for making up Cecilia's ransom. The maid-ens sacrificed joyfully their simple orna-ments, and the few jewels their modesty permitted them to wear. As for the men, they offered their strong arms. They would go with Olinthus to

arms. They would go with Olinthus to tear down and burn Parmenon's tavern, and rescue Cecilia from the flames and

Thanks, sisters," Olinthus would say "Thanks, sisters, "Online would say, addressing the women, "thanks for your charity and your love! I had not mis-judged them, when I offered Parmenon one hundred thousand sestertii for Ceci

"Well?" cried a thousand voices. "Well, he refused," said Olinthus, with espair, "But I have you, O my breth-"Well, he related, and on O my breth-rep," the centurion continued, turning to the men, "and with you Cecilia cannot be lost!" Yes, we will go and rescue our sister from this wretch! We will give her back to her father and to her God!" "Let us go! Let us go!" was the

"Yes, let us go!" repeated Olinthus. "Yes, let us go!" repeated Olinthus. "Our cause is holy, and God will bless it !" "Your cause is holy, and God will be still "Your cause is impions, and God would turn away from you!" said a voice, which all heard and at which all stopped.

It was the voice of the pontiff, who had just arrived, having heard the rumor of Coulier and the rumor of

Cacilia's misfortupe. "My children," res med the venerable priest, with severity, "since when was violence permitted to the disciples of Christ? When did they learn to trample Contractor was it to sus-

Christ? When did they learn to trample upon the laws? Centurion, was it to sus-tain, or to overthrow them, that the em-peror gave you this sword ?" A deep silence had succeeded to the tumult. These men, but now so impetu-ous, remained silent and collected, listen-ing to the voice whose authority they re-spected.

"Father," spoke at last Olinthus, in a "Father," spoke at last Onintus, in a respectful tone, "is not the law odious which robs a father of his daughter? Must we permit that our sister perish in slavery? Does Christ recognize masters

slavery? Does Christ recognize intection and slaves?" "My son," replied the pontiff, "Christ inspires feelings of humanity and kind-ness which will cause slavery to disap-pear in the course of time; but He has never said to the slave, "Thou shalt re-volt against thy master," nor to the citi-zens, 'You will tear down with violence that which exists? Await patiently, zens, 'You will tear down with violence that which exists.' Await patiently, then, the designs of God, and however unjust and barbarous institutions may be, respect them until His breath shall dezens, that respect them until the breach shall de-stroy them! Let us teach the master charity towards his slaves; let us teach the world that all men are brothers, and the spirit of God will do the rest. Re-ben will be import Graving Graving nounce, then, all design of rescuing Ceci-lia by force, from the master God has given her. It is the law! Learn to sub-mit to it!" Olinthus bowed to the wisdom of the

holy interpreter of the religion of Christ, although he felt his blood boiling in his veins, and his heart ready to burst with suppressed grief. Yet he could not help exclaiming sorrowfully,— "Oh Father! Father! Cecilia is then

lost forever! No, Olinthus!" said Petronilla, who had come near him. "I have the confi-dent hope that this child, who alone among

CHAPTER VIII. A CHAPTER ON ROMAN LAW.

Three things had been treated by the Roman legislator with the same dryness of heart and inflexibility of spirit, al-though two were animated by the breath of God, and the third might be vivified by the thought of man

the important struggle about to co

of God, and the third might be vivified by the thought of man. These three things were,—the child, the slave, and the soil. All three corresponded to a solitary centre—the master—(dominus), the key-stone of the Roman legislation, which held them by the same title, and with the same inviolable power. In the beginning, the right of property had been the material possession of things; later, when it received a legal definition, the transfer to a third party required a second taking possession by the hand, the symbol and instrument of all hum an power.

all human power. Thence, the mancipation, a unique form Thence, the mancipation, a unique form of sale, whose etymology—manu capere— indicates sufficiently the brutal meaning. The child, the slave, the soil were man-cipated; that is the hand of the purchaser seized these three things with the same energy, and the same immurable right. This new right made the child, the slave, and the soil equally the property of the master, until he chose to transfer them by another mancipation.

mater, until he chose to transfer them by another mancipation. But, the more precious the thing, the lees easily the original right could cease. Thus, land once mancipated ceased to belong to its owner. The same with the slave, unless he was set free, for the power of the master extended beyond emancipation, through the rights of patronage and certain obligatory services imposed on the freedman. But, over the child, the essential pro-perty, the power of the father never ceased entirely. Set free by the master who had bought it, it became again, legally, the property of the father, who could sell it an indefinite number of times.

times. Such was the law framed by the inflex ible genius of Romulus. The law of th Twelve Tables did not change this, but i limited the rights of the father on his sol

to three mancipations, after which the son was completely free from paternal authority. Si pater filium ter venum-duit, filius a paire liber esto. As for the daughter, a single mancipa-tion was sufficient to liberate her. The Roman legislation set little value on

woman. The son sold by his father suffered all the rigors of slavery. The only consola-tion reserved in his favor by the law, was that he remained ingenuous, and even a Roman citizen by right, whilst a slave in

ct. In order to understand the influence of Christianity on a society where such a legislation existed, we must cast a look on the reign of Augustus, the luminous point between the greatest height of the Roman

between the greatest neight of the Roman power and its approaching fall. Like the god Janus who opened the year, and whose double face contemplated the past and looked into the future, Aug-netus saw all the subscripts of the neighbor. usus saw all the splendors of the repub-lic, and the foreshadow of the dark days of the empire. Before him all is bright, glorious, won-

Before him all is bright, glorious, won-derful civilization; after him darkness, abasement, universal barbarism. And nevertheless, what occurs during this resplendent period of the republic and this declining period of the empire? What is thought of the child? What is done with the slave? What becomes of the soil? the soil ?

Until Augustus's time all remains mute plunged in the immutability of death.

Omnia muta Omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia mor After Augustus, and all at once, the child takes his place at the family the slave becomes again a man, the soil thrills under the first touch of the spirit

which will animate it. Up to that time there had been, doubtby to that this there had been doesn't out the less, great poets, eminent historians, ora-tors, philosophers and jurisconsults; yet what voice spoke in favor of the child, of the slave, of the soil, even? Who mourned over this treble captivity? Who conus has had the happiness to sacrifice her-self for God, will be returned to you by His Almighty hand! Let us go to Flavia Among the site of the sol, even? Will be returned the sol and t Among those Romans who glorified Brutus and Manlius Torquatus for the murder of their children, and who looked upon the slave as a being assimilated to the brute creation, there were, doubtless fathers truly worthly of that name, and really kind masters. Individual viriuge were not wanting in the republic; and there could not be found, in the corrupt times of the empire, such a large number of citizens remarkable for the excellence of their private live. But this fact only gives more weight to our remarks. How is it that these virtu-ous republicans did not improve the legal status of their children; that they did not admit that the slave was a man; that they did not understand that the soil, though an inert matter, could be ruled by the will? And how is that the Romans of the de cline, so miserably plunged in vice erntal traditions of their ancestors, and brutal traditions of their afficiency, and that the first cries so long expected by suffering humanity should have been heard in their poetry, in their history, in their philosophy and their heisfaltion? Strange contradiction! it was during the time of Nero, of Vitellings and Domitian, thet these was durings voices were heard that these mysterious voices were heard which, condemning the past, prepared the future. It seems as if Providence purposely left an interval between the reign of Augus-tus, when there still lived the memory of ancient virtues, and the time when these would disappear under the influence of the monstrous vices of his successor, in order to show more clearly whence came hese new doctrines and what was their heavenly origin. It is, in fact, only when Peter appeared in Rome, when Paul spoke these great words, "My brethren," that we see this great hardness softening, the heart opening to the novel feelings of loving-kindness, and the books and the law becoming at last

and usefulness of those principles by vir-tue of which our modern society, unfet-tered, and performing all its acts in the name of intellect, transmits the soil and all other things, without having to touch them with the hand, and casting them off the an uncomfortable carment.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

them with the hand, and casting them off like an uncomfortable garment. Yet, amidst this breaking of fetters, the child, like the slave and the soil, was to retain the seal of servitude, from which triumphant Christianity alone could free the world. No voice had yet been raised strong and

No voice had yet been raised strong and corrageous enough to prohibit the sale of children by their father, for the first text containing this great prohibition is a con-stitution of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. This text, upon examina-tion, however, is found to admit a fact established by usage, rather than pro-claim a prohibition no longer needed. Such was the grave interest of the question to be discussed before the tribu-nal of the Recuperators. In connection

nal of the Recuperators, in connection with Cecilia's sale by her father. On one side was the formal and pitiless On one side was the formal and pittless (ext of the Law of the Tweiter Tables, so long observed, forming part of the funda-mental law of Rome, and which had never been abrogated, or even modified, by any contrary legislation. On the other, the general feeling, pub-lic indignation, the voluntary abandoning of a barbarons law, and the secret but inversion tendencies of the public mind to

certain tendencies of the public mind to

certain tendencies of the public mind to-wards generous ideas more worthy of man and of the sanctity of family ties. Would these considerations prevail against a law which had once been deemed just and necessary? And if usage and morals, which may sometimes transform the law through long and universal practice, were invoked, would they be thowerful enough, and sufficiently in conformity with Roman encesor to triumph over a positive text. reason, to triumph over a positive text and to erase it from the brazen Tables de posited in the Capitol under the custody of the protecting god of the empire ?

CHAPTER IX.

BEFORE THE PRETOR. The pretor decided summarily cases o little importance, or of easy proof, as we have seen an example in the case of Par-menon's claim against Cecilius. But in reactions claim against contrast and a citizen claimed as his own a thing in the posses-sion of another party, the latter, upon being summoned, was obliged to produce into court the thing claimed, in order that the plaintiff might identify it, and that there

should not be, therefore, any possible erro should not be, therefore, any possible of the as to the object in litigation. This preparatory proceeding was a necessary formality which preceded all trial. It gave rise to singular, and, as in Cecilia' case, painful scenes, on account of the case, painful scenes, on account of the struggle which it was customary for the struggle which it was customary for the contending parties to engage, assisted by their witnesses and their friends,—the plaintiff endeavoring to wrench the thing claimed from his opponent's hands, and the latter resisting with the same energy. The pretor then feigned to perceive the quarrel going on under his eyes. He or-dered the contending parties to be separ-ated and brought before him. He then heard their reserverive arouncents and heard their respective arguments, and generally decided that the possessor should retain the thing, until further trial,

but should deposit with his adversary a guarantee equivalent to the value of his laim. Subsequently to this first hearing, th

plaintiff s demand was again examined, and the pretor sent the case for trial be-fore three Recuperators designated by him. The questions upon which this tribunal was to decide were submitted by the pretor thirty days after the first

hearing. The suit brought for the recovery of Ce-The suit brought for the fectorely di Ge cilia was of too great importance for the formalities required by law not to be strictly and rigorously complied with. Consequently, on the day appointed, the Pretor Publics Aufidius Namusa pro-ceeded to the Forum, and took his seat ceeded to the Forum, and took ins seat on the permanent tribunal of the urban pretorship, which was situated at the eastern end of the place, a little below and to the left of the Arch of Fabius. A large and tunultuous crowd had al-

A large and tulnintuous contained and the series of the series of the series of the struggle be-tween a father and the man who had marcus Regulas knew very w robbed him of his daughter, and to gloat the struggle be-tween a father and the man who had the series of th

Regulus manages not to come too near the old man and his friends, for he augurs little good from their threatening looks. After some delay, which only increased the feverish curiosity of the crowd, Par-menon made his sppearance with Cecilia, and surrounded by a numerons escort. He had evidently sought to make an in-solent display of his right of brutal pos-session. The young girl was led forward like a victim ready for the sacrifice. She wore the coarse tunic of the slaves, and her hands were tightly bound together with a rope, the end of which was held by one of Parmenon's meu. Four months had elapsed since the poor child had fallen into the power of this wretch; for, notwithstanding the zeal and activity of her friends, the tedi-ous delays of judicial proceedings, pro-tracted by the efforts of Regulus, could not be overcome. Her person bore the evibe overcome. Her person bore the evi-dence of the cruel suffering to which she had been subjected. Her face was pale and thin, the bloom of youth and beauty had already faded away. And yet she found sweet smiles for the dear beings

the saw in the crowd. At the sight of his daughter, a loud cry scaped from the tax-gatherer's lips, and with one bound he was near her showdard with one bound he was near her, clasp-ing her in his arms, and calling upon the

gods to restore her to him. Parmenon seized Cecilius round his waist, and endeavored to wrench him from his daughter's embrace; but all his strength could not move the old man, stood immovable like a bronze

Olinthus drew his short sword, and the bonds which held his betrothed captive

bonds which held his betrothed captive fell to the ground, cut in twain. Meanwhile, Gurges was performing wonders. Already Parmenon's escort had been dispersed by the vespillo and his stout companions; the wretch, himself, struggling vainly, was about to succumb under their blows. For a single instant Cecilia found herself free, in the midst of her friends ! But the pretor had spoken in the name of the law; the lictors lower their fasces over the young girl's head, and

the struggle ceases. All bowed to the majesty of justice and the respect due to the popular and

the respect due to the popular and feared Roman magistrate. Regulus only waited for this interven-tion, and Pliny-the-Younger, himself, asked that the case should proceed with the calmness and moderation which should accompany judicial decisions. Publius Autidius Namusa then called upon the two adversaries to come for-ward and state their difference. Cecilius, making an effect to oversome his amo-

ward and state their difference. Cecinus, making an effort to overcome his emo-tion, stood up before the pretor, and de-clared that he had come to claim his daughter, unjustly held by Parmenov. The latter replied that the thing vindi-cated was indeed the daughter of Cecilius; but that the latter hy a remiar actof man-

but that the latter, by a regular actof man-cipation, had transferred all his rights

cipation, had transferred and upon her to him, Parmenon. He appealed to the testimony of the five witnesses to the sale, by whom he five witnesses to the sale, by accompanied; and five witnesses to the sale, by whom he had taken care to be accompanied; and he placed before the Pretor the act of mancipation drawn up by the antestat. It was now the duty of the two lawyers

to present the question in its legal char Pliny-the-Younger, in a short improvin

ation, set forth: "That the fact of Cecilia' ation, set forth: "That the fact of certina's mancipation to Parmenon was not dis-puted,—it was, unfortunately, but too certain; but that, in law, this mancipa-tion could not hold good, for two reasons First, because the sale of a daughter by her father should be deemed null and wrid according to the spirit of the new

her father should be deemed null and void, according to the spirit of the new Roman laws; second, because, even if it were valid in law, it should be set aside on the ground that Cecilius had been sub-jected to influences and made to enter-tain fears which controlled his will and destroyed the liberty of his consent.

destroyed the liberty of his consent. "When the time comes," added Pliny " When the time comes," added Filly" the-Younger, and his penetrating glance was fixed on Regulus, "I shall prove these facts by incontrovertible testimony. For the present, all the Pretor must needs know, is that the object of the action we claim the right to bring, is to attack the principle of an abominable sale; and, at all executions to inthe excention all events, to oppose to it the exception suffices

Marcus Regulus knew very well that whatever the grounds of opposition taken against Cecilius's claim, the Pretor would not fail to authorize the trial. Assuming, therefore, an air of ease, he replied that he would make no opposition to the trial demanded by Cecilium; that ne would make no opposition to the trial demanded by Cecilius; that he would shew, when the time should come, that the sale was perfectly valid, both in law and from having been freely consented to by the father; but that he protested against the allegation that Cecilius had been subjected to any undue influence or ter-ror. He therefore demanded that, pro-roicionally, the young girl purchased and visionally, the young girl purchased and paid for by Parmenon, a legally authoriz-ed slave-dealer, should be acjudged to the latter, and remain in his possess Pliny-the-Younger endeavored to ob-tain that Cecilia should be placed in the care of a third party during the litigation care of a third party during the httgaton; but the mancipation not having been at-tacked in its form, and having the condi-tions of an authentic act, the Pretor de-cided that Parmenon should not be de-prived of the zervices of his slave, unless by a final sentence of the court annulling the sale. the sale. Cecilia was therefore adjudged to Par Cecilia was therefore adjudged to Par-menon. Then the Pretor sent the party before the tribunal of the Recuperators, but reserved a delay of thirty days to prepare the form of trial. Parmenon, protected by the magistrate's lictors, wished to enjoy the brutal satis-faction of insulting the sorrows of his adlov rmth versaries. by replacing on Cecilia's wriste the bonds cut by Olinthus. He proceeded to perform this task slowly, in the Forum defying the anger of those who threatened him, and laughing at the tears which his crueity drew from the eyes of the bystanders. Cecilius gave vent to his grief in heart rending groans; Olinthus, whilst invok-ing heaven, could not restrain his tears ing heaven, could not restrain ins tears, Gurges and his gloomy escort moved about excitedly, as if possessed by the furies. The poor vespillo had again threatened the slave-dealer, and would have assailed him, but for the presence of the Pretor, and, the fear that Parmenon would revenge himself upon his helpless slave, of the outrages he might be made to suffer. The most indifferent spectators were astonished at Cecilia's calm resignatior. astonished at Cecilia's calm resignation. With voice and look she comforted her and her friends, and encouraged father them with the hope that God would not orsake her. When she departed with her master, the people opened their ranks, and showered their marks of sympathy upon

THE BREAKING OF THE LIGHT. NING.

her, whilst they followed Parmonon with their curses. The crowd then surrounded Pliny-the-Younger. He was asked whether he would succeed in cancelling this barbar-ous contract; a touching appeal was made to his well-known elequence, and they cor jured him to save Cecilia and restore her to her father.

her to her father. Some voices inquired threateningly for Regulus, but the wretch had already dis-appeared from the Forum. Such was the first act of this judicial drama, in describing which we have en-endeavored to give our readers a glimpse of the Roman customs. her to her father. some wan of the Roman customs.

CHAPTER X.

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE RECUPERATORS.

The second act was to be unravelled be fure the Tribunal of the Recuperators. The three judges having no special cont-house for their sittings, had met, as we have already stated, in the basilica Julia. the place where the Centumvirs generally assembled, and which from its vast di-mensions would permit them to give more publicity to the important trial. The Pretor, Aufidius Namusa, had traced the form to be followed in rendering the judgment. It embraced the double hypothesis of the gain or loss of the suit by Cecilius, for the judges were invariably bound to adhere to the precise course indicated by the Pretor. The formula or charge read as follows

Caine Sulpicius Numerius—Aulus Ager ins Ursidio—Publius Hortensius Niger Be \$e Judges.—If it appears that Ceciliu did sell his daughter to Parmenon, de did sell his daughter to Parmenon, de-clare that Cecilia belongs to the latter by the law of the Quirites. It does not ap-pear, condemn Parmenon to restore Ceci-lia to her father

pear, condemn Parmenon to restore Ceci-lia to her father. "If it appears that Cecilius consented to the contract only through fear, declare that it is null and void; if it does not ap-pear, condemn Cecilius to leave his daughter in Parmenon's hands." Marcus Regulus had prepared himself with great care for the coming struggle; but yet he was not without fears as to the result of the trial. Cecilius and his daughter were only poor people, it is true; but they had

poor people, it is true; but they had powerful protectors in the consul Flavius Clemens, the two Flavia Domitilas, and the Clemens, the two Flavia Domitilas, and the young Cæsars, Vespasian and Domitilar; would not the judges be swayed by these influences? If the Emperor had not been absent from Rome, Regulus would have feit no serious anxiety; but Domitian was in Dacia, absorbed in the cares of a dangerous war, and it had been impossi-ble to solicit his intervention in a matter of whose importance for his secret designs have the trial postponed, but Pliny, who he was ignorant. Regults had thed to have the trial postponed, but Pliny, who foresaw the danger, had thwarted him. On the other hand, Regults was aware that this case had aroused the public inthat this case had aroused the public in-dignation; that he was suspected of being the prime mover in it; and he feared that the hatred accumulated in every heart against him, might excite the judges to decide in favor of his adversary. As, however, he had the law on his side, he resolved to brave all those threats, to crush those adverse influences, and to triumph even if he had to look to Tartriumph, even if he had to look to Tar

No promises, no means were spared to influence the judges, and as a last resort, the astute lawyer evoked the threatening image of the stern Domitian, by spreading the rum of that this trial was a ques-tion between the Emperor and the Chris-tians, between the imperial power, and the secret tendencies of this odious sect! The interior of the basilica Julia presented an imposing spectacle. Circular benches had been put up, in advance, to accommocate the multitude, at a certain distance from the seats (subsellia) re served for the judges, the lawyers and the parties. The scats of the judges were placed on

a semi-circular platform, from which they could command a full view of the as-semblage. Those of the lawyers were a listle lower; the plaintiff occupying the right and the defendant the left of the magistrates. Further back, and on a still highe

Further back, and on a suil higher stand than that of the judges, was the curule chair of the Pretor. This magis-trate never took part in the trials where he had designated the judges, but his empty chair was there to remind that,

"I'm thinkin' there'll be lightnin' to-night." "Is that so ; will it break early ?"

JUNE 16, 1900:

"Ay, it'll likely break about 11. It's dangerous an' 'll likely dart on

Roger Geary was walking up and Tim Dinneen down the long single street of Rathcashel. They paused as they came together right shoulder to right shoulder, just where the street began to ascend towards the castle on

began to accend towards the castle on the height, in which the lord of the soil had his abode. Neither looked at the other. Each kept gazing in the direction in which he was proceeding. Roger Geary simply shifted his loy to his left shoulder as he accosted Din-neen, and Dinneen merely hoisted his "puckeen" of potatoes higher on his back while he questioned the other an back while he questioned the other as to the time "the lightning" would break." Getting the information, he stepped out without another word, and Geary having said his say shifted his

loy back to his right shoulder and did likewise. Both were of the small farming class, and their holdings abutted Rath cashe at either end. Dinneen's cabin stood on the brow of the hill next Rathcashel Castle : Geary's at the other end, com manding a view of the long street, and beyond a glimpse of the towers of the castle, which was two miles distant. The air was heavy this late Septem

ber evening, but there was no po rtents of either thunder or lightning ; at least none would satisfy a me logist. The day had been dull and gray. The villagers seemed taciturn and pre occupied. The night prom-ised to be dark. But it was evident that something was in the air.

Rathcashel is a struggling and also a straggling village ; the cabins small and old, containing two rooms for large families, with what live stock could be packed in. The rents on the holidays were heavy, the soil poor, and the villagers found it hard to keep body and soul together. Their difficulty was increased by a natural impatience. Their attempts to get reductions in their rents were futile, and evictions on a wholesale scale were pending. They could not pay the rents imposed. Their landlord's extravagance could not allow abatements. They were pressed and harrassed until the corpuscles of their blood were petrified. They had borne much and borne it long. They were driven to desperation. The lightning would certainly break. Colonel Morgan ertainly break. Colonel O'Gara was obdurate ; his tenantry would fight for their homesteads and for their lives to the bitter death.

