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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 25.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

On Monday night was witnessed one of those disgraceful exhibitions which a certain element in Toronto glory in. This was the effort made by P.P.A. members to break up the Liberal meeting held in the Massey Hall. Some of the leaders of the disturbance are men in prominent positions in the employ of the City. There were over 4,000 people in the hall, and for two hours the disorderly group in the upper gallery and a number of their friends and sympathizers on the ground floor made themselves so obnoxious that when the Hon S. H. Blake attempted to speak, it was necessary to call in a posse of police to eject them. These are the men who cry "equal rights for all" and this was an exhibition of "equal rights" the other evening, and these also are the men, who wish to put down the Separate Schools and make Catholics think and do as the P.P.A. think proper. Mr. Blake at last got a hearing, but not until the police had cleared the upper gallery. A gentleman was heard to remark the next day, that he had often been at Socialist meetings on the Continent of Europe, but never at one of them had he seen or heard such an element as disturbed the meeting the other evening.

Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., in the course of his speech said: "What is the result of the organization of such a body of Equal Rights or such a body as the P.P.A.? It simply consolidates—and naturally consolidates—the Roman Catholic vote. Why do I come out here against my friend Mr. Meredith whom to know is to love? I am out to-night because I detest every thing that tends towards religious strife. I want to tell you of a little matter that came to me last week. I shipped upon the good vessel Alberta last week on her voyage from Owen Sound to Fort William. I saw the old captain there, I saw the old officers there, and I felt that, come fog or storm, I was safe, and I dozed upon the deck in the afternoon, and something like a vision came over me and I looked up at the bridge and there was my friend, W. R. Meredith, Captain. There he was in command of the ship, and I said, 'Meredith, how did you get here?' 'Well,' he said, 'the company put me here as Captain, and I am going to try and run the ship.' 'Well,' I said, 'have you any officers?' 'No,' he says, 'none to speak of.' And I asked what about the crew. 'Well,' he says, 'I have got a thundering big crew of black Protestants in the hold.'"

The dregs have come to the surface, and it is: **Library of Parliament** to the citizen. . . . . way will be governed by a rabble element or not.

The visit of the Governor-General last week will be long remembered in the Educational and Musical circles of Toronto. The annual Commencement of Toronto University took place last Thursday afternoon in the Pavilion, and was of unusual interest owing to the conferring of Honorary degrees upon his Excellency, upon the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, President Loudon and Dr. Patton of Princeton University, N.J. His Excellency was presented for the degree of L.L.D. by Chancellor Boyd, who in a short but well worded speech said: "He was glad the University was about to honor a man whom the Queen had twice honored." The Chancellor paid an eloquent tribute to the Governor-General's personal attainments. After receiving the hood of Doctor of Laws, his Excellency signed his name on the roll and addressed the Convocation. He said: "The distinction which I have now received is, one which will always be valued and highly prized, not only because of its source and character; but because of the circumstances in which it has been conferred. I thank you for the compliment—I thank you for the manner in which it has been conveyed." His Excellency concluded by expressing his hearty good wishes for the success of the University, and for the success of the young people who were that day to receive the badge and token of their *Alma Mater*.

Mr. Justice MacLennan then presented the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, for the degree of L.L.D. Mr. Kirkpatrick made a happy and well timed speech, at the conclusion of which the students sang "He's a jolly good fellow." Rev. Dr. Dewart, in a short but strong speech, presented the Hon. G. W. Ross, for his degree. Rev. Father Tesfy, in presenting Vice-Chancellor Mulock for the honorary degree of L.L.D., said: "If there was one thing about the proceedings to-day that was to be regretted, it was that they were not taking place in the University building, but this he hoped would not always be so. The Senate had done well in conferring the Master's degree upon Lord Aberdeen and the Lieutenant-Governor. By so doing it had paid a tribute to authority and to learning. But two distinguished sons of their *alma mater* were also to be robed that day with the Master's gown, and the first of these, Mr. William Mulock, he had the honor to present. Father Tesfy then described the present perfect freedom and equality prevailing in the University, largely due to the energy, devotion and policy that Mr. Mulock had carried out as Vice-Chancellor. The Rev. Father concluded by saying: "To others will

devolve the high trust of fulfilling Mr. Mulock's plans, and it was to be hoped that they would regard it as their most sacred duty to carry out these plans in the spirit of the Vice-Chancellor, who, in his administration, had taught the law of general tolerance." The Vice-Chancellor expressed in his usual modest manner, his utter unworthiness to the honor conferred on him and said: "It was the general wish that this University shall stand invitingly open to the whole youth of our country, without regard to class, creed or other distinctions."

A large number of students received their degrees, and among them were noticed several young ladies who shared the honors with the men in a most creditable manner.

On Thursday evening Lord Aberdeen attended the opening of the Massey Music Hall. This magnificent gift of Mr. H. A. Massey to the city of Toronto was inaugurated with a grand production of "The Messiah." After the first part of the Oratorio the audience was called to order and the interesting ceremony of the formal delivery of the Key and trust deed of the building to the trustees by Mr. Massey.

James Corkery calling himself ex-monk and anti-Romanist was tried at the General Sessions in Hamilton last week, for the assault in St. Mary's Cathedral a few weeks ago on Mgr. McEvay, while the latter was giving the Blessed Sacrament to the communicants at the nine o'clock Mass. He was sentenced by Judge Muir to one year's hard labor in the Central prison. The judge said, he was unable to decide whether the man was a crank, a knave, or a fool. When Corkery was told he might address the jury, if he had no more evidence to put in, he began, immediately to argue with the court in a most blasphemous manner, and had to be silenced by a constable. A large crowd was present to hear the trial. After Corkery was handcuffed to another prisoner and removed, a woman named Secord, who has been writing the papers in his behalf, discussed the case to a small number of people in the court house square.

Rev. Patrick F. Brannan, pastor of the church of Weatherford in the diocese of Dallas, Texas, was at one time Mayor of that town. Being a lawyer of some standing, he practised his profession in Weatherford, and was elected Mayor for several terms. His wife, who was a convert to Catholicity, died. He gave up his law practice and entered as a student of theology. Father Brannan is now the parish priest of the city of which he was Mayor some years ago. He has one son who is a business man in Weatherford, and a daughter attending a convent school near Baltimore, Md. He has written several poems, which have been published by many of the American papers.

Ten British soldiers have died of the plague which is raging at Hong Kong, among whom was a Capt. Vesey, of the King's Light Infantry

Regiment. Thousands of people have fled to the highlands of the interior to escape its dreadful ravages.

The official estimates of the loss of life caused by the explosion of fire damp in the coal mines at Karwin, Austrian Silesia are 231 miners missing, and only twenty bodies recovered. One hundred of these poor men were married and leave 400 children. A despatch says the explosion was due to dynamite blasting by one of the miners. It is strictly against the rules to use this mode of blasting, but it is often done by miners to save work and time.

J. R. Hooper, who last Autumn got free from the charge of wife-murder, was last Monday, at Three Rivers, Que. convicted to 25 years in the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, by Judge Bourgeois on the charge of attempted murder of his wife. When the prisoner was asked, if he had anything to say in justification of himself, he began by asking for a new trial and addressed the Court for at least three hours. At the conclusion of his address he quoted a verse of poetry.

Inspector O'Leary of the Dominion police force, has been up in Maniwauki prosecuting many of the hotel-keepers, who have been selling liquor to the Indians. The guilty parties were fined \$50 and costs.

A petition is going the rounds of Staten Island in behalf of Erastus Wiman, who was found guilty last week on the charge of forging the name of Dun & Co. It is thought the petition will contain several thousand names, when Wiman will come before the bar for sentence.

The centenary of Pius IX. was celebrated at the Basilica of San Lorenza with great solemnity on the 21st ult. The following is a translation of the inscription over the door of the church: "Charitable Catholics, here, where among the ashes of his people, he wished his own to be laid to rest, implore a heavenly reward for the soul of the great Pontiff Pius IX., and fulfil the desire of all Christianity, which has wished that his lowly tomb should be enriched by the treasures of art." Before 8 a.m., the Basilica was crowded, among whom were pilgrims from all parts of the world to do honour to the memory of the late Pontiff. At 10 a.m., the Solemn Requiem was exquisitely sung by the Papal Cantors.

The Holy Father received in audience a number of persons who had come to do homage to the memory of Pius IX., and replied in a most feeling and pathetic manner to their address. In the course of the Holy Father's reply he said: "Of ourselves, beloved sons, we wish to say no more than is enough to convey to you the joy that is caused Us by your demonstration, and to direct all your applause to the one name of Pius IX., to whom we, too, wish to render a merited tribute."

## LETTER FROM MUSKOKA.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR—It seems scarcely credible in this enlightened nineteenth century that there can be found a class of people ever ready to welcome this notorious adventuress whose character is well-known to all, and to give our with some show of belief to her plausible stories and absurd statements, the truth of which she has never attempted to sustain by the least shadow of proof, except the sinful vagaries engendered by what she is pleased to call the "sorrow of her past life." On her own voracity (?) then, she expects foolish people to believe her. But she can't deceive any one except a few who will not know the truth. The fruits of her demoralizing and dissentious work are clear to all, when one can't walk the streets without being forced to listen to a few gems and put up with insulting epithets taken from this "bud of ill-omen's" dictionary, thus creating an ill feeling and malevolent spirit among peaceful and law-abiding citizens, wherever this damsel has graced with her presence.

But the joke of it is, that, it is coolly asked "why don't you reply?" Reply to whom and to what may be asked? Is it to one who has no redeemable quality in her character; to one who on her oath a few weeks ago had to acknowledge to the dark and foul spots in the record of her past life and who knew not who her father was; to one who had to refer to her notebook to ascertain what is the real name she bears at present, and to find out how many times she wed, her former spouses being still alive? Is it reply to the nursery tales, malicious lies and indecent discourses which have no foundation in fact; in defence of which she can give no proof, excepting false assertions hatched in the foul nest of her own disordered imagination? No; such a thought is not worthy of serious consideration. Her history is before the world, and if anybody wish to know anything of her past career, it can be had at the Catholic bookstores or newspaper offices for twenty five cents.

Some people seem to be gulled into the belief, mislead no doubt by the amount of arrogance and audacity she puts on, that she is sincere, losing sight of the real object of her undertaking in laying her wily schemes to the best advantage for drawing the money from their pockets, and the better to insure success she has espoused the cause of the P.P.A., whatever that might mean. The cause must be a desperate one indeed, that needs her assistance to prop it up. But no matter when there is money in it, the cause must advance at all hazards, "the end justifies the means." Of course the Catholic Church is attacked front and rear; her doctrine is misrepresented; her teachers denounced as wicked and designing men leading people astray, and her members in general are to be treated with scorn and contempt, and relegated from the ranks of society, and driven from every position in office, as not worthy of trust or public confidence. The hydra-headed monster of bigotry, prejudice and hatred raises its head among a peaceful and law-abiding people to such a pitch as to insult them on the streets, and it is asked "who is responsible?" I reply by repeating the same question "who is responsible." This lady is hired, encouraged and imported from place to place to slander the faithful adherents of the ancient faith—the town halls are thrown open to receive her with a dissentious voice—she is received with open arms by those who should be the guardians of public peace and morality—her filthy lectures to "men only" and "women only" are attended by a motley crowd of open-mouthed people, and drank in with avidity. She is admitted into

so-called christian churches to exercise her charity in bearing false witness against her neighbour—she is applauded to the echo; and it is asked "who is responsible?" The answer is evident to all.

The defenceless religious, the sisters, the real nuns, upon whose innocent heads she is constantly pouring the vials of her wrath, are a source of much trouble to her. If she really knew how indifferent they are to her tirades of abuse, she would devise some other means for annihilating them. The character of those good Sisters needs not defence. They have proved to the world what they are and what they are doing. Their deeds of valour have been emblazoned on the walls of their own convents; on the silent chambers of the sick and dying, on the prison-walls and pest houses, have been witnessed on the field of battle amidst the dead and wounded, long before this damsel appeared on the scene, and will remain written on the hearts of thousands who were fortunate enough to be placed under their care, when the name of this traducer, will be recalled only as a byword or reproach. Why mention particular cases? Their number is legion. Who were called upon less than three years ago not a hundred miles away from Toronto to nurse the son of a respected Protestant minister stricken down by a deadly fever, when even his own friends and relations felt it prudent to keep away?—the Sisters. Who are now caring for the victims of small-pox in Chicago, when a short time ago there were reported no less than fifty cases and eleven deaths, including one of the faithful nurses?—the Sisters. Who responded a few years ago to the call given by the Board of Health for volunteers to cross the "Don" to nurse at the imminent risk of losing their lives, poor creatures dying of small pox?—the Sisters only. Who held on till the very last faithful, to their post, nursing the hundreds of victims laid low by the dreadful ravages of yellow fever which swept over a portion of the Southern States some years ago, laying waste in its track whole towns and villages, turning them into a ghastly scene of carnage and destruction?—who remained when everybody that possibly could get away, fled?—the faithful priests and Sisters, many of whom went down before the plague, and bravely sacrificed their lives for the sake of the fever-stricken people.

This jail-bird and those of her stamp, where were they then or at any time when there was a real necessity to lend a helping hand, to exercise a real work of charity for the love of God towards suffering humanity? Nowhere to be found, and these good Sisters are the self-sacrificing souls, the Protestant people of Ontario are asked by this "reformer of morals," bless the mark! to be ware and shun as dangerous and prejudicial to the well-being of society. I venture to say that if it pleased the Almighty to-morrow to scourge Ontario by sending a deadly plague of some kind as a chastisement for the wicked work, for the obscene discourses and indecent trash, with which she is poisoning the minds of curious and easily-led people to their ruin and destruction—I would lay down my life if such happened, this "heroine of many tragedies" and her abettors would be among the first to leave the field to those whom she is now vilifying to the utter disgust of all who have the interest of society and morality at heart. There is a law I believe in force which seizes immoral literature and punishes the propagators thereof.

Why then, is the shameless woman allowed to lecture in Halls and churches so-called, disseminating the seeds of moral leprosy among the people without being taken to task? They come from her entertainments (?); amongst them must be respectable

women; they say: "It wasn't fit to listen to." Her books are bought and devoured by young and old. The husband says he dare not let his wife see him read it; she says the same of him; the son and daughter say the same of parents; her abominable lectures are talked of in the bar-rooms, in the workshops, in the stores and elsewhere; young children have a few choice selections in their mouths as a play-toy along the streets to fling at whom they please, particularly at Catholics—the writer received the full benefit of one of those tit-bits—I dare not put it on paper—and still this whitened sepulchre is left at large to say and do as she pleases to the destruction and ruin of souls. The very air and surroundings here are polluted with the germs of immorality which this creature has scattered far and wide, and the same unsavoring odour she leaves behind wherever she goes, and still she is the heroine of the day, an honourable woman, and her admirers, all, are honourable men! How fastidious, indeed, must those people be in their selection of moral food for reflection when they feast at the banquet given by this lady for two hours or more at a time! But enough; comment is unnecessary.

It is a consolation to know, that she is not tolerated by the respectable class of Protestants, that she is disowned by the charitable and liberal-minded members of that religion, ministers, and laity, alike, as a disgrace, a hindrance, and a moral evil to any cause or association that has for its object the further advancement of unity, peace and concord, which should prevail among all Christian people.

JOSEPHUS.

## Letter From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, JUNE 19, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

SIR—There has been for some time a terrible tempest raging at the Dominion capital. It does not owe its existence to any threats from foreign invasion; neither has it arisen from any startling disclosures of boodlism made in the Public Accounts Committee. It was its birth solely and entirely in a desire of a certain number of Civil Servants, who occasionally play soldier for our amusement as well as for our awe, to regulate the religious belief of those who may aspire to the position of Commander of the G. G. F. G., which mystic letters, being fully interpreted, mean Governor General's Foot Guards.

This organization has been in existence for some time in the Dominion capital. Its chief mission is to assist in opening and closing Parliament with due pomp and ceremony. Of course the G. G. F. G. association must have its majors, its captains, its lieutenants, its adjutants, its sergeants, its corporals, its privates, its buglers and drummers.

The gentleman who has worn the blushing honors of major thick around him—Mr. Stewart—has recently had a call from above to settle his long accounts. Major Stewart appears to have been a man who was as formidable in peace as in war; he was as ready to paint the battle-field red with his blood as he was to prevent anything savoring of "Romanism" cropping up in the military service.

Major Stewart had almost reached the span of life allotted by the Psalmist, but he resolved within himself and publicly to others, that he would live on, if only for the purpose of preventing a "Romanist," who was next in command, from filling his position. The resolution of Major Stewart would have been carried out effectively and no vacancy would have occurred for any "Romanist" to fill, had not death placed its icy hand on the most vital part of the gallant gentleman.

Captain Donald Cameron Foster Bliss is next in command and by right of merit was entitled to promotion to

the position vacated. To the abilities of Captain Bliss as an officer, general testimony is borne; but he has been guilty of the unpardonable crime of exercising his Protestant right of thinking for himself on matters religious which "thinking" has resulted in the poor captain being inextricably lost in the meshes of a greedy "Romanism." Had the captain espoused Mahometanism or Buddhism the equanimity of the "G. G. F. G." would be undisturbed, but when he dares in defiance of the admonitions of "escaped nuns" and "reformed priests," espouses a religious "mediocrity," no wonder there is a revolt in the camp and that danger to Protestantism is considered imminent; the result of which no man dares to hazard a prediction. To be consistent in their opposition to the promotion of Captain Bliss the Civil Servants who join in bloodless holiday parades on State occasions, should refuse their pay because a portion of it comes out of the pockets of Catholics. Thus would they be logical as well as consistent.

We await with some anxiety the outcome of the opposition to Captain Bliss on account of his religion, whilst trusting that the miserable little bigots who are living on our earnings will be taught a lesson that Canada has not been discovered for them exclusively. I remain yours

A VOLUNTEER.

## Millet and the Harvesters.

Pierre Millet, a young brother of the painter of the "Angelus," describes the artist's life at Harbizon in the April number of the *Century*.

When it was harvest time he would often lead the way to the places where he hoped to see the harvesters at work. When we were at a little distance from them he would stop. "See," he would say, "all their movements count. There is nothing done uselessly. Notice, too, how well the light strikes them, and absorbs all the little details, till there remains only the stronger accents of shade which define here and there in luminous masses. The light of the plain is entirely different from that of the studio where it enters only by a window. It is something of which a good many painters who never go out of Paris have no idea."

It sometimes happens that these harvesters would notice that we were observing them, and some of the hand would say to the others: "See these Parisians who are looking at us. I should like to see them do our work. It is another thing to hold pencils, hey?"

Francois once said to them, "Ah, what you do is very difficult, is it not?"

"If you wish to try it you will find out," replied one. "Here, take my scythe."

This did not disturb Francois. He took the scythe and began to cut the wheat with an ease and skill superior to theirs. They did not watch him long before they exclaimed: "Ah Monsieur, it is not the first time you have done this work! You do better than we."

Continuing our walk we came upon objects of artistic interest. These were people binding the wheat into sheaves and others loading the carts, and transporting the sheaves to the place where they were piling them in huge stacks. Francois watched this with great eagerness, saying to me: "See the grand movements of the men who lift the sheaves on their pitchforks to give them to those who are on the stacks. It is astonishing towards the approach of night how grand everything on the plain appears, especially when we see fingers thrown out against the sky. Then they look like giants."

A gentleman under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

## HIS GRACE AT DIXIE:

Thursday last was a bright day in the calendar of the parishioners of Dixie. On that day some eighty or more of the little ones of the parish made their First Communion, and received at the same time the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. His Grace was accompanied by the Rev. Fathers McCann, V.G., and Walsh of Our Lady of Lourdes. Amongst the other clergymen present in the Sanctuary we noticed Rev. Fathers Cassidy, Hand, Kelly and Treney, who were invited by the Rev. Pastor, Father Trayling, to meet the Archbishop on the occasion.

At the close of the 9 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Pastor, the children received the Bread of Life for the first time. We could not help admiring the little ones as they thronged the altar railings with holy eagerness to partake of the Celestial Food. The little boys, with white rosettes, and the little maidens with wreaths and veils and flowers, seemed the very picture of virginal youth and purity as they proceeded slowly up the middle aisle, gravely conscious of that great act which they were, for the first time, about to perform.

Such scenes are for us all living sermons; much more impressive than the most vigorous oratory which human lips can utter. They remind us of our First Communion; of that day when, years ago, we knelt at the altar railings of the village church, along with so many others, and received from the palsied hand of the aged Pastor the Flesh of Him whose sweetest words were spoken of children: "Suffer the little ones to come to Me."

Afterwards his Grace examined the children preparatory to administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. The intelligent answers which he received elicited the approval of his Grace, who warmly complimented the parents on the knowledge of the little ones, and the Pastor on the earnest labors which produced such good results.

At 11 o'clock High Mass, *coram Pontifice*, was chanted by Rev. Father Treacy, the organ being presided over by the Rev. Pastor himself. After Mass the Archbishop, in an impressive discourse, spoke of the great necessity of the Sacrament in the life of the Christian, and more particularly of the one he was about to administer—the Sacrament of confirmation. He spoke with energy of the grave duties of Catholic parents towards themselves, their children and Almighty God, and finally closed his instructions by alluding to the fact that during his Episcopal career he has administered the Total Abstinence pledge to over 60,000 boys whom he had previously confirmed. He asked the boys present to do likewise—to pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until they shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one. This they did, and with uplifted hands promised as their Archbishop had commanded. The large congregation then received the Apostolical Benediction, after which the services were brought to a close.

We may remark, in conclusion, that to our reporter everything in the parish church of Dixie in the presbytery betokens the clergyman of refined and cultured taste, and it must have been highly flattering to the Rev. Father Trayling when from the Archbishop, words of cordial and sincere approval of the manner in which were conducted the various services that attended his Grace's visit to Dixie.

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

## Irish Women of Note.

The three graces, "Speranza," "Mary" and "Eva," who penned such exquisite poetry for the *Nation* of the Young Ireland era, might not be appropriately ranked, perhaps, among the Irishwomen of to-day, but as two of the three are still alive, they may merit a passing notice in these pages. It was, we believe, the late Colonel Michael Doherty who bestowed the complimentary title on this trio of Irish Sapphos, whose names were Lady Wilde, Mary Downing and Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty. These three singers were, so to speak, children of that intellectual revolution started in 1843 through the combined efforts of Thomas Davis and Charles Gavan Duffy, which created an Irish literature racy of the soil, or in other words, intensely national. Lady Wilde's maiden name was Jane Francesca Elgee. She was the daughter of a Wexford Anglican clergyman, but had passed most of her girlhood's years in Dublin, where she contributed stirring articles in prose and stanzas of eloquent poetry to the pages of the *Nation* under the pseudonym of John Fanshawe Ellis. The style of these effusions was so thoroughly masculine that Duffy, the editor, had an idea that the author was a broad-shouldered, stalwart athlete, the strength of whose arm was on a par with that of his pen. Imagine his surprise, therefore, when on being introduced to his hitherto personally unknown contributor, he saw before him a tall, graceful, sylph-like figure, and a lovely face, whose sweet violet eyes looked into his with all that native shyness peculiar to the well-bred Irish girl. She was barely nineteen at the time, and yet she was not only an accomplished writer, but an apt linguist, whose knowledge extended over most Continental languages. Thenceforward Miss Elgee contributed some stirring national lyrics to the *Nation* over the pen-name of "Speranza." In addition to this work, she used to contribute editorials to that journal, one of which, entitled "The Die is Cast," written in the hot, fiery atmosphere of '48, when the air was rife with rebellion, caused the arrest and imprisonment of Duffy and the suppression of the *Nation*. When the incriminated article was produced against the editor in the Green street court house, "Speranza" stood up behind the bar and heroically avowed its authorship. Duffy was released from prison after three trials—none of the juries having agreed to convict him. In the early fifties Miss Elgee married the famous Irish optician, Dr., afterward Sir William Wilde, who was also a Gaelic scholar and a distinguished antiquarian. Lady Wilde's present home is in London, where the artistic and literary elite of the big city assemble at her weekly receptions. She is, as our readers are probably aware, the mother of Oscar O'Flaherty Wilde, the well known esthete and dramatist.

"Mary," of the *Nation*, was Mary Downing, a native of Cork, who in 1848 wrote so energetically of the "pathos of a pike head and the logic of a blow" in the pages of that newspaper. She was a fiery patriot in the early years of her life. Jilted—so the story goes—by another of the *Nation's* poets, she retired from the world after the cataclysm of Ballinacorney to a convent, where she devoted herself to the composition of religious verse, a collection of which was published some years ago under the auspices of the late Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore. Sister Mary passed away in the order of sanctity from this life towards the close of the sixties.

More fortunate in her choice of a lover, Miss Kelly, the "Eva" of the *Nation*, became, in 1848, the fiancée of a medical student, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, one of the Young Irelanders who was sentenced in that year to a long term of penal servitude on the charge

of high treason. O'Doherty, before entering his convict's cell, wished to release the poetess from her promise, but she refused exclaiming, "I would wait an eternity for you, Kevin!" Miss Kelly was true to her word. On his release, several years afterward, they were quietly married and proceeded to Australia, where she has since resided with her husband, who enjoys an extensive medical practice in that colony. "Eva's" poetry was rather of an effective and active than of a contemplative order—her mission in '48 being to arouse her fellow countrymen by song to a knowledge of their national rights and privileges.—*The Citizen*.

## Sketch of Hon. Wm. Harty.

Hon. Wm. Harty was born on March 8th, 1847, in the Township of Biddulph, in the county of Middlesex. He is the son of John Harty and Elizabeth Heenan, both natives of the County of Tipperary and pioneers of the Township of Biddulph. The Commissioner of Public Works (Wm. Harty) received his primary education at the Christian Brothers' School in Kingston, and completed his studies at Regiopoli College when that once famous institution was under the directorship of the late lamented Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, and Right Rev. John O'Brien, afterwards Bishop of Kingston. Mr. Harty has always been an active member of the Board of Trade since he joined it in 1870. He was President of the Board during 1872 and 1874, and a delegate to the Dominion Board of Trade during the same years. He attended the summer session of the latter board when held in August, 1874, in St. John N. B., to consider the basis of the reciprocity negotiated by the Hon. George Brown with the United States Commission appointed for the purpose. He was a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of James Harty & Co. for a time, and upon the death of the senior member in November, 1868, he succeeded to the complete control of the business and carried on the same alone until January, 1878, when he retired selling out to his brother-in-law, O. Birmingham. Mr. Harty was a director of the K. & P. R. and a member of the executive committee of the Board from the date of its reorganization in January 1875, until 1879, when he retired. In politics, too, Mr. Harty has taken an active part. He has been a member of the Reform Association since 1872 was President of that body during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, and upon his retirement was elected an Honorary President, which position he still holds. In January, 1879, he was elected an Alderman to represent Sydenham ward in the City Council; was re-elected in 1880 by acclamation, but retired in 1881. He was presented with a requisition in 1885, from the ratopayers of the same ward, asking that he would represent them again; and according to the request he was elected to the head of the poll, and was in 1886 re-elected by acclamation. He served several other terms. In religion Mr. Harty is a Catholic, having been born in that faith. He is a most liberal and generous adherent. He married on the 4th October, 1870, Catharine Mary, daughter of James Birmingham, of Ottawa who died in 1889. His family comprises two sons and one daughter. Mr. Harty took an active interest in organizing the company who are present owners of the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Works, over which he was manager for several years.

Some years ago he accepted the general managership of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and removed to Toronto. On that occasion his Kingston friends presented him with a gold watch. In 1891 he retired and after several months disengagement returned to this city to reside. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature Feb. 23rd, 1892.—*Canadian Freeman*.

## Letter From Algoma.

ALGOMA, June 11, 1891.

To the Editor of the *Catholic Register*:

A numerous and influential meeting of the Catholics of Algoma was held on the 9th inst. to discuss the P.P.A. G. Fitzgerald, Esq., was elected chairman. John Tansey was requested to act as secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Medard Framont in the French language and by John Tansey in English. The following preambles and resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. Whereas, it appears from the printed ritual of the P.P.A. that it is an association, the object of which is, to do all the harm it can to the Roman Catholic Church and its members individually.

2. And, whereas, its members solemnly swear to use their utmost endeavors to exclude all Roman Catholics from any office in the gift of the people, and from all political offices in the government of this Province.

3. And, whereas, such conduct is contrary to the teaching of Christ, who enjoins on us to do as we would be done by, and, therefore, is unchristian.

4. And, whereas, as such course of action tends to deprive the country of the services of able and trustworthy public officers.

5. And, whereas, Catholics as a body have, in the history of this country, shown themselves fair and disinterested in the treatment of their fellow Christians of other forms of belief.

Therefore the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. Moved by John Tansey, seconded by F. D. Popin, "That the principles and actions of the P. P. A. are both unchristian and unpatriotic and deserving of the condemnation of all upright and honorable men."

2. Moved by Medard Framont, seconded by Edward Ryan, "That Catholics have ever been ready in defence of their country and in upholding of lawfully established government."

3. Moved by James Jones, seconded by Paul Cote, "That all loyal subjects of her Gracious Majesty the Queen are entitled to treatment on terms of perfect equality in matters affecting their civil and religious rights and liberties."

4. Moved by Alphonse Metivier, seconded by Theodore Routhier, "That the aiders and abettors of the P. P. A. are unworthy of the continuance and support of Catholics."

5. Moved by Oliver Tenville, seconded by Piere Burdeleau, "That in the exercise of our franchise we will refuse our votes to candidates for legislative honors who do not distinctly and unreservedly disown and repudiate all sympathy with that association known as the P. P. A. and we also heartily agree with THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, *Catholic Record*, *North West Review*, *La Verite* of Quebec, *Toronto Globe* and other liberal minded newspapers of this country in the noble stand they have taken in exposing that secret society known as the P. P. A."

The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a committee in forwarding the minutes of this meeting to the press for publication: Garrett Fitzgerald, John Tansey, Frank D. Popin.

Free and easy expectation immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and whenever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Ambition it is that gives men the energy and the will to accomplish great things. If there is a virtue in the world at which we should always aim, it is cheerfulness.—*Eulwer*.

## ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Letter from His Grace.

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

Sir—In the midst of grave and pressing ecclesiastical duties now engaging my whole attention, it is difficult to find time for correspondence with hostile journalists. Were I assailed personally, I would not deem their most violent assaults worthy of a moment's notice. But you attack my office, and through me you wage war against all Bishops, all priests, and all ministers of religion of whatsoever denomination who believe in a divine mission to teach the doctrine and law of the Saviour, to proclaim its truth and its duties in season and out of season, especially in seasons of anti-Christian campaigning, and to stand manfully between the lambs of the fold and the devouring "wolf in sheep's clothing," whom the Pastor of Pastors commands us to repel with zeal and unselfish courage, to denounce him and all the neighbors to join in pursuing him, regardless of the obloquy and insults of hirelings and poltroons. In fulfilment of this primary duty of my pastoral office, I now turn my attention to your editorial article of last Friday's issue, headed "Archbishop Cleary"—truly a right good name for mountebanks to conjure with in seasons of no Popery campaign.

A question of fact has first of all to be settled. You quote from the *Catholic Record*: "For the past eight years the *Globe* has been nursing an ugly grudge against His Grace, because of its failure to attempt to dragoon the Archbishop into campaigning in opposition to Sir John Macdonald and the Conservatives during the Federal election of 1890." You, sir, take shabby advantage of the obvious misprint of 1890 for 1886 to solemnly argue the impossibility of "retaining a grudge for eight years on account of an event which is said to have happened four years ago. Verily your reasoning powers eclipse Aristotle. You proceed to say, "No such event ever happened, the story is the wildest kind of fiction." Now, sir, the fact which you designate "fiction" is absolutely indisputable, and the *Globe's* own pages are witness to its principal parts and circumstances.

Shortly after the Provincial victory over the *Mau* Meredith host of no Popery bigots on the 28th December, 1885, I had occasion to go to Trenton on a Saturday evening, and the good Catholic people of that town hastened to prepare an address, which they read to me the following day in the church after mass. In addition to various other claims on which they based their gratitude and love and veneration for me, they were kind enough to mention my writings and discourses in defence of their natural and divine right sustained by the constitutional charter, to give their children a Christian education. They likewise offered me special thanks for the arduous work I had recently done in Eastern Ontario, traveling around my missions in extremely inclement weather and instructing my faithful people everywhere on the divine obligation laid upon all parents and all Christian men to maintain this right against all aggressors. How well the Catholics of Eastern Ontario obeyed the law of God in this respect became publicly known on polling day. Trenton rejoiced in the Provincial triumph and offered me warmest congratulations. In reply I dealt with the sentiments they had kindly expressed to me; told them how important a part of the Christian religion is the Christian formation of the minds and hearts, the morals and manners and dispositions of youth, and concluded by exhorting them to cherish and guard, as the apple of their eye, the right to maintain their Separate Schools. Not a word did I say to them on any other subject whatever. It happened that

the Federal campaign was then in progress. The *Globe* undertook to give its readers a report of what had taken place in the church at Trenton. The local pastor, Rev. Edward Walsh, came to me with that journal in his hand and amazement in his eyes, and said to me, "Listen to the *Globe's* account of what occurred in our church!" Lo and behold! It was a forged address, seemingly prepared by somebody outside Trenton, and published in my name. It represented the whole burden of my reply to the Catholics of Trenton as a campaign against the Conservatives, and against Sir John Macdonald in particular. That, as every one knows, was not one of the things I could quietly submit to. Campaigning is no function of my office. I have never campaigned since my advent to Canada. Politics do not enter into my business. I make no study of them. I never treat of them in the Church or in clerical conference or anywhere else. I know no party under heaven, but God's Church, of which I am an appointed ruler, charged with mighty responsibilities before heaven and earth. My clergy deal with me in constant and familiar relations, and not one of them could toll to-day, after fourteen years of unrestrained intercourse, to which political party I would attach myself, were it necessary to give my adhesion to any. Was it not intolerably bad to invent such a speech, and give it to the public as mine, directly in contradiction of my life and character. Rev. Mr. Walsh prepared a letter of remonstrance to the *Globe*. I took it to Toronto, and mailed it in the city. Hardly had I completed my brief report, when a gentleman than whom Canada does not count one more up right, more truly honorable or more generally esteemed among her sons, called upon me, at the request of the *Globe*, to ask my consent to the suppression of Father Walsh's remonstrance, because of the harm that would be likely to result to the Liberal cause from its publication, since the people generally would infer from it that I favored the Conservative in preference to the Liberal party. In truth the remonstrance signified neither approval nor disapproval of either side, but protested vigorously against the forgery of my name for campaigning purposes. Enough to say, that I insisted inexorably on its publication by the *Globe*, and, to make this more sure, I had a dozen copies printed already, and had mailed them to various journals in the Province. Having been then requested to aid in preventing the remonstrance from being interpreted unfavorably to the Liberals. I consented to be interviewed by a *Globe* reporter on the subject. He came to me about 7.30 o'clock, p.m., just before tea hour, and I spent more than three hours in replying to his questions in accordance with the wishes of the distinguished gentleman who had interposed on behalf of the *Globe*. The reporter on his return to the *Globe* office, at 11.30 p.m., found the mutual friend there, awaiting the result of the interview, and I had to go to rest, after my day's fatigue, with cold feet and an empty stomach, all the household having retired to their bed-rooms at their customary hour of sleep. The remonstrance and the interview appeared in the next day's issue of the *Globe*. I and my friends read it, and all were satisfied. This, sir, is what you have been pleased to call a "story of the wildest kind of fiction." Say, Mr. Editor, did the *Record* err in stating that you strove to "dragoon" me into campaigning in opposition to Sir John Macdonald and the Conservatives?