Delia Doolan leaned over the half door of her mother's house as Roger Geary came up. Her face was troubled and she regarded Geary intently. "Are ye' goin' to Bawnavawn fair

to-morrow, Roddy ?" she said. Well thin, what cause have I to

go there, Delia, agra ?" he asked back. "Sure, I dunno; but I thought you might have a pig to sell or would be goin' wid some of Pether Hinry's

stock "Faith, thin, I've ne'er a pig to sell Delia, an' as for goin' wid Pether Hinry's stock, he'll have to get somebody else. The man that took Dan Casey's farm'll have to go outside Rathcashel for a dhrover, I'm thinkin'. "Sure, I only heard him say he might get you to dhrive his yearlings

over to night." " An' why does he say that, an' who did he say it to?" "Musha, thin, I dunno, why he

said it, only that he thought you'd do it for him. Ye did it last Michaelmas

JUNE 16, 1900.

trout, and though unpretentious i square construction was found fortable by the occasional anglers visited there in the fishing sea Peter Henry, its landlord, prosper, the services of Colonel O'Gara, firs general stable boy, then as kee and firshly as herd marginal and finally as head gamekeeper, warner and general estate b Having got into the confidence employer, and perhaps too deeply his private affairs, while at the time he became badly favored people, he had not much difficu tting posses ion of a derelict ing lodge, which he converted i otel, posting establishment and

lic house It was as a public house th thrived most. Its bar was the of several local notorieties of an ing when all district gossip an haps much politics from various of view were keenly comment and hotly discussed. The vil who resorted there drank their quietly and listened. The inf of the place was against them, a utterances of those who drank a came excited on the whiskey we mleted to raise their anger. hangers on of the castle were n to express the decided opinion had learned from their master discretion choked their retorts ; wise some very wordy wars, worse, would have been the quences. In the result, the bra ho paraded a contempt for the of the tenantry took the sile cowardice, and opened their m their pretentions in a most ag anner. But the men we ing r ing a deep game and forbore re At the same time they glean the statements of the landlord h on some grains of fact whi found useful in the battle the

The bar of the hotel was at of the house farthest from the and a large window towards t lighted it from without. Wh Doolan arrived at the hotel, t dow was open, and she saw within the bar in conversation police inspector and some oth tues of the place. Henry's t towards her, and she hesitat tract his attention lest she seen by the others, and at al she could not have this. Bar about such a visit paid in suc ner would be freely exa against the character of a yo Yet she divined that there dangerous plot hatching in th and while she knew not wh she apprehended terrible dan the desperation that convulse ple just now. If "Misther would only sit down in the ch

waging for their lives and hon

open window. Would these n cease talking to him ? She stood in terror of bein ered. She would be suspect ing something that was call thwart the efforts of the ten if she were found out ! She at the thought, and her h wildly. At last the tipplers the end of the bar. Someon tered. She leaned forward a

round the huge box tree v tered her from view of the It was Colonel O'Gara himse on such a night. Henry turned towards to to close it. Now was her th

"Misther Hinry," she c

Henry stooped through the

"Who's there ?" he ask

Delia came forward.

"I want to spake to " Hinry," she said. "Th

danger on to-night. I du

is-but the colonel is out-an' he has to get back to

let him take care." and in

utes she was up in the f

her mother's cottage callin

a belated and errant calf

be wandering from its hom "Well, Henry," cri O'Gara, "a stiff brandy

I've been at thirsty work

ing, instructing these stup

how to behave themselve

Our friend, the district in

has a lot of dolts in his die

ere willing enough to talk

but there's no work in th

Jove, there's work cut o I say, give me a stiff, lor

they don't show these ra

drels to morrow that my v report every man's son o

"You seem_ah_to for ector-general.'

terjected District-Inspect

twisting the end of a sm

that thirteen families are

and that we must ende

perform our duty with a

tion of the necessity of p

peace-keeping back an tude of people who are

"Confound you, sir,

them," angrily interrupt

"Preservation of peace. servation of scoundrels

commissioner down. H

to preserve the peace.

semble.

"You seem to forget, C

intense whisper.

ment.

Domitilla: she has authority enough to this man's refusal, treasures conquer enough to tempt his avariae." Go, my son," said the pontiff; "this is just, and permitted. During your ab-

sence, I shall lift up my hands to God, and I trust my prayers will be heard." "We shall all pray for your success,"

cried all these men and women, with holy enthusiasm, and they followed the steps of the pontiff. Flavia Domitilla offered Parmenon an

enormous sum of money, if he would re-linquish his rights on the young girl. Parmenon remained immovable.

The Consul Flavius Clemens, himself, beseeching the slave trader, now threatening him with all his authority. Parmenon was undisturbed by threats

and prayers. He showed the law to the consul, and quietly told him that he in-tended to preserve and defend his legal rights.

reader has, doubtless, already suspected that Marcus Regulus was behind Parmenon and maintained him in this

the astute plotter would say to his vile tool, "how all these Jews are coming to us! Oh! I shall obtain all their secrets through that young girl! Their millions of sestertii! . . . In is laughable! Will not the emperor give them to me? . . . And besides, an I not rich enough? What I want is power, honors, and I shall have them. Parme-non, you wretch, if you falter I will turn you over to the preter!"

er to the pretor!' you over to the pretor I' There was a terrible secret between Regulus and Parmenon. Flavia Domi-tilla and Flavius Clemens struggled vainly

to overcome this unknown obstacle.

But were the laws of Rome so barbarous that they admitted the violation of the first law of nature? Would not a court of justice annul this abominable contract by which a father had sold his child ?

Pliny-the-Younger, the noble and brilli ant Pegasus, the great jurisconsult, were called upon to solve these momentous questions. Both were filled with indignaquestions. Both were filled with indigna-tion; both replied that long since Rome had ceased to see such shameful out-rages, and promised that this monstrous deed of sale should be cancelled.

It was determined that Cecilius would claim his daughter before the tribunal of Reenperators.

Parmenon was duly summone i to ap-

Marcus Regulus prepared himself for

the faint echo of this strange language, so the faint echo of this strange tanged angle, so different from what had hitherto existed. The hour of God had come after that of msn. He resumed the task which had beffled human wisdom; and, as the first act of His presence, He imposed on these generations born of injustice, and station-ore in their sections the omnipotence of ary in their egotism, the omnipotence of

Thought prevailed on the ruins of form, Thought prevailed on the rains of form, and science became profound encugh to be Christian. The jurisconsults prepared the emancipation of matter, by making the mind and will of man prevail in his agreements. To them are due the glory tion.

upon the tears and despair of the child. In all times there has been found people eager to contemplate with morbid curios-ity the sorrows of others. We shall seek among this crowd, the robbed him of his

persons directly interested in the case a

We find near the tribunal, Cecilius, clad in the garments of a suppliant, and with his hair smeared with ashes. It is easy his hair smeared with asnes. It is easy to read on his care-worn face the cruel emotions that fill his breast at this solemn hour. Near him stands his law-yer, the celebrated Pliny-the-Younger. He is there to assist the wretched father The is there to assist the wretched father in his sad trial; and heendeavors in vain to teach him the dignity and moderation which the occasion demands. Not far from these, stands Olinthus, accompanied by a few of his brethren, and he companies when when the brethren,

and by some pious women, who have come to sustain his courage, and to com come to sustain his courage, and to com-fort Cacilia by their presence and their sympathetic tears. A dark gloom over-spreads the handsome features of the young centurion; but, nevertheless, a glean of hope anon brightens his eyes, from which the happy light of old has flown.

flown The devoted Garges has not failed to ome to the Forum. He has brought with im some of his men, and now and then gives them his instructions, in a voice, but with considerable war His preject is to take advantage of th heat of the struggle to give a sound beat-ing to the hateful Parmenon. This illegal intervention is certainly de-

rogatory to the dignity of the Pretor and the respect due to justice; but it will be a great consolation for Gurges, and, in truth, we have not the heart to censure

As for Parmenon and his victim, they As for Farmenon and his victim, they have not yet made their appearance in the Forum. But Marcus Regulus is sneaking through the crowd, and the in-ference is that the slave-dealer cannot be far.

Marcus Regulus has declared openly that he would take up Parmenon's case, and appear in person, to plead before the Pretor. This has surprised no one, for the case is shameful enough to suit Reg-ulus, even if he did not have a more direct personal interest in its issue,-a

fact, however, not generally known. But Cecilius, Pliny-the-Younger, Olin-But Cecilius, Finy-the-Founger, Olin-thus, and all Cecilia's friends are well aware that he is the cause of the young girl's misfortune, although they do not suspect the secret motives of his persecuwhether absent or present, justice was always rendered in his name. To this effect, there was placed in front of the curule chair, a pike (hasta) and a sword the emblems of command (imperium) and of strength.

Not far from the seats of the lawyer were placed the clepsydra, by which the duration of the pleadings was measured The clepsydra was a vessel somewhat is the shape of a finnel, from the minut bale of which the water account down hole of which the water escaped slowly It took twenty minutes for a clepsydra t be emptied. The number of times i should be filled during a lawyer's speec was determined in advance. This nut ber could be increased, the opposite party corsecting. This was styled "granting water" (dare aquam), which was not quite the same thing as giving force an

quite the same thing as giving force and eloquence to the speech. The lawyers were very careful not to waste the water they had obtained. Dur-ing the reading of documents, or other interruptions, they never failed to ask the crier to hold the water (sustinere aquam), which was done) by stopping the hole at the bottom of the clepsydra with the fin-ing in redet that the water measured for

ger, in order that the water measured for the speech should not flow uselessly. Regulus never objected to the r

of clepsydras consumed by his adversar-ies. It is true that he claimed reciprocal es. It is true that he chained the abus of it.

TO BE CONTINUED

KEEP your blood pure and your stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will WELL

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cannot withstand this wonderful remedy. Something More Than a Purgative.-To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purga-tive powers, enters into their compositions. Tonic for the Debilitated.-Parmelee's

tive powers, enters into their compositions. Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly but thor-oughly on the secretions of the body are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging or-gans to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in gradu-ated doses and so used that they can be dis-continued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

"Did I? But thin he wasn't puttin' greedy eyes on other people's patches : but who did he say it to ?"

'Well, I-just heerd him axin' if Roddy Geary would undhertake a job since there's no'er another body he'd depind on." "Is that so? An' who was he axin

-yoursel', maybe? I'm thinking', Delia, agra, that ye're too often up at the hotel, an' that he's too often about

"An' don't I be gettin' work up there-and as for Misther Hinry goin about, I suppose he has business to be about his hotel.

"Oh, yis, Delia, agra, that's all very well, but he was head gamekeeper and rint warner wid O'Gara, an' I'll warrant that he learnt manners too smart for an innicint cushla like yerself was a friend wid yer father, an' I wish ve well.

"Deed, Roddy, an' ye needn't be unaisy about me. Sure I must work, an Misther Hinry pays me dacintly an gives me mother a job at times. t's sthrange ye'r not goin' to the fair, Roddy. I never knew you to shtay away before, an' every wan looks so cross. I hope nothin's goin' to happen.

"What 'ud happen, Delia ; an' how can people look pleasint that hasn't a whole male a day an' mayn't have their cabins nor bit ov land long ? If any hing is going to happen Misther Hinry might be able to tell ye about He'd know whin the crowbar bri 'id. gade is cumin'.'

"Oh, it's too bad intirely that things won't be settled an' privint blood an' murther ; can nothin' at all be done, Roddy, jewel, to sthop the terrible work

"Yis, Delia, Misther Hinry might put in a soft word wid the colonel. But I musht be goin' now ; I've a sick child o watch to-night.'

Roddy sped his way to his cabin, and Delia, snatching up a shawl, went out the back door of her house and across the fields to the hotel.

The hotel stood round a bend in the road beyond Geary's cabin. It overlooked a lake famous for its white

whom ?-with robbers, volutionists ! Men who tracts as naught ! Mer you from behind a ditch What consideration sho to miscreants who will erable shots, from old into your house at nig are hidden in the dark don't they meet you in light-why are not the What's the good of you What are they fit for ?

"But, colonel," mee the district inspector, ing into these outrages

trout, and though unpretentious in its square construction was found comfortable by the occasional anglers who visited there in the fishing season. Peter Henry, its landlord, prospered in the services of Colonel O'Gara, first, as general stable boy, then as keeper, and finally as head gamekeeper, rent warner and general estate bailiff. Having got into the confidence of his employer, and perhaps too deeply into his private affairs, while at the same time he became badly favored of the people, he had not much difficulty in tting posses ion of a derelict shoot which he converted into a ing lodge, otel, posting establishment and pub-

lic house. It was as a public house that it thrived most. Its bar was the resort of several local notorieties of an evening when all district gossip and per-haps much politics from various points view were keenly commented on hotly discussed. The villagers and hotly discussed. who resorted there drank their stout quietly and listened. The influenc of the place was against them, and the utterances of those who drank and be came excited on the whiskey were calculated to raise their anger. hangers-on of the castle were not slow to express the decided opinions they had learned from their master. But discretion choked their retorts ; otherwise some very wordy wars, if not worse, would have been the consequences. In the result, the braggarts tho paraded a contempt for the claims of the tenantry took the silence for cowardice, and opened their minds on their pretentions in a most aggravat anner. But the men were play ing n ing a deep game and forbore reprisals At the same time they gleaned from the statements of the landlord hangerson some grains of fact which they found useful in the battle they were waging for their lives and homes.

The bar of the hotel was at the side of the house farthest from the village, and a large window towards the back lighted it from without. When Delia Doolan arrived at the hotel, this win dow was open, and she saw Henry within the bar in conversation with police inspector and some other habitues of the place. Henry's back was towards her, and she hesitated to attract his attention lest she might seen by the others, and at all hazards she could not have this. Bar " chaff " about such a visit paid in such a manner would be freely exaggerated against the character of a young girl. Yet she divined that there was som dangerous plot hatching in the village, and while she knew not what it was she apprehended terrible danger from speration that convulsed the people just now. If "Misther Hinry" would only sit down in the chair by the open window. Would these men never cease talking to him?

She stood in terror of being discov-She would be suspected of do ered. ing something that was calculated to thwart the efforts of the tenantry, and if she were found out! She shivered at the thought, and her heart beat wildly. At last the tipplers moved to the end of the bar. Someone had en tered. She leaned forward and peered round the huge box tree which shel-tered her from view of those within. It was Colonel O'Gara himself -- and out on such a night.

Henry turned towards the window it. Now was her time. to close "Misther Hinry," she called in an his master.

intense whisper. Henry stooped through the open case. I've

"Track ! and a long one it is, too. You'll never get to the end of it, and I and other law abiding citizens, respectable members of the community, are to be shot in our own houses while you're on the track. Track, indeed !" and Colonel O'Gara, who had his stiff glass refilled stifly again, laughed derisively.

" But, Colonel-" again interrupted Mr. Harrison. "I want no buts, sir. Let the buts "I want no buts, the ruffians ; club

of your rifles fall on the ruffians; club them out of existence ! What are you for ? Why don't you protect the rights of property and the lives of property owners? Three times has my house been fired into, and no trace of the murderers discovered. What are you doing ? A man who upholds the constitution is to have his life put in jeo pardy, and his property confiscated while you lead lives of indolent ease at our expense-at our expense, mind you !" the colonel concluded.

"We have made all arrangements to help you to morrow. We have a force of twenty men at hand," said the inspector, endeavoring to placate the trascible colonel, whose anger was ris ing under the pressure of the stiff brandies and sodas he had swallowed to alleviate the thirst engendered by his instructing the policemen in their

work of the morrow. "Twenty men! In the devil's name, what do you mean? Twenty men! Twenty files you should say. Why, you stult, there will be twenty thousand murderers about. The whole barony will be there. Are you mad? Why-here, Henry, give me some ink and paper. I'll write to the Get it sent at once commissioner. Saddle your fastest horse. Rusheen is only seventeen miles from here. It's not 10 o'clock yet. The man will catch the commissioner before he goes to bed. He does not go to bed early Anyhow he must know the state o affairs here. We cannot entrust cur lives to the tenderness of this strip-ling. He must be got up. He must do his duty. do his duty. He must, or by-I'll bring the castle down on him. Here give me the paper. Now you go and get the horse and the man-a trusty

man mind you !' Colonel O'Gara's flushed face threw out the strong whiteness of his hair and mustache. He stood up by the bar while writing to the commissioner, depicting in strong terms the serious danger that threatened them, all because he merely exercised his rights as a landowner to put out from their holdings those who would not pay him his rent. A large force of police was necessary to strike terror into the ruffians who dared to deny him his rights, and also to dismay the crowd who would of robber-sympathizers cheer the knaves who assemble to would despoil him of his birthright, his citizen right and his class right The force should be on the ground early--or Dublin Castle would quake. The colonel looked not more than fifty years of age as his strong figure rose to its full length by the bar, his indignant thoughts straining his body to its full height of six feet two. While he wrote the inspector went out, and Henry returned. "Now, Henry where's the messenger ?" shouted the colonel. " Is he ready? Give me another drink.

"I'm sorry, Colonel," replied Henry, quailing before the blistering gaze of " I cannot find e to go. There's not a man to be had.

open till I cum back. I've no one to look afther it. Can't I stay to close

No, by-. Off you go at once.

And the clatter of a galloping horse

soon told that Henry's material inter est in the place was not to be measured

by the injury that might accrue to his

eaving his hotel open all night with a

much-hated man alone in it ; the only

other occupant an old woman, wh

had long since betaken herself to bed.

Colonel O'Gara helped himself to an

other drink and sat down on a creaky

on his folded arms and he nodded

intense silence around him. He called

"Henry ! Henry, I say !" No answer came. The stillness seemed to grow deeper. He called

beyond. Not a sound except a sibilant wind

hotel and paused on the roadway. He

barrack door. No one stirred. He

beat and beat again with no result.

the policemen,

Still no answer.

After a while his head droppe

The place 'li mind itself. Or I'll stay to

mind it. Leave all the lights

up?

Now go

chair.

aloud :

again.

What? No or to go!

pected to find disturbers of the peace, Colonel O'Gara turned back towards the hotel. Pausing in the middle of the road, he observed a light in one of the cabins at the next end of the village. Unsteadily he proceeded to-wards it. Haw far it seemed to be away, and his unreliable steps did not seem to shorten the distance. Suddenly he found himself at a door, and knocked loudly with his stick.

"Is that you, Colonel ? And, thin, what brought you this way this dark night ?" exclaimed the surprised Roger Geary, as he opened his cabin door. "Who are you?" sternly demanded

O'Gara. "Geary, Colonel ! Roddy Geary. "Oh, I know ! That's you, is it ? Well, I want to get home, and-I'mdepressed, you know. Come with me

ome on, my man." Geary had been sitting by his fire thinking-thinking deeply, and all ex pectant. The loud knock at his door startled him. He was astonished on recognizing his visitor. He was simply He was astonish dazed at his request. He, however said nothing. He blew out his rush light, and taking the colonel by the arm, proceeded down the village street some sixty yards, when perceiving a light in one of the cabin windows he

nocked at the door of the house. Here, Thady," said he to Thady when he opened the dcor, "th Byrne, when he opened the dcor, "the colonel wants to get home, an' as I'm goin' to the fair now, I cannot go further wid him."

Some forty yards lower down another light burned dimly in a cabin, and Thady Byrne, bringing the colonel much against his will up to the door, knocked.

"Tumas, agra," he said to a young giant, who stretched from the threshold to the lintel, as he opened the door, ' I'm goin' to dhrive some sheep to the fair now, an' the colonel here wants some wan to lave him home, as he's lonesome.

" 'Tis a late hour to be goin' out, urged Thomas, eyeing the colonel up and down, who, perplexed, by the shifting of his companions, and do doubt on fused by his potations, and do dotto confused by his potations, said noth-ing. "But, howsomever," added Thomas, after a pause, "I don't mind lavin' him a bit of the way."

I'll warrant you now, colonel,' said Thomas, as they approached another cabin with a light showing in its window, "that Patsy Herrick'll be goin' down to see his sick cow, and he'll be wid ye, so we best inquire." And Patey Herrick, much surprised, was brought to his door.

"Now, colonel, jewel, we're at Murty Lenehan's. He's sittin' up ex-pectin' his son Mick back from Callan, an' I'm thinkin' a bit of a walk your way will relieve his legs," said Patsy Herrick, when they had gone a hundred yards.

"Why, I'm not a shuttlecock," protested Colonel O'Gara, " and you one-two-three four five - five baltledores. What do you mean ?"

"Only we are pressed, colonel, an wan thinks the other better company for you, and you see we have to work night an' day, watch night and day. It's comin' near mornin' now, an' most av us men can't get to bed yet, an'here's Murty.'

"Weil, now, sir," said Marty Lenehan, as they got outside the village, "av you don't mind I'll ax Mike Hearns to walk a bit of the way wid ye. He's a bit of a scholar, and stays up ov nights readin' an' maybe a bit of fresh harm before h you mean, sir? No one! Then you must go yourself, at once." "But, sir," pleaded Henry. "I--" air won't do turns in."

chair. He thought for long. He thought deeply. His curious experience on a certain night set his mind turning in a direction it had never taken before. He rose with a sigh, and went out into the stable yard. 'Here, Doran," he cried to one of the stable boys, who was thus early at his work in the hunters' stall, " saddle a

horse and come round by the front door in five minutes." "Ride into Glencashel, and drop

this note into the letter box of the police inspector, and then ride to the Cusheen and give this letter to Commissioner Godkin. You need not re turn until to morrow evening. Give the horse a rest.' There was no evictions on the Rath-

cashel estate that day .- The Irish People.

A NOTABLE CAREER.

Wonderful Life of Archbishop Mac Donald, Metropolitan of Scotland A distinguished career characterized

in an eminent degree by all those en-dearing virtues which tend to make an Archbishop the beloved of all his flock has just closed by the sad death of the Most Rev. Angus Macdonald, D D., Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and Metropolitan of Scotland. On Sunday afternoon, April 29, at half past four o'clock, his Grace peacefully breathed his last after en-during with quiet and uncomplaining fortitude a most painful and trying ill

ness of about three weeks' duration. Archbishop Macdonald, it is inter esting to learn, came of an old and distinguished Catholic Highland family, the Macdonalds of Gienaladale, who have been ever true to the Grand Old Faith of the land and whose fortunes vere so closely associated with the cause of the ill fated Stuarts. It was on the estate of Glenfinnan that Prince Charlie landed when he set out upon his ill-starred enterprise, and it was ancestor of Archbishop Macdonald-Bishop Macdonald, the then occupant of the See of Argyll and the Isles-who though doubtful of the opportunities of the struggle, consecrated the young Prince's standard, and thus implicated himself in the destinies of the cause.