You declare, moreover, that you have "no grudge" against me. Excuse me for suggesting that you ought to consult your spiritual director as to the proper method of examining your conscience. You have been giving vent to your grudge in various forms

throughout the past eight years. Why, Sir, you have even gone so far as to corrupt the report of a memorable debate in the Local Assembly in order to sling insult at me in the name of a cabinet minister, by suppressing one half and mutilating the other half, of the sentence in which he made complimentary reference to my success in the well-known controversy with the leader of the Opposition in 1890. As the *Record* says in the article which you now criticize, "Could there be any clearer evidence of spitefulness and vindictiveness being the motive of the *Globe's* present hostility to the venerable and intrepid Archbishop than the following caption with which the editor introduces his Grace's most timely and telling revelation to the public of the *Mau's* abuse of the liberty of the press?" Here it is in immonsole large double-lead capitals: "MADILL AND CLEARY! 'DELIVERANCES FROM TWO CLERICAL CAMPAIGNERS!' Was the *Record* much astray in branding you as "offensive," as "unjust and extremely insolent?" You printed that abominable caption in spitefulness and vindictiveness. You offered this deliberate insult to the sacred order of the episcopate in my person; for you know you cannot cast dishonor upon one of the episcopal body without dishonoring all. And this is more emphatically true, when your insult is directed against me in my official capacity and by reason of my faithful discharge of the first duty of a chief pastor towards my flock. We, the divinely appointed Rulers of Christ's kingdom, cannot accept your dictation as to the time and manner of giving pastoral instructions to our people upon the law of God and the divine obligation laid upon parents and all true Christians to maintain and defend in all legitimate ways their rights to give Christian education to our little ones. "Feed my lambs," is the first and most imperative mandate of the Pastor of Pastors to each of us; and neither we, nor our clergy, nor our people, will tolerate your misconduct in abusing us and holding us up to public execration because, forsooth, we choose to exhort our people to constancy in the faith and fidelity to duty without consulting you about the opportuneness or expediency of the time and manner of delivering such instructions. You think we ought to "be low," and be mute as mice, while you are engaged in your political warfare; and you revile us as "clerical campaigners," because we guard our flock from having their minds and hearts corrupted by the wicked literature scattered amongst them during your electoral contest. You know full well that "clerical campaigners" is not a true or proper nick-name to apply to the chief pastors of God's Church, or to any one of us in this Province. You might well have left that sort of slander to the *Mau*. You know that you are guilty of a wilful misrepresentation in calling my doctrinal instruction on faith and duty a "political manifesto." It did not contain one word on the subject of politics or political parties. It is the same in substance as twenty other instructions delivered by me on the same subject within the past year. Neither I, nor any of my fellow-Bishops, ever engaged in political campaigning, although we have as much right to do it as the clergymen of other denominations whom we welcome into the arena. We confine ourselves to the duties of our holy calling, and in this we are one and undivided. If my voice is heard more loudly and more frequently than other Bishops on this subject of the divine right and duty of parents to christianize their offspring in our schools, it is because the leader of the no-Popery faction challenged me directly to defend the sacred cause of Christian education against him, and the Bishops of the Province in full assembly ex-

pressed to me their unanimous wish that I should go to the front and meet the Philistine openly and publicly with courageous heart. They are with me, and I am with them. We are one in Christ, in office, in duty, in heart and soul. As one of them, in congratulating me ten days ago on the delivery of that pastoral instruction which you and the *Mau* agreed to designate a "political manifesto," writes: "It is worthy of you, being full and solid in doctrinal teaching, and quickened by the spirit of God's Church. May God bless you and strengthen and sustain you in all your works. This one utterance will do for us all. Our vows are, thank God, *quid unum et idem*, and that is a great comfort and satisfaction. Don't imagine, therefore, Mr. Editor, that you can insult me in my official capacity without involving in the same insult every Bishop, every priest and every loyal Catholic layman. We will continue, with or without the permission of your Mighty Highness, to instruct our flocks on the law of God and the duties of Christian life "in season and out of season;" and I hope to be pardoned for differing from your thoroughly Apostolic mind when I say, that a most suitable season for strengthening the faith of our flocks, and directing them in the path of duty, is when your political campaign is in progress, and the country is flooded with impious literature, and the ravening wolf is rushing with terrible ferocity down upon the fold.

As to your linking of my name, or rather part of my name, stripped of its official adjuncts, with that of the individual whom you call "Madill," I will not spoil its significance by any comment. Every one knows who and what that individual is, and the sublime morality of his present occupation, which he has prudently judged to be more lucrative than that of stable boy. You remind me of the universally execrated method employed in the English penitentiaries twenty years ago for superadding dishonor and moral degradation to the incarceration and other physical sufferings of the Irish political prisoners. Many of these were gentlemen by birth and education and refinement of culture. The practise was, to chain each of them to some vicious, brutish, sin-hardened criminal of the worst type, to whom the sensitive Irishman, who loved his country, "not wisely, but too well," was thus bound in closest companionship at meals, at work, in the cells and in the quarry, from morning till night—Enough. Please say, was the *Record* wholly erroneous in stigmatizing you as untruthful, unjust, insolent and vindictive?

In your article of last Friday's issue you returned to your defence of Mr. Meredith, and your condemnation of me for having charged him with using "extremely bad language in relation to Catholics," and having described him as a "hungry adventurer": and this you repeat is "language of unwarranted violence." Before dealing with this judicial delivery of years, I must ask you to explain to the public why you corrupted the text of my instruction by attributing to me the phrase "extremely bad language," instead of "very bad language," as it stands in the original. Twice in your article you have perpetrated this dishonorable trick. It looks as if corruption of the utterances, oral or written, of all who dare to disagree with you, has become quite natural to you by dint of long practice. I stand by my own words, not by your falsification of them. Whatever you may consider expedient for the little coterie of so-called Liberals who hang around you and swear by you, the real Liberal party, represented by Sir Oliver Mowat and his Cabinet, loathe your shameful methods, and their murmurings are heard on every side against your misconduct. "Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis" shall their battle be

won. They know that you are their trouble and their danger. Already you have turned their friends into enemies by the thousand, and, if they do not quickly bring you to time, you will certainly work disaster on their cause.

In reference to the charge against Mr. Meredith, that he has used "very bad language against the Catholics," I must ask you to allow me to quote the following paragraph from the same copy of the *Record* from which you have extracted the subject matter of your criticism:

"Why did he (Mr. Meredith) not attempt to show that there is no 'very bad language' in his never-ending vilification of the schools of Christian education; his charge against the Government for allowing them to be established in the Province in which the right of Catholics to establish and maintain them is guaranteed by the constitution; his futile admissions that they cannot be 'immediately' abolished and the 'Provincial' Legislature has no power to abolish them, invariably followed by an expression of regret that their existence is permitted by law, and that the constitution may and ought to be 'amended' on this point, and that this can be brought about by bold and perentent agitation on the part of his friends, the secret society men; that the Christian education of the Separate Schools is inferior to that of the Public Schools; that the Catholic Inspectors, appointed by the State, should be dismissed, and Protestant inspectors set over the Separate Schools, to nominate them in the spirit of Mr. James L. Hughes & Co.; that the religious Sisters of Notre Dame and Loretto and St. Joseph should be expelled from all Separate Schools, and Catholic children be deprived of their highly effective and most valuable training of mind and heart and character and manners; that the Catholic Readers, through which the best examples of Christian morality and domestic and social virtue and elevation of spirit above selfishness in public and private life, are impressed on the plastic minds of our little innocents, must be torn from the hands of the children and flung out of the school-house, and replaced by a set of books that will tell them nothing of God and His goodness and justice and power and mercy, and will leave their minds and memories and hearts an utter blank religiously and morally at the conclusion of their term of school life; and finally that it is 'treason' on the part of the Government to allow 'facilities' for the establishment of Separate Schools, and that the Liberal Government have been doing this in fulfilment of a compact with the Catholic body for repayment by a 'solid vote.' His recent reiteration compels us to include in his multiplied deliveries of 'very bad language' his most awful, and awfully wicked, call upon all the atheists, agnostics, infidels and extreme bigots to combine in 'solid vote' against the Catholic minority of Ontario; when, after exhausting his oratory on this subject, he shouted to his mob 'unite, unite, against 'the common enemy' for 'there is danger to the State.'"

I come finally to my defence of the phrase "hungry adventurer" as applied to Mr. Meredith's successive attempts to stir up the passions of bigotry and sectarian strife in this Province of diverse races and divided religions in 1883, 1885, 1880, and now in 1894. Really, Mr. Editor, I sympathize with you in your great grief over this terrible injustice that has been done to the innocent leader of the Opposition. Allow me to entreat you to wipe away those crocodile tears that stream down your guileless cheeks. Be consoled by the assurance that the loud indignation of the *Mail-Meredith* faction over their stain upon the escutcheon of their chief is all feigned for campaign purposes; it is purely a piece in the theatrical performance, the farce of the play. If the Hon. leader himself was at first a little angry, because of the aptness of the pen-picture drawn by me in two words, he must ere now have begun to comfort himself by the reflection that the delineation was very mild, indeed, so much so, that the English language hardly supplies a milder phrase in which to give anything like a truthful description of his persistent attempts to destroy the peace of the Province and substitute sectarian hatred and rancour and perpetual war for harmony of intercourse and good-will among men. A special solace to you, should be the remembrance of your complete satisfaction of conscience in having championed both sides in the quarrel; and by an act of journalistic

heroism, singular in itself and bordering on the miraculous, you published two editorial articles in one day's issue of your paper, condemning me in the first column for the use of that famous phrase, and ably defending me in your third column by a long article in proof of the exact fitness of those two words as descriptive of Mr. Meredith's Popery, no Popery, strife-causing, hate nourishing evolutions. In justice to myself, whom you have assailed so recklessly and with such "unwarranted violence," I must ask you to print here a good part of your own defence of me and my appropriate miniature of the no-Popery leader.

"To Archbishop Cleary Mr. Meredith is a political leader taking advantage of an unfortunate sectarian cleavage in the Province, and ready to espouse the cause of one side or the other, as the chances of party success seem to dictate. At one time Mr. Meredith called on Roman Catholics to unite with him and resist the aggression of the Protestant majority led by Premier Mowat, and told them how the rights and claims of Roman Catholics were disregarded by the Premier—how on account of their religious faith they were denied the influence in the councils of the State to which their number entitled them, and how their rights could only be secured by uniting to depose the Liberal Premier from office. It was during this campaign that the still familiar 'Facts for Irish Electors' pamphlet appeared in the Conservative interests. Its purpose being to persuade Roman Catholics that they were unjustly treated by the Mowat Ministry. It is generally easy to persuade a man that he is badly used. And there is no doubt that the persistent repetition of this charge during a warm election contest won a number of Roman Catholic votes for Mr. Meredith's candidate. That line of campaigning had also the deplorable result of widening the cleavage between the two great religious divisions of the people of Ontario. But the great body of intelligent Roman Catholics saw clearly the insincerity of his appeals at that time, just as the intelligent Protestants can see through his pretences now, as he appeals to them against Roman Catholic aggression. At the next general election the fortunes of the campaign indicated that the chances of victory lay in the opposite direction. Then Mr. Meredith told the electors that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church dominated the Mowat Ministry, that the rights of Protestants were in danger and that they should unite against the common enemy. With the persistence of a patent medicine advertisement he declared that there was no hope for the situation except in turning out the Mowat Ministry and establishing the self-constituted champion of Protestantism in power. Seeing the deplorable estrangement resulting from these sectarian campaigns, seeing Mr. Meredith's willingness to take up the cudgels on either side as the prospect of victory seemed the brighter, and seeing practically nothing else in the Opposition leader's political course, one can partly understand how Archbishop Cleary came to designate him an adventurer hungry for office. On sectarian issues Mr. Meredith has certainly played the adventurer, changing from side to side as the prospect of success seemed to dictate. And no one will deny that he would take up the old 'Facts for Irish Electors' cry again tomorrow did it promise a better chance of party triumph.

My defence would be incomplete did it not touch upon the charges persistently made by the *Globe* and the *Mail* against me for the "imprudence," "indiscretion" and "inexpediency" of my doctrinal instruction to my flock in the season of political campaigning, also for that which they both concur in styling the "unwarrantable violence" of the phrase "hungry adventurer." Let me say in the outset, that I detest with all my heart the moan, dishonoring vice, to which party politicians too frequently give the name of "prudence" or "discretion" or "expediency." Let no man expect me to forfeit my character for manly frankness and ingenuous, unequivocal expression of truth and methods of action in dealing with my fellow-men in all affairs, public and private. The life of our Divine Master has been written in the Bible for our instruction. He was not deterred by considerations of political prudence or expediency from rebuking the scribes and Pharisees of His time in language which the *Mail-Meredith-Globe* combination (recently formed for the muzzling of Christian pastors in the hour of havoc among their flocks) should consistently denounce as imprudent, indiscreet and unwarrantably

violent. The scribes and Pharisees were the elite of society, men of high position, recognized leaders of public thought; and yet the Teacher of Truth and Pastor of Pastors publicly stigmatized them on numberless occasions as "blind guides, hypocrites, full of extortion and uncleanness, whitened sepulchres, which outwardly appear to men beautiful, but within are full of all filthiness—serpents, generation of vipers," etc., etc. Of course he was punished for His "imprudence" and "violence" by an ignominious and most cruel death. But I think it not irrelevant at this precise moment to call the attention of the *Globe* and the *Mail* to the conduct of three distinguished politicians who figured in that campaign against the innocent Son of God and the Virgin Mary. One was the President of the great National Council, called the Sanhedrin. He delivered judgment in these words: "It is expedient for you that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not." Observe the words, "It is expedient for you"—a remarkable instance of political expediency. The second politician was the Governor-General of Judea. He, after proclaiming the innocence of Christ, became alarmed at the loud cry of the mob, "If thou release this man, thou art not Caesar's friend," and accordingly, to insure his own political safety, he delivered up the Holy One to the fury of the Jews. The third politician was a Provincial Governor, or Tetrarch. He helped on the campaign of the day by "mocking" Jesus and putting on Him a "white garment" to excite the derision of the populace, as he was dragged through the streets of the city. The sacred historian significantly adds, "Herod and Pilate were made friends together that same day: for before they were enemies one to another."

Look at the fruits of our Divine Master's example. His Apostles, men most timid by nature, but fortified by the Holy Ghost on Pentecostal Day, had the courage to preach Christ crucified as the Son of God and Saviour of men to the very same crowd that had put their Master to death seven weeks previously. Wasn't it most imprudent, indiscreet and inexpedient? Of course they were arrested and lodged in jail. Again they preached, and again they were arrested by the police and brought before the Council, where on being commanded "not to teach in this Name," they replied, "We ought to obey God rather than men." Then they were scourged, and the Council "charged them not to speak at all in the Name of Jesus." The Evangelist adds, "They ceased not every day, in the temple, and from house to house, to teach and preach Christ Jesus." All which would be extremely imprudent, indiscreet and inexpedient in the Province of Ontario.

Pardon me if I refer briefly to St. Paul, who doubtless is your favorite Apostle. In the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans he boldly denounces the learned philosophers of the day in language so explicit and so awfully strong, that the passage does not bear to be printed on a popular sheet. Let one sentence suffice "professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, filled with all iniquity, malice, covetousness, wickedness, full of envy, contention, deceit, malignity, whisperers, detractors, hateful to God, contumacious, foolish, dissolute, without affection, without fidelity, without mercy." In the same way this Apostle of the Nations rebukes the pseudo-prophets, or false teachers, in all his Epistles, never dreading to speak the truth in denunciation of the no-Popery leaders that opposed him everywhere in his Divine mission. His maxim was, "If I wished to please men, I should not be the servant of Christ." If, as you, Mr. Editor, say, the phrase "hungry adventurer" is unwarrantably violent, what note of censure would you stamp upon St. Paul's des-

cription of the Crotons? "They are always liars, evil beasts, slothful bellics." Or upon the reply of St. John the Evangelist to a certain apostate preacher, who, meeting him in the streets of Rome, asked, "Don't you know me?" got for answer, "Yes, I know you to be the eldest son of the devil." And this was the Apostle of extraordinary meekness and charity for all men. As for the description given by the Apostle St. Jude of the false teachers who sought to deceive the Christian people, in his time, by their slanders and impieties, I forbear to ask you to print it. It would be too shocking to the pious ears of the *Mail-Meredith-Globe* combination, who consider it altogether wrong for the Chief Pastors of God's Church to go forth and meet the ravening, rushing wolf at the fence of the sheepfold otherwise than in "bathed breath and whispering humbleness" and blows and salutations of marked respect for the polished beauty of his teeth and the charming music of his midnight howl. I remain, sir, your most submissive and trembling lieutenant.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,  
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## Doing God's Work.