When the English troops penetrated into the Western Highlands, Bishop Macdonald with his brother, the laird of Morar, Lord Lovat, and others, retired to the island in Loch Morar, and drew up all their boats, flattering themselves that the stay of the soldiers would be but of brief duration, and that they themselves would be safe in their island retreat until the departure of the invaders. Perceiving, however, that the soldiers were also provided with a boat, the fugitives prudently dispersed, Lord Lovat surrendered, and Bishop Macdonald fied to Paris Afterwards returning to Scotland, the Bishop was betrayed, and condemned to banishment for life; but the sentence was never carried into effect. A monument stands to this day to mark the spot whereupon the Prince unfurled his standard and the elder brother of the late Archbishop, Colone Macdonald, C. B., formerly command ant of the Militia battalion of the Cam eron Highlanders, is the present laird

of Glenfinnan. SPOKE GAELIC AS HIS MOTHER TONGUE It was accordingly a supreme satis-saction to Scottish Catholics to learn, about eight years ago, that a distin so old a Scottis

undertake in all weathers from Oban, his headquarters, in order to visit ever the most outlying parts of his scattered diocese. Self-sacrifice seemed to be the guiding principle of all his actions. His intimate friends used to say of him that he never accepted any gift or present for his own use ; he always knew some one who was "just in need of that sort of thing." MADE ARCHBISHOP OF EDINBURGH

EIGHT YEARS AGO.

When the Archbishopric of St. Andrews and Edinburgh fell vacant by the death of Archbishop Smith, the Holy See went very deliberately about the appointment of his successor, and it was generally supposed at the time that the delay in filling the vacancy was due to the adjustment of certain financial questions, as between diocese and diocese, which were then understood to be pending before the ecclesiastical authorities. When at length it transpired that the Vatican had decided to bestow the vacant pal had decided to bestow the vacant pal-lium upon the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, it was felt that the decision was beyond cavil. In St. Mary's Cathedral, Broughton street, Edin-burgh, on the 25th of August, 1892, he took formal he took formal possession of his new See, and was invested with the pal lium ; the badge of archiepiscopa dignity. How he discharged the duties of his high office from that day until laid aside by the illness which has now terminated fatally is the knowledge of the entire Catholic body in Scotland.

AN ADMINISTRATOR OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

Though he adorned his office, he was no mere ornamental ecclesiastic Ha was essentially a man of business. His gifts lay not so much in pulpit eloquence as in the zealous and impartial administration of the importan interests committed to his care. The sermons he preached were practical and businesslike, with a minimum of rhetoric and a maximum of hegTen Commandments. His tact and his evenness of temper could not fail to be remarked by all who were brought into direct relations with him, and they secured a successful issue to many an administrative difficulty that at first sight seemed well-nigh insuperable. No ecclesiastic could have been more accessible to his flock than he was All knew him, as it were, personally and the very humblest member of the community over whom he ruled had as much attention and courtesy from him as had those of the highest social stand ing.

A CHOICE SCHOLAR

As a Gaelic scholar he had, as has already been remarked, a considerable reputation, and he was one of the distinguished company which entertained the late Professor Blackie to dinner in celebration of the foundation of the Celtic Chair in Edinburgh University. Of written English, too, he had a fine command, his pastoral letters being models of style. His death is not only a loss to the Catholic Church in Scot land, but is in the nature of a personal loss to every member of his flock who ever came into contact with him. Be yond the pale of the Church Arch Bishop Macdonald had also many friends, who admired and loved th man for his gentle manners and saintly life, and for the unselfish devotion to his work which his friends knew was the spirit that animated all his actions. HIS VALUABLE MISSIONARY LABORS IN THE WESTERN ISL.

This sketch of the late Metropolitan would be far from complete if it did not enlarge a little on the missionary work of his life in the Western Hebrides while Bishop 'f Argyll and the Isles. Having his principal residence in Opan, Loyoa House, which he purchased from the Jesuit Fathers, who retired from Oban on Bishop Macdonald's accession to the Western See, His Lordship spent a great deal of his time on the water, and was often to be met with on steam

ers plying among the Western Islands, which were largely inhabited by his scattered flock. In these islands the late Prelate, as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, was instrumental in making the local school boards adaptable to the Catholic faith, having Catholic teachers appointed to the board schools. During his episcopacy in the Isles splendid churches and excellent chapelhouses were built at Benbecula, Castlebay, Erriskay, Beoraid in Morar, as well as in Inverie, Kuoydart. The late Prelate was a magnificent organizer, and was universally beloved by all his priests and people in the Western Isles, where the sad news of his lamented death has occasioned sorrow the most profound and widespread. The Highand heart to day mourns as no other heart can the demise of Archbishop Macdonald.

3

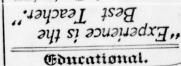
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ment. "Who's there ?" he asked quickly.

Delia came forward. "I want to spake to ye, Misther Hinry," she said. "There's some danger on to-night. I dunno what it is-but the colonel is out-is in there,

an' he has to get back to the castle let him take care," and in a few min utes she was up in the fields behind her mother's cottage calling loudly on a belated and errant calf supposed to

be wandering from its home. "Well, Henry," cried Colonel "Well, Henry," cried Colonel O'Gara, "a stiff brandy and soda. I've been at thirsty work all the even ing, instructing these stupid policemen how to behave themselves to morrow Our friend, the district inspector here has a lot of dolts in his district. They ere willing enough to talk and suggest but there's no work in them, and, Jove, there's work cut out for them give me a stiff, long drink. I I say they don't show these rascally scoun drels to morrow that my will is law I'l report every man's son of them to the inspector-general.'

You seem-ah-to forget-ah," interjected District-Inspector Harrison, twisting the end of a small moustache "You seem to forget, Colonel O'Gara that thirteen families are to be evicted, and that we must endeavor-ah-to perform our duty with a due recognition of the necessity of preserving the peace-keeping back an excited multi-tude of people who are likely to assemble.

"Confound you, sir, and confound them," angrily interrupted the colonel. night was pitch dark. The light from "Preservation of peace, indeed ! Pre-servation of scoundrels ! I'll have the the hotel only made the night blacker commissioner down. He'll teach you to preserve the peace. Peace with whom ?-with robbers, anarchists, re-volutionists ! Men who regard all contracts as naught! Men who regard an one you from behind a ditch—the cowards ! What consideration should be shown to miscreants who will fire shots, miserable shots, from old blunderbusses into your house at night, while they are hidden in the dark outside. Why Why don't they meet you in the broad day light-why are not they all hanged What's the good of your constabulary What are they fit for ? Why-"

"But, colonel," meekly interrupted the district inspector, "we are inquir-ing into these outrages. We are on the -

"I was thinking', Mike," said Murty, when that worthy appeared, "that you wouldn't mind walkin'a bit "But you must, and right off, too, or you'll get out of this forever. At av the way wid the colonel here, who's once, I say. Go," and he handed a bit lonesome on his way home. Henry the letter. "Well, sir, I must lave this place

"Well, an' troth 1 dislike goin' out much at this time ov night. But sthay, wanted to give Tim Dinneen a mes age to Luke Doyle at the fair, an' l might as well go up now."

There was no light in Dinneen' cabin, but Mike Hearn's keen sight discerned the figure of a man leaning over the wall beside the byre in front. "Tim, are ye there?" called Mike. "Is that yersel', Mike," was the re-

sponse. "Ay ! that's mesel', Tim. An' here' Colonel O'Gara here askin' for com pany on the way to the cashtle, the night's so dark an' his sight's so bad he'd like some wan to lead him the way ; I'm expectin' Pether Lee on his way to the fair to bring a bundle to Two hours passed, and he started up from a troubled slumber. The great light in the place dazzled him. The Bawnavawn an' must go back to me house.

"Now, colonel, you're at home, " said Tim Dinneen, as the door of Glencashel Castle was opened in response to "Good night." his ring.

"But you must have a drink before you go, and tell me why did so many ee me home and why didn't one com all the way?

He rose unsteadily on his legs and The keen air of the night had re walked into the hall. The front door was wide open. He called again. No answer. He went to the door. The stored Colonol O'Gara's senses consider He was much perplexed.

ably. He was much perplexed. battledores," he ejaculated. two, three, four, five, six, many " One. seven-seven guides. What does it mean, Dinneen? And what keeps you all up so late? Two o'clock it is through the trees beside the police barrack over the way. Unsteadily still he descended the steps of the

"Well, colonel, you see we have to work, some of us night an' day, to make ends meet. You see 'tis hard called out again to anyone who might be within hearing. Only the sibilant sough replied. Unsteadily he crossed times the road and beat a rat-a-tat on the

"Oh, I've heard that often, but come in and have a drink. I'm obliged to you for your kindness." "No, thank you, colonel, I must be

With imprecations on the vile lazi-I was expectin' Mart in Moran goin.' ness, treachery and incompetency of on his way to the fair. He was to do a little business for me." all of whom, excited by the hints of danger set up by Delia Doolan, and which had been duly con-

"What does it all mean ?" Colonel veyed to them, were out on special patrol in localities where they ex-

guished memoer of so out a Scottish family had been raised by the Vatican to the Metropolitian See vacated by the death of Archbishop Smith. The youngest of three sons of the late Mr. Angus Macdonald of Glenaladale, deceased Archbishop, was born at Borrodale, Invernesshire, on September 8 1844 He received his ecclesiastical training in St. Cuthbert's College, 1844 Ushaw, where he proved a distin-guished student in the philosophica and theological classes, and where he

received the various orders up to the priesthood. After his ordination in July, 1872, his first mission was St. Patrick's, Glasgow, where, by the as siduous and zealous discharge of his duties, he won the esteem of his superiors and of the dense population amongst whom he ministered. Speak ing Gaelic as his mother tongue, and having already become an acknowledged authority on the literature of that language, it was only natural that when, in the course of a few years, the ministerial charge at Arisaig fell vacant by the death of Father Mackintosh-himself a rather remarkable man in his way-Father Angus Macdonald should have been selected for the post. The energy with which he threw himelf into the work among his Highland brethren in the new sphere marked out for him is still gratefully remembered in the locality. But early preferment

awaited him. HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE SEE OF

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES The old Scottish hierarchy was reestablished or restored in May, 1878 among all the appointments to which the new order of things gave rise, it was acknowledged that there was none more appropriate than the elevation of Father Macdonald, of Arisaig, to the See of Aryll and the Isles, which his ancestor had held more than a century and a quarter previously. Under his fostering oversight the Cath olic body made substantial progress, and chapels and schools grew up in localities where the like had not been seen for centuries. His unobtrusive manner and his unselfish devotion to

his work earned the admiration even of those who did not own his spiritual sway; and it has been said that he often overtaxed his physical powers by O'Gara asked himself, as he sat in his the long and arduous journeys by land study sipping the hot coffee that had and sea which he was accustomed to

Farmer Thrifty got the idea that if he Former Thrifty got the idea that if he could keep a horse without the cost of feeding, it would be a great economy, so he reduced the horse's food a little every day. Unfortunate-ly just as the experiment promised to succeed, the horse laid down and died. Farmer Hard-died. Farmer Thrifty

TO sense says Farmer Thrifty was a fool. But there are people as much worse



than old Thrifty as it is more foolish to than old Thrifty as it is more foolish to work your own body under starvation conditions, than your horse's. But every farmer has plenty to eat. Yes, but it isn't what is eaten, it is what nourish-ment is obtained from food that decides the question of starvation. It wouldn't do the farmer any good to run a stack of wheat through a thrashing machine which was so out of gear that it didn't get the grain out of one head of wheat in which was so out of gear that it didn't get the grain out of one head of wheat in fifty. That's just the way with the dis-ordered stomach. It doesn't get the good out of the food that is eaten. There is no medicine will so quickly act on the organs of digestion and nutri-tion, and put the stomach in perfect

act on the organs of digestion and nutri-tion, and put the stomach in perfect working order, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes pure blood, and rich blood, and puts the body on a plane of participation. on a plane of perfect health.

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san be stopped. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-dress be sent us.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. The Editor of THE CTHOLIC RECORD,

The Editor of THE CTHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont: Dear Sir : For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE-CORD, and congratulate you upon the man-ner in which it is published. Its matter and form are both good ; and a truly Cathelic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the taithful. Blesing you, and wishing you success, Believe me, to remain. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, †D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, June 16, 1900.

A MINISTER'S VIEW. Our readers will remember that the Methodist Conference which was held recently at Chicago refused to repeal the prohibition which stands in the Book of Discipline forbidding cardplaying, theatre going, and other so considered indecorous or sinful amusements. The Rev. C. W. Blodgett, pastor of one of the Methodist churches of Detroit, commenting on this action of the Conference says :

"The failura to remove the paragraph on amusements will work no special injury, for even the ministers and laity, who most loadly demand its retainment do not seek to enforce it. Methodism is seeking in its changes to be in touch with the demands of the hour."

This is equivalent to saying that the rule laid down in the Book of Discipline is merely a blind to make it appear outwardly that the faithful are an extraordinarily sanctified community, while in reality they are and are allowed to be quite as worldly as the poor outside publicans and sin ners. His view of the matter strik ingly illustrates the words of our Saviour in St. Matt. xxiii. 27, 28 :

"Woe to you Scribes and Pharisees, hy "We to your scribes and the second se

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

His Grace the Most Reverend Arch. bishop Langevin of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has issued a pastoral letter to the Catholics of his diocese, which was read in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday, June 3rd, to the effect that the

new rule. He declared that Robert Collhad been quietly shelved from their MORE HERETICS. pastorates and driven out of the Church Another Presbyterian divine of under the time limit rule, could not

time.

TION.

Winnipeg to the Public School Board

of that city to admit the Catholic

schools to participate in the advan-

Greater New York, namely Dr. Gregg, have been got rid of if that rule had of Brooklyn, has joined Drs. Parkhurst not existed. and Hollis in denouncing the Presby-While we sympathize with the efforts terian teaching on Predestination and of many of the Methodist clergy to re-Reprobation as terrible doctrines which tain the distinctive doctrines of Chrisdestroy God's justice and mercy. Curiously enough the upholders of lapsing into the Latitudinarianism hese doctrines assert that the great ening to absorb Protestantism of every Catholic Saint Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, held this doctrine, which was shade and degree, truth obliges us to not the case. St. Augustine refuted say that it is not a dignified way to get the heresy of Pelagianism, which rid of heresy by a side wind and under false pretences. The gates of hell are denied grace, and in doing this main-

tained the power of the grace of God, but he maintained also the operation of human free will. It is indeed difficult to reconcile man's free will with the

existence of efficacious grace, but the Catholic Church maintains with St. Augustine that both are realities. The reconciliation of the two is a mystery, but is nevertheless a revealed truth, and is asserted by St. Paul, who tells us to "work out your salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do."

Many Presbyterian divines have as serted that the Calvinistic doctrine of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith is no longer believed by Presbyterians generally.

INFLATED IGNORANCE.

The (Presbyterian) Interior of Chiago illustrates very graphically the littleness of the human intellect when it attempts to grasp the greatness of God's creation, and sets itself up as a judge of God's work. We deem it necessary, however, to make a few verbal changes in its illustration which is substantially as follows :

is substantially as follows : "If the average citizen wishes to feel his littlenees, all he needs to do is to go into the hold of a modern man-of-war, an ironelad battleehip, and lock about him. Here are 10,000 boits and bars, and levers and cut offs whose use and purpose are as inscrutable to him as the ultimate relations of the Trinity. But it is a delight to his heart to realize that what he does not know, the captain of the ship does. He sees the officer in command walk the deek, and by the touch of a pearl-headed button govern the huge craft from beak to propeller, and it is sweet to realize the practical aspects of the truth, and that He who made the world still governs and controls it." tages of being part of the Pablic school system, having been refused by the Public school trustees, the matter of the so-called settlement of the school trouble made by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments is again up for discussion in the Manitoba papers. The Northwest Review of May 16th, which vigorously maintains Catholic rights, independently of the effect on political parties, points out that the

demand of the Catholics was a reason-Colonel Bob Ingersoll's disciples pre tend to know of many things in creaable and a very moderate one, falling far short of what they are entitled to tion which could have been bettered if under the Constitution, especially in their wisdom had been consulted, but they are like the ignorant visitor to view of the fact that the Privy Council the battleship who would pretend to know more than the captain about the management of the bolts and bars and Manitoba. levers of every one of which the cap-

tain knows the exact use.

VILATTE AGAIN ON THE BOARDS.

understand on what ground so violent cate, who is reckoned as a stalwart interded by the Imperial Government a crusade should be carried on against maintainer of orthodoxy, opposed the to be a dead letter, we have the right to demand that it shall be exercised on yer, Hiram W. Thomas and others who the side of justice and right. The Review declares that the refusal

of the Winnipeg School Board to grant the Catholics the justice they asked for, arose, not so much out of ill-will, as because of the so called settlement ;

teaches, and has constantly taught the

absolute truth. Christ committed to

whose word it is, and therefore the

"Church of the living God, which is

the pillar and ground of truth " cannot

she holds to have been delivered to

The Sun supposes that it will be a

long time before the Protestant

Churches will accept this view of the

Church of Christ.

ally known.

her custody by her Divine Founder.

"All denominations of Protestantism in this country, more especially, are looking more kindly on Rome than formerly. Un-doubtedly the Pope's uncompromising cham-pionship of the infallibility of the Bible, as to which the Protestant Churches have been thrown into much confusion by the current recentific criticism of the Scriptures as mere-ly human productions, has tended to increase the respect of conservative Protestantism for Roman Catholicism; but the gulf between it and them is too broad to be filled up at this time, even if ever in the future. It is, how-ever, the only possible union, for, obviously, Rome will never yield its position by a jot." and they actually declared that their reason for refusing to entertain the Catholic petition is that the Catholics tianity, and to keep their sect from must be satisfied with what the settlement gives them. It appears, therewhich at the present moment is threat- fore, that in the present instance the settlement operates injuriously rather than beneficially, and the sconer it is swept away under such circumstances the better will it be for all concerned. Let the Manitoba Catholics demand the justice which the Constitution not to prevail against the Church of guarantees, and they can then well God, according to the promise of our afford to let go all that the sham Lord, but as the true Church is the pillar and ground of truth, it should settlement has professedly secured preserve itself from erroneous teaching for them.

A significant utterance appeared in that she should not and could not by its inherent vigor and not by getthe Toronto Mail and Empire of Saturchange her teaching into falsehood, ting rid of heretical preachers under day last in regard to the Manitoba which would be the case if she changed false pretences. True doctrine should School Question :her teaching. Error changes, but be maintained through the vigilance truth is immutable as the eternal God

Naturally an attempt is being made to re-vive the Manitoba School Question. Those people who professed to think the matter settled merely wanted to think so. The only settlement will be the complete abolition of Senorate schools. of watchful chief pastors, as it was maintained by the Apostles, as recorded in Acts xv. There we find the Apostles maintaining the truth by virabandon one jot of the teaching which

We have no doubt the gentleman tue of the authority received from their who wrote the above is quite in ear-Divine Master. Methodism, like other nest, and his paper speaks for a very Protestant sects, has pulled down the large number of persons who are equalbulwark of authority, but this shows ly so. He and they may rest assured, precisely how far it is from being the however, that so long as Canada is true Church on which Christ conferred Canada, our Catholic schools will be a real authority to teach all things with us, and if it ever comes to pass which He had revealed, and with which that by mere brute force we shall be He promised to remain till the end of compelled to help defray the expenses of educating our neighbors' children as well as paying entirely for that of THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES. our own, rather than relinquish our Catholic schools, the additional burden . The application of the Catholics of

will be borne.

THE ONLY GUARDIAN OF GOD'S TRUTH.

The New York Sun in a recent re markable editorial comments upon the fact that in all the Protestant Churches, and especially in the Presbyterian, the denial of the truth of the Bible in whole or in part by ministers preaching from their pulpits has become a common occurrence, and these Churches have no means of restrain ing such teaching, and therefore practically approve of it, inasmuch as

toleration is a practical approval. It is true, indeed, that Dr. Briggs would probably have been put out of the Church if he had not gone out himjudged that the Constitution had been self, and possibly the same treatment violated by the school legislation of might have been accorded to Dr. McGiffert, because these men pushed According to the judgment of the their theories so prominently forward

Privy Council, the Catholics have the that the Church could not quietly right to Catholic education on an ignore them, as it is doing in the case of hundreds of ministers who maintain equal footing, with the Public school education enjoyed by Protestants ; but the same or similar views. But it canfor ten years this right has been not be denied that there are hundreds,

JUNE-16, 1900.

the further conclusions reached by the sentinel the reason of the noise, and was informed that the bell was rung same writer in a subsequent issue. He for a dead man. Leary said : " to "All denominations of Protestantism in h-with the dead man ! Let the dead bury the dead. Stop that d-d ring. ing at once."

He also forbade religious processions. stating that the Salvation Army was a nuisance, though the Salvation Army is a thing unknown in Guam.

Permission was asked of him by a delegation of the people, to have their Corpus Christi procession. Then followed this conversation between It is perfectly correct to say that Leary and his secretary : Rome will never yield or depart from

"Who is this Corpus Christi, anyhow? Do they have a Corpus Christi in the United its position by a jot. To do this would be to come down from the unassailable position she has occupied, that she

"No, Sir," replied the secretary. "Then there shall be none here," was the tyrannical decision.

Leary knew for some time before the Catholic Church the truth which he was superseded that this would soon He desired to be taught to all nations occur, and he expressed his earnest to the end of time, and promised that, with His assistance and aid, she would wish that his successor should not be also fulfil her mission. This implied a " Romanist."

> RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brook. lyn, notwithstanding the fact that he has recently attacked the objectionable doctrines of Presbyterianism as monstrous, and destructive of the holiness of God, and has even gone so far as to deny the inspiration of the Bible, and its miraculous narratives, is, however, strongly impressed with the necessity of teaching at least Christian morality in the schools.

case, should they ever do so. We do Christian dogma he does not appear not expect the conversion of the Proto regard as of much importance, but testant Churches, or even of any conhe believes that it is necessary to teach siderable one of them as a whole. It is children in the schools that they must by the conversion of individuals who not steal or lie. He does not explain, become convinced that the Catholic however, how a rational being can be Church teaches and has always taught convinced that any special morality is God's truth that Catholicism will be required if God has not revealed His propagated in the future, as it has will to man in the Bible, and made been in the past, and as the Sun bemanifest by miracles the truth of His lieves that Protestantism, or at least revelation. We cannot, indeed, imindividual Protestants, regard the agine any means whereby God has Church more favorably nowadays, we proved the truth of revelation except may reasonably hope that this is a through miracles, and if miracles be great step taken toward the final redenied then the moral code revealed turn of Protestants to the one fold, not by God cannot have upon us the force in their corporate capacity as protestof law as it must lose its virtue as ers, but as individuals who have at God's law the moment we deny that last recognized their true mother, the it was miraculously revealed by God. Nevertheless it is an evidence of the

power of truth that Dr. Hillis takes his THE EX-AUTOCRAT OF GUAM. stand upon the truly Christian and Catholic platform that religion of some Captain Leary, the ex-military Gov kind at least should be taught in the ernor of the Island of Guam, who has very properly been superseded by schools. It is a proof that on this so long debated subject the Catholic President McKinley, was even more offensively autocratic and tyrannical teaching is coming to the front.