It was a very precious burden which a band of Thuringian ambassadors bore from the royal palace of a Hungarian capital early in the thirteenth century led by Varila, servant of Herman, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the virtuous Queen Gertrude, writes Helen T. Goessmann. The good Andrew of Hungary stood with tear dimmed eyes before the deserted apartments of his infant daughter, Elizabeth. The precious burden was a rich cradle with a little maiden, 4 years old. In a few days Varila is at the gates of the natal city, with all the town alive to welcome their new princess, Elizabeth of Hungary, intended wife of Louis, the Thuringian King's eldest son. Perhaps it may not be in accordance with the opinions of some to take an example from so remote and unsettled a period, which, while drifting away from barbarism, towards a Christian spirit of control, had not yet entirely cut from its moorings to take free sail on the sea of a new influence and great progress. Taking from the midst of those events in a very active world, one type which gives us in the embodiment of her life the essential traits of greatness, we can imagine an Elizabeth of Hungary, living in our day fully with her every act and thought in accord with what our typical Christian woman should be and is. Fancy ourselves within the lofty halls of the mountain castle of Wartburg about the second decade of the thirteenth century. Behold the queenly Elizabeth in the hospitals seeing only the face and form of Christ in the leper the cripple and starving, as they go out from her with the sweetest words, relief and help. Daily this scene was enacted, and hundreds blessed her name and charity.

When famine swept the land, bread and corn from the royal store supported the people, and her motto of life seemed to be not to receive but to give. Tried by adversity, the death of her husband in a foreign land, persecuted by her guardians, she lived to know the mercy of a God's protecting arm and died venerated in a land whose annals are rich with the noble deeds and philanthropy of its women. There is a little fountain in Wartburg, where Elizabeth was wont to wash with her own hands the linen of the poor. It is still called the fountain of Elizabeth! Seven hundred years have passed, but they have not been barren of noble lives and good deeds. Queens and serving maids in scores have lived the only true life, that of unselfish labor and left obituaries written by the hand of charity on the tablets of a world's memory. We turn as Christian women with just pride to such names as Elizabeth of Portugal, Isabella of France, Clara and Agnes Sciffo, the founders of the Poor Clares, Catherine of Sienna, Catherine of Genoa, the light of purity in the house of a profligate husband, and Theresa of Anta, inspired writer and gifted teacher. Paula Malatesta, the most beautiful woman of Italy in her time, founded in the fifteenth century schools for girls and hospitals for the unfortunate, endowing them with her private property. Casandra Fodale dressed in the garb of a Dominican, walked through the alleys of Padua giving alms. From the Spanish court an Isabella of Castile and Beatrix Galindo founded industrial schools while in England, Margaret Beaufort mother of Henry VII., made a hospital for the sick poor in her own palace and endowed Christ and St. John's colleges at Cambridge.

Who can claim but ignorance of the deeds of Margaret Roper, of Anne Bacon and Lady Mildred Burleigh, who put in use the idea that underlies the modern "Woman's Exchange" St. Vincent de Paul said: "I recommend to your prayers the Sisters of Charity, whom we sent to Oasis to assist the poor soldiers. Four went and two have sunk beneath the burden. Imagine gentlemen, what four poor girls can do

for 500 wounded soldiers. Is it not affecting that they should expose themselves to the perils of war for the good of the state." St. Vincent de Paul knew all he owed to women when he attempted one of his most arduous enterprises the succor of the foundling. The poor, illy kept abode of these charity babies on the Rue St. Landy has gone down into history. In this abode Mme. La Gras, aided by her sisters of charity, made known to the horrified public the state of affairs concerning the abandoned infants of Paris and at the same time adopted these infants as a sacred charge. Under a tiny white cross rests to-day the body of Louise La Gras, the first sister of charity, the co-laborer of that leader of all practical philanthropists, and the simple sentence, "Spes Mei," speaks her obituary to the world.

## The Irish Horse.

The Irish horse has been famous as far back as any historical record of it can be traced, but of late years it has been the Irish hunter that has given the country its name for horse breeding, says the Nineteenth Century. In producing other breeds, such as the Thoroughbred, Clydesdale, Shire, Cleveland Bay and Hackney, Ireland can never hope to compete with England and Scotland, but in her own specialty of the Irish hunter under an improved system she need fear no competition. It is therefore to the development of the weight carrying hunter with plenty of quality—that most perfect type of horse for general utility and endurance—that her chief aim should be directed.

Years ago, before the introduction of various English breeds into the country, a type existed of the old Irish hunter which stamped itself on its progeny, and by its excellence in the hunting field acquired its reputation. This type is unfortunately rare at the present time, owing to the numberless experiments in breeding that have been tried, and the hunter to-day is more or less a chance animal, the result of mating a thoroughbred stallion with a farmer's mare; in fact, the breeding of hunters is now too much a lottery, with too many blanks and too few prizes. It is admitted at once that there are probably as many of the very highest class of hunters bred in Ireland now as at any former time, but the class that produces these animals is limited, and to a large extent their value is only realized by the dealers, into whose hands they chiefly find their way. We must endeavor to reproduce the type for which Ireland was formerly so famous throughout the country generally if we wish to attain success in Irish horse breeding; and the possibility of establishing a type and developing a distinct breed is consistently advocated by some of the highest authorities on the subject.

It is obvious the broad question is not so much how those who already have every facility for breeding good horses can be assisted, as how an ordinary farmer can be encouraged in the best class of animal within his reach while preserving the character of the horses for which Ireland became famous. The trade in Irish horses is now confined to hunters, harness horses, troopers, useful van and hack horses, polo ponies, and the various items in horse flesh that come below these, while there is absolutely no trade in entire horses except a few thoroughbreds that are reared in the country.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. Wit may raise admiration, but good nature has a more powerful effect.

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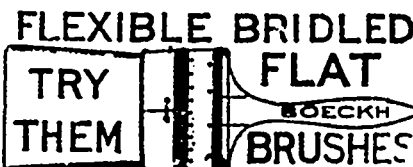
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**That Brother of Mine.**

Who is it that comes in like a whirlwind,  
And closes the door with a slam,  
And before he has taken his hat off,  
Calls out for "some bread and some jam?"  
Who is it that whistles so loudly,  
As he works at some tangles of twine  
That will send his kite up into cloudland?  
Why, of course, it's that brother of mine.

Who is it that, when I am weary,  
Has always a hole in his coat,  
A button to sew on in a hurry,  
A nail to be made for a boat?  
Who is it that keeps in my basket  
His marbles and long fishing line,  
And expects, undisturbed, there to find them?  
No one else but that brother of mine.

Who is it that tips about so softly,  
Whenever I tickle or in pain,  
And is every minute forgetting,  
And whistling some head-splitting strain?  
Who is it that when he is trying  
To be just as still as he can,  
Is always most terribly noisy?  
My brother, of course—he's the man.

Who is it I'd rather have by me  
When in need of a true, honest friend;  
Who is it that I shall miss sadly  
When his boyhood has come to an end?  
And when he is far from the old home,  
And I long for a glimpse of sunshine,  
Whom, then, do you think I shall send for?  
Why, of course, for that brother of mine.

**Good Nature.**

To become a quality worthy of admiration good nature should be associated with regard for justice and the sense of duty. When nature is simply a good form of weakness it finds expression in kindnesses that work injustice. The man who is free and generous with his companions is called good natured, but his character appears somewhat different to his creditors if his bills are unpaid, or to the wife whose weekly allowance is cut down that he may enjoy his selfish pleasures. There is such a thing as good nature, and it is a very great virtue, but when it is worthy of the name it is coupled with consideration for others and is manifested in such a way as to do no injustice at any one. It is better, after all, to be just than generous, unless we can make sure that our generosity is founded upon and supplementary to justice. In the social state men and women are bound together by innumerable ties, so that motion by an individual in one direction affects more or less the mass. It is only with our surplus time or money or other agency that we can play the part of a good-natured man without injuriously affecting those to whom we are bound. The good-natured young man who serves on committees and attends to public or semi-public business with as much zeal as he could bestow upon his private affairs is much to be commended, provided he does so by a sacrifice of time that is wholly his own, but if he robs his employer of the hours devoted to charitable or church or public work, his good nature is exhibited by a sacrifice of duty. So, also, if, having grown older, he neglects his family to care for the waifs of society, he is disregarding his duty, though the world, being ignorant of such neglect, may applaud his public spirit. To live rightly one must first discharge the obligations that are created by business, family and society ties. When duty has been done, but not until then, is the time for display of such graces of disposition as distinguish the man who fairly earns distinction for his good-nature.

The grossest misapplication of the term, however, is when it is applied to men of convivial habits, who ruin themselves and others by their so-called good-nature. It is, indeed, a very ill-nature, for it is the very essence of selfishness. The good-natured drinker seeks first the gratification of his own depraved appetite, and he does this without consideration for any one and too at the expense of other people. He may pay the bill, it is true, and with money that is nominally his own, but upon which creditors and relatives have unsatisfied claims. Yet he takes credit to himself

for being generous and good-natured and is too often accorded it by the unthinking. The social state might perhaps be improved in some degree if men would take a more just view of life and draw proper distinctions between the surface indications of good-nature and good-nature itself.

**E. B. A.**

St. Patrick's (Ladies') Circle, No. 1, is making rapid strides and has placed itself in the front rank of Benevolent Societies for ladies, and at each meeting adds to its roll of membership. At the regular meeting held on last Wednesday night, six new members were initiated and seven applications have been received which will be initiated at their next meeting. Their new constitutions are now ready and have been given to the members. They have also got a large quantity of circulars printed, which gives the cost of membership and the benefits secured by becoming members, and are for distribution among their friends.

St. Helen's Circle, No. 2, held a very successful open social meeting on Monday last, the ladies supplied their visitors with tea, coffee, cakes and fruit, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Father Carberry and the officers of the Grand Branch, with songs and recitations by the visiting Emeralds and friends and twelve ladies gave their names for enrollment.

Davitt Branch, No. 11, initiated a member and received 5 applications at their last meeting, and in consequence of increasing membership, it was unanimously decided to rent a more suitable Hall for their meeting.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 7, at their last meeting, received 10 applications for membership and expect as many more at their next meeting.

St. Cecilia's Circle, No. 3, West Toronto, was organized on Sunday the 10th, by the Grand Organizer, W. Lane, assisted by J. J. Nightingale, District Organizer, and M. Mahony, President of Branch, No. 29, with a membership of 17; these were duly initiated and the following officers were then elected and installed:—President, Mrs. Kelly; Vice-President, Miss Heydon; Rec. Secretary, Boylan; Financial Secretary, Miss M. Wallace; Treasurer, Mrs. Lappin; Stewards, Miss O'Neill and Miss Curtin; Guard, Mrs. Foster. This promises to be the banner circle, as at least 10 candidates will be initiated at next meeting.

**HAMILTON.**

The interesting ceremony of decorating the graves of deceased brethren was performed in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery by the members of Sarafeld Branch, No. 1, E. B. A. At half-past two o'clock Marshal W. J. Sullivan formed the procession. The members proceeded to each deceased brother's grave, where the small banner bearing the insignia of the organization—the cross and E. B. A.—and a pot of flowers were placed. A short devotional service was held at each grave: Mr. J. P. Ball, President, recited the Pater Noster and Ave Maria, in which all joined. In all about twenty graves were decorated, and this was the first time since the organization was instituted in 1871 that a ceremony of this nature was held.

The committee which had charge of the proceedings was composed of Messrs. Martin Malone (chairman), W. H. Jamieson, John Keating, W. J. Sullivan, John Burns and John Flavenham. The Acacia made hourly trips, carrying large crowds.

At a special meeting of Sarafeld Branch No. 1 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—Whereas the members of Sarafeld Branch No. 1 having learned with deep regret of the death of our esteemed brother P. McCabe, whom Almighty God in his divine wisdom has called to Himself, and while bowing in humble submission to His most Holy will be it Resolved—That we the members of Sarafeld Branch No. 1 do hereby tender our most sincere sympathy and condolence to the widow and family in this hour of their sad bereavement, be it further Resolved—That out of respect to the memory of late brother Patrick McCabe the charter be draped for the space of 30 days, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and a copy forwarded to the widow, also to the G.S.T. for insertion in the official Journal. Y. P. Ball Pres. N. Y. Carran Rec.-Secy. W. LANK, S. T. and C. 17 Hamburg ave.

HE HAS TRIED IT.—Mr. John Anderson, Kinross, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

In life troubles come which seem as if they never would pass away. The night and the storm look as if they would last forever, but the calm and the morning cannot be stayed; the storm in its very nature is transient. The effort of nature, as that of the human heart, ever is to return to its repose, for God is peace.

**A NORTHWEST MIRACLE.**

**THE UNIQUE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. GEO. COLLINSON OF PRINCE ALBERT.**

Physicians Declared She was in Consumption—A Victim of Death's Night Sweats and Her Case Pronounced Hopeless—Her Pastor Encouraged Her to Begin the Use of a Medicine that Saved Her Life—The Days of Miracles in Healing are not Passed.

Mrs. George Collinson is a well known and esteemed resident of Prince Albert, N. W. T. This lady has had a remarkable experience, having almost entered the valley of death when the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored her to health and strength, and she now relates her marvellous story for the benefit of suffering humanity. We cannot do better than give Mrs. Collinson's story in her own words. She says,—"I was formerly live in Carberry, Man., where I lay ill for a year and a half. My case was pronounced hopeless by all the doctors there, and they agreed that I had not long to live, and in fact I had but little hope of recovery myself. The doctors stated that my trouble was consumption, and when they said they could do nothing for me I determined to go to my old home at Tara, Ont., and see if the doctors there could help me. I remained there for three months, and returned home not any improved. I was so weak I could scarcely walk across a room, and when I reached Carberry I was forced to take my bed and at times was so weak I could not turn myself in bed. For some months I was troubled with chronic diarrhoea and after returning I called in another doctor who had just located there. He checked the diarrhoea, but held out no hopes of my recovery. This doctor stated that not only were my lungs in a very bad condition, but that abscesses had formed. I suffered from the weakening effects of night sweats, and had alternate chills and fevers. Then my trouble became aggravated by the cords in my legs drawing up to the extent that it was impossible for me to straighten them. I was banded from my chest to my ankles, and my feet and hands would swell terribly. I had severe pains about the heart and coughed and spit so much that I thought the end was coming fast. When my minister called one day I told him I would like to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but as other medicines had failed me I feared they might too. He told me to remember that we must do all we could to preserve life, and perhaps God would bless the Pink Pills to the benefit of my health. I then began to take them, very lightly at first for my stomach was very weak. When I had taken the Pink Pills for a time I began to revive somewhat and there was an improvement in my appetite. After using Pink Pills for about a month I could sit up, and in four months from the time I began using them I could do my own work, and I am as strong, and I firmly believe healthier, than I ever was before. After I began the use of the Pink Pills I took no other medicine, but took with them occasionally juice of lemon and crushed sugar. It is a pleasure for me to speak strongly of the medicine which, with God's blessing, saved my life, and you are at liberty to give my experience the widest circulation, as it may be the means of benefitting some other despairing sufferer. My husband joins his grateful thanks with mine, and we both feel justified in saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a marvel among medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish in a condensed form the constituents necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, assisting it to absorb oxygen, the great sustainer of organic life. By this means this great remedy strikes at the root of disease, speedily driving it from the system, restoring the patient to full health and strength. Most diseases afflicting mankind have their origin in an impoverished condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system, and acting directly upon these Pink Pills, are a specific for all such troubles. Thousands of grateful people testify to the benefits they have derived from the use of Pink Pills, and no other medicine has ever published such strong and carefully authenticated evidence of merit. If in need of a medicine do not be persuaded to try something else, but insist upon getting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.



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# The Catholic Register,

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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

June 21—S. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.  
22—S. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor.  
23—Vigil of S. John the Baptist.  
24—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost  
Nativity of S. John the Baptist.  
25—S. Gallian, Martyr.  
26—SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.  
27—S. William, Abbot.

## "The Sectarian Cleavage."

An editorial under this heading in a recent issue of the *Mail* is, judged from its own standpoint, remarkably clever. It possesses, in more than ordinary degree, all that delicate manipulation of fact and fancy, and that power of inducing wondrous principles from trivial phenomena, which has characterized the action of this journal for the past few years. The phenomena, which consist of a resolution introduced by a member of the New York State Convention, and a speech by a Catholic layman, are worth investigating. The amendment to the Constitution is to the effect that no State aid shall be given to institutions under *sectarian* or *denominational* control.

This bill has been introduced by a politico-religious organization which travels under the high-sounding name, "The League for the Protection of American Institutions." Though this League denies all connection with the despised A.P.A., their fraternity is shown by a certain community of membership and aim. The "respectable" organization uses the rank and file for its purpose in the same way as "honorable" men urge on the campaign of bigotry in Ontario, while holding their hands up and declaring them clean.