Dr. Hillis said last week in a disin his administration than was gener ourse delivered before the Brooklyn Sunday School Union : Notwithstanding his very Celtic and

"There is a menace to the republic in the fact that so many children are growing up in ignorance of moral laws. Even common schools have ceased to train a child in the right. In my school days I was taught the danger of stealing; now, for fear of offend-ing some sect, some ism, agnostic, atheist or something, the bible is excluded from the schools and the number of more taught very Catholic name, indicating that his ancestors, if not himself, were Catholics, he exhibited most rabidly anti Catholic bigotry and ignorance of the usages of the Catholic Church in

JUNE 16, 1900.

THE LESSON OF JANSEN

By Rev. D. A. Merrick, S. J

Who will venture to say th sad story of Jansenism contain structions for succeeding time course, it finally failed. Of the set of t the gates of hell will never pre the end against the Lord. Lord permits the devil to work deal of evil. The barque of P never flounder ; but in a ga poor hande may be swept decks. God permits evil, St. tine says, in order to draw good out of it. Until we get ven we must be satisfied with planation. For we cannot, Calvinists and Jansenists, our benevolent Creator of an unreasonable tyrant. Net we, for the sake of truckling which are the fashion of the l mit that He is a careless imbe is indifferent to the observance observance of His law, natur vealed. If heaven permits, bitzzard of liberalism to sw the surface of the globe to in the twentieth century of the era, why, of course, the Chu not be blown down, but ma dows may be cracked and so neys fall. It is astonishing influenced by our surro how obscure very simple] become in our minds at tim strongest minded men are s impressions. It will then, to prepare for war in For men of good w peace. ever, there is not so much These of us who are old enoug had some personal experience ow the fog of dou member h stantly removed from the intelligence when th light broke out which di vapors and all miasmata o healthy earth ; how immedi whole landscape loomed up distinct relief, and they won they could not have seen evident to the naked eye. of light do I mean? A ray that will never fail. But not shut their eyes, nor put th before them, nor turn the That ray of light is the voice Peter will always speak ; an know. This is our peace, consolation. To the humbl cile mind this is happiness i all may err, and we should left to our own blind selves. has given us a beacon to loci which can be heard distinctly ear. To men of good will, peace. "Oh Roman Church city !" exclaimed the great Fenelon. "Oh, dear common all Christians. There is in J neither Greek nor Scythian barian, nor Jew nor Ge are one people in you all are citizens of R every Catholic is a every Catholic is a Behold that stem planted b of Jesus Christ. Any brand from it fades, withers and Mother ! whoever is a chi thine also. After so many art still fruitful. Oh, sp givest children to thy h every end of the world. 0 where Peter will forever

Catholics of Winnipeg had done well in approaching the Public School Board for the purpose of coming to an amicable settlement in regard to the Province, so far as it applies to that city.

His Grace also states that the report which had been circulated, to the effect that the School question has been settled, is an erroneous one.

This he declared in his official capac ity and in the same capacity he stated that the Catholic minority in Manitoba are not satisfied with the so-called concessions which have been granted by the Government of the Province. He exhorted Catholics throughout the Diocese to continue their efforts to obtain redress of their grievances, and to pray for this end fervently and patiently.

PALMS BLESSED.

In spite of the determined opposition of the Low Church party in general, and the violent interruptions of the Church services by the Kensitites in London, in order to suppress Ritualistic manifestations in the Anglican Churches in England, the number of Churches in which such services take place is growing greater every week. The blessing of palms on Palm Sunday was a thing unheard of in the Church of England until a few years ago, and even yet Ritualism has not adopted the practice very extensively ; but this year the blessing took place in twenty churches in the effy of London. It was most elaborate in St. Agnes' Church, East London, and the mejor-ity of the congregation were men, thus proving that Ritualism is really an in-centive to devotion, inasmuch as it is well known that women are usually mer. If the use of a certain amount of Ritual in Church service thus of Ritual in Church service thus ground the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the able which the Catholic minority are suffer. These conclusions arrived at by a church bell ringing whereby his is touched with sympathy and humik naturally begets piety, it is difficult to editor of the New York Christian Advo- ing ; and as that power was never Protestant journalist prepare us for slumbers were disturbed, he asked a ity .- Maclaren,

The nortorioue Vilatte. America at one time as the pastor of a Belgian congregation in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and next as the Archbishop of the troublesome School question of that Old Catholic and Polish Schismatics, and who was said to have been consepetition is rudely rejected. crated Bishop by a Nestorian Bishop in The Review says :

Ceylon, and also by a Gregorian Bishop in Syria, and who brought upon himself the denunciation of the Anglican Church by ordaining or pretending to ordain the much talked of Father

Ignatius of Llanthony in Wales to the priesthood, has turned up in Paris, where he has been assuming to exercise episcopal functions.

His freaks have made it necessary for school trouble was arrived at, we Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, pointed out in our columns its unsatisfactory character, and our prognostito issue the following warning to the sations in regard thereto have proved priests of his diocese : to be correct. We would be glad to

priests of his diocese : "I has come to my knowledge that Mr. Vilatte, who calls himself an American Bishop, has performed, to my annoyance, two sacerdotal ordinations in Paris, and has given to them the license with which eccles-iastics are provided. I have been informed by the Holy Office that Mr. Vilatte has not received any authority nor any inrisidetion see that the present Government of Manitoba would make the condition more endurable for the Catholics of the Province, who have for ten years by the Holy Omee that Mr. vhatte has not received any authority nor any jurisdiction from the Sovereign Pontiff. In consequence, if any of the ecclesiastics are presented to you, you will not permit them to celebrate the Mass in your church." made great sacrifices to support Catholic schools. We have been advised by politicians to be satisfied with the

policy of conciliation ; but as the Previously to this, the last heard of Northwest Review remarks, " all the this Vilatte was that he was in Rome concessions have come from the Cathoendeavoring to have himself acknowledged as a Bishop by the Holy Father, lics. Conciliation is not much to boast of for people who have constituand asking to be received into the Catholic Church. His request, as a tional rights." The so called settlement is what it

matter of course, was not acceeded to ; but his pertinacity is something remarkable.

METHODISM vs. HERESY.

When the so called settlement of the

denied them in practice. In theory and perhaps thousands of ministers now the right exists, but in practice the who have practically given up all belief in the Bible, and the Church Catholics can only appeal to the merciful consideration of the local legis dares not deal with them to condemn, as it would thereby at once precipitate lature or the Pablic school boards, and when they do so appeal, their a schism which would rend it to shreds. The Catholic Church, on the other

hand, authoratively insists, as in the The Kevlew SAYS: "Our case is that of an uninfluential but honest citizen who, having obtained a judg-ment of the supreme court against an unjust aggressor, and having applied for the execu-tion of the judgment to the executive cilicer, is informed by the latter that he must ar-range matters with the aggressor himself: 'for,'says the executive, 'since he is the cause of all your wrongs, it is his business to make that restitution which justice de-mands.'." case of the late Dr. St. George Mivart, that her members shall accept all her dogmas, among which is the entire and absolute truth and infallibility of the Bible.

Commenting on these facts the Sun remarks that in the Pope's Encyclical on Scripture, issued in 1893, it is laid down that " all the books which the Church receive as sacred and canonical are written wholly and entirely, with all their parts, at the dictation of the Holy Ghost," and that " inspiration is not only incompatible with error, but also excludes and rejects it as absolutely and necessarily as it is impossible that God Himself, the Supreme Truth, can utter that which is not true."

The position taken by the Supreme Pontiff and by the Catholic Church is thus unequivocal, and the Sun remarks :

"So also is that of Protestantism, so far as "So also is that of Protestantism, so far as concerns its formal and authoritative stand-ards of faith; but while Roman Catholicism commands the layman Dr. Mivart to render obedience to its dogma under pain of excom-munication and eternal damnation, Protest antism retains in its ministry and as teach-ers of theology many men whose teachings openly contradict its standards."

was described to be in the letter of Pope Leo XIII : " defective, imper-

Hence that journal unhesitatingly fect, and insufficient." We hope draws from the facts the following almost against hope to see the matter satisfactorily settled by the Manitoba logical conclusion :

Catholic population of the island, and insulted his subjects in their religious sentimenta in the most gross manner possible. He showed, in fact, that he was in spirit at least, a thorough Apaist, and he was not removed from his office

a day too soon for the credit of the President.

It is already known to our readers that one of his first administrative acts was to banish all the priests of the island except one, thus depriving the people of the spiritual care which all Catholics require and desire, the pretence being that they interfered with his administration. This pretence was a shallow one, as the priests did not interfere in any way further than to remonstrate against his ordinances prohibiting the proper discharge of their sacerdotal duties, and interfering with their management of the parishes, which is purely a spiritual function.

Mr. Milton E. Smith has thrown some this autocrat of a Republican govern. ment, in an article which appeared recently in the Midland Review. The facts were learned by Mr. Smith from several Protestant gentiemen who recently returned from the Ladrones, to of the age has led them away from the which group of islands Guam pertains. It appears that another of Leary's arbitary acts was to seize upon all the religious emblems in the schools of the

island and to bring them to his headquarters, under pretence of separating Church and State. He consulted his secretary in regard to how these

things should be disposed of, and when the secretary advised him to give them to the Churches, his answer WAS :

"No: there is no union of Church and State here. I am the State, and it would be a bad example for me to give these things to the Church. We will keep them a short time and then destroy them." Qa another occession, hearing a

is government of the thoroughly something, the bible is excluded from the schools and the pupils are never taught morals, the evils of deceit or the meaning of dishonesty. All this in a Republic founded on intelligence. Publishers, to meet the objections, have made school books absolutely colorless in regard to anything moral. Un-less a reform comes speedily, the secular and religious training of the young will be one of the burning questions of no remote date." ____

WORLDLINESS.

Why have so many of our Catholic people become so thoroughly worldly ? They have been baptized Catholics, have had the good example of pious parents, and even the advantage of attending Catholic schools. Do you seek an answer? Ask that young man ove-reager for worldly riches and high position. Ask that dreamy, thoughtless novel reader, who can find no time to pray or perform religious duties. Ask that father whose simple piety and tender devotion of former years are buried under the success which the work of years have brought him. Ask that mother, wholly absorbed in new costumes for herself and daughters, or in forming Mr. Milton E. Smith has thrown some further light on the proceedings of mitting her children to attend godless schools, and feeling no grief that some of her children have married outside the Church, and that others have grown up most ignorant of their re-ligion. And if they all speak the ruth they will answer that the spirit

> practice of their religion and led them to think little of the high principles it inculcates. The chilling atmosphere of worldliness and mundane ambition nave wilted the beautiful flowers of faith and pious conduct which the pracing atmosphere of staunch Catholicity would have caused to bloom into fruits of virtue for eternal life.

> > Some of the best wine is harsh and unpalatable till it goes a long sea voy-age. After it has been tossed on the high seas and gone round the Cape, it becomes mellow and soft. There are strong natures which were once intolerable-so self-confident, so masterful, so inhuman But Death visited their house, and they came forth from his school other men ; and now the strength

of my life the great subject and my song ! ' If thou pe there may be among you doubtful matter in judgmen the words of the judges with do vary, arise and go up which the Lord thy God s And thou shalt come to th the Levitical race, and t that shall be at that time shalt seek of them, and show thee the truth of the And thou shalt do whats shall say, that shall pre place which the Lord shall what they shall teach thes to his law, and thou shalt sentence : neither shalt the the right hand nor to th But he that will be proud to obey the commandment who ministereth at the time thy God, and the decree that man shall die, and the away the evil from Israe vii., 8 12) When Luther first mad Germany people said it w of monks. When Jan created a commotion in the Natherlands folk tho a dispute of theologians. for the Council of the V

his brothern. May hand forget itself if forgets thee! May m

move, if thou are not to the

dry up

Catholic will now dare listen to the voice of auti eralism fills the air. It a vague, nebulous spectre solve itself into as defin Jansenism or Lutherand then Peter will strike that the eyes of all good men w and, so far at least as men are concerned, the threa ster will be dead before it harm. So long as hum corrupt, proud and sens expect schisms and heres ity and repentance are i things. To conclude this artic

Bishop of Clermont, th preacher, has been right ave been influenced h atmosphere of Jansenism was obliged to live ; but i man. His testimony, the exceptionable. "One o harms done to religion," Jansenism, is to have o JUNE 16, 1900.

THE LESSON OF JANSENISM.

By Rev. D. A. Merrick, S. J

men the highest and most incompre-hensible mysteries, to be talked over, discussed and disputed about. This is what has spread irreligion. It does Who will venture to say that this not take long for lay people to go from dispute to doubt, and from doubt to sad story of Jansenism contains no in-structions for succeeding times? Of disbelief." A profound and weighty remark, and a true one. For let any course, it finally failed. Of course, it has disappeared, or nearly 50, as Arianism disappeared; but what havoc meanwhile it wrough! Of course, kind of disorderly wave spread over the surface of the Church, and you the gates of hell will never prevail in the end against the Lord. But the theology. At the present moment, be-sides Mr. St. George Mivart, we have Lord permits the devil to work a great deal of evil. The barque of Peter will never flounder ; but in a gale many poor hands may be swept from its decks. God permits evil, St. Augustine says, in order to draw greater good out of it. Until we get to Heaven we must be satisfied with that ex. ven we hust be ratin a view of the planation. For we cannot, like the Calvinists and Jansenists, accuse our benevolent Creator of being our benevolent Creator of being an unreasonable tyrant. Neither can we, for the sake of truckling to ideas which are the fashion of the hour, admit that He is a careless imbecile who is indifferent to the observance or non- have heard them so often that they observance of His law, natural or revealed. If heaven permits, then, a blizzard of liberalism to sweep over the surface of the globe to inaugurate the twentieth century of the Christian why, of course, the Church will not be blown down, but many windows may be cracked and some chim-neys fall. It is astonishing how we influenced by our surroundings, how obscure very simple principles become in our minds at times. The strongest minded men are subject to impressions. It will be well. then, to prepare for war in time of For men of good will, howpeace. For men of good will, how-ever, there is not so much to fear. e of us who are old enough to have had some personal experience can rehow the fog of doubt was instantly removed from the horizon intelligence when that ray of light broke out which dispels all vapors and all miasmata of the un-healthy earth; how immediately the landscape loomed up in clear, distinct relief, and they wondered how they could not have seen what was evident to the naked eye. What ray of light do I mean? A ray of light that will never fail. But men must not shut their eyes, nor put their hands before them, nor turn their backs. That ray of light is the voice of Peter. Peter will always speak ; and then we know. This is our peace, this is our consolation. To the humble and do-We cile mind this is happiness itself. all may err, and we should all err, if left to our own blind selves. But God has given us a beacon to look at. a bell which can be heard distinctly by every To men of good will, therefore, "Oh Roman Church! Oh holy peace. " exclaimed the great and good Fenelon. "Ob, dear common country of all Christians. There is in Jesus Christ neither Greek nor Scythian, nor barbarian, nor Jew nor Gentile. All are one people in your bosom : all are citizens of Rome, and every Catholic is a Roman. Behold that stem planted by the hand of Jesus Christ. Any branch detached from it fades, withers and falls. Oh, Mother ! whoever is a child of God is After so many years thou thine also. After so many years thou art still fruitful. Oh, spouse, thou givest children to thy husband in every end of the world. Oh, Church ! Peter will forever strengthen where right

condition, as even these realize that it is no longer available for raising up his brethern. May n hand forget itself if my f it itself if it ever May my tongue uth, and may it never then to the the the depth of degradaforgets thee ! dry u my mouth, move, if thou are not to the last breath of my life the great subject of my joy and my song ! 'If thou perceive that there may be among you a hard and doubtful matter in judgment, and that the words of the judges within thy gates do vary, arise and go up to the place which the Lord thy God shall chocse. And thou shalt come to the priests of the Levitical race, and to the judge that shall be at that time : and thou shalt seek of them, and they shall show thee the truth of the judgment. And thou shalt do whatsoever they shall say, that shall preside in the place which the Lord shall choose, and what they shall teach these according to his law, and thou shalt follow their : neither shalt thou decline to sentence the right hand nor to the left hand. But he that will be proud and refuse to obey the commandment of the priest, who ministereth at the time to the Lord thy God, and the decree of the judge that man shall die, and thou shalt take away the evil from Israel." (Deut. When Luther first made a noise if fermany people said it was a quarrie for moks. When Jansenism first is convent. Instead of riding to this appear to the value of authority. Lub is the value of the value of authority. Lub is the value of the value of authority. Lub is the value of authority. Lub is the value of the value of authority. Lub is the value of the value of authority. Lub is the value of the value value of the v 8 12 When Luther first made a noise in

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the mouths of women and simple lay. HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE LITER-ATURE. The Death of Paul Dombey.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
INTRODUCTORY.—This is an extract from "Dombey and Son," by Charles Dickens, one of the most popular of English novelists. Dombey was a wealthy London merchant, whose chief ambition was in his only son Paul, in whom all his hopes and affections were centred. For his daughter, Florence, six years older than Paul, he showed only colleness and neglect. Paul's mother died at his birth, and he grew into childbood a weaking. He was, however, a precocious child, fuil of strange thoughts and here he was nuch struck with the son at here he was much struck with the sonal of the waves, which ever afterwards haunted him. The sea air did not improve his heatth, but instead he lost his spirits, and borgeret favorize with all, but his greates leve as for his sister Floy, who returned his affect leve as for his sister Floy, who returned his affect leve as the sound of the waves, and here he wave that he words, affer two and a half years at school Paul was taken home—i od it. The reading of the whole starks more estrange the ethic at little mother. After two and a half years at school Paul was taken home—i od it. The reading of the whole starks the ethic at little mother. The schuld the the little during the extract and the little mother. Must more should it include than its given in the stark of the even ing hight early morning, full the sounds at the different periods of the approximation of the even ing the even stark in the shadows and noing that he even ing hight early morning, full approximation with here in the full of the even ing the orthogy of the rube while here and the introduction.
The was the different periods of the even ing the even ing the even ing the two ind the hist function is the shadow show dath seeme, which has the stark of the two indices. The time of his dister is conditioned was the different periods of the even ing here the introduction is the shadow is a the seeme shey represention the stark of the seven ing here the present with t

will see temale devotees and ignorant laymen beginning forthwith to talk

now Marie Corelli !- Messenger of the

AT THE PAULIST MISSION.

Father McNichol preached a short doc-trinal sermon on fatth. He was fol-

lowed by Father Grant, who preached

gain the whole world and suffer the

strike unheeded on the ear. We listen to them and fail to catch their signifi-

ingly, what brought you here to-night? To hear the words of a

stranger, or to be entertained? It is

because there is a longing in your hearts that the world can not satisfy.

Because you realize that there is some-thing within you made to the image of

God, a soul as everlasting as God Him-

self. For that we are here. "The young girl with life all a mys-tery before her dreams of the time that

and drink the cup of the world's pleas-

it means if the price to be paid is your

is here thinking less of her child's

soul than of his worldly success. But, mother, you must remember that the

child's salvation is eternally bound up with yours. He is not yours, but God's. He has given the last drop of

His precious blood for him.

can throw off authority, forget God

Or perhaps

Souls that have lost God are trying

"What of the world to come?

we have great riches on earth, we can not bribe eternal jus-

on our merits. If we could make the

world our everlasting home, indiffer-

ence to our soul's salvation might be

explained. But we must go into the

day go into the ocean, no matter how far it flows, so with us. We are going

down the stream, floating down to the

ocean of eternity, to receive centence

of happiness or reprobation."-Catho-

PASSING OF THE EX-PRIEST.

The ex-priest business is going into

disrepute. With decent, sensible, right thinking people it never got be-

yond that stage. With the other class who long patronized the scandal mon

gers, real and alleged priests and ex-

nuns, it is rapidly going back to that

an not bribe eternal jus-We must stand before God

As the river must some

We are going

With the other class

s the mother

"Ask yourselves, and ask think.

loss of his own soul?"

"What will it profit a man if he

These words sound so dry, we

He said in

At the Sunday evening sermon

Sacred Heart.

on

part

cance.

self.

Thee

tice.

next world.

lic Columbian.

immortal soul.

author's reflections upon death and immortal-ity. PRELIMINARY STUDY.—How did Paul mark the time (a) by day, (b) by night ? What was his chief trouble ? What is the river intended to represent ? Without telling usin words how has the author shown clearly that Paul was a lovable child ? What other traits of character does he exhibit. Give passages in support of your answer. What impressions do you re-ceive from a careful reading of the lesson ? Give the meaning of "tranquilly, rusling, quivered, reflection, tendency, by degrees, re-assure, observant, increduiously, radiant, firm-ment, scroll, immortality, estranged." CLass STUDY.—"Quite Evidently Paul had no great wish or hope to get well and strong. What that is said in this bays?

ures. Oh child, stop and think what

paragraph marks init is dimeter withing blinds).
"Quivered." Why? (Note rustling blinds).
"Like golden water." Bring out the points of this comparison.
"Reflection died away." What reflection? Why did ut "die away?" "Gloom ... wall. What is the gain in this description from saying "darkness came on gradually?" Notice "creeping up" and ex, pian.

plain. "Peaceful stars." An instance of thought beyond his years. Why does he so describe the

beyond his years. If you the thermal of the second to find satisfaction where it can not be found. St. Augustine said : 'Thou hast made us for Thyself, oh God, and "Hollow distance." The few sounds would re-echo more since the streets were then rest less is the heart until it rests in

mpty. "Swift and rapid." But little difference in Riches are valueless there. Bank notes are not negotiable. Though neaning:

"He cried out." What would this cry

"He cried out." What would this cry imply? ... dream." What was his dream? Soe two preceding sentences. "Smiled," since his trouble was only a dream and he was happy with his dear sister. "Pictured the saw." The second expression is much stronger. In what sense is it meant? "High ... sky." These would be about the first objects visible in the early dawn. Notice that his pictures are all of city life. that with which he was more familar. "Reving, waking, starting unto life." The expressions increasing in force. "River glistening." In contrast with its ap-pearnee at nights so." Showing his

"River glistening." In contrast what for per-pearance at night. so." Showing his great thoughtfulness and kindness; nothing would so please his proud father as Paul's re-covery. Note also his answering for himself. "Flush of the day." Explain. "Again... wall," Notice reference on previous page. There it was like golden water, here it is simply golden water, why this change!

change? "Though ..., said." What does this seeming indifference show? seeming indifference show? "Not afraid." Either not afraid to die, or not afraid of the doctor because he had been at his mother's death bed. "She must . . . did." See introduc-tion.