The writer in the *Mail* missed a point in favor of his brethren across the line when he acknowledged that the bill was inspired by a desire to cripple the work of the Catholic Church for charity and education. Such an acknowledgment would not serve in the States; but the *Mail* has simply thrown off the mask, under the same conditions which changed the title of *American Protective Association* into *Protestant Protective Association*.

The League has steadily denied that it is influenced by religious prejudices, but the true inwardness of its present amendment is exposed by Father Young, C.S.P., in the *Catholic World*. The Secretary and factotum, Rev. Mr. King, who now spends his time sending about bitter anti-Catholic literature (in a totally unprejudiced way, of course), and who is crying out against any connection between Church and State, was, only a few years ago, equally energetic in the interests of an alliance which aimed at making Protestantism a State religion by teaching it in the public schools.

How much pure, unadulterated patriotism and how little bigotry can be found in the mind of a man who changes his principles so easily, it is for the microscope to discover. This man and his followers are, by the way, the earnest-minded citizens who were forced into activity by Catholic aggression.

Now for a sample of their methods. To further the idea that they are non-sectarian, this league gave us one of its supporters, Col. George Bliss, a convert to Catholicity and leader of the Republican party in New York city; while now we learn that Col. Bliss, with Mr. Coredert, is to speak against the amendment when it comes up for consideration.

But the crowning iniquity of this amendment is that it attacks not only the just rights of Catholics, but equality of rights. We do not refer to the well-known fact that any attack on charitable and educational institutions conducted under church supervision, strikes in a special manner at the Catholic Church. It is a worse injustice than that. The amendment forbids State aid of any kind to institutions "wholly or in part under *sectarian* or *denominational* control."

Those who concocted and drew up the scheme carefully avoided the word *religious* in their resolution. They know well that the Catholic Church will not withdraw its devoted Sisters of Charity from the hospitals and asylums for a pecuniary gain, while there is nothing more natural for the descendants of the "Reformers" than to agree to a quasi denial of faith and re-organize their institutions so as to avoid the words *sectarian* and *denominational*, and still dip their hands in the public purse. Thus the organization, like the Gerry Society, almost altogether controlled by Protestants, would still retain its power of receiving waifs as servants of the State, while the Catholic Protector and all such Catholic charities would be crippled in resources.

If the *Mail* really wished to read the times aright, it should have considered attentively the amendment introduced in convention by Mr. Roche, the member from Troy, to the effect that any who conspire to prevent a citizen from election to office on account of religion shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. In this resolution and its necessity the real state of affairs may be seen. The suborned perjurers of the A. P. A. go about the country stirring up fanaticism and bigotry and strife, and their sleek brethren of a higher rank come before the public with a resolution which implies that all the aggression is on the side of the "Romanists." To use an expressive saying, "They knock us down, and then kick us for falling."

It is nothing, of course, that Catholics have to ask the protection of the law in the exercise of their rights; nothing that they bear double burdens of taxation for conscience sake; nothing that every ecclesiastic in the United States, from the Papal Delegate to the last-ordained priest, speaks against the union of Church and State; nothing that abandoned creatures have been engaged for three years in stirring up this agitation by

a campaign of fraud and mendacity—all this counts for nothing—the Catholics are disloyal, aggressive and un-American. And the *Mail* lifts up its feeble voice to croak its warning. Verily, "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land," but in a very unscriptural sense both as to the word and its connection.

Why will such journals as the *Mail* persist in the deliberate attempt to slander a particular religion in all its workings; to conceal everything which makes it holy to 300,000,000 of people; to discover malice in its charity, and iniquity in its sanctity, and to stir up their readers to a hatred of its inoffensive members? Is it zeal for God, or zeal for Mammon? We do not ask the question with any view of appeal for justices. As for us, we let it rant away. We rejoice with our brethren in New York State in these very signs which give our contemporary such joy; for all Catholics require is to have these things threshed out in the light of day, and not housed up to mildew and rot in the filth of an A.P.A. lodge. None are so anxious as Catholics to give to the world the full programme of the A.P.A. and P.P.A. and kindred societies; for we are confident that when a full exposition is given of their plot, all intelligent citizens of both countries will combine to sink them deeper in oblivion than the Knaw-Nothings of forty years ago.

## Orangeism Boiled Down.

The greatest misfortune that has ever befallen "this Canada of ours," has been the introduction of that baleful institution—orangeism—into the country. The first lodge was established in the city of Quebec by Sergeant James Anderson, of the 66th Regiment, in the year 1829. Subsequently it was introduced into Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario) by the illegitimate son of a man of questionable repute. The Grand Lodge of British North America was founded on the first of January, 1880, when the individual referred to was elected Grand Master. But the Grand Lodge of Ireland deposed him on becoming aware that he had been charged with forging his father's name to a deed. Like the Canada thistle and other obnoxious weeds, it unfortunately took root in our soil, and spread its baleful influence over our otherwise happy country, and has become a political power in the Province of Ontario.

In rare cases men of good social standing, such as John Hilyard Cameron and D'Alton McCarthy, have been induced to become members, with a view to obtaining political influence; by doing so they sink to the level of "brother" jumbo Campbell and men of that ilk.

But Orangeism has a rival now, which is said to have been imported from the United States by that flower of questionable odour—Margaret L.—who enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being the reputed mother of the Canadian P.P.A., which is a second edition of the U.O.D., or "*American League*."

The Irish forger, above referred to, has gone over to the majority, to his last account, Margaret L. is still in the flesh and doing the work of her master, the spirit of evil. She is the

hand-maiden of the "stable-boy," and is zealously spreading his gospel of hatred to everything Catholic.

On the approaching *twelfth* proximo it is not at all unlikely that Margaret L. will figure prominently in the usual celebration, accompanied on either side by "brother Olmiquy" and the "stable-boy." "Behold how good (?) and how pleasant it is for brethren (*and sistern!*) to dwell together in unity."

There is hardly room to doubt but that Orangeism and P.P.A.-ism take kindly to each other; they are the progeny in this Province, of two of the vilest characters of which the police courts have any record. — "*Cada ovelha com sua parrelha.*"

## Voting.

Cardinal Gibbons recently delivered an address at a boys' school, in the course of which he exhorted his hearers to fit themselves to be good citizens. The admonition is one which applies with equal force to the boys in Ontario Catholic Schools, and just at this time is worthy the attention of such as must practise rather than prepare.

We think it was D'Arcy McGeo who said that a Catholic must have twice the ordinary ability, in order to stand equal chance of selection for any position. The handicap also obtains in the matter of a Catholic's status as a citizen. Our people are but a small part of the population of the Province, yet so persistently are our peculiar concerns held between the lines of battle at every trial of opposing parties' strength, that to a very great extent we are unable to participate in a just consideration of the general affairs of the country. Party managers have only to deny their adherence to the settlement of 1867 and the safety of our Separate Schools becomes immediately a question we may not overlook. In speaking of the position of the schools under the constitution, non-Catholics too often forget that the basis of the system is not in permission, nor yet in agreement, but in justice and inherent right. Even some who magnanimously object to these constant attacks, too often lose sight of this distinction. It is not enough in us to say, like Shylock, that we stand here for law, nor to trust too much in constitutions. Statutes and agreements are at best the products of human wit, and they who guide the destinies of the Church build not upon such shifting sands.

In what may be called the negative aspects of citizenship, Catholics are very much as their neighbors. They engage in all the occupations of trade; they enter the professions; they drill in the militia; they pay the taxes; they observe the laws. Through generations they have been here. Equally for them as for non-Catholics the country teems with memories and associations. The same difficulties they have met, the same trials overcome, the same afflictions borne. Often upon the same quiet hill are gathered together succeeding generations of both;

"Whose part in all the pomp that fills  
The circuit of the summer hills  
Is, that their graves are green."

A thousand living interests are common to all of us. But because of this over-occurring tremendous to do about our private affairs we are unable to exercise the share of suggestion and criticism which is the due of every citizen.

Members of a party who set themselves against the interests of our schools do not even expect our sympathy. They realize that in all nature we must repel rather than welcome them. The cry is raised that Catholics vote with practical unanimity. Surely if they are expected to be discriminating, it must be plain that the schools, so long as they are efficient, must be left to themselves. We could then consult in full kinship of interest whether an administration has been progressive or corrupt; whether this minister or that candidate is a proper and efficient public servant; about our mines; about the progress of scientific agriculture; about all the questions over which the Province is now in upheaval, and from a just consideration of which we are excluded by this continual nagging.

To accomplish the end we have pointed out, the main effort must be made by the friends of the schools. Before all things the efficiency of the schools must be placed beyond the reach of cavil. As Mr. Ross said at Oakville, there are some poor Separate Schools and there are some poor Public Schools. But the inefficient Separate Schools must not be allowed to remain so and the efficient ones must be maintained so. This is the first duty. It is one which devolves upon parishes and trustees and the burden should not be needlessly thrust upon the clergy.

God hates your speakin' creatures that believe  
He'll setle things they run away and leave.

Further than this, there should be more active participation on the part of Catholics in all public affairs. This will probably right itself in time. Mr. Frazier's example is one which a young man seeking the ideal of citizenship may look to for encouragement and inspiration. We are in every way the equals of our fellows. We have no apology to make when our talents can accomplish the public weal. Men do not wantonly assault those with whom they are working. We are not here for favors nor here to stand aside.

### Anglican Catholicity.

The Rev. Dyson Hague, Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, set out with a lengthy and, in some places, amusing denial of English Church Protestantism. There is a general tendency among Protestant ministers, both in England and Canada, to look farther back than the Reformation for paternity, and proclaim entire independence of Papal solicitude for the spiritual welfare of their ancestors. For this purpose they are compelled to distort facts of history, and make believe that England received her Christianity independently of any missions from the Holy See. Without a scintilla of proof some hold that Christianity was first preached in Britain by St. Paul in person, while some authors say, and with much better reason, that the Roman armies, under Agrippa and other Emperors that invaded England and

remained in possession for over two hundred years, brought the germs of Christianity with them.

It is certain, however, that Lucius, the first British King who embraced Christianity, sent (A.D. 160) to Pope Elutherius for eloquent and saintly missionaries who would stir up the populations to greater zeal for God's honour and their own present happiness and future salvation. The early Christian Britons, however, were not left in quiet possession either of their faith or their fatherland. Great Britain was invaded by Jutes, Angles and Saxons, who were all Pagans, and who are the ancestors in direct line of the English people as we know them to-day. Pope Gregory sent Augustine, with forty monks, to evangelize the usurper who had driven the early Britons into Wales and Scotland; so that in what view soever we take of England's standing as a Christian nation, it must be acknowledged that all her civilization as well as Christianity came to her from Rome.

The King of Kent, Ethelred, was baptized by St. Augustine, and most of his people submitted to the preaching of the holy prelate. England remained in constant and uninterrupted communion with the Holy See and its Popes until Henry VIII. revolted—for what base cause is known to the whole world—and set himself up as Christ's Viceroy. By imprisonment in the Tower, by the rack and the headsman's axe he had himself acknowledged in England, as endowed from on high with Spiritual as well as Temporal Supremacy. When English Church ministers try to conceal or distort those facts of history, they also employ all their powers of intellect, with pen and tongue, to misrepresent and condemn the teachings of old Mother Church, from whose spiritual treasury they obtained knowledge and grace in abundance for centuries, and to whom they are still indebted for whatever remnant of true Christianity there is to be found amongst them.

Rev. Dyson Hague's "Apology for Anglican Catholicity," is a mass of contradictions, vain-sounding boasts and glaring inconsistencies. He begins by asserting that his church (Evangelical English) is accused of "having no distinctive church principles; or, if it is permitted that they have any, the idea is general that they consist merely of a series of negations, and protests against the beliefs of others, and have nothing in them of a church character." The object of the Apology is to show "that we have distinctive principles; that these principles are in the true sense church principles; that as such they are positive, powerful, ancient and true, and worthy of all acceptance." "The church, as regards ecclesiastical government, is episcopal; as regards orders, is three-fold; as regards forms of worship, liturgical."

Several texts are then quoted to show that "as by good ordination there was in the Old Testament a sacred order of men called His Ministers, so it was by the express will of God that there were three orders of this ministerial order. One order was above another order. No one ever dreamed of confusing the Twelve with the great body of presbyters, or of regarding the Bishops and deacons as on a ministerial par with the Divinely appointed order. Apart from an explicit command of Christ, the practices and utterances of Divinely inspired men must be taken as the highest expression of the Divine Will."

In contradistinction to those principles the Rev. Mr. Hague declares further on that his church emphasizes

as one of the very corner stones of her polity "the great principle of unobstructed and spiritual communion with God; of the right of the individual to receive from God's Word the revelations of the Divine will and of an individual (or national) church to act in accordance with that illumination independently altogether of the claims of any infallible director of the Faith."

Of what use, then, are Bishops or Presbyters, when every individual may act independently of every authority and tell us that he is moved by his own "illuminations?" "The Episcopacy," says our great Bishop Lightfoot, "can be traced to Apostolic direction." In fact Bishops are but spiritual rulers of Apostolic succession. "Obey your Bishops, who are appointed to rule over the Church of God." But the Rev. Dyson Hague says we are to obey no Bishops, but to follow our own lights—our own proper "illuminations" independently of any infallible authority. Our blessed Lord said to the Church: "He who hears you hears Me—he who contemneth you contemneth Me—he who will not hear the Church let him be unto thee—as a heathen and a publican." But Rev. Mr. Hague says he must hear no church, obey no authority in spiritual but his own "illuminations."

In fine, after having started out with the proposition that the Anglican Church is not Protestant, or negative, but positive in her distinctive church principles, the Rev. Mr. Hague winds up towards the end of a long discursive article by saying the very contrary in a boasting announcement that "the Church of England protrudes its Protestantism—"is distinguishingly Anti-Roman"—"is nothing if not Protestant"—"that the Church of England exists upon the fact that she can prove, as she declares in her 22nd article, that on four points the Church of Rome is altogether false—that four of the leading doctrines of the Infallible Church are vain inventions, Scripturally unwarrantable, and actually repugnant to the Word of God."

Rev. Dyson Hague, in trying to avoid the charge of Protestantism, or negative Christianity, is like a wild bird shut up in a cage, breaking its wings and bleeding its beak in vain and frantic efforts to escape.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., June 8th, 1894.

The self-denying ordinance by which the House of Commons determined to sit on Derby Day is in curious contrast with the great importance supposed to be attached in certain circles to the result of the great race. Indeed, if we are to judge from the utterances of the "man in the street," the performance of Lord Rosbery's horse is fraught with infinitely more momentous consequences to the faith of the nation than anything which can happen within the walls of Parliament. The Premier, in the eyes of many of his followers, is a Gallio and backslider, so far, at least, as Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Local Option, and the other expedients for retaining office are concerned. But he is the owner of the champion horse of the day, and sinful though his weakness be in the estimation of the "unco guid," the latter are quite prepared to accept any party benefit which may follow the fact. They know that Englishmen dearly love a sportsman, and they recognize that the Derby is a race which has become part and parcel of the national traditions. Therefore, while they may with their lips condemn, they are ready to avail themselves of any benefits which may result from the "popular victory" on Epsom Heath.

For months past the name of Ladas has been in everyone's mouth, so much so, that there is reasonable ground for the assertion that the politicians who

invented the "Non-conformist conscience," and pose as the incarnation of all the virtues would have "simply gone mad" if, by some untoward accident, the horse on which they had staked their aspirations—of course, not their money—had failed to secure the judge's verdict. Under these circumstances, the decision of the House of Commons not to adjourn over the eventful day is a conspicuous proof of public spirit—or perhaps, as some may say, of colossal insincerity. The minds of legislators during the day were fixed on Epsom, but their bodies—or at least, those of the most virtuous and consistent—were claimed at Westminster. Can anyone say, after this, that patriotism is dead and heroic self-sacrifice no longer with us?

A remarkable proof of the interest evoked by this year's Derby was afforded by the references made to it at Eton on the occasion of the Fourth of June celebration. Certainly it was very shocking to hear the Prime Minister of England publicly congratulated by the Rev. Provost on the prospect of winning a horse race, an incident sufficiently serious to horrify other prodigious less courageous and "up to date." Even the fact that "natural anxiety" as to the Premier's success had stimulated classical research in his old school does not quite modify the startling impression created by Dr. Hornby's speech. "The boys," he said, had been asking themselves, "Who was Ladas?" and had sought the information not obtainable from the sporting papers in the pages of classical dictionaries. The Rev. Provost himself hinted that he had fallen a victim to the popular impulse, in as much as he confessed that only just now had he discovered that there was in Juvenal a line about Ladas—not the horse, of course, but its not very distinguished namesake. Despite the protest of the Anti-Gambling League, and of other persons who do not travel quite so quickly as that society, it is to be feared that Lord Rosbery's reply that he feels no vestige of shame in possessing a good horse, will be endorsed by the country.

The Premier is certainly a favorite of fortune. He returns to his old college after an absence of twenty nine years not only as occupant of the highest political position in the State, but at the moment of achieving the second ambition of his youth. And he hears the once awful, but now dulcet, voice of the old headmaster breathe a blessing on his recreations more fervent perhaps than that bestowed upon his labour. Truly the English are a strange people. On the one side a Prime Minister—the chief of a party which claims to possess all the Spartan virtues, but never a vice—defends the possession of a good horse amid the cheers of wise pedagogues and pious divines; on the other, the House of Commons, fearful of outside opinion, is conferred to declare a holiday which it would, if it declared, only too willingly accept.