"Greater . . . that." What was Paul's dearest wish?

Irish Odes and other Poems, by Aubrey De childhood. Show that this would imply a happy eternity for us. childhood. Show that this would happy term happy etermity for us. "Regards estranged." Their re-gards might be estranged because we are satined with sin, not innocent as they are. Give this phrase in your own words. "Swift . . . Ocean." The comparison is here continued. Justify "swift," emphasize "us." Nav Day. The Veroe 200 The Vin Media, by John Henry Cardinal Newman, Vol. L Newman, Vol. L Newman, Vol. H Newman, Vol. H Newman, Vol. H Christ in Type and Prophecy, by Rev. A J. Mass, S. J J. Maas, S. J. Sermons on the Blessed Virgin, by Rev. D. I. McDermott. On Christian Art, by Edith Healy. A Treatise of Prayer, by the Blessed John Fisher

Sele with a

Mar

Blood, Frederick William Faber,

M. Clarke, The Catholic Father, by Rt. Rev. Dr.

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Joseph Labre, by Abbe

"us." May Day. INTRODUCTORY.-This is but an extract from the poem of this name, the whole of which might with advantage be read aloud in class. FURPOSE TO praise the beauties of the spring season, especially in contrast with

er. AN.—This can easily be made out from a helexamination of the extract $P_{LAN,-}$ —This can easily be made out from a areful examination of the extract. PRELIMINARY STUDY.—Describe from the own the appearsnee of the woods in winter. Vhat afforded him comfort in this season tVhat were the first changes noted in spring tlention what the boy's sports are then. What oes he so admire in the birds tGive the meaning of "stiff and stark, masked, athedrals, aisled, flickering, urchin, joeund, einge, weather proof, generous, niche and ubber.

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 Cardinal Facts of Canadian History, by
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 Life of St. Catharine of Sienna, by Edward
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 Brother Azarias, The Life Story of an American Monk, by Rev. John Talbot
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 The Training of a Priest, by Rev. John
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 Letters to Persons in Religion by St. Francisk et Sales
 2.00

 St. Joan Damaseene on Holy Images, trans. by Mary H Allies
 75

 St. Basis to Hymnud.
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 bubber. CLASS STUDY.—""When stark." The sense seems to require "where" instead of "when," and the omission of the comma after

and cold. "Ancient woods." Long known and loved by Prec

him. "Struggling roads." Give in your D D Hymns, Frederick William Faber, D D Passion Flowers, by Rev. Edmund Hill, C "Structure own words." All was covered by snow and without the usual life found in summer. "Knew not." What does he P (poems). Life of St. Francis di Geronimo, by A. M. Clarke.

"Knew the land first "What does he mean." "Genius." The gnardian duty of the place, as in oid mythology, which fabled that the woods, the streams, etc., were inhabited by different kinds of beantiful creatures, who watched over such places. "One "disenchanted." One win-ter month had despoiled of their beauty and of the associations fabled as above. "All ______ndid." The same idea as "Eldest.______id." Justify this de-scrpressed in the two preceding lines. Ghastly suggested by the snow.-_ghost-like. "Eldest.______id." Justify this de-scription of Froat. The tail pine or fir trees re-taining nuch snow and with open spaces be-tween, suggested this comparison. "Swift." "Endest.______id." A continuation of the picture given in the two preceding lines, but with something added. Develop the points of the comparison. "Iso with the comparison." The cold seemed to M. Clarke, ather, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Angustine Eggar.
 The Catholic Mother, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Augustine Eggar.
 The Twelve Virues of a Good Teacher, by Rev. H. Pottier, S. J.
 Popular Instructions on Prayer, by Very Rev. F. Girardey, C. SS. R.
 The Widden Treasure, by St. Leonard of Port Maurice.
 The Catholic Mother's Guide during his stay abroad, by Geo. Weuninger, S. J.
 Guide to Lath Conversation, by a Father of the Society of Jesus.
 Criterion, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth, by Rev. J. Bathers.
 Tife Guide New J. Magnier, CSS R.
 Sint Anthony, by Rev. D. Joseph Keller A Catechism for the Sacrifice and Litury of the Mass, from a work by Rev. John Macdonaid, from the French by Rev.

t with something added. Develop the points the comparison. "ley ..., mind." The cold seemed to ve full sway now in the woods and the poet yould not attempt to dispute it with him, but ould forsake the place. "To hear ..., calls." The joys of the me and fireside are heightened by contrast it the cold and storm outside. Bring out the ree of "to hear" and "balled." Macdonald. Month of May, from the French by Rev. Thomas F Ward. Life of Benedict Joseph Labre, by Abbe

Bridges Meditations for Retreats, from the Writings of St, Francis de Sales..... Elocution Class, by Eleanor O Grady Summer Talks about Lourdes, by C M Summer Talks about Lourdes, by C M Caddell. Simplicity, by Frederick William Faber, D D.

orce of "to hear" and "balled." In so de the "The ground pines. green." At he approach of spring their color becomes righter. These are low evergreens about ight inches tall, but thee-shaped. "Maple tops ... tint." The young aves are at first of a crimson tint. as they thus theore be nor heat from the sun and are protect-id against the bad effects of frost. "Girl's ... print." Neater than what?

Simplicity, by Frederick William Faber, D. D. Markowski and State Strategies of Low Mass. The Ceremonics of High Mass Catholic Ceremonics, from the French of Abbe Durand.... An Appeal and a Deflance, by His Emin-ence Cardinal Decamps. The Your Last Things, by Father Martin Von Cochem, O S F C.... The Mysteries of the Faith, St. Alphonsus Liguori... Eucharistic Gems, by Rev. L C Coolenhier chail "Pebble tost." A sign of the new fe stirring in boys in the spring ; it finds an utlet in all forms of activity. "In fint ..., heart." Though the arth was frozen solid during winter it now eels the pulse of new energy throbbing brough it: every where signs of an awakened if a re seen. outlet in all forms of activity.
In filts heart." Though the earth was frozen solid during winter it now freeds the pulse of new energy throbiding through it: every where signs of an awakened life are seen.
"The kind part." This is connected in thought with the preceding line are seen.
"The kind part." This is connected in thought with the preceding line are seen.
"Low . . . apprehend." In Spring boys are more likely to quarrel, the low toliage breaks the hurt of their fall in such tussels.
"Dives . . . steep." He rushes down hill and climbs up.
"Faithful years." Express this in your own words.
"Painted race." Why so called ! Do you this agood description 1
"Exact. . . hours." Several kinds of no spring hows he could tell by the plants what time of reart has welthin two days.
"Punctual . . . birds." We all know how the first robin is looked for in spring a march." The bright clear sky arch in goverhead.
"Piping a march." Show the 'suitability of the senses of no wards. "Choral . . . canes." The birds have massed the time of our winter in the south solved the in the strong or volve area. Year. Stays on Various Subjects, by Cardinal the says on Various Subjects, by Cardinal "Wiseman, Vol. It.

Essays on Various Subjects, by Cardinal 109 Essays on Various Subjects, by Cardinal Wiseman, Vol. VI. 100 Mariae Corolla, (poems) by Rev. Edmund Hill, C.P. 125 Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meag-her, His Political and Millitary carcer, 125 The Holy Mass Worthily Celebrated, from the French of Rev. Father Chaignon, S. J. this expression. "Choral ... canes." The birds have passed the time of our winter in the south, but because of the warmth and of the abundance of food. Express "choral trains" in your own words. Cuba was noted for its sugar

own words. Cuba was house canes. "With ... wet," So lately are they back from the south. "Best ... cabinet," Bring out clearly the points of this comparison. "Your ... virtues." God created "Your ... virtues."

S. J. Loyalty to Church and State, by Francis the points of this comparison. "Your . . . virtues." God created the birds for a special end which, unlike man, they fulfil perfectly; therefore their virtues are perfect. State these virtues as given in Archbishop Satolli.... The Holy Bible... Irish Celts, by a Member of the Michigan are parfect. State these virtues as given in the next lines. "Rhythmic flight." Because the move-ments of their flying are regular, as if set to make and ac more algorithm to ut.

Bar. Old English Catholic Missions, by John Or-lebar, M. A.,... M. A., Between Science and Revela-by Right Rev. J De Concilio, Harmony

 Daily Thoughts for Priests, by Very Rev. J B Hogan, S S D D.
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 The Church of Christ the Same Forever. by D McEriane, S J.
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 The New Testament.
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 Stories.

Wm. Collins. 75 Converted Jew, by Rev. W Lockhart. 50 Cloister Legends, by Elizabeth M Stewart 100 The Chancellor and His Daughter, by Agnessuewart. Stephanie, or the Story of a Christian Maiden's Love, by Louis Veuillot..... Christian Politeness, by T E Howard, A. 1 25 75

M. Within and Without the Fold, by Minnie Mary Lee 1 25 1 25

Adrien Lemercier eria, or The First Christians, by Mrs. Valeria, or J Sadier. The Vision of Old Andrew the Weaver... The Vessels of the Sanctuary, a tale of Normandy The Vendetta, and other tales, by Mrs J

Sadlier True to the End, and other tales The Strawcutter's Daughter, by Raoul De 1 00

Navery. Solitary Island, by Rev. John Talbot 1 00

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40 40 Smith State Daugner, by Sara framer Smith A Hostage of War. by Mary G Bonesteel. Carroll O Donoghue, by Christiane Faber... The Feast of Flowers, and other tales... Dick Massey, by T O'Neill Russell... The Catholic Crussor, by Rev. W H Ander-son, M A.-y's Struggles, by Mrs. W M Bertholds.... 1 00

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Taggart e Abbey of Ross, by Oliver J Burke, A BTCD The

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75 $100 \\ 125 \\ 100$ 1.25 Tears on the Diadem, by Mrs. Anna H Dor-

Tears on the Diadem, by Mrs. Anna H Dorsey.
Pictures of Christian Heroism. by Rev. Henry Edward Manning, D D.
Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska, by Charles Warren Stoddard.
How They Worked Their Way, by Maurice Francis Egan. Ll.D.
Rednrond Count O Hanion, the Irish Rapparee, by William Carleton.
Oramaika, an Indian Story.
A Summer at Woodville, by Anna T Sadlier 1 25 1 00 75 75 60

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1 50 The Recluse of Rambouillet, from French

The Rectuse of Rambouniet, from French of Stephanic Ory. Little Children, by Christopher Von Smith. The Little Sisters of the Poor, by Mrs. Abel Ram Apples Ripe, and Rosy, Sir, by Mary Cath-erine Crowley The Blue Lady's Knight, by Mary F Nixon Cardinal D'Amboise, or The Story of a Bell

Bell. Ludolf, A Historical Drama, by A Guggen-berger, S.J.

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sunk, it may be stated that Slattery, whom the English speaking Protestant world tolerated and encouraged in his tirades against the Catholic Church has been refused a liquor license in New Zealand. He was all right as long a he kept to his last, but the saloon is too respectable to have its standard lowered by the admission of such as he to the ranks of the bar tenders. - Baltimore Mirror.

DUKE OF NORFOLK STORY

The Dake of Norfolk, the wealthiest Catholic in England, is noted for his kind heart and for his utter disregard for his personal appearance. So far is he from a proud and haughty disposition that he is known by the tenants off his estates as "Uncle Henry." Because of the poor clothes which he wears he has been the victim of some curious and amusing adventures.

On one occasion he had engaged to

distribute the prizes to the pupils at a convent. Instead of riding to this

"He saw . . . names." He was no loncer delirious, nor suffering from the effects of his wasting sickness, his mind was again bright and clear as often happens just before

Regarding . . . smile." Testifying

his loving welcome. Blighted." By sickness, though suggest-ing also that there had been an absence of loving care. His faher was proud and ambiti-ous, but not tender and loving. "Golden ..., in." This death-bed sceno, with the g lden light shining on the brother and sister suggests a happy eternity '' I hear.

brother and sister suggests a happy eterminy of Paul. . . . so." The sound of the ocean dushing against the shore had made a very deep impression on Paul, but he could not make cut whether it was "a friendly greeting or a warning that calls away." He was much puzzled too. to know what was fait berond the ocean. "Motion . . . rest." At school Paul

prospect is opening before Fail as death draws near. "Boat...sea." What does the sea re-present? Read "The Dream of Life." "Gliding smooth'y on." All disturbing eares of life were over and peace was come. "Who...bank !' The answer is given in the second paragraph. The whole of this paragraph gives as in his own words, Paul's fancy or imagination. "He...prayers." This he was moved

Me

n this lesson. For class reading on birds get some works of Nive Thorne Miller, John Burroughs, Henry Ainot and Natural History of Selbourne.

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The Holy Mass, by St. Alphonsus de Liguori 1 25 The Divine Office, by St. Alphonsus de Liguori. 125 The Incarnation of Jesus Christ, by St. Al-phonsus de Liguori. 125 Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbe-lief, by Right Rev, J. D. Richards, D. D. 100 The Trinis of a Mind, by L. Silliman Ives, Li. D. 125 Grussi, C. PP. S. 100 The Christianity and Modern Unbe-right of the Golden Sheaf, and other poems, by Eleanor C. Donnelly, 50 Grussi, C. PP. S. 100 The Christianity and Medical Practice, by Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J. 150 Natural Law and Legal Practice, by Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J. 157 The Christianity Works Vol. 11. 150 Cardinal Wiseman's Works Vol. 125 The Pretorial Church for Children, by Rev. J Breivet. 75 Thoughtson The Sacred Heart, by Rt. Rev.

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We will be julged according to God's way of thinking. He is charity personified. Hence His words to a man are warm with it. If you are wanting in that heavenly quality you aro mothing. No matter, then, what others may raink or do, act as God wishes you to act. In the end it will be better. Do to everyone else as you would desire everyone else to do to you.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Bacred Heart Review PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

LXXXIX The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's, like all the other French massacres in that century, of Catholics by Protest-ants and of Protestants by Catholics, was undoubtedly religious in its motive in the sense that the two religious parties hated each other intensely, and that the temper of the age and the nation was so fierce, that every slight provocation on either side easily turned into bloodshed. As Guizot remarks, the separation of the intellectual sphere from the political, which has become a commonplace of our day, was then only the dream of a few. In our day it has gone so far that we are now instructed, by teachers of high re-pute in Christian universities, that the state is not a moral personality at all, that the various social classes owe each other nothing, and that moral consid-erations urged in public policy are a mere hollow hyporrisy. This is an en-deavor to establish epicurean atheism

as the religion of the state. Matters have not yet gone so far as this in France. Yet atheism is prac-tically established in all public affairs. From the president down to the post man, no civil functionary is expected to mention God, much less to worship Him in the form principally used in the nation. This shows that the separation of religious belief from political action is simply impossible in fact. The two things, it is true, are not so inextricably intertwined as they were three hundred years ago. Religious and political action are not so immediished besides, and thus ately confused as they were once. mporal and eternal interests are not treated as incapable of any distinction This is a cause of thankfulness. Yet we see in France a smouldering perse cution of Catholicism by Atheism, as sisted to some extent by Protestants and Jews, and should the peasantry act-uate their political power, we might possibly have a smouldering persecu-tion of Atheism by Catholicism. Mr. Bodley remarks that there is strong reason to believe that if the Catholics came into power, they would show lves decidedly more equitable to the unbelievers than the unbeliever have been towards them, but that if they were intolerant, the intolerance of men who have an object of faith and a high ideal of excellence is more endurable than the intolerance which simply aims to bring in the reign of the world, the flesh and the devil. The great Protestant Edmond de Pressense strongly urges this truth.

then, that France is far that two hundred monks and priests of from having outlived the age of per-secution. There is no certainty that a captured town had been asked by Dutch Protestants to renounce their religion, and, refusing, had been put to death in lingering torments. They she will outlive it, that she will ever attain to a stable equilibrium of oppos-ing principles. There is strong rea remembered that they had now among them, unsuspicious, or but beginning to suspect, those very Calvinists who, son to fear that she may perish in the attempt. After all, no way has ye been found to reconcile God and Mammon. The Frenchmen of the they believed (apparently on good evidence) had invited the German Lutherans to the sack of their city. As the English Jesuit says, nothing sixteenth century were fiercer than now, but at all events they were more high minded. Neither of the two con can ever be alledged which will ex tending parties was fighting to encuse the massacre of Saint Barthol throne mere negation. Nor can we be omew's. too proud of greater mildness. I have seen it estimated—and the estimate tions and facts which I have adduced seem to be quite sufficient to explain appeared credible-that in our day it. ere has been in France, especially at Paris, 11 cluding ind to die in Cayenne, a butchery of 25,000 Communards, despatched on any evidence or none. In what would that differ from a massacre of 23 000 Huguenots, butchered on any evidence or none ? It is not so sure that pos terity may not yet abhor the year 1871 as much as we abhor the year 1572. Yet how indifferently has Christendom taken this latter massacre ! It is certain, however, that the immediate motive of St. Bartholomew's was not religious. Catherine de' Medici probably never had a religious motive in her life. Her original purpose, and attempt, was simply to murder Coligni, because he was taking her place in the mind of the young king. It is true, his influence, if effective, would have turned if effective, would have turned Charles from an alliance with an aggressive Catholicism to an alliance with aggressive Protestantism, and this was by no means to his mother's mind, being, as she was, mother in law of Pailip the Second, a native of Italy and a niece of two Popes. Yet the only inviolable policy in her mind was the policy of keeping herself at the head, and this the Admiral was crossing. Therefore she resolved to get him out of the way. But for this crossing. she would probably not have thought of it The Guises were sincere and fervent Catholics, and head of the Catholic interest. Yet they were a bold and frank race. But for their inextinguishable resentment over the great Duke Francis' death, they would probably only have thought of meeting the Admiral's influence by counter-in-fluence, or, as before, by avowed warfare. However, being on whatever evidence, fully convinced (and there are Protestant writers who agree with them, though Guizot does not), that Coligni had plotted the murder of the elder Guise, they burned to act as the avengers of blood. Finding that Catharine's personal interest and their personal venegeance concurred, they formed the double plot, and carried it out, having no design except against ago, a Jew called Jesus of Nazareth-ago, a Jew called Jesus of Nazareth-morel and spiritual genius-the

disciples. Modern scholarship points out what is true in these productions. Religion pure and undefiled is uprightominous speech. They had no thought of assailing the royal house, not even the detestable Anjou, but they began ness of conduct. Faith and dogmas count for nothing, and salvation is as to breathe vengeance against the Guises; and not improbably meant to drive the queen-mother into banish-ment, as befel another Medicean sure as death. Sweetly simple as all this is it some-

how does not ring true. By and by we shall hear a cry throughout the Protestant world like mother half a century later, on much less occasion. the cry of Magdalen at the tomb of the

" It is the fruit of evil deed, That it must still engender evil."

could not venture to despatch so many

leading men without his sanction This his mother and brother undertool

to secure. The feelings and the con

Crucified : "They have taken away the Lord and we know not where to Since the conspirators had failed to murder Coligni alone, they must now, they thought, murder Coligni and his chief colleagues. There was as yet no plan of a massacre properly so-called, but of an enlarged number of assassinfind Him." And then, once again, the Church of Christ, will gird herself to do for the nations in these latter days what she did in the times of the Cæsare but of an enlarged number of assassin-ations. The conspirators were sliding down the inevitable slope towards a general butchery, but they had not yet reached the bottom. -Providence Visitor.

FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. The final impulse was given by the least guilty of the whole company, by Charles IX. himself. The conspirators

Second Sunday after Pentecost. EXCUSE OF THE CHILDREN OF THIS

WORLD. "And they began all to once to make exase." (Luke 14, 18.) The Man mentioned in the gospel of

science of the unhappy youth (he was this day is Almighty God, and the great supper to which His servants are invited signifies Heaven. The invita-tion for eternal happiness is extended not yet twen'y three) revolted against the deed, which, moreover, would would sweep away the great Admiral whom he was already beginning to view as a to all, and God gives to every one the father, and who, he hoped, would soon initate him into high emprise of gloriplenitude of His graces, but not all ac-cept the invitation, i. e., they do not wish to follow the voice of God and coinitize him into high emprise of gloth-ous war. But the diabolical resolute-ness of his mother, and of his brother, left the wretched boy, weak in body and will, no refuge. At last he burst out: "Well, if it must be so, burst be an of the set of the with operate with His graces, to attain their salvation. Very many, like the in-vited guests of the gospel, make ex-cuses and say, I cannot, I have no let it be so. Only do not stop with the chiefs. Kill them all, that there time; my position, my business does not permit me to comply with the may be none left to reproach me.' His mother and brother did not care duties of religion. Tell me, my dear Christians, you who speak thus, have you time to eat?

now many of the common people per-What a question ! you will think. If bortive murder of a few days before I do not eat, 1 cannot live. Very well had now expanded into the terrible my good friends, but answer ing further. Which is of greater value, massacre which Catherine herself, an hour earlier, had hardly meditated The mind of the Guises, however, was still fixed on the Admiral, and it is the body which to-day lives and tomorrow decays in the grave, or your soul that has been created for an said that in their province not a single nal existence? You always find time Huguenot suffered death. I am not able to verify this statement, but it for the necessities of your corporal life at least, you take time ; only for the eems wholly consonant to the characwants of your soul, for Heaven, for

ter of the House of Lorraine. eternity you find no time. Suppose, for instance, your master or employer were to make a law which would give The Parisians, then as intense Cath olics as two centuries later they were intense Jacobins, and as now a great part of them are Jacobins of a yet you no time to eat, what would you do? I am sure, you would leave him nore malignant type, were ready for at once; you would say, I must eat to live. I say to you most earnestly and emphatically, above all things, and be-fore you think of your body, you must the butchery. They had not forgotten the burning monasteries, the plundered and mutilated churches, the violated tombs, the three thousand monks and take care of your soul, that it may not priests slowly tortured to death. Like die nor go to destruction, for your soul every party, they had forgotten their is the nobler and superior part. It is the soul which distinguishes you own past atrocities. Oaly a few months before this their indignation had flamed up afresh when they learned

from the irrational animal, and makes you a human being. "What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul ?" (Matt. 16 26)

No longer say, I have no time: you should, and must take time to save your soul ; you must take it under any circumstance, no matter at what ex pense: no employer, no master, no parents, no one in the world has right to rob you of the time for this nost important work, and should any creature presume to violate this holiest you would have to observe of rights the word of the apostles : "We ought to obey God rather than men." (Acts

My dear Christians, is it possible

as such, thus gaining Heaven and escaping hell; for this is certain, he who will not offer to God his time in life, to him God will not give a happy eternity; but he who will toil as a true laborer in the vineyard of the Lord according to the best of his ability, to him the Just Rewarder will, at the close of his life, grant the crown of eternal happiness. Amen.