The Countess of Aberdeen had a wonderful reception at Queenstown last Saturday on her arrival there in the Cunard steamer Etruria from Canada. The Town Commissioners presented her with an address of welcome, and later in the day, at Cork, similar addresses were presented on behalf of the Cork Corporation and the Cork Harbor Commissioners. Lady Aberdeen seemed much touched by the heartiness of the real Irish *Cead mille failte* given to her at the Municipal Buildings where an immense assemblage were waiting. Lady Aberdeen delivered a long and eloquent address in which she dealt exhaustively with the progress of the Irish Industries Association principally in connection with the Irish Village at the Chicago Exhibition. This week Lady Aberdeen is making a tour of inspection of the principal centres of the Irish Industries Association beginning with the spinning and weaving works at Cork, and going on to Killarney, Tralee and Limerick.

## Is it True?

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,  
That the highest suffer most?  
That the strongest wander furthest  
And more helplessly are lost?  
That the mark of rank in nature  
Is capacity for pain?  
And the anguish of the singer  
Makes the sweetness of the strain?

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,  
That, whichever way we go,  
Walls of darkness must surround us,  
Things we would but cannot know?  
That the infinite must bind us,  
Like a temple veil unrent,  
Whit-t the finite ever wearies,  
So that none's therein content?

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,  
That the fullness yet to come  
Is so glorious and so perfect  
That to know would strike us dumb?  
That if ever for a moment  
We could pierce beyond the sky,  
With these poor dim eyes of mortals  
We should just see God and die?

## Weekly Retrospect.

"As soon as a piece of work is out of hand, and before going to sleep, I like to begin another," thus wrote Thackeray in one of those enjoyable "Roundabout Papers" of his. Now-a-days, it is not a case of like, but of necessity, no sooner is one thing finished, than it is a rush to go at another, or get material ready; and it must be something new to satiate the ever dissatisfied public. How often we lay down our task with a feeling of contentment, and say to ourselves, surely this will not receive any adverse criticism, but ere we have folded our weary hands, the work we have spent so many precious hours over, is torn in shreds by that cruel critic. These are days of electric swiftmess, and the brain and fingers must keep up with the times, no rest for them, they must weave on and on, or give up entirely. Would Charles Lamb with his gentle jokes be appreciated, if he lived now? Would his quaint sayings and quiet witticisms receive any remuneration which helped him to lovingly protect his poor, afflicted sister? No, we are afraid not, they would not come fast enough, nor would they savour enough of the latter day slang to satisfy this refined and critical era; and besides, everyone is in too great a hurry to see the pathetic affection behind it all, only time to catch a glimpse of the bright and mighty dollar, before making a rush for it.

At last we cease to moan over the weather, the sunshine heals all the little wounds made by the rain and the chillsome winds, and we must cheerily greet each other with "how delightful it is to-day." These are days we long for some shady spot to while away a few hours, and to get a breath of the sweet clover and honey-suckle. The woods will fairly teem with beautiful sights and sounds, the fragrance of the fir and hawthorne would be intoxicating these bright days. But, alas! we must leave these luxuriating pictures we have conjured up in our minds, and turn to grim work which is staring us in the face.

Golf has been for years one of the healthful games of Scotland, and is coming into great favor in this country. It is not so violent as "Tennis" and still not so inert as "Croquet." The latter is always associated with petty quarrels and bickerings, while in Golf we could not imagine anyone after giving a "drive" being in such a disagreeable state of mind as to bicker over positions of balls as in Croquet. Mr. Balfour, whom we have heard so much about as a member of Lord Salisbury's Government, is an indefatigable Golf player, and has said of the game: "Consider, for instance, the fact that while the performers at other games are restricted within comparatively narrow limits of age, Golf is out of relation with no one of the seven ages of man. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why it should,

not be begun as soon as one can walk and continued as long as one can walk."

A great honor has been bestowed on a woman, who in her lifetime, was not only distinguished for her musical abilities, but also for her amiability and charity towards her fellow beings. It was the unveiling of a memorial recently, to Jennie Lind in Westminster Abbey.

We often wonder if those who wear so many colors do not feel their nerves in a perfect state of jarring all the time. The following is a description we saw recently in an old country journal of a gown which was said to be admired very much by a French connoisseur in such matters: "The skirt was composed of perpendicular stripes of scarlet and yellow; the bodice had a yellow ground work, but was banded with scarlet, the immense sleeves were of scarlet, braided in black. Her black straw hat had enough field flowers to deck a Harvest Home festival." Imagine this gay costume with a hot August sun pouring its gentle rays down on it, and its soothing and cooling effect on our senses.

French blouses promise to be a feature of summer gowns whether for boating or yachting dresses," says *Harper's Bazar*. "This blouse is only the familiar French waist that is gathered to a belt in front and back, giving a blouse effect by cutting the fronts fuller at the throat, and long enough below to allow them to droop an inch or two on the belt. French modistes permit the back to droop also, especially on very slender figures."

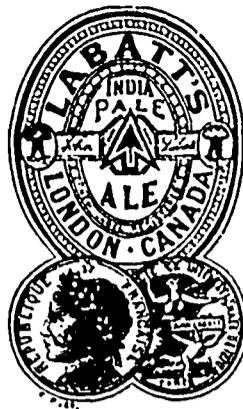
## Selected Receipts.

**DELICATE CAKE.**—Two cupsful of white sugar, whites of four eggs, one half cupful of butter. Beat these together. Add one cupful of milk, two and one half cupful of flour, into which one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted. Flavor. You may use one cupful of cornstarch in place of the flour, and add half the beaten whites of eggs last.

**ORANGE CAKE.**—Rub thoroughly to a cream two cups of sugar and two thirds of a cup of butter, adding three eggs beaten separately. Squeeze the juice of two large oranges into a cup, adding water to fill it. Stir this in a mixture, together with three and a half cups of flour, two even teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one of soda, and a little of the orange rind grated. Bake in layer tins. For the filling use one egg, yolk and white. Grate a little of the orange rind into this and the juice of the orange, adding sugar enough to thicken.

**ASPARAGUS OMELET.**—Boil half a bunch of asparagus and cut the tops and tender part into half-inch lengths; season with a little salt, pepper and butter, and put aside on the stove to keep warm while the omelet is being made. Beat six eggs, whites and yolks together, with a teaspoonful of milk for each egg, a saltspoonful of salt and a pinch of white pepper; brown two tablespoonsful of butter in a frying-pan pour the eggs in, and as soon as it begins to set at the edges turn them up and shake the pan to keep the omelet from sticking.

**NEW ENGLAND GINGER COOKIES.**—These cookies are to be mixed in the evening, allow to stand over night and baked in the morning. Soften half a cupful each of lard and butter until they can be smoothly mixed with two cupful of molasses and one cupful of milk. Sift together one pint of flour, a level tablespoonful of ground ginger, a level teaspoonful of salt and two heaping tablespoonsful of baking soda. Then mix the flour with the molasses and milk, and stir in enough more plain flour to make the paste stand over night; the next morning roll it out, cut it with a cookie-cutter and bake the cookies on a buttered and floured baking pan.



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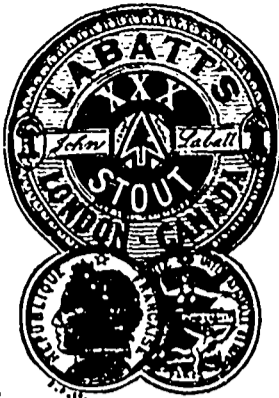
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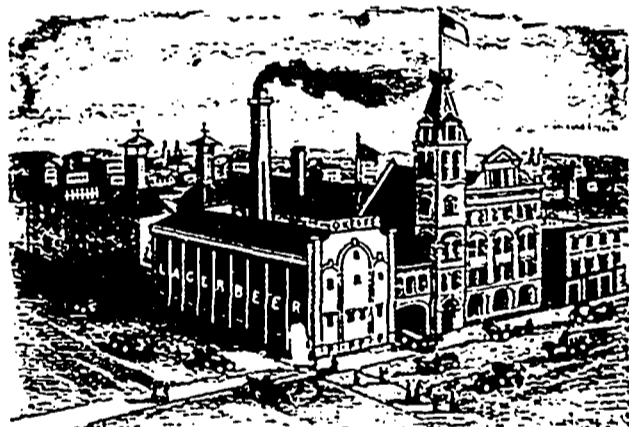
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**SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.**

**Antrim.**

A schedule of completed sales under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1888, show that Lady Wallace has sold farms to fifty-six tenants in the county of Antrim for £20,910.

Mr. Robert Garrett, a gentleman formerly connected with Belfast, and who had lately been in business as a grain merchant in New Zealand, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence, Otahuhu, on the 4th April. It seems Mr. Garrett's mind had become deranged in consequence of heavy losses, and that he shot himself.

On May 20th, a slight fire broke out in Mr. Coates's residence, Dowling House, caused by a spark from the chimney. During its progress Mr. D. L. Coates was observed to stagger and fall. He was immediately conveyed into his residence by some of the firemen, and medical assistance was at once procured, when life was pronounced extinct. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate for the county.

**Carlow.**

On Sunday, May 27th, the new cemetery, provided by the Carlow Town Commissioners, was consecrated (so far as the large portion of it, dedicated for the purpose of Catholic interment is concerned), by the Most Rev. Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. At the extreme end of the walk, straight from the entrance, there has been erected, on an artificial mound, to represent the summit of Calvary, a Cross, bearing a life size figure of the crucified Saviour; and, at the foot of the eminence stand, on either side, life size figures of the Blessed Mother of God and St. John. On the base at the foot of the Cross rests a large white marble book, with the words running across the open leaves:—"We, therefore, pray Thee, help Thy servants whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy precious blood." The very valuable and artistic Calvary is the gift of the Most Rev. Dr. Comerford.

**Cork.**

We regret to have to announce the premature death of Mrs. Cusack, wife of Head-Constable Francis Cusack, which took place on May 30th. The deceased was only a few days ill, and her demise was entirely unexpected. On May 31st, her remains were taken by train to Macroom, the family burial place of the deceased lady.

The interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the new chapel took place on the grounds of the convent of Marie Reparatrice, Windmill road, Cork, on June 1st. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Cork, Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, in the presence of a large gathering of the clergy and friends of the community. The new chapel will be a beautiful and commodious structure; and while supplying a want that has been long felt by the Sisters, will confer much benefit on the people in the immediate locality.

**Derry.**

On May 27th a large congregation assembled in the Maginn Memorial Church, on the occasion of a charity sermon by Very Rev. Father Hyland, Blackrock College, and the solemn consecration of the burial ground by Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry. Among those present were Father McKenna, Claudy; Monsignor Kearney, Buncrana; Professor McHugh, St. Columb's College; Father Haason, St. Eugene's, Derry; Father Doherty, Carndonagh; Father Maguire, Clonmany; Father Blaney, Father O'Kane, Buncrana, and many representative local ladies and gentlemen. Father Hyland preached an eloquent sermon on "Death," touching with special significance on the solemn consecration of the burial ground which would follow. He concluded with a moving appeal for funds for the church and the new school. After the sermon a collection was taken up, resulting in a large amount, completely clearing off the debt.

**Dowry.**

On May 23rd, the remains of Mr. James F. Corrigan, who died in Belfast on the 20th, were removed from his mother's residence, Main street, Ballymoney, for interment in the Catholic Cemetery. The funeral was attended by all creeds and classes. The funeral service in the Chapel and at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Father Rogers, C. C.

At the advanced age of 79 years, Sister Mary Bernard, of the Poor Clares' Convent, Newry, passed away peacefully on May 29th, after a long life of earnest and devoted service to the honor of God and glory of religion. Deceased was in the 56th year of her religious profession, and six years ago she celebrated her golden jubilee as a nun. Since she entered the convent she manifested a deep and active interest in the religious and secular tuition of the children of the convent. Her zeal and holiness were recognized and admired, not only by the Sisters of the community, who sincerely regret her death, but by everyone who visited the convent, and had the pleasure of her acquaintance. For some time past Sister Mary Bernard had been suffering from the infirmities of old age and her death was not unexpected. Deceased was the Sister of the late Mr. Arthur Hamill County Court Judge for Broughshane, half sister to Lord Russell and to Sister Mary Russell, Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Newry.

**Dublin.**

A communication from O'Donovan Rossa's private secretary has been received by a Dublin gentleman stating that O'Donovan Rossa intends visiting the Irish metropolis at an early date, and that he will deliver a lecture there.

On Sunday, May 27th, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin blessed the new chapel of the institution of St. Joseph's Asylum and School for Male Blind, at Drumcondra. The asylum and school, which are conducted by the Carmelite Brothers, were founded many years ago by Cardinal Cullen. Beginning in a small way, in Glasnevin, the energetic Brothers of the Carmelite Order, some years ago, secured possession of Drumcondra Castle, with the grounds attached to it, and, by their energy and hard work, have converted the old mansion into a splendid institution, where close on a hundred blind boys are now being taught all those useful arts suitable to their hapless condition. All that the most progressive system of teaching of the present day can do to make the lot of the blind boy a less hapless one, and to fit him to become an independent member of the community, the Brothers are doing, and the results of their work are amazing.

**Galway.**

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a letter to Rev. Father Cassidy, warmly supporting the project for new churches for Rossmuck and Camus, and sending £10 as his own subscription. As his Grace remarks:—"There is no place so much in need of a church to save the pious worshippers from the inclemency of the weather," and we are glad to see that the faithful are recognizing the urgency and strength of the need. It is truly pathetic to see, at present, the faithful poor—and poor indeed they are in Connemara—kneeling outside, bareheaded and barefooted many of them, with very poor clothing, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, at what is now, happily, a rarity in Ireland—a thatched chapel, one of the relics of the old "Penal days."

**Kerry.**

The good sisterhood of the Poor Clares Convent, Kenmare, were recently cast into a gloom of sorrow over the death of one who, for several years, had lived among them and shared in their labors in the cause of religion and charity. When it became known in the town that Sister Mary Anthony Dugdale had passed to receive her heavenly reward, a feeling of sorrow prevailed on all sides. The deceased was in her 70th year and the 29th of her religious life.

At the Lisowel Convent, on May 31st, the profession of Miss Julia MacElligott (in religion Sister Margaret Mary), daughter of Mr. T. MacElligott, Coolnaleen, and the reception into the Order of Miss B. O'Leary (in religion Sister Gonzaga Stanislaus Joseph), took place in the chapel of the Presentation Order. The Very Rev. Canon Davis, P.P., V.F., officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. John Casey, P.P., Valentia, (uncle to the professed nun). A large number of clergymen were present.

**Kildare.**

A woman named Crofton, aged 103 years, whose husband died a few weeks ago at the great age of 109 years, has been granted out-door relief by the Naas Board of Guardians.

**Milkenny.**

On Sunday, June 3d, at eleven o'clock, the great new bell was solemnly baptized, in Castlecomer, by the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, and immediately after, there was a Solemn High Mass and sermon by the Bishop, appropriate to the occasion.

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ALSO SICK ROOM, NURSERY & TOILET REQUISITES.  
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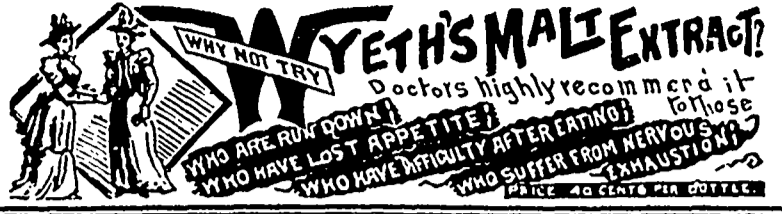
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SOLICITORS: Messrs. McCarthy, O'Leary, Hoekin and Croelma. Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces, by sail or steamer. On Cargoes by steamer to British Ports.

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Experience in Manufacturing Pianos of the Highest Grade is an asset few, if any, manufacturers can lay claim to.

The Baby Grand  
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And other specialties are an outcome of these years of piano thought and study. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of first-class Pianos in the Dominion.

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**Church Pews.**

**SCHOOL FURNITURE**

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C. Church, A. P. Kilgannon, Esq.; Ronous Bridge R. C. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. C. Heman, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing pews for new churches in that country and Ireland. Address BENNETT FURNISHING CO London Ont., Canada

**TENDERS FOR COAL.**

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their Office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon on

**MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1894.**

For the delivery of the following quantities of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions named below, on or before the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, except as regards the coal for the London and Hamilton Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:—

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.**  
Hard Coal—1,100 tons large egg size, 100 tons stove size, 50 tons nut size. Soft coal—450 tons Straitsville lump, 100 tons hard screenings, 100 tons soft screenings.

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.**  
Hard Coal—2,000 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size, 75 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—75 tons for grates. Of the 2,000 tons 1,000 tons may not be required till January, 1895.

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.**  
Hard Coal—1,200 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size, 20 tons chestnut size, 325 tons hard screenings, 325 tons soft screenings.

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.**  
Hard Coal—2,000 tons small egg size, 174 tons stove size, 83 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—35 tons Straitsville lump for grates, 6 tons Reynoldsville. For pump house, 300 tons small egg size. Of the above quantity 1,300 tons may not be required until January, 1895.