A TOUCHING AUDIENCE.

ged Pontiff Deeply Affected by an Address From Two Thousand Nona genarians.

Some touching details are given of the private audiences recently granted by Pope Leo to the Very Rev. Father Cuttat, S. J, of Thun (in Switzerland), who brought him an "address" pre-sented in the name of the world's nonagenarians, who, to the number of two thousand presented their homage to the Pontiff on the occasion of his jubilee. Even Protestant nonagenarians joined with their cœval Catholic friends in their congratulations to the Pope. The address was replete with praise, affection and veneration, expressed in a variety of forms and in all languages. A portion of the original do have been bound up with the address and written out in long hand and beautifully illustrated, forming two volumes, bound in white morocco. Father Cuttat was received in the His father,

White Throne Room. His father born February 2, 1810, had signed the address among the first. After he had been introduced the Holy Father with Preserve Your + Teeth great kindness and an affectionate mile, spoke as follows : "What is this you have given t

me, my son ?" To which Father Cuttat responded CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

" The address of two thousand and sixty-seven old men, Most Holy Father, most of them born in 1810, as wa Your Holiness. and who desire to offer their common Father in this year, two AVOID IMITATIONS, which are NUMEROUS & UNRELIABLE. F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester fold a jubilee year for him, their hom-

age and their vows." "How touching ! How touching ! remarked His Holiness, adding ' How did you ever collect such a mas of signatures ?

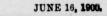
The Catholic newspaper press greatly assisted me," said the priest. "A beautiful gift !" the Pontiff again exclaimed.

Father Cuttat then read the address. the Holy Father listening with kind and sustained attention, indicating his approval as well as his pleasure, and at times his sorrow, at others his hope and trust-as if to indorse the sentiments expressed in the document. The read ing completed, the Holy Pontiff in animated language, replied nearly in

hese words : "My dear son, say to all these good old men that I bless them from the depths of my heart and together with them all those who are dear to them. As you have so well remarked, the

world must return to ideas that are sane ; to sentiments which are Christian ; it must acknowledge its God, its Creator, the only true God of Heaven. and earth, and His only Son Christ, the Redeemer. Men must renounce ma-terialism, the wild pursuit of pleasure, the worship of nature and raise themselves above to things which concern immortality. Oh, if they could know, as we do, we nonagenarians, how

empty, how vain are the so-called good things of earth. Lately we conseand to take care of your soul? It is true, your occupation will give you no time to say the search will give you no Lat avery the search will give you no time to say the rosary regularly, to re Him, and Him alone, that salvation main in the church all day, to go on can come.



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weave it which makes robes for kin and sliks for the rich and vain dress for the poor and all that s and art have wrought by loom hand for man's use. ' These things are all shot, through with threads of life-the light of n and art and skill which shines e day more bright and dims all the by some new found light as the y go on."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

JUNE 16, 1900.

Strong Little Words.

Words of one syllable seem rather infantile for a high school commencement, yet there is nothing weak in this monosyllable speech delivered on commencement day many years ago in an Indiana town. The speaker was a Congressman, a believer in terse lan

guage. "This day we close for the year the Fort Wayne free schools, and we now part with you, the girls and boys we are no more to teach.

"I say girls and boys, for when three-score and ten years have come to you you will be glad to have your say that health and peace of mind have kept your hearts warm that you wear no brow of gloom, are that you wear no brow of gioom, are not borne down with age, but still, in heart, are 'girls and boys.' When these years come-and I hope they will come to all-the tide of time will roll back and tell you of your school-time days, when the fair, the kind and the true found love, but the false heart found no friend, no tongues to praise. These days bring rich gifts to age, and when you shall cease to think of them your fire has burned low and your light has gone out. You have been here taught In the hope that the free schools of Fort Wayne would help to make you of use to your friends and to the world, would give you faith in all that is good and rne and lead you to seek work, for that you must seek and do if you would have a good name, wealth, a home. a charge to keep or a trust to serve. Go with a bold. true heart to seek the work for you to do.

"Keep in mind that the hours to work run through each day and that God's great law of life is, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. "Now, for you, young man, thi truth is told.

Go where you will through th world and you will find on the from door of shops and mills, of stores an bank, and on ships, on farms, or roads, in deep mines where men to for wealth : where laws are made that make some men too rich and men o worth and work through all our lan too poor ; where men by law are taugh to plot with sin, to spurn the righ that charge and cost and spoil ma make old 'Quirk's' law firms rich where law is so plead that the judg must guess to find what's law, when quacks most fight o'er sick men pains and dead men's bones ; when types are set and none to read th proofs ; where priests do preach ar pray and where schools are taught th Brains Will Find Work Here

sign, Don't fear. Step up and ask f work ; brains will get it. Don't let dare not wait ou I would '-- like the c that loves fish, but dares not wet h

" If it be said, ' What can you do Will you learn a trade ?' say, 'I ha none, but I can learn one and p brains in it.' When you go to a pla where brains should hunt for wo and befure to find it, it may be se to you, 'Do you see that plow? C you hold and drive it deep?' Th blow, in its wise use, gives all m food.

"Do you see that wheel and t crank and those shafts and that pre and do you hear the rush and the h of the steam which moves them ? you make and hold and run then Can you build and drive the wo eels which make the wealth the earth and cause it to roll and float to and fro from place to pla where it is the best for man to use it Can you spin the thread

12 Meacham street, North Cambridge, Mass. RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

pious pilgrimages, to be active mem-It is instructive, if not altogether edifying, to consider how up-to-date "reformed" Christianity is progress ing. The latest conclusions of "sound historic and literary criticism " of the Bible may be thus summarized :

Yet the various considera

CHARLES C. STARBCUK.

to the best of your ability according to your state of life. You must say, at least, a short, fervent morning and The old-fashioned worship of the letter of Scripture is a remnant of Ro evening prayer; you must offer all manism — if you please. And the learned Professor Harnack says that your works, your trials and your suffer ings to God by a good intention, and no other remnant of Romanism has for this have you really no time? hindered the growth of Protestantism Daring your work you should not as this one has hindered it." The blaspheme, carry on bad, impure conversations, carse, commit injustice to your employer, nor become drunk. And will you say: I cannot do this my position makes it impossible for me? Canon of Scripture-the catalogue of Books which, taken together, form the Bible — has really noth-ing sacred or authoritative about it. "It owes its exclusive au-thority to the pronunciamento of a On Sundays and holydays of obligation triumphant priesthood." If a Book fails to teach Christ it is worthless, instance, every three months, nourish even though St. Peter or St. Paul wrote your soul by the pious reception of the sacraments. And will you say that this On the other, if it does teac Christ, it is all right, even though is impossible, when you often enjoy a Judas, Herod, or Pilate wrote it. whole day or at least a part of one, in seems a little odd to find these views of pleasure ! My dear Christians, I beg Luther, which were disregarded by you to show your good will, and I will point out to you the possibility. the early Protestants, revived in these days by the reformers of the Reforma I admit that your position and occu pation will not give you as much time tion

II. The doctrine of inspiration is as others have or as much as you would another relic of the superstitions of wish, but do not forget that God looks, Rome. It is a purely human tradi-tion--nothing more. Taken together with the Canon, it has led men to hold above all, to our heart and good will. How many persons are in more limited circumstances than you, and, never as essential to pure religion countless theless, they do, not only what I ask things which are not essential at all--for example the Virgin birth of Jesus but much more. How do they accom-plish this? Ask them and follow their Christ, His descent into hell, and His example, but above all, like them, show Ascension.

Christianity is an enormous and ever-growing body of people outside the Roman Catholic Church conceives

of it consists of the following doctrines: 1. There is a personal God who wants us to lead good lives, but who is too just and kind to punish us if we lead bad lives.

"I beg, I implore of you, that you pers of all the sodalities ; this I believe strive to extend everywhere to be true, but does Almighty God ask tary devotion. We are at this time preparing a new encyclical, which will be, as it were the crowning one of all this of you? No, certainly not. He demands only, that you will serve Him those we have heretofore propounded. We are confident that our words, inspired by our ardent desire for the happiness of all men, may be, with God's help, heard throughout the world and religiously and faithfully put into practice

To the request of Father Cuttat that the Pope would bless his parish and his "dear Protestants," His Holiness replied :

"Most certainly, my dear son. I bless you, first, and in an altogether special manner, and with you all those who are confided to your pastoral care I grant you the privilege to give you parishioners the Apostolic Benediction, with a plenary indulgence applicable to the souls in Pargatory, but only in this jubilee year. At the same time, with all my heart, I bless the Protestants; yes, I bless them heartily. With these words the interview

closed. It had lasted about twenty minutes.

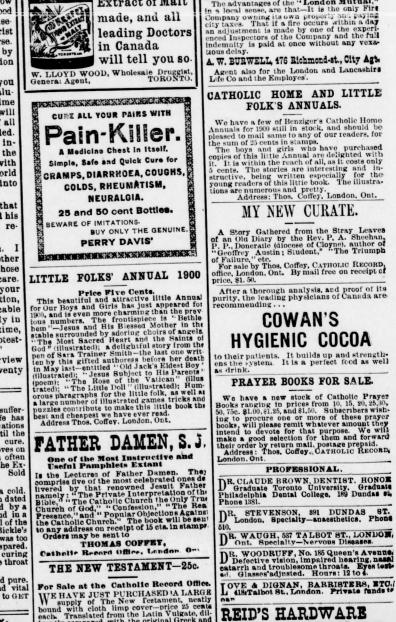
Charlatans and Quacks

Charlatans and Quacks Have long plied their vocation on the suffer-ing pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic appplications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself-there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what a slender basis public opinion often rests. It you suffer from corns get the Ex-tractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

everywhere. There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's anti Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. BE SURE that your blood is righ and pupe a good will and be assured that you too will become good Christians. You will live as such, and you will also die LIQUOR, TOBACCO AND MOR-

BE SURE that your blood is rich and pure. The best blood purifier, enricher and vital izer is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.





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o their patients. It builds up and strength-ns the system. It is a perfect food as well

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Wise and strong words, these.

When Edison was a Trainboy.

The successful merchant someth likes to hark back to the old t "when I used to sweep out the sto which I'm owner now," and the po ful politician is apt to remind his lowers that he landed in America one coat and a ragged cap. Ed the wizard of electricity, occasion tells a story of those far off days he was only a friendless trainboy. "Curious how these things back to you," said the great inve

speaking to a group of acqualata 'I recollect a funny thing occurred on one of the old three trains. In my day, you knew, used to run trains made up of coaches—a baggage car, a smo car and what we called the ladies The ladies' car was always last i ring. Well, one day I was car my basket of nuts and apples the the ladies' car-I hadn't sold a th far-when I noticed two young f sitting near the rear end of the They were dandies, what mig called dudes now, but we called 'stiffies' in those days. They young Southerners up North on a as I found out afterward. Behim sat a negro valet, who had a iron bound box beside him on th Probably he was an old family He was dressed in as many color

English flunky. "The young men were compl stopped when they saw me. along wabbling my basket from side as I asked each passenger wanted to buy anything. wanted to buy anything. V reached the Southerners I aske if they wanted some. 'No!' the fellow nearest to me. 'We

PHINE HABITS. A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M. 112 Bathurst St., Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's profes-ional standing and personal integrity per inted by:

THE CATHOLIG RECORD

Just as the understanding can be

JUNE 16, 1900.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Strong Little Words. Words of one syllable seem rather infantile for a high school commence-ment, yet there is nothing weak in this monosyllable speech delivered on commencement day many years ago in an Indiana town. The speaker was a Congressman, a believer in terse language.

This day we close for the year the Fort Wayne free schools, and we now part with you, the girls and boys we are no more to teach. "I say girls and boys, for when

three-score and ten years have come to you you will be glad to have your friends say that health and peace of mind have kept your hearts warm that you wear no brow of gloom, are that you wear no brow of gioom, are not borne down with age, but still, in heart, are 'girls and boys.' When these years come-and I hope they will come to all-the tide of time will roll back and tell you of your school-time days, when the fair, the kind and the true found love, but the false heart found no friend, no tongues to praise. These days bring rich gifts to age, and when you scall cease to think of them your fire has burned low and your light has gone out. You have been here taught in the hope that the free schools of Fort Wayne would help to make you of use to your friends and to the world, would give you faith in all that is good and true and lead you to seek work, for that you must seek and do if you would have a good name, wealth, a home, a charge to keep or a trust to serve. Ga with a bold. true heart to seek the work for you to do.

"Keep in mind that the hours to work run through each day and that God's great law of life is, ' In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. " Now, for you, young man, this truth is told.

Go where you will through the world and you will find on the front door of shops and mills, of stores and bank, and on ships, on farms, on roads, in deep mines where men toil for wealth ; where laws are made that make some men too rich and men of worth and work through all our land too poor ; where men by law are taught to plot with sin, to spurn the right, that charge and cost and spoil may 'Quirk's' law firms rich : make old where law is so plead that the judge must guess to find what's law; where quacks most fight o'er sick men's pains and dead men's bones ; where types are set and none to read the proofs ; where priests do preach and pray and where schools are taught this 'Brains Will Find Work Here. sign,

Den't fear. Step up and ask for work ; brains will get it. Don't let 'I dare not wait on I would '--like the cat that loves fish, but dares not wet her

foot. "If it be said, 'What can you do? Will you learn a trade ?' say, 'I have none, but I can learn one and put brains in it.' When you go to a place where brains should hunt for work and be sure to find it, it may be said to you, 'Do you see that plow? Can you hold and drive it deep?' That plow, in its wise use, gives all men food.

"Do you see that wheel and that crank and those shafts and that press, and do you hear the rush and the hiss of the steam which moves them ? you make and hold and run them? Can you build and drive the works and wheels which make the wealth of the earth and cause it to roll and to float to and fro from place to place, where it is the best for man to use it ?

Can you spin the thread and weave it which makes robes for kings and silks for the rich and vain and dress for the poor and all that skill and art have wrought by loom and

and furthermore we are not going to have any,' where upon he grabbed the basket out of my hand and dumped the nuts and apples out of the window. 'Here's your basket, 'he said, handing it to me. For a moment I was too surprised to speak. Then I yelled at them in a way that made everybody jump around. 1 did not say anything. I the close of the nineteenth century and you must do here your appointed work.-(Rev. M. P. Dowling, to the young Men's Sodality of the Jesuit Church, Milwaukee.) just yelled at him on general principles. "What's the matter, boy ?' he said,

when I stopped. Some of the pas-sengers laughed ; others were indigdeveloped and the memory can be trained, so the will can be cultivated. nant, and some who had not seen his action simply looked at me in amazement. Then I protested.

'Look here, boy,' said the young 'Oh, about a dollar, I guess, ' said man

"He turned to the negro on the 'Nicodemus,' he said, 'give next seat. this boy a dollar.'

" The negro grinned, and turning to the box beside him opened it. It was really full of money and valu-ables. He took out a dollar and gave it to me. I took it and walked up the car. I was still supprised. At the door I looked back at them, and everybody laughed at me for some reasonall except the young men ; that is, they never even smiled during the whole performance.

"Well. I filled up my basket with prize packages and came back through the train. Nobody bought any of them. When I reached the Southerner, however, he said, 'Ex-cuse me, sir,' and grabbing the basket again he sent the prize pack-ages after the peanuts. He handed me my basket and sat back without a smile, but everybody else laughed again. I did not yell this time. I simply said, 'Look here, mister, do

achieve,

self.

plish !

ess a will of steel ?

getically and perseveringly.

energy of will may be defined to be

the very bench that he had planed.

planed

you know how much these are worth? "'No,' said he ; 'how much ?" "Well, there were three dozen and four, at ten cents for each one, not to

mention the prizes in some of them." " Oh, he said ; 'Nicodemus, count how much the boy ought to have and give it to him.'

He spent much time on it and the seat with extra care. When he was asked why he was taking such "The negro opened his box and gave me \$4, and again I went away extraordinary pains with a job that was not to bring him much pay, he with the empty basket, while the pas-sengers laughed.

"Next I brought in some morning papers, and nobody bought these, either. Somehow the passengers had it myself. either. caught the spirit of the thing, and as it cost them nothing they apparently did not wish to deprive those Souther-ners of their fun. I was watchful when I came to the young bloods this time, and carried the papers so they could grab them easily. Sure enough the nearest one threw them out of the window after the other things. I sat on the edge of a seat and laughed my self. 'Oh, you settle with Nicodemus, he said-and Nicodemus settled up.

habit in us is the will. Learn, then, "Then I had an idea. I went into to will strongly and decidedly. Thus fix your wavering life and let it no the baggage car and got every paper I could find. I had a lot of that day's longer be moved hither and thither, stock and over a hundred returns of like a withered leaf, by every wind the day before, which I was going to turn in at the end of the run. The that blows." turn in at the end of the run. whole lot was so heavy that I could just manage to carry in on my shoul-der. When I staggered into the adies' car and called 'Paper !' in the usual drawling way, the passengers fairly shrieked with laughter. I have the will if we want to." thought the Southerner would back down, but he never flinched. He just grabbed those papers and hurled them out of the window by the armful. We could see them flying behind the train like great white birds-you know we had blanket sheets then-and they spread themselves out over the land-scrape in a way that must have startled the rural population of the district. got over \$10 for all my papers.

here, boy,' he said, when the passen-

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. gifts to friends. Catholic young men, your true self Finally he overcame that weakness and made his will the master by living is what God wishes you to be in our age and country, so as to benefit the world in which you live. He has placed you in the arena of action at the close of the alrena to the close up to these two resolutions :

1. I will save \$6 a week out of my salary, no matter what happens. 2. I will make no ordinary purch ases except on Wednesdays.

Better than his rejection of tobacco and liquor and prodigality was his perfection of his will-power by practice.

Fowell Buxton, who who was a principal agent in the emancipation of the slaves throughout the British Empire in 1834, once said :

The young man who has no mind of his own, who gives in to his compan-"The longer I live, the more I am ions on all occasions, who can not deny himself, who yields easily to temptacertain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the tion, is a poor stick. He lacks stamina. He wants will power powerful, the great and insignificant, is energy-invincible determination-To the valiant heart nothing is ima purpose once fixed and then death or victory ! That quality will do anypossible, and that strength of character, that tenacity of purpose, that fierceness of resolution that bears thing that can be done in this world ; and no talents, no circumstances, no down all obstacles in the way of sucopportunities, will make a two-legged creature MAN without it." cess, can be obtained by practice of the will. "The cultivation of this quality," "The cultivation Smiles. "is of

For what pupose should a young man cultivate his will ?

declares Mr. Samuel Smiles, "is of the greatest importance-resolute de-termination in the pursuit of worthy objects being the foundation of all true To conquer his body, to let the spiritual part of him conquer the ani mal part of him, to be master of the greatness of character. Energy enhouse in which he lives. ables a man to force his way through

To achieve some durable success irksome drudgery and dry details, and carries him onward and upward in in life - to have an aim and to strive to reach it, whether it be learning, or every station in life. It accomplishes more than genius, with not one-half riches, or fame.

3. To get a good seat in Heaven. Let the weak-willed be satisfied with the disappointment and peril. It is not eminent talent that is required to a lower place. Exercise the will ! Exercise the will ! insure success in any pursuit so much

as purpose-not merely the power to EXERCISE THE WILL !!! but the will to labor ener-

THE SENSE OF SIN

the very central power of character in a man-in a word, it is the man him Moralists deplore the dying out of the sense of sin-the quick conscience that instantly detected right from wrong and the perception of the heinousness A story is told of a carpenter in England who received an order to of the offense of deliberately violating a commandment of God. make a bench for a Magistrate's court.

commandment of Goa. This carelessness about sin is due to the Protestant doctrine that men are saved by faith alone. The Methodist Bishops state it in words like these men are saved by faith, by the taking of Christ as one's personal Saviour. If replied : "I'm making this bench that were true, instead of being erro-neous, heretical and noxious, it would comfortable for the time when I'll sit on would not matter what sins a man had com-mitted, or what sins he would commit-The bystanders laughed, but that man had resolved to become a lawyer, and he did rise to be a Judge, and or so long as he would " accept Christ as his personal Saviour," he'd be saved. eventually he did sit as a Magistrate on There would be no need of sorrow, no need of repentance, no need of expla-What can not a strong will accomtion, no need of hatred of sin, no need

Who does not desire to posof a firm purpose to sin no more, no need of a resolution to avoid the occa-sions of sin. No; only "accept Christ The great but unfortunate De Laas your personal Saviour," and up mennais once said to a young man :

you'd go sky-high. That which the easiest becomes a The wickedness of sin, penance, contrition, and necessity of carrying the cross—all these are only minor consid-erations, if without them we can accept Christ" and save our souls. If sin doesn't matter, if we are saved

by faith, then it is no wonder that the sense of sin, is, as Mr. Gladstone de-The experience of mankind has made the proverb : "Where there's a will there's a way." Now, let there be made a new proverb : "We can plored becoming lost among those who accept this doctrine. They have been led astray by one of the fundamental points of their heresy. They have been trained to recklesness concerning Do you want a firm will ? Exercise sin, because they have been made to believe that their eternal welfare will that faculty. Set yourself a task every day-yes, a dozen times a day--not depend on their sinlessness at the a task irksome to nature, and make moment of death, but on their faith, yourself do it, just to let the will rule, on their "acceptance of Christ as their just to get the mastery. Are you disposed to lie abed late Saviour. - Catholic Columbian.

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI. to get up, and then get up at that

time exactly, day after day, until the will finds no resistance to its determi-One of the most magnificent of all public ceremonies in Catholic countries is the procession on the feast of Corpus Are you inclined to over-indulge your appetite in eating? Determine, before you sit down to table, how Christi. The faithful strain every nerve to show the Blessed Sacrament in bed caused intense agony, and in going about I had to depend upon a the greatest possible honor by every kind of external symbol of veneration and love. It is indeed a triumphal procession ; music and singing, flowers and lights ; triumphal arches and richly-decorated altars are prepared for the King of kings. Rejoice in all these honors shown to your Lord and God Why is this day chosen out for this peculiar honor? Why is the altar more gaily dressed and more brilliantly lighted than at any other season ? It is because God thus rewards the in finite condescension of His Eternal Because Jesus humbled Himself Son. to death, His sacred humanity is now exaited in heaven. Because He humbled Himself still more by taking the form of bread, He is greeted on Corpus Christi day with the jubilant gratitude of those amongst whom He deigns to dwell in this apparent anni hilation of all His majesty. How can ever thank Him enough for this aston ishing mercy ? Thus it is that God shows His ap

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Used Medicinally : Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

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ork.