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO.**  
Hard Coal—1,500 tons large egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft lump, 25 tons; hard screenings, 750 tons; soft screenings, 350 tons.

**ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.**  
Hard Coal—2,100 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size. Soft coal, 100 tons.

**ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE.**  
Hard Coal—1,200 tons large egg size.

**CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.**  
Hard Coal—50 tons nut size. Soft coal—Select lump, 2,000 tons, Straitsville preferred. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 160 tons monthly.

**INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.**

Hard Coal—725 tons large egg size, 82 tons small egg size, 15 tons stove size, 30 tons No. 4 size. Soft coal for grates, 4 tons.

**INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD.**  
Hard Coal—425 tons egg size, 125 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 5 tons for grates.

**MERCER REFORMATORY.**  
Hard Coal—500 tons small egg size, 100 tons stove size.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Sock. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name.

Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified or for the quantities required in each institution.

An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides, and two sufficient securities will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders are to be obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,  
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
JAMES NONON,  
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ont., June 9, 1894.

**Dr. EDWIN FORSTER**

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# THE ONTARIO LIFE.

## Annual Meeting of the Company at Waterloo.

### A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The 24th annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 24th, 1891, when, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, quite a large number of representative policy-holders and agents throughout the Dominion attended.

The President, Mr. I. E. Bowman, M.P., occupied the chair, supported by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., Toronto, Mr. W. H. Kiddell, the Secretary of the Company, acted as Secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were formally taken as read and adopted.

The President then read the report of the directors, which was as follows:

Your directors, in submitting the follow as their twenty-fourth annual report, desire to congratulate the policy-holders upon the very satisfactory progress which the company made during the year 1893, notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed in almost every branch of business.

During the past year 2,092 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$3,904,700, this being the largest amount of new assurance issued in any one year since the organization of the company. The Manager also received 69 applications for \$107,500, from persons whose health was not up to our standard, which were therefore declined.

The net premium income for the year is \$512,517.80, and we received for interest on our investments the sum of \$113,690.87, which makes our total income \$626,208.67.

The total assets of the company as at the close of the year are \$2,593,424.67, and the surplus on hand, after providing for the full reserve required to be held under the regulations of the Dominion Insurance Department, \$226,120.21, but of which a liberal sum will be divided among the policy-holders during the year 1894.

The total number of policies in force at the close of the year is 13,496, covering assurance amounting to \$17,751,107 on 12,190 lives.

The amount paid for claims on deaths which occurred during the year is \$101,992 on 82 lives, which is only \$3,992 in excess of the very low death rate of the previous year, and we paid on account of matured endowments the sum of \$23,590.

The Executive Committee has again carefully examined the securities held by the company, and found them correct as reported by your auditors.

Owing to the increasing difficulty in getting first-class investments on real estate, we have found it necessary to invest more largely in municipal debentures at a lower rate of interest than that which is current on mortgages.

You will be called on to elect four directors in the place of Robert Melvin, C. M. Taylor, Robert Baird and Stuart Henderson, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The detailed statements prepared and certified to by your auditors are herewith submitted for your consideration.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In commenting upon the report Mr. Bowman said that it would doubtless commend itself to the meeting for its brevity, inasmuch as it contained all the material facts, and in such form as business men could readily understand, without first finding their way through a labyrinth of words, which might be mystifying and unsatisfactory. The President referred to the depression which had prevailed in the business world throughout the past year, and the difficulty on that account of inducing people to insure their lives, notwithstanding which new assurance had been taken during the year to the extent of over \$3,000,000, an increase of \$328,000 over the amount of new assurance written during the previous year. During the past two or three years the company had, owing to the increasing difficulty in most sections of the country of finding suitable investment in real estate, because of the large decline in the value of mortgage security, been obliged to invest its funds to a greater extent in municipal debentures. The mortgages on real estate have not, however, become in any way impaired by the decline in real estate values, the very easy terms of repayment enabling borrowers to gradually reduce the amount of their indebtedness. To show the careful manner of investment the President pointed out that during the past year applications from borrowers were received for no less a sum than \$1,127,200. The amount accepted was \$313,650, or just about one-quarter of the amount offered, these only being held to be up to the company's standard of value. The remainder, \$813,550, was declined. Of the \$313,650 accepted by the board, investments to the amount of \$140,690 only were actually placed. As for the balance, the borrowers could not accept the terms offered by the company. The increase in the amount of new assurance written for 1893, continued

the President, was due largely to the opening up of new districts and the appointment of agents to cover the field thus extended. The death rate and cost of obtaining business being low, the surplus had accordingly been considerably increased. In conclusion the President congratulated the agents upon the fact that the business they had secured up to the present this year was about the same as for the same period last year, although the difficulty of obtaining it was probably somewhat increased. The President then moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Bowman resumed his seat amid hearty applause on the part of the numerous policyholders present.

Mr. Robert Melvin of Guelph, the Second Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report. In doing so he remarked that the report showed the affairs of the company to be in a very satisfactory condition. It was true the company had been unable during the year to secure as high a rate of interest on new investments taken as it had done in some former years, but it had thus secured a much better class of investments than would have been the case if it had obtained a higher rate of interest on an inferior quality of security. The company had confined its operations to investments on mortgages on improved farm property, to choice town and city loans, and to loans on its own policies, avoiding all doubtful securities, such as railway and other stocks, the wisdom of which course was amply justified when the recent depreciation in railway stock and similar securities on the other side of the line was taken into account. Municipal debenture security was undoubtedly good and safe, and the same might be said of all security held by this company. He held it was the duty of every insurance company to so select its securities that there could be no possible doubt of their absolute and entire ability to meet their obligations as guaranteed under their policies when the same became a claim, whether by maturity, as in the case of endowments, or at death, as in the case of life policies. He regarded the report as eminently satisfactory. Proper care had been exercised in the selection of investments, and it was to the credit of the company that no losses of any importance whatever had accrued under mortgage or any other securities held by it. The management of the company had been conducted on the usual lines of economy as well as enterprise. The directors did not believe in locking up its funds in the erection of costly buildings, such as have been found a poor investment by such companies as have seen fit to indulge in that class of luxury. It had frequently been found that the returns from this class of expenditure were doubtful and unsatisfactory. He closed by congratulating the policyholders on the satisfactory nature of the report presented.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

#### THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS.

Rev. G. F. Salton, Ph.B., of Stratford, then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Buckberrough:—"That the hearty thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-Presidents and directors for the care with which they have conserved the interests of the company during the year."

Mr. Salton referred in eloquent terms to the gratifying progress made by the company since it first pioneered its way into existence in 1870. He was glad to see that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Manager were just as they were when the company started out with the humble assets of \$6,000, and insurance of some \$500,000, as compared with the present assets of \$2,500,000 and insurance of over \$17,500,000. The company had been founded on correct principles, and its success was certain from the first. Its growth, though slow, was solid and sure, as might be seen from the following figures, indicating the assets and assurances at different periods from its foundation to the close of the last financial year.—

	Assets.	Assurance.
1875.....	\$ 53,651	\$ 1,177,085
1880.....	227,424	3,064,884
1885.....	753,661	8,253,361
1890.....	1,711,686	13,667,721
1893.....	2,593,424	17,751,107

Continuing, Mr. Salton pointed out that since its organization the company had paid to its policyholders in death and endowment claims nearly \$1,000,000, in exact figures \$982,253; and in dividend and surrender values no less than \$768,853; in addition to which it held at the present time for the security of its present policyholders the handsome sum of \$2,593,424. Mr. Salton concluded with a graceful compliment to the President on the careful and courteous attention which he had devoted to the affairs of the company, the effect of which was evident in the successful record of the company, and in the admirable report now before the meeting. Mr. Salton's remarks were heartily applauded by those present.

#### THANKS TO MEDICAL REFEREE.

Mr. J. A. Halstead, banker of Mount Forest, moved the following resolution:—"That as a company's success much depends on a prudent selection of risks, and inasmuch as the mortality experience of this company has always been of the most favorable character, the thanks of the policyholders be offered to Dr. J. H. Webb, the Medi-

cal Referee, and to the company's examiners throughout the Dominion for their care in and attention to this important matter."

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Halstead said that as a policyholder he was pleased to notice the satisfactory progress made by the company. As an essentially Canadian and a purely Mutual company it had been a notable success. This he attributed largely to the prudent men selected from time to time as directors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Halstead mentioned that a member of his family had taken out an endowment policy in the company and at its maturity the actual results achieved showed that, apart from the protection afforded during the life of the policy, the money paid on account of premiums constituted also a profitable and absolutely sure investment.

Mr. Alex. Millar, Q.C., of Berlin, seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried with hearty applause.

Dr. Webb, on behalf of himself and the Medical examiners for the company, throughout the Dominion, made a brief and appropriate reply in response to the resolution.

#### THE MANAGER AND STAFF.

Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., of Kingston, seconded by Mr. F. C. Bruce, wholesale seed merchant of Hamilton, moved the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of the directors and of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Manager, Secretary, officers and agents of the company, for their unremitting attention to the company's interests during the past year and for the very satisfactory state of its business which the efficient and faithful discharge of their respective duties has enabled the directors to submit on this occasion."

Mr. Britton, in moving the resolution, referred to the great amount of work involved in the care of the constantly increasing volume of business of the company. He thought there was cause for great congratulation on the part of the policyholders that the officers of the company had done their work so well. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the general staff, especially eulogizing the Manager, Secretary, Actuary and Superintendent for the faithfulness with which they had discharged their duties. Mr. Britton said he thought the agents also deserved a word of thanks. They were men of substantial business integrity and sincerity, and had exceptional claims to consideration for their fair and perfectly candid statement of facts in presenting the claims of the company to public patronage. These two points, a good staff and good agents, were, after all, what the success of an insurance company really depended upon. He congratulated the company on being in possession of these essential features of success.

The resolution was carried with much applause.

Suitable responses were made by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry, on behalf of himself and the office staff; by Mr. E. M. Sipprell, manager of the company's agencies in the Maritime Provinces, and by Mr. W. S. Hodgins, the company's superintendent.

Mr. Sipprell's remarks were of especial interest, referring, as they did, to the estimation in which the company is held among business men down by the sea. He spoke of the success which had crowned the operations of the company in these Provinces, and of the low death rate prevailing there. It afforded him much pleasure and satisfaction, he said, to meet the agents and policyholders of the company on the occasion of their annual meeting, and to listen to a report containing so many evidences of the continued success and prosperity of the institution.

#### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. Wegenast, actuary of the company, and Geo. Diebel, merchant, of Waterloo, were appointed scrutineers for the election of four Directors, in place of those retiring. The balloting resulted in the re-election of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Robert Melvin and Robert Baird, and in the election of Mr. W. J. Kidd, barrister, of Ottawa.

#### AUDITORS RE-APPOINTED.

Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson, of Brockville and J. M. Scully, of Waterloo, were re-appointed Auditors of the company for the year 1894.

#### PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

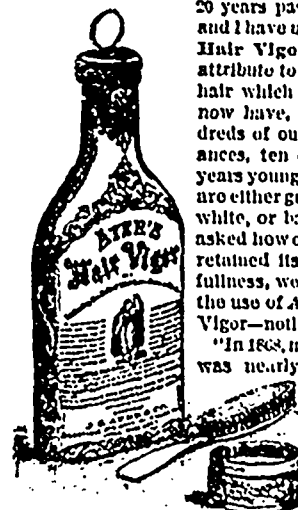
This brought to a close the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the company. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. I. E. Bowman, M.P., President; Mr. C. M. Taylor, First Vice-President, and Mr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.

REV. H. BURGESS, River Philip, N.S., writes: "Allow me to thank you for the K. D. C. sent me some time ago. You will be glad to know that in every case where it has been used it has proved beneficial."

Rev. Geo. H. Long, Bolesvalin, Man., writes: "For years I have been a victim of dyspepsia. Became so bad I was put upon a milk diet. Have taken four packages K. D. C. and enjoy better health since I began its use than for years before. I can heartily recommend K. D. C."

# A Gentleman

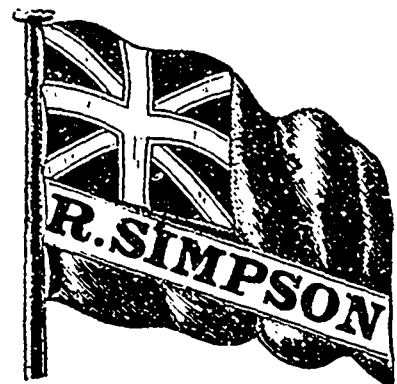
Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

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- Four-in-Hands, newest shades, were 35c, now..... 15c
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- Our 50-cent line Four-in-Hands for.... 23c
- Unlaundried Shirts, worth 75c, for.... 50c
- Laundried Shirts, 4-ply linen fronts, extra quality, worth \$1, for..... 75c
- Men's Flannellette Shirts worth 50c, for 25c
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Commencing MONDAY, June 4, Steamers CHICORA and CHIPPEWA will leave Yonge Street Wharf (east side), at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4.45 p. m., for

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**Catholic Order of Foresters.**

**PROCEEDINGS OF ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.**

It has been well said that Insurance of all kinds is a natural result of modern civilization, having for its basis two well known facts: First, that we are exposed to the occurrence of certain misfortunes, such as having our buildings burned, or our lives destroyed, and secondly, that these misfortunes happen with certain regularity in classes containing a large number of members. The insurance consists in the unfortunate members of these classes being recompensed for their losses by the joint contributions of others who are fortunate enough to escape a similar calamity. The ancients know nothing of insurance. Half civilized nations do not practise it. They have not made sufficient intellectual advancement to enable them to master the principles of it. Hence is it, that only the most enlightened nations insure to any great extent.

Life insurance, in its simplest form, is indemnity for the loss of the productive capital of a human life, or, in other words, a method of distributing an individual loss among a large number of other persons who are willing each to assume his share of such loss in return for the certainty that if a similar loss fell upon any one of them, the loser or those dependent upon him will, in like manner, be indemnified. For convenience in apportioning such individual loss and dividing it amongst those interested the machinery and organization of a Society is invoked, whose function is that of a medium through which business is conducted. Each and every member of the society is an integral part thereof; collectively making their own laws and framing their own beneficiary conditions. For this purpose delegates are selected and sent annually from each subordinate or local body to meet together in convention and to bring the weight and force of their combined wisdom in formulating and promulgating all that may be of benefit to the order at large. Hence it is that the work of these conventions are of importance and interest to every member of the order, and so must be regarded the proceedings of the eleventh annual session of the Catholic Order of Foresters, held in the city of St. Paul, Minn., on the 5th June and subsequent days.

By the general Catholic public, apart from its membership, this Order should receive more than a passing glance: by reason of the work which it is doing. It should receive their commendation, and be further strengthened by their accession to its ranks. It is an Order not confining itself to narrow bounds or limits. Its charity is broad and diffusive. Its platform has no narrow racial planks, or national animosities. Within its bosom are to be found men of different races, nationalities and colors, together, forming a united and homogeneous body, whose ramifications extend throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The one qualification insisted upon is that every member must be, not alone a theoretical, but a practical Catholic, performing the requirements of Holy Church and drawing inspiration from her altars. It ministers to the sick amongst its members by a weekly allowance, and, in case of death, relieves the families of deceased members by a grant sufficient to pay funeral expenses, also giving to them a beneficiary of \$1,000. Such an Order, International in character, Catholic in spirit, and Charitable in action, is entitled to the hearty support and warm commendation and co-operation of our Catholic people, both clerical and lay.

The proceedings of the eleventh annual session, from the radical changes made in the constitution, and the important bearings of them, will mark a new era in Catholic Forestry, and it is confidently expected that the phenomenally rapid growth of the past ten years will be eclipsed by the strides to be made in this new era. The basis of construction has been changed to meet the requirements of the Order's large membership. The foundations have been broadened and deepened, by the establishment of Provincial or State High Courts, and the ground prepared for the erection and elevation of what gives promise of being the grandest, noblest and largest beneficiary society within the Church.

On Tuesday morning, June 5th, the convention was opened by the 445 delegates, preceded by a brass band, attending High Mass in the Cathedral of St. Paul's. His Grace Archbishop Ireland preached an eloquent sermon, warmly welcoming the delegates, approving of and extolling their Order, and pointing out the many ways by which such an association can do battle for Christ and for His Church. The delegates then marched to the Armory and the convention was formally opened by High Chief Ranger John C. Schubert and High Secretary Theo. H. Cannon.

Owing to overcrowding of matter the proceedings of the convention are postponed until our next issue.

**Personal.**

Rev. Father Reddin of St. Paul's has gone to Muskoka for a short vacation, which was very much needed after his arduous duties of the past year.

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suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

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**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Fittings, &c., New Drill Hall, Toronto," will be received at this office until Thursday, 12th July, 1894, for the several works required in the construction of Fittings for the new Drill Hall, Toronto.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of R. C. Windeyer, Architect, Toronto, on and after Thursday, 21st June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,  
F. F. E. ROY,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 16th, 1894.

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**TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE**—During the month of June, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.	DUE.		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	8.00	7.40	7.15	10.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45	8.00	7.35	7.40
G. T. R. West	7.30	3.25	12.40pm	8.00
N. and N. W.	7.30	4.20	10.05	8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00	4.30	10.55	8.50
Midland	7.30	3.35	12.30pm	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.00	12.15pm	8.50
	a.m.	p.m.	1 m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	noon	9.00	2.00	2.00
	6.30	4.00	10.30	8.20
		10.00		
U. S. N. Y.	6.30	12.00 n	8.00	5.45
		4.00	10.30	1.00
		10.00		
U.S. West'n States	6.30	12 n.	9.00	8.20
		10.30		

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m., on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

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## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XX.  
THE ARBITRATION.