"That dandy was game. 'Look gers had seen the last of those papers - many of the knick-knacks he squan-dered his money on being intended for

hand for man's use.

"These things are all shot, through with threads of life-the light of mind and art and skill which shines each day more bright and dims all the old by some new found light as the years on.

go Wise and strong words, these.

When Edison was a Trainbov. The successful merchant sometimes likes to hark back to the old times "when I used to sweep out the store of which I'm owner now," and the powerful politician is apt to remind his fol lowers that he landed in America with one coat and a ragged cap. Edison, the wizard of electricity, occasionally tells a story of those far off days when he was only a friendless trainboy. "Curious how these things c

come back to you," said the great inventor, speaking to a group of acquaintances

"I recollect a funny thing that occurred on one of the old three cars trains. In my day, you knew, they used to run trains made up of three coaches-a baggage car, a smoking car and what we called the ladies' car. The ladies' car was always last in the ring. Well, one day I was carrying asket of nuts and apples through my o the ladies' car-I hadn't sold a thing so far-when I noticed two young fellows sitting near the rear end of the car. They were dandies, what might be called dudes now, but we called them 'stiffies' in those days. They were young Southerners up North on a lark, as I found out afterward. Behind them sat a negro valet, who had a large iron bound box beside him on the seat. Probably he was an old family slave. He was dressed in as many colors as an

English flunky. "The young men were complaining of the dullness of things. They stopped when they saw me. I came along wabbling my basket from side to side as I asked each passenger if he wanted to buy anything. When I wanted to buy anything. When I reached the Southerners I asked them if they wanted some. 'No!' replied the fellow nearest to me. 'We do not,

float around a curve : 'have you any-thing else on board ?' ''Nothing except the basket and

my box,' I replied. "''Well, bring in those, too."

"You remember the big three by four boxes they used to give us to keep our goods in? Well, I put the basket in the box and turned it over and over down the aisle of the car to where the fellow sat. He threw the basket out of the window, but the box was too big big to go that way. So he ordered Nicodemus to throw it off the near platform. I charged him \$3 for that box. When it had gone, be turned to me

and said : "'How much money have you made to-day ?

"I counted up over \$25 Nicodemus had given me. "' Now,' he said, ' are you sure you

have nothing more to sell ?

" Ijwould have brought in the smoking car stove if it had not been hot. But I was compelled to say there was

really nothing more. "'Very well!' and then with a change in his tone he turned to the negro and said : ' Nicodemus, throw this boy out of the window.'

"The passengers shricked with ughter, but I got out of that car laughter, pretty quick, I can tell you. That fel-low was a thoroughbred, and I believe he would have done it even if his nig ger had refused, which was not likely

And the face of the inventor wore a half-amused, half-regretful smile at this vision of his train-boy days.

The Health Problem.

Is much simpler than is sometimes sup-posed Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsapa-rilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

much food you shall take and that you will arise before you feel quite satis-Then stick to the portion you have allowed yourself. Are you slow at work ? Resolve to

Fix an hour at which you will resolve

nation to arise then.

be prompt and quick, and if you can set yourself a stint, do so, and then get through with that stint or die. the will ! Exercise the Exercise

will !! EXERCISE THE WILL !!!

I once knew a young man who, under the advice of a wise director, used to take delight, in the struggle for self-conquest, to tempt his temptor by getting up struggles between his lower self and his will. For instance, he found that nicotine was getting a hold on his nervous system, so he resolved to give up tobacco, but he would not abandon it all at onco. "Oh, no," he said, "I must have some fun with it." So some days, while he retrenched somewhat, he would take a pretty good allowance of smoking. The next day he would not suffer himself to have one whiff. He gloated in the pangs that it caused him and he gloried in his strength of will to refuse them. The next day he would smoke one cigar, only one, and it was harder to stop at one than to have none at all. So he kept up the torture, merely to exercise his resolution, until tobacco had no more hold on him than candy cigars and his system in a sort of way almos waited for the decision of his will be fore asserting any liking for the weed. Similarly that same chap was wont, after he resolved to give up drinking, to go up to the very door of all the sa loons on his way home from work, and then come away laughing at his lower self and saying to himself: "Nixey, my boy; no beer for you any more!" But to economize, to save, cost him the hardest fight of all. He was a born

preciation of humility and self-abase

at the outset. Had I done so I would not only have been saved much suffer ing, but considerable money as well. When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at nce. Sore Fect. - Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Ar Sore Fect. — Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Ar-magh, P. Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches, 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 DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL and resolved to try it and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accom-plished a perfect cure. Hair 55 Inches Long plished a perfect cure.

As the attacks, after each interval,

grew more and more severe, I became

said the trouble was lumbago.

was almost a

Cane.

alarmed and consulted a doctor who

treatment would give temporary re-

lief but nothing more, and ultimately

even to move about in a chair, or turn

anything up the pain would be almost unbearable. This condition of affairs

had its effect upon my whole system,

and for a man in the prime of life my

condition was deplorable. I think I had tried at least half a dozen reme-

dies before I found relief and a cure,

and this came to me through the use

of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which a

friend urged me to try. I felt some

relief before the first box was all gone,

and by the time I had taken five boxes

I was as well and smart as ever, and

although months have now passed I

have not had any return of the trouble.

My cure is entirely due to the use of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the only

regret I have is that I did not try them

cripple.

It I attempted to stoop or pick

His

S

To walk, or

I think





Just issued, a new edition of the Protestani Reformation, by Wm Cobbett. Revised, witk Notes and Protace by Very Rev. Francis Aldan Gasquet, D. .. O. S. .. The book is printed in large, clear type. As it is published at a nei price of 25 cents per copy in the United States, 30 cents will have to be charged in Canada. If will be sent to any address on receipt of the same, in stamps. Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ontarie

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Grown by Cuticura. C MISS B., of L. hrough our Brit lessrs. F. NE 2. Sons, London, strand of soft ; strand of soft glossy h cut from her own head a measuring fitty-five inel in length which previous the use of CUTICURA, v dry, thin, and lifeless, or came out in handfula, such an extentibute sher magn cent head of hair to 1 quent shampoos with CD CUTRA Soar, followed light dressings of CUTICU gently rubbed into the sec e spendthrift. Money burned a hole in his pocket. The first trinket he saw after he had a dollar of his own with CUTI gently rubbed into the scalp. in hand pulled him in to buy it, as the pole draws the needle. Strangest of all, he was not selfish in his purchases

THE CATHOLIO RECORD

MARRIAGE.

GILLIGAN-SHEA.

STAPLETON-QUINLIN.

OBITUARY.

MR. SIMON H. MURPHY, ONEIDA.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION AT CHESTERVILLS

RECHEDIOCESE OF ALBORIUM. PORTY HOURS' DEVOTION AT CHESTERVILLE. The devotion of the Forty Hours', tarough the kind permission of His Grace the Arch-bishop of Kingston, was held in St. Mary's church, Chesterville, for the first time is the wednesday of Pentecost week. We speak attendance and practical participation is the exercises were concerned, has been unexcelled anywhere. The construction came in crowds form all sections of the parish at all hours of the day, some driving inte and ten miles to be present attendances. The construction came in crowds for the solemn Mass at 9 o'clock. It was both edifying and encouraging to witness the solid faith so actively exhibited by the rious worshippers. Never during the hours of ex-the size was a mass of roses and liles. The opening witn solemn Mass of Exposition out of 50 Mass and the patiently waiting till the the solemn Mass at 9 o'clock. It was both edifying and encouraging to witness the solid faith so actively exhibited by the rious worshippers. Never during the hours of ex-the size was a mass of roses and liles. The opening witn solemn Mass of Exposition of the cost of the zalous pastor. Father of the day were the sole of the soles of the moring Mass was charker the was the position was the church devoid of was the the sole Blessed Sacrament. On Tuesday worship Mass was charker the was the position the sacturary Rev. J. Henning of Morins whore metioned Rev. Fathers there was the position the sacturary Rev. J. Filtpartick leads the subtector. In sold weight be the leads the difference of the start the sacturary the the sacturary Rev. J. Filtpartick leads the the sacturary Rev. J. Filtpartick periode the the sacturary Rev. J. Filtpartick periode the the there have and the section of the start and merring. Bartend the Church property in the village day deviation the plate, Father was the deviation the black and the church property in the village day weight ad to the sarredy meat prove day the active the safet and t

To mortal eye they may seem fair. But, oh ! how wondrous bright The crown you shall for ever wear In Gou's blest realms of light.

The starry crown that ever shines With beauty, fresh and new, Respiendent too, with love divine, Is kept in Heaven for you.

And near the peerless Virgin's throne, Where joy has ever smiled. A welcome waits, when life has flown, For you-Ignatius' child.

From the girls.

is not absent in the nearts of your children Every day shall our prayers ascend before the throne of Him on high that you may be long spared to exercise a like benignant influence or those who are to come to those halls, through which we are passing, and that when the bur den of life has been hald aside a diadem of glor.

and descend upon you from the "Great Whi Throne"—a sun burst in which your works love and the grateful prayers of your childre may glow as diamonds.

may glow as diamonds. Again expressing our universal devotion and trusting that God in His infinity of goodnes may continue to lavish graces upon you unti we meet again, is the wish of your ever fond children. PUPILS OF ST. AGNES' SCHOOL.

Programme. Then was entered upon the following pro gramme : • We'll Remember You in Our Prayers "-...

"Being a Boy "______ Charlie Carroll. Chorus—" Morn Rise "_____

Chorus—" Morn Rise"..... " The Middle One of Three "... Fred. Hoiland. Semi-chorus—" Pleasant Memo Boys.

Recitation ------ Boys. Irene Sheahan Song-"Believe Me"

"Half-past Eight "-. Jack Holland.

Recitation-" Magnificat "

Minuet-....

v, Father Kenny, S. J., Guelph :

combrances, a state of things which has a state of things which has a state of things which has a state of this state of the state of t nt will give patriotic speech

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

On Ascension Day about forty-five httle boys and girls received Holy Communion for the first time in the parish church of Ayimer, Que. Her Excellency, Lady Minto, visited St. Joseph's Separate School on Monday of last

Here in the parish church of Aylmer, Quadress Lady Minito, visited St. Joseph's Separate School on Monday of last week.
Rev. Father Labelle, P. P. of Aylmer, Quadress Lady and the relatives and the sentence of the sepresented with an address and purse by his parishiours.
To say that the relatives and the sentence of the the sentence of the sentenc

Boys. Recitation—" The Vision of the Chalice "...... Marie Nunan. Song—" Fairy Bells"..... Little girls. Recitation and song______Little boys.

Rev. Father Fisher, Secretary to His Excellency the Delegate, celebrated Mass in the chapel of Gloucester street convent on Sunday, and in the alternoon preached and gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

gave the Benediction of the bacasa to the pupils. A Grand Lawn Party is to be held on the ground adjoining St. Patrick's Rectory on the 25th 26th, and 27th inst, from 7 till 10:39 each Hinuet- "Blow, Bugle, Blow, and Bugle Call "-..... Boys.

as consolingly that ours is the happiest period of life-and, we readily believe it, for when, in the life can we assure ourselves of the solius consolingly that ours is the happiest period of life—and, we readily believe it, for when, in after life, can we assure ourselves of the soli-citude that is shown to us here? The genial smile and kind, encouraging words that ever greet us from you, our be-loved pastor, make our hearts rejoice and our eyes brighten and life as-sumes a roscate hue that transforms our day's tasks into pleasures. This is the out-come of your welcome visits to our class-rooms, dear Father, and, as we rejoice in your spectations in our regard. As we whisper your revered name in prayer to day, we trust it shall re-cho througnout futureyears when time and distance will have separated us and school days belong to a happy pat. So closely is that name associated with the present that emotions of love and gratitude will ever be called forth at the mere mention of Father Kenny, recali-ing those days when, like the dear Master, you "went about doing good", among the little boys of St. Stanislaws school. The Master, too will remember, for what to the least of us is done to Himself, and His reward will be exceeding great. Hermit us now, Rev. Father, to offer with our prayers these simple flowers.

earnestly that you will add this favor to all the rest orcceived at your hands, namely, to honor us by accepting this little git as a slight token. It is our hearnfelt gratitude and appreciation. The sum of this anniversary. "Beneficient with that you may see many accepting this little git as a slight token of the sincere with that you may see many. "Beneficient with that you may see many accepting the members of the Board of True Name, the second state of the second the second state of the second the second state of the second the s

ment. REV. FATHER KEOUGH. OF PARIS, HONORED On Sunday last, after High Mass, Father Keough met with a little surprise in the shape of the presentation of an address and purse of \$50 in gold from his congregation. The purse was presented by Mr. M. Rysh, and the address, which was read by Mr. T. J. Murray, ran as follows:

Very Rev. and Dear Father Keough:

Very Rev. and Dear Father Keough: On behalf of all the members of your flock, we desire to take advantage of this opportun-ity to express in some degree the grafitud with which your earnest and unselfah labors during the past eleven years have been received by your congregation. Although no formate in which the financial affairs of the ware unfailing in our apprecia-tion of aleaanagement of such excellence as to compare the source of the source of the beam and e of the beam of the source of the most efficient manner in which the financial affairs of the ware unfailing in our apprecia-tion of aleaanagement of such excellence as to compare the source of the source of the source burden being felt. We realize also that the uncessing and con-scientions efforts which you have made in our spiritual welfare are such as to justify a man in feeling that he has done his duty, and the triendly and genuine way in which we are at all times received and assisted makes it a parishioners. Wor to indext to be numbered among your arishioners. To understant our for not only has a holiday Oh. may those fair, though fading, flowers We've brought you here to day Remind you of the Crown of Life That never knows eecay. Miss Teresa Kenny was a worthy representa tive of the girl pupils in the delivering of th following address, which was also accompanies by a bouquet :

Rev, Father Kenny, S. J., Guelph: Dear Rev. Father-Again it is our privilege to assemble to celebrate in one accord, the feast of one, loved, honored, reverenced by each and every child in St. Agnewischool. For many, many days we have looked for-ward expectantly to the festive occasion on which we might gather around our beloved pastor, to offer to nim manifold expressions of our personal love, loyalty to his paternal au-thority, and sincere, heartfelt gratitude for the many acts of kindness lavished on his children since we came together to honor a similar oc-casion in the year past.

pleasure indeed to be numbered among your parishioners. Your decision to take the coming journey is most pleasing to us, for not only has a holiday been well merited, but, since we cannot have the privilege of personally making a visit to the seat of His Holiness, we deem it no slight nonor that we are, through such a delegate, to be represented at the many magnificent ceremonies and services of the Papal Jubilee, and to be sharers in their many benefits, and in those of the prayers to be offered up on such occasions.

many acts of kindness lavished on his children since we came together to honor a similar oc casion in the year past. Giancing back over the past monthshow ofter have you kindly condescended to share youn leisure moments with us! How often has youn fatherly love shown itself in the devoting of your faculities to the development of our hearts and minds, to the cultiva-tion of our spiritual attributes! How often lyour noble words have en-couraged us and lured us on to better and higher things! How often your own nobility of character has view often your own nobility In these of the prayers to be neglet a point of As a small mark of our esteem we ask you to accent this purse. If, through it, your stay at the Holy Se may be prolonged, and you are the holy se may be prolonged, and you are the accounts of your travels will be increased increased by the second se

the accounts of your travers will be interest. Our most earnest prayer is that you may long be spared by the Heavenly Father to carry on the good work, and when your sum-most has at length come that you may be suc-ceeded by as worthy a pastor. We also hope and pray that you may have a most pleasant journey and a safe return. Signed on benalf of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart, M. RYAN, THOS. J. MURRAY. Paris, 3rd June, 1900. burged us and hard so for so solves and higher things! How often your own nobility of character has stirred the hearts of your children, and your godly example, an emula-tion comparable to none other, guided them aright! In this light, your visits, gala mom-ents indeed for St. Agnes' pupils, have been "all to few." And, dear Rev. Father, a responsive chord is not absent in the hearts of your children. Every day shall our prayers ascend before the

Paris, 3rd June, 1900.

Paris, 3rd June, 1900. In thanking his parishioners for their kind-ness, Father Keough referred to the pleasant feelings which had always existed in the con-gregation during his pastorate, and stated that although during the past few years he had been offered three other parishes he preferred to remain in Paris, where life was very pleas ant indeed. He also expressed his apprecia-tion of the kindness which he had met at the hands of many outside his own congregation. On Friday afternoon last the school children also presented Father Keough with a hand-some sik umbrella. The Reverend Father left Paris on his jour-ney yesterday, and will probably return by Sept. 1 In his absence his charge will be looked after by members of the Oblat Order from Ottawa, Father Frigon, one of their mis-sionaries, being here during June.

DIOCESE OF LONDON. DIOCESAN CHANGES.

His Lordship the Bishop of London has made the following appointments among the clergy of the diocese : Rev. Father Parent, pastor of McGregor; Rev. Father Rocheiaau, pastor of St. Peter's church Kent conny; Rev. Father Boubat, pastor of Ridgetown; Rev. Father O'Donoghue, C. S. B., pastor of Radeigh; Rev. Father LH-ureux, pastor of Simcoe: Rev. Fogary, Adm, of Irishtown. Rev. Father CONFIRMATION AT STRATFORD. Thos accarament of confirmation was adminis-tered in St. Joseph's church. Stratford, last Sunday, June 10. His Lordship Bishop Mc-Evay arrived on Sturday, and, assisted by Rev. Father Dewney, of Logan, examined the Complexit a splended the state of the Stratford for the Sunday. June 10. His Lordship Bishop Mc-Evay arrived on Sturday, and, assisted by Rev. Father Dewney, of Logan, examined the Complexit and the space of the splend the splend the splend to the splend the splend to the splend the splend to t His Lordship the Bishop of London has ma

Their splendid showing did credit

earnest work of Rev. Father Gnam, of Hesson, who had charge of their in mediate prepara-Mass was celebrated by His Lordship at 7:30 Sunday morning, at which one hundred and eighty-three received holy Communion, most of them for the first time. High Mass at 10:30 was celebrated by Rev. Father Costello, at which the Bishop administered Confirmation to one hundred and sixty-eight candidates, six of whom were recent converts to the Catholic THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

During the past week the situation of the ann British army at the seat of war has not really changed, except that further details are been given of the taking of Pretoria, the ransval capital. On the mouning of June 4, the mounted in-unity of Gen. Roberts' army marched under mmand of Colonels Henry and Ross to Six like Spruit, together with several battallions i yeomary. GILIGAN-SHEA. St. Peter's Cathedral, London, was well rowded on Toesday morning. June 5th, at 759 by friends and well-wishers anxious to mariage of Mr. Michael Gilligan and Miss Nelle, daughter of Mr. Michael Shea, of 747 Waterloo street, two well-known and much esteemed members of the congregation. The prettily dressed in white organdie, with black prettily dressed in white organdie, with black bride, performed the office of groomsman. A dainty wedding breakfast was after wards served at the residence of the bride's father, the guests being chiefly confined to the linees, prous pretty and usefly confined to the imme-diatorelativesiof the/contracting parties. Kev. P. J. McKeon, Chancellor of the Diocees, procus pretty and usefly confined to the imme-diatorelativesiof the/contracting parties. Kev. P. J. McKeon, Chancellor of the Diocees, procus pretty and useflig the form friends testi-ied to the popularity of the happy couple. — That her wedded life may be blessed with dys. Gilligan s mary friends. BardErros-QUININ. Hol Reser, Chuch Wonning, was the

JUNE 16 1900.

EAST BUFFALO.

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CHURCH" AND "CATHOLIC

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1130.2.

CEREMONIES "

East Buffalo, N. Y., June, 14 - Sheep and lambs slow; lambs, choice to extra, \$6,25 to \$6,50; good to choice, \$6 to \$6,25; common to fair, \$4,50 to \$5,50; sheep wethers, \$5 to \$5,15; yearlings, \$5 to \$5,25. Hogs shade jower; heavy, \$5,35 to \$5,40; mixed, \$5,35; Yorkers, \$5,35 to \$5,40; pixe, \$5,20 to \$5,32; roughs, \$1,50 to \$4,75; stags, \$3,40 to \$3,75; close steady. command of Colonels Henry and Ross to Six Mice Spruit, together with several battallions of yeomanry. There the Boers were encountered in strong force, and a determined resistance was made, the Boers being driven back about a mile, whereapon the British found themselves ex-posed to a heavy fire which for a while checked their advance. The heavy runs of the Naval and Royal artil-

Oliver Twist, by Charles Dickens: The Poems and Plays of Oliver Goldsmith: The Scottish Chiefs, a romance by Miss Jane Por-ter: Handy Andy, a Tale of Irish Life, by Samuel Lover: Life of Philip Sheridan, the dashing, brave and successful soldier, by Joseph Faulkner: Travels into several remote Nations of the World, by Lemuel Guliver, first a surgeon and then a captain of several ships: The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Gold-smith: Barnaby Rudge, a tale of the Riots of "Eighty." by Charles Dickens: Twice-Told Tales. by Nathaniel Hawthorne: Rob Roy, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart: Waverley, or Tis Sixty Years Since, by Sir Walter Scott: Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer, by Sir Walter Scott: Character Sketches of Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, and Young Coupies, by Charles Dickens: Thaddeus of Warsaw, by tale by Regina Marie Roche: Evangeline, a tale of Acadie, by Henry Wadsworth Long-fellow: The Song of Hiawatha, by Henry Water th Longfellow:

Inc. Board a determined resistance was made, the Board being driven back about a mile, where upon the British found themselves exposed to a heavy fire which for a while checked their advance.
The heavy guns of the Naval and Royal artillery were now moved forward to the supported by Sizvenson's bring ade of Pole-Carews division, the Boers were driven scala. From their entrenchments, and the British bivouacked on the cround gained from the energy.
By the next day, June 5, the Boers were driven from nearly all the positions they had occupied, and General Mamilton's mounted infanity presed them so closely that they look to flight precipitately through Pretoria. The surrender of the city was then formally demanded by an officer from Delise's corps, who entered Pretoria under a flag of truce for the purpose of making the surrender. In reply both we seepted were an unconditional surrender, and therefore no terms could be discussing terms of surrender. In reply Both we should not all the the states of the uprope of the sleepted were an unconditional surrender, and therefore no terms could be discussed, though Lord Roberts offer digitly to find the boerd women, children, and property would be protected.
At 10 dock the British flag is now flying so which all the boyed women, children, and group of the Government buildings, and General Roberts and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying is done, and the British flag is now flying were the station numbered nearly 500 men. General Metheum, who was a the time between Kroonsted and Heilbron, was hure they vertor is th every happiness is the earnest wish of Mr. and Mrs. Gilligan s thany friends. STAPEDON-QUINLIN. Holy Rosary Church, Wyoming, was the sene of a wadding on Wednesday morning. May 30th, such as might well be modelled by innew the neter upon that sacred union. At an earlier hour than 7, when the town was scarcely wake, the church doors were thrown one, a young bride and groom with attendants and relatives entered, and in the holiness of the sanctuary, two hearts promised mutual fidelity, and vowed all if fong union. Void of all display, but full of solemnity by the still-ness of the Low Mass, the relatives and few friends kneit before the blazoned altar. and the eyes that looked on were duly impressed by the quiet splendor of this ceremony such as the Church desires. The united parties are Mr. James F. Stapleton and Miss Minnie Quin-lin both of Petrolea and connected among the best Catholic families. Mr. Stapleton is a wholesaicdealer in live stock, is a thorough basiness man and enjoys the confidence of all classes. Miss Minnie is a niece of Mrs. Thos, and valuable welding souvenirs that decorate her new home. Elaborate glifs young addie's bodity, in boh of which Mrs. Stapleton was a prominent member. What was perspended by the choir and by the young addie's bodity, in boh of which Mrs. Stapleton was a prominent member. What was perspended by the choir and by the young addie's bodity, in boh of which Mrs. Stapleton was a prominent member. What was perspended by the choir and by the young addie's bodity, in boh of which Mrs. Stapleton was a prominent member. What was perspended by the choir and by the young addie's bodity, in boh of which Mrs. Stapleton was a semontent member. What was perspended by the choir and by the restechism class) assembled at the residence where a deserved filtatering address was read hite once of the congregation (Miss Quinan's datechism class) assembled at the had at tribute order distribute of une address on behalf of an bridesmail, though moders, presented in orme. The weak supported A FINE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED oleographs of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Sacred Heart of Mary, and The Holy Fam-ly, can be procured at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office. Sent any where, on receipt of price, 25 cents each. Address Thos. COFFEY, LONDON, ONT. GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS ON THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS POR THE SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS; with the Lives of many Saints of God, Explanations of Christian Faith and Duty and of Church Geremonies; a Method of Hearing Mass, Morning and Evening Prayers, and a Description of the Holy Land. With a preface by His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons. The largest and cheapest book of its kind. 703 pages. Price (cloth binding) \$1.00. Postage 12 cents extra.