On Arthur's return to London he was agreeably struck with the happy look of his grandfather. Was it merely the affectionate feeling that the one he most loved was again beside him, or did the arrival of the letters reassure his hopes? Arthur could not determine the point, and began to question his lordship on the confidence he still felt in the issue of the arbitration; but Lord Charleton, placing his finger on his lips, said that more than strong hope would be premature, and our hero became for the next hour absorbed in a letter from Lady Clara Moorland.

"My dear cousin—I risk what may appear superfluous to the sympathy of our friendship, a renewed assurance of that which you must claim through life, fidelity in my regard for you, which no accident can diminish. Should the arbitration deprive you of you, title and position as head of your long line, the wise precaution of Lord Charleton in creating a new branch to his house in your person, and your accession to the family property by purchase, keeps you among the landed gentry who are, for the most part, younger branches of the nobility, or sufficiently ancient to be termed the untitled aristocracy. I am too much of an artist not to agree with your grandfather, that there exists between you certain family characteristics that are unmistakable to one who can distinguish between modelling and coloring. Therefore you will ever be the 'Arthur Bryce' of our first meeting to your faithful friend and cousin,

CLARA MOORLAND."

This was the first time she had ever traced a line to him. His adversity had caused them to flow thus gracefully from her generous heart. Lady Clara had not requested any information, direct from himself, of the result of the arbitration; but as he folded up her first letter and placed it near his heart, he felt that, should the decree be adverse, he could reveal it the sooner to her.

On the important day our hero was not required to be present. The investigation of whether he was the future Earl of Charleton or Leon Bauvin could not be assisted by a witness who, at the date in question, was ten months old. The present earl, accompanied by his two most anxious friends, the Marquis of Seaham and the Duke of Peterworth, arrived at the appointed room in Somerset House, just after Mr. Gerard Woolton and his party, among whom were Colonel Whyne and the two eldest sons of the marquis of Penzance. The witnesses for the plaintiff recounted their several experiences of the artful substitution of one infant for the other by the Countess de Courtrai, in which the daughter, if not active, was a passive participator. The counsel for the defence then read the letters of the accused passive participator. They produced a marked effect, but were soon nullified by the assertion of the chief witness—the former lady's maid—that the young Lady Stanmore, at the time of her infant's death, was so bewildered with grief, that her mother could persuade her to anything, and actually did induce her to believe that she had had a brain fever, the effect of which remained to make her mistake one child for the other. Thus, the letters being written by an innocently deceived person, instead of a participator in the plot, rendered them insufficient to overthrow the testimony of the three former servants, that on the 9th of February, 1833, at the town of Dieppe, in Normandy, at the turn of the morning, died Arthur Philip Dieudonne Bryce Woolton, Viscount Stanmore, aged ten months; and that a false certificate was written by his maternal grandmother, and sent to the

authorities by the man-servant, one of the present witnesses, mentioning the death in her house, by fever, of Leon Bauvin, foster-brother of her grandson, son of Jules Bauvin, soldier of the regiment of Zouaves in Algiers, and of Sophie Muscat, his wife, aged eleven months. The chief witness, Lucille Brontel, former lady's maid, further deposed that she watched Malame de Courtrai take the coarse linen off the little living child, and place on him the fine cambric and lace, saying, "Nothing henceforth but what is choicest and best for the little Arthur Dieudonne." To this last statement, however, the counsel for defence begged to remind the arbitrators that they just heard mentioned, in the letters of Lady Stanmore, that during the raging fever of the little Leon, he was given the softer linen of the foster-brother, which might, very probably, have left the infant viscount with no resources but to be supplied with the coarser wardrobe of the little peasant. There was now a pause. One of the arbitrators then said:

"Has the defendant anything to produce that can overbalance this strong circumstantial evidence?"

The Earl of Charleton then arose and said:

"My lords and gentlemen, you have heard in the defence of the accusation brought against the Countess de Courtrai, that the nurse of her grandchild and mine was seized with a dangerous and contagious fever, from which, leaving her under efficient care, the whole family fled, the two ladies and their servants bearing with them to the sea-side, not only their own precious infant, but also the little child of the nurse, who soon became the chief object of their tender care and painful anxiety. You have heard passages in the letters, which give the opinion of the medical man at Dieppe, that one child having caught the fever, while the other escaped, was to be accounted for by the circumstance, that the nurse's infant always slept with its mother: the little viscount always in the room of his own mother, Lady Stanmore, in a little crib, close to her bed. Both infants were partially weaned. These circumstances, my lords and gentlemen, although to be duly considered, you have not deemed sufficient to outweigh the preponderating evidence given on the side of the plaintiff. I have been prepared for this, because, extraneous of the knowledge I possess of the character of Madame de Courtrai, they would not have sufficiently satisfied my own mind. I have, therefore, had recourse to anatomical science, to place beyond a doubt that the child interred in the cemetery at Dieppe was not my grandson. Much has been said of the likeness between the two infants; but, with the exception of the eyes, it was more likeness of age and coloring, than of feature and form. I could never have mistaken them beyond an instant. I had perceived each month certain characteristics to develop more strongly, which would, in after life, have rendered easy their immediate recognition. I, therefore, invited the visit of our eminent surgeon and publisher on anatomy, Sir Bentley Burder, and to meet him, one of the most celebrated artists for the *Illustrated News*, Mr. Otway; of whom I had been told that he could, at a glance, retain and place accurately on paper, every characteristic of a form and face. These two gentlemen met three weeks ago at my house in Carlton Gardens, and were introduced to my grandson, Viscount Stanmore. Mr. Otway made a full-length sketch of Lord Stanmore, and then, under the minute direction of Sir Bentley, a careful anatomical drawing of the face and of the hand. This letter was to me especially valuable as a test. Through the interest of my friend, the Marquis of Seaham, now Minister for Foreign Affairs, I obtained the permission of the French

government to exhume the skeleton of the infant in the cemetery at Dieppe. Two English surgeons, selected for their profound anatomical knowledge by Sir Bentley Burder, and the chief surgeon of Dieppe, made their observations together, and also the following attestation, to which they have affixed their names; and which Mr. Caldwell, one of two English surgeons, now present, will read aloud:

"We, the undersigned, charged with the secret confidential commission from the Earl of Charleton, and, under the protection of the English and French governments, arrived in Dieppe on the third of May, 1854. We proceeded, by appointment, to the house of the Sous-Prefect, where the police officers, having previously arranged everything, accompanied us to the chapel of the cemetery. Monsieur Foulet, the chief surgeon, and his assistant, had already arrived. Some formularies were gone through, to prove that the skeleton before us was the child buried on the 9th of February, 1833, as Leon Bauvin. We then proceeded to the anatomical examination of the face and hands, as follows: the head, a well-formed, full oval, the orbit of the eye large, the cheek-bones high, the lower jaw bone short and square, the hand thick and strong, the bones perfect, the wrist large.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM CALDWELL,  
THOMAS HENRY NEEDHAM,  
ANTOINE FOULET."

The one then present of the three surgeons, read the following testimony of Sir Bentley Burder, on the anatomical examination of the head and hand of Viscount Stanmore:

"The head, a well-formed long oval, the eyes large, the nose Grecian, the cheek-bones small, the lower jaw-bone delicate, and rather long and narrow, the hand long and slender, the wrist small.

(Signed,)

BENTLEY BURDER."

Mr. Caldwell then came forward, and mentioned that the written testimony of Sir Bentley had not been shown to either himself or Mr. Needham, previous to their journey; and was then further proceeding to point out the peculiarities distinct in the two formations, when Sir Bentley, in evident haste and excitement, entered the room; and, after having bowed right and left, and all round, took the sign from Mr. Caldwell, that his presence was opportune, all preliminaries having been duly despatched.

CHAPTER XXI.  
THE WITNESSES.

Sir Bentley then commenced:

"My lords and gentlemen present, in addition to the testimonial just read, I have to mention some particulars relating to the visit paid last month to the Earl of Charleton, when the examination was made of the head and hand of Viscount Stanmore. The gentleman artist who accompanied me was so much struck with the resemblance in profile of the grandfather and grandson, that, while he was awaiting his instructions, he drew, for his own amusement, the two profiles, side by side, and wrote beneath, 'twenty and sixty.' Lord Charleton, on seeing it, said, 'add eleven years to the sixty, sir, and your sketch is wonderfully correct.' His lordship then made to us both the same comment you have heard of the likeness in eyes and general coloring between Lord Stanmore, when an infant, and his little foster-brother: each being, in these respects, like his mother; but that there were marked characteristics of form and expression belonging to his father's face in Lord Stanmore, which time had, as he expected, more fully developed; but which, even from his birth, were, to Lord Charleton, distinguishable from those of the other child. I noted, in my pocket-book, precisely as Lord Charleton enumerated to me, these hereditary characteristics, and I now draw them forth for the first time, to compare them with those just made by

our scientific gentlemen on the little skeleton at Dieppe: first mentioning, that on parting, the earl risked these remarkable words: 'Should the gentlemen whom you have selected testify that, in the infant skeleton at Dieppe, they have found the head a longer oval, the cheek-bones smaller, the chin more pointed, and the hand and foot more slender than those of Lord Stanmore, I may then begin to doubt.'

Sir Bentley now, taking from Mr. Caldwell the paper signed by the three surgical anatomists, proceeded to compare the structure of the two infants: first informing the arbitrators and the rest of the select assembly, that the circumstance of one of these infants having grown up to manhood, threw no difficulty in the way of the experienced anatomist. The two papers were handed round to all who had any responsibility in the utterance of their judgment; after which Sir Bentley thus resumed:

"Seeing, therefore, my lords and gentlemen, that, by the test of art and science, the little skeleton at Dieppe bears no resemblance to the Earl of Charleton, while, on the contrary, the young gentleman, called Viscount Stanmore, does bear the very facial lines of that nobleman, and the slender family hand and foot, we, scientific men, enter our protest against the sentence sought to be pronounced, that the infants were changed."

Lord Charleton then requested to put some questions to the three former servants of Madame de Courtrai, which was granted; and, with visible reluctance, they stood at length before him. His lordship first spoke to the nurse, saying, in French:

"My good Sophie, I recognize you perfectly well. I remember you as a warm-hearted, industrious, and faithful creature; also as very fond of play when work was over,—another good feature in a character. The only thing I cannot satisfactorily make out in the part you are given now to play, is, your character of witness. A witness is a person who has seen something; and the meaning is stretched to a person who has heard something. Now, the scene of this supposed plot, to change your living child into my dead grandson, was the seacoast town of Dieppe, where you never were. 'Consequently, as you could neither see nor hear from Versailles what was passing at Dieppe, at what part of the history do you start forth as witness?'"

Here Lucille, the lady's maid, reminded her thus:

"When the ladies came back."

"Oh! yes," said Sophie. "When the ladies came back, my lord, I saw that the live child they brought back was my child."

"Now, listen, Sophie, and you, my lords and gentlemen, to a few short extracts from the letters already referred to:—'The worst is now over, dear papa, of all our late affliction—the announcement to poor Sophie that her little Leon was really dead; for, of course she had been prepared for the event by being informed that the child had already caught the disease from her, and carried the seeds of it to Dieppe, to the great danger of us all. Mamma saved me, as she had promised, the agony of telling her the worst. When she had relieved herself by tears, I went to her with the beautiful locks I had cut off at the commencement of the fever; also with a miniature I had painted of him surrounded by clouds, to show he had become an angel. She knows not which to prize the most—the hair or the likeness. At length I ventured to fetch our little Arthur, telling her she should always look on herself as his other mother. She almost devoured him with kisses, but then began to weep again; and showed her grief in a way so poetical, that I must relate it:—She caught up the locks of hair I had brought, and, placing them on Arthur's head, bent her lips on them, that she

might, while embracing Arthur, kiss what was left of her own Leon. Do not be afraid—they were well purified. I see that Leon's hair is much darker than Arthur's, which seems to become more chestnut. Now, Sophie, this is nature—this is truth," observed Lord Charleton, as he folded the letter. "What have you done with those relics of your little angel?"

"I used to wear them, my lord; but you know I was advised to make a second marriage, so now I wear only the hair."

"And your present husband is such a kind, good man, he does not object to your wearing the hair?"

"Oh, my lord, no."

"Well, my good Sophie, then let no other man deprive you of this consolation of a mother's love. Leon was your first-born, and he will come to meet you with other angels in the purity of love and truth, provided you duly prepare yourself for that hour by avoiding all subterfuge and deceit, and the entanglement of other people's falsehoods."

Some pencil words on a leaf from Lord Seaham's pocket-book were then placed in Lord Charleton's hands:

"The duke is dying to indicate that Madame de Courtrai is the woman that is most probably to be the winding up. Your valet, Julien, is also gasping to say something to that lady's maid of hell—that Lucille."

The reply to this announcement was to request that Mr. Julien, valet to the Earl of Charleton, might come forward as witness, and also put some questions to Madlle Lucille, whom he knew. This being granted, Julien, with great alacrity, came forward, and, after the proper ceremonial bows, commenced as follows:—

"I humbly beg leave of this august company to mention some things to the credit of those virtuous and noble persons whom I have known while in the service of the Earl of Charleton, my best of earthly lords and masters. In the first place, I wish to do away with the impression that Lord Charleton and Madame la Comtesse de Courtrai were so wilfully determined to have an heir to the title, that they would have risked displeasing God by deceiving man. They were both sincerely pious, and often prepared for the possible loss of the little viscount, by counting up the various childish maladies he had to pass through. I remember, on one occasion I brought him in my arms to his grandfather and grandmother; and on madame's saying, 'Ah, we must not make idols, Lord Charleton replied, 'Madame, what determination do you think I have made in the event of losing this child? 'I cannot think,' said she. 'Why, to marry,' said my lord. 'Yes, madame, to marry again. I am but little past fifty, and am not an ugly man.'"

A general smile passed over the countenances of that grave assembly, with the exception of Julien, who now proceeded to accost his old acquaintance, Mademoiselle Lucille Brontel.

"Bon jour, Mademoiselle Lucille! You perceive that you are the only witness to be really interrogated, exposed, and punished; for this simple-hearted Sophie, notwithstanding your wicked prompting, soon agreed to the truthful statement of her young lady, that she had recognized and gratefully accepted the hair and picture of her child. We shall hear no more of her as a witness; and as for my old acquaintance, Joseph, I cannot make out that he distinguished himself in any way at Dieppe, but in running for the doctor, and at length to give notice for the interment. That he filled up his time most usefully between those two acts, I cannot doubt; but still there remain these two incidents, to swear to which he has been brought from France and lodged for some weeks in London. Let us commence with his fetching the doctor to the sick child of Lady Stanmore. Did Joseph ever

take a message accurately during the four years we served together in the two families of Lord Charleton and Monsieur le Comte de Courtrai? And if about for once to start off with the correct message, were you not, mademoiselle, perfectly capable of suggesting to him that the doctor would come more readily if he thought the real child, instead of the adopted child of madame were his future patient. Ah, mademoiselle, how often have I heard your worthy mistress say to you, 'The truth, Lucille, the truth; and our young lady, with more vivacity, 'Come, mam'selle, I am wearied of all this duplicity; let me know the plain truth.' To proceed to the second event of Joseph's stay at Dieppe he being the bearer of the written announcement from Madame de Courtrai to the authorities, of the death, from fever, of Leon Bauvin, aged eleven months, you have now heard, with every one else that, by the testimony of the most learned and impartial witnesses of London, Madame la Comtesse wrote the simple truth. So now, mademoiselle, take this advice from me—for, once we had a little kindness for each other—take this advice, to repent on the spot, of your broking God's command, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.' Become a great penitent on the spot, mademoiselle, or you will become none at all. I know you well; here, now, down on your knees—that's it—precisely. May God be praised!"

And, to the astonishment of all, Mademoiselle Lucille Brontel fell on her knees, and, with clasped hands and streaming eyes, followed the dictation of Monsieur Julien in a most complete refutation of all the calumnies she had uttered and sworn to; while he promised, on the part of God and those especial saints of his and her devotion, pardon and protection, and grace of perseverance: also, on the part of the noble Lords Charleton and Stanmore pardon and protection.

The Marquis of Seaham now arose, saying:

"As when things have arrived at a crisis nothing can be added, I have merely to suggest that a vote of thanks be passed to the most noble and learned arbitrators, who, having nothing left on which to arbitrate, may be glad to breathe an air more pure, and finally eat their dinners."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It is a mistake to consider marriage merely a scheme of happiness. It is also a bond of service. It is the most ancient form of that social ministration which God has ordained for all human beings, and which is symbolized by all the relations of nature.—*Chapin.*

AT DEATH'S DOOR.—DYSPEPSIA CONQUERED.—A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.—GENTLEMEN—My medical advisor and others told me I could not possibly live when I commenced to use Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 lbs. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over thirty dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life as I never expected to recover when first I commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Signed, JEAN VALCOURT, Wotton, P. Q. General Merchant

I have a belief of my own and it comforts me—that by desiring what is perfectly good, even when we do not quite know what is, and cannot do what we would, we