12 cents extra. For sale at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont. FAITH OF OUR FATHERS"

forth with the young couple, and a happy l is predicted by their host of friends.

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, BY James, Cardinal Gibbons, the fifty second edition of which has been issued with 300,000 copies, is now on sale at this office. Price (paper) 50 cents and (cloth) \$1,00. — Another good and useful work is " Catholic Ceremonies and Explanation of the Ecclesias-ic Year" It contains ninety six illustrations of articles used at Church ceremonies and their proper names. From the French of the Abbs Durand. Price (paper) 25 cents. — The Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church. by Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL. D., author of " Masses for the Dead," "Mixed Marriages," etc., etc. Price (paper) 25 cents. — Any of these works are extremely useful to hand to an inquiring non-Catholic. Sent anywhere on recelpt of price. The test devices the set of the s Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Address : THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RE-ORD, London, Ont. SACRED PICTURES. We have now in stock some really nice colored crayons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of the Sacred Heart of Mary-size, 12x 22. Price, 50 cents each. Good value at that figure. Same size, steel engravings, 75 cents each. Extra large size, (steel engrav-ing), SL 50 each. ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA Colored pictures of St. Anthony of Padua -size, 12% 10% - at 25 cents each. Cash to accompany orders. Address I Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ontario Canada

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London, June 14.—Grain, per cental—Wheat \$1.05 to \$1.10; oats. 95c. to \$7c; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.15; beans, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oarley, \$5c to \$1.00; corn, 75 to 89c; rye, \$5c to \$1.01; buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.20. Dairy Produce-Egys, fresh laid, per dozen, 13 to 15c; eggs, basket lots, 111 to 12; c; butter, best rolls, 15 to 17c; butter, best crock, 13 to 14c; butter, store lots, 12 to 13c; butter, cream-ery, 20 to 22c; cheese, pound, wholesale. 9 to 11c; cheese, pound, retail, 13 to 14c; honey, per pound, 10 to 14c; lard, per pound, whole-sale, 7 to 75c; lard, per pound, retail, 9 to 16c. Poultry-Ducks, dressed per pair, 75c to \$1: fowls, per pair, (undressed) 60 to 65c; fowls, per pair (dressed) 65 to 95; peese, each, 60 to 75c; turkeys, per 16, 11 to 18c. Meat-Pork, per cwt, \$7.50 to \$7.75; beef, cow, \$5.00 to \$5.50; beef, heifers and steers, \$60, 50 to \$5.50; beef, heifers and \$5.00; 15.70; mutton, by carcass, \$60 to \$5.00; lamb, by the quar-ter, \$1.00 to \$1.30. Tarm Produce - Hay, \$7.00 to \$5.00; straw,

W ANDER TECHNOLOGIE School District, No. 6, N. W. T. a first and second class professional teacher. Male or female. Duties to commence the 15th August. For second class teacher, one who can speak French preferred. Apply, stating salary frequired. Address, ANDERW MC-DONALD, Sec., Box 52, Prince Albert, N. W. T. 1128.3 mutton, by carcass, \$4 50 to \$5,00; lamb, by the qua by the carcass, \$4 50 to \$5,00; lamb, by the qua ter, \$1.(0 to \$1 50, Droduce -- Hay, \$7.00 to \$5.00; stray \$6,00

TO SUMMER TOURISTS. THE FRASER HOUS



London, Baturday, June 23, 1900. did THE LATIN RACES.

A short time ago a Protestant bisbop published some very interest- the ing impressions of a visit to Mexico. | it h Unlike other clerical tourists he saw something else than superstition and far degradation. For this we are thank-Eq ful, more so for the gentleman's sake. than for our own. It is refreshing, however, to know that in this age of golden calf adoration a B nation that is termed Latin can, despite many obstacles, be productive of he good.

the

Any one consulting history will find that the Latin races are responsible in great measure for any civilization we possess. They are the thoroughbreds of the world. Whilst other peoples are wallowing in the trough of materialism they are refining and beautifying life, giving of their best of mind and heart and receiving in return the epithet of dying nations Good blood and upbringing always tell; and we are, therefore, not likely to witness, for some time at least, the obsequies of the Latin races.

THE BOERS AND THE BIBLE.

In denouncing the unchivalrous treatment of the Boers by some newspapers and clergymen, Jerome K. Jerome merits the commendation of every fair minded Englishman. He

says: "Some there be among us who think to prove themselves Big Englanders by jeer-ing at and abusing a little fee. The cor-respondent of the Daily News, who has met this class of 'patriot,' thus describes him : 'A thing all mouth and no manners ; a shal-low brained, cowardly creature, always howling about the Boer, but too discreet to go out and fight him, but ready at all times the better class among us seem to have al-lowed the war fever to blind them to that spirit of chivalry and fair play which once upon a time was not denounced as non-English. If the English temperament has not altered, and altered lamentably tor the worse, during the last half century, then un-derneath all this frothy barbarism there must be growing up in England a silent prose and verse who are misrepresenting u."

As we said before in our columns the sneer at the Bible-reading Boer is decidedly in bad taste. We remember that at the beginning of the Spanish-American war some preachers drew up a plan of campaign for the purpose of giving the "open Bible" to the benighted victims of Spanish misrule. These poor Bibleless people became suddenly the objects of a paternal affection of the gentlemen who are the propagators and custodians of the picturesque Christianity that abounds in our citles. Now, one would think that individuals who have Bibles and treat them with greater respect than some preachers would receive a due measure of praise.

THOMAS CORBETT, jr., MARQUETTE, MICH. The family of Mr. Thomas Corbett, sr., Col-ing wood, were lately reunited at their parents how under very melancholy circumstances— the absent onces coming from their far off homes to be present at the functal of their beloved brother. Thomas who died at the Catholic hos-pital. Marquette, on Tuesday, 6th inst. and whose remains were brought to Colling wood on Friday last for interment in the family plot. The funeral took place at 9 a. m. on 9th inst. Mass was celebrated by the pastor. Rev. E. J. Kiernan after which the cortege proceeded to the cometery, where Father Kiernan performed the sizervice at the grave. A very large con-course of the friends and neighbors attended to express their sympathy and to offer up their prayers for the living friends and for the soul "The decreased was conductor on the Duluth propers for the fiving friends and for the soul of the departed. The deceased was conductor on the Duluth and South Shore Railway of Michigan, in which position he was blichly esteemed by the officials for his strict attention to his duties. He was unmarried, and was about thirty-five years of age. Six brothers acted as pall-bearers. We beg to offer our heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted family in their sad bereavement. Requisecat in pace. Colling wood, June 9, 1900. MR. SIMON H. MURPHY, ONEIDA.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. LAWRENCE'S.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. LAWRENCE'S. About sixty children were confirmed at St. Lawrence's church, Sunday last. His Lordship celebrated the 8 o'clock Mass and afterwards confirmed the children. He was attended by Father Brady and Father Holden, chancellor, The Bishop was present at the High Mass in the same church and preached a beautiful ser-mon on the sacrament of confirmation, dwell-ing particularly on the gifts conferred by the sacrament and incidentially referring to the duty of parents to bring up their children as good, practical Catholics and useful citizens. Father Brady sang the Mass. VISITS TO BE MADE. His Lordship will visit Arthur on the 17th

VISITS TO BE MADE. His Lordship will visit Arthur on the 17th insi, for the purpose of administering the sac-rament of confirmation. He will confirm the candidates are Mass and then drive to Mount Forest for in the evening. On Monday morn-ing, the hinst, the Bishop will be at Ayton to confirm the children of that parish.

BISHOP MEEVAY IN HAMILTON. The Right Rev. F. P. McEvay. D. D. Bishop of London, was the guest of his Lordship on the 7th and 8th inst.

PRESENTATIONS TO HEV G. B. KENNY, S. J., BY SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Guelph Herald, June 5.

Branch the store of the start of the board of the store o

The Boys' Greeting.

After a welcome chorus, sung with much epicit. Master Lou Carroll stepped forward and gook che following address. A beautiful bou-quet accompanied the address:

Rev. and Dear Father Kenny :-

Rev. and Dear Father Kenny:--We, the boys of St. Stanialaus school, have assembled here to day to honor you, beloved Father, to whom we are indebted for all these happy surroundings that gladden our lives and cast a genial light over days that might otherwise be dark and dreary. Those who have left their school days far behind them tell

Recitation Girls, Chorus—" Music Everywhere"..... Boys. Recitation—" Music in the Wee Small Hours" Willie Drohan. Full chorus—" Distant Chimes"..... Girls, Soldiers of the Queen "... Boys. Recitation-... Eric Reachie. Closing hymn-" Holy God "..... "God Save the Queen."

tirls.

Memories ".....

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In the evening His Lordship preached an

In the evening His Lordship preached an able, instructive and impressive discourse on the Gospel of the day. FLEASING RECEITION AT LORETTO, Monday evening a reception was tendered the Bishop in St. Joseph's Hall by the Sisters and upplie of Loretto academy. Quite a num-ber of priests of the diocese were present with His Lordship, including Rev, Dr. Kilroy, Stratford ; Rev. Fathers Brennan, St. Marys ; Tiernan, Mount Carmel ; McCabe, Seaforth ; Gnam, Hesson ; Downey, Logan ; McKeon, London ; Fogarty, Irisitown ; Egan, London. The large and select gathering which re sponded to the invitations kindly extended them by the Sisters showed more plainly than words can express the hearty appreciation which the work of the academy meets with in Stratford, while the beautiful rendition of the programme by the pupils and the highly arcistic character of the reception proved that the cagerness of the citizens to attend Loretto's cause.

agerness of the cluzens to attend thready cause. At the close of the programme His Lordship vasion to without good cause. Addressed the pupils, thanking them for their reception to him and congratulating them on the able and efficient manner in which it was carried out. He reminded them of the advantages which were to be derived from the association of convent life and urget them to keep them in mind in order that it might have the effect of bringing pace and happiness to themselves and to all with whom they were to associate and the state of the second t

-----C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Resolution of Condolence. Brantford, Ont., May 28, 1900. Mored by Bro, Padden, seconded by Mar-shail Daley, that in view of the loss of our worthy president, Brother A. G. McInityre, and Brother Joseph Hector and Cornelius McIn-tyre have sustained by the death of their dear brother, we, the members of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A. beg leave to offer the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. In offering our sincere condolence to them on the dispensation with which It has pleased Providence to aifflet them, we commend them for condolence to Him who orders all things for the best and shall pray that the gracious hand of their great consoler may comfort them in their sorrow, and that this testimonial of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy be sent to our socaved brothers and to the offloial organ of the association and the CATIOLIC RECORD.

The Eternal Father, wishing to show all pos-sible mercy, besides giving us Jesne Christ, our principal advocate with Him, was pleased also to give us Mary, as our advocate with Jesus. -St. Bernard.

. 6

Coming wood, June 9, 1990. MR. SIMON H. MURPHY, ONEIDA. Deach has once more come amongst us and, true to his remorseless custom, chose one be-loved by all who knew him. After an illness of a few months, Mr. Simon H. Murphy of the township of Oneida died on Tuesday June 6th. at the residence of Mr. Hugh Hyland of Wal-pole. He underwent an operation for appen-dicitis and was thought to be progressing favorably when death resulted from a com-plication of diseases. The funeral cortage proceeded from Wal-past his old home where, his widowed mother almost overcome with grief watched his many friends paying their last tribute of respect to the remains of her departed son. A solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Farher Lynch, while R. v. Father Madigan was director of the choir. The service, the re-mains were borne to their last resting place At the termination of the service. He re-mains were borne to their last resting place The and borne to their last resting place. At the dramity lot. He was born in the township of Oneids on the 12th of January. 1866, and was consequent-iy in the 34th year of his age. Until he was six years old, he lived at the home cf his

and interred in the family lot. He was born in the township of Oneids on the lith of January. 1886, and was consequent-ly in the 3th year of his age. Until he was six years old, he lived at the home of his father, the late Simon Murphy: at that age, he went to live with his sister Mrs. Michael toohey of North Cayuga, Here he romained until he was seventeen during which time he attended the Public schools and Cayuga High school. He chose railroading as his occupation, and secured employment with the Michigan Central Railroad with which company he re-mained as station agent at Dufferin for four teen years. On account of ill health, he re-signed in November of last year. Not only with his fellow-employees but also with others heads bits widow he lease in the station of his bediside comforting him in his last moments. Besides his widow he was constanter. Mrs. Simon Murphy of Oneid Michigan. Charles of North Cayuga Mrs. James Downey and Miss Cath-erine Murphy of Oneida. Miss Marrhew Boyte, PETROLEA. The home that but a year ago was left father-leas is now too left motherleas by the death of

erine Murphy of One da. MRS. MATHEW BOYLE, PETROLEA. The mome that but a year ago was left father, which we boyle of Ennishilen township, that have Boyle of Ennishilen township, that and the Bast and friends and boyle on the Boyle of Boyle was lifty als years of the Boyle was lifty als years the side of the Alson the Boyle was lifty als years of the Boyle was lifty als years the Boyle was lifty als years the Boyle was lifty als years the Boyle of a Catholic mother's life. The was have also have and describe and we be also and her be alson was also the Pastor the remains we the show the Access the Boyle of all creades to whom the Access and why the Pastor the remains we the show the boyle and the boyle that makes the show the access the boyle the Pastor the remains we the show the boyle of the was all be Provide to be said for this deservi-the Boyle that makes the show the boyle and boyle all the Boyle the Boyle the show the boyle the show the boyle the Pastor the remains we the show the boyle the was also the remains we the show the boyle the show the boyle the the Boyle the show the boyle the show the boyle the boyl

NEW BOOK

Charles Wain Bochminscence : by Lawson "Old Ire.", A reminiscence : by Lawson Gray. Published by B. Herder, 17 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 75 cents. The first rule of Christian charity is to be-lieve no evil if we have not seen it, and to be silent if we have seen it. —Pope Clement XIV

Farm Produce - Hay, \$1.00 to \$2.00; straw, pr load, \$3.00 to \$4.00; straw, per ton, \$6.00 to affords a delightful place to spend a quiet vacation.

per load, \$3.00 to \$4.00; straw, por \$6.50, Live Stock—Live hogs, \$6 to \$6.25; pigs, pair \$2.50 to \$5.50; export cattle, \$1.50 to \$5; lambs, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00; TORONTO, situated on the north shore of Lake Erie, in the midst of a magnificent park. BOATING, BATHING, FISHING

Toronto, June 14. - Wheat --Business not very brisk : Manitoba 5c higher than it was earlier in the week : Ontario, red and white, 55 to 65ic, north and west; east, 65ic to 66c, ; spring, cast, 66c, i Manitoba No. 1 hard, Slic. Toronto and west, 82c to 83c, grinding in tran-sit, lake and rail and 75c. Owen Sound. Flour of 90 percent, patent at \$2,85 in bbls, west; the large mills were asking 20c. more; Manitoba wheat flour was firmer, at \$1.75 to \$3,90 for patents and \$350 to \$3,65 for strong bakers in car lots Toronto. Millfeed easier : cars of shorts quoted at \$4, and bran at \$12 west. Harley duil, and the prices are nominal, at 39c. for No. 2, east and 35c west. Buckwheat duil, bic cast and 57c. west. Ryc-Demand moder-ate and the market is steady, at 52c east. Corn firmer : Canada yellow sells at 35 to 39c. west; No. 3 new American yellow at 47c. To-ronto. Oats-More inquiry, and the market is firmer, at \$25c, asked for white east; mixed at 26c, and white at \$2,75, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as to bake at \$3,01, and the market is firmer as the market is Montreal. Montreal June 11.-Manitoba No. 1 hard

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-

NONTREAL Montreal, June 14.—Manitoba No. 1 hard Matter alloat, Fort William, was quoted at 72: No to as are quoted 31c alloat; 612c, alloat, fort William, was quoted at 72: No to as are quoted 31c alloat; 612c, alloat, for ye: 474c, to 48c for No. 1 barts with improved demand, on account of almost manitoba patents, 512c, alloat; 512c, 11 barts Namitoba baran, 81, 52 to 815, 71 m barts barts and money and state of the sear future, alloat, for the sear future, barts and money and sear states of the sear future, states of the search search search search search search of the search search search search search search search of the search search search search search search se

Apply

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-Marbour Works," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 13th June, 1906, for the construction of close pile work an extension construction of close pile work an extension to the break water, removal of old piler and dredging, ad Masford County of Grey, Ontario, according to a plen and abecification to be seen at the office of H. A Gry, Ksa, Engineer in charge harbour works, Ontario, Confeder-ation Life Building, Toronte; on application to the Postmaster of Meaford, and at the De-partment of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actu-ai signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for seven thousand dollars (\$7,00,000, must ac-company each tender. The cheque will be for emparts tender as of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to ac-

be returned in case of homeceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to ac-cept the lowest or any tender, Joe, R. Roy, Acting Secretary. Octawa, May 29:h, 1900. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 129 2.

GOOD BOOKS FOR SALE.

We should be pleased to supply any of the following books at prices given : The Chris-tian Father, price, 35 cents (cloth): The Christian Mother (cloth), 35 cents; Thoughts on the Sacred Heart, by Archbishop Walsh (cloth), 40 cents; Catholic Belisf (paper) 25 cents; cloth (strongly bound) 50 cents; Address : Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIG, REOOP D office, London, Ontario

JOHN FERGUSON & SUNS,

 83.00 to \$3.25; stockers, per cwt., \$3.75;
 Sheep and lambs—Sheep, per cwt., \$3.75; to \$4.50; sparing
 Sheep and lambs—Sheep, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$5.25; spring
 lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$4.50; bucks, per cwt., \$2.70 to \$3.50;
 Milkers and Calves,—Cows, each, \$25 to \$45; calves, each, \$2 to \$40;
 Hogs—Choice hogs, per cwt., \$5.60 to \$6.00; heavy hogs, per cwt., \$5.60 to \$6.25;
 stags, \$2.25 to \$2.59; 196 King Street. The Leading Undertakers and Embe 196 Open Night and Day. Talephone-12 (Source 10.)

But as if to verify the adage that the unexpected always happens the Boers are branded as hypocrites and their love for the Bible becomes a fruitful source of cartoons and paltry ridicule.

POVERTY vs. WEALTH.

Bishop Spalding warns us that w are hypnotized by the glitter and glare the pomp and the circumstance wealth, and are becoming incapable a rational view of life. We have lo a taste for simple things and simp ways. This is the result of the civili ation that persists in ignoring the spi itual and eternal. The public prin are saturated with its spirit : and ev they from whom we should expect b ter things are imbued with it. It preached at the fireside, and the ch ren are taught, very effectually, th money is the great aim of life.

Poverty, we say, is a blessed thin But do we believe it ? Some ind do, but the others in whose cars ringing the praise of gold look upon as a thing accursed. The saint a the sage are, if poor, oftimes jos rudely; whilst the speculator owns thousands and incident ruins some fellow-creatures is poin out as the most convincing proo our superior enlightenment. good people who berate the pillag barons of the Middle Ages sh devote their attention to the mo lords. There was never a ca raising baron who even in his p iest days enjoyed as much powe did as much barm as the mere and grasping speculaters of this tury-and the old barons were h

"The Canticle of the Magnificat," by the Rev. P. A Sherban, P. P., and "Holy Mass a Morning Paradise." by the Very Rev. R C. Kenndy, two excellent little books lately pub-lished by The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ia-di What is Liberalism?" Translated into "What is Liberalism?" Translated into English and adapted from the Spanish of Dr. Don Folix Sarday Salvany by Conde B. Pallen, Ph. D. Li, D. Svo. (176 pp) 75c. Published by "Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska," by Charles Warren Stoddard, Svo. 75c. Published by B. Herder. "Old Ire." A reminiscence: by Lawson Grav. Published by B. Herder. 17 South TORONTO. TORONTO. Toronto, June 14. – The following is the range of quotations at Western cattle markeb this morning: Cattle – Shippers, per cwt., \$4.25 to \$5.10; butcher choice, do., \$3.75 to \$4.50; butcher, medium to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; butcher, inferior, \$3.00 to \$3.25; stockers, per cwt., \$3.00 to \$3.75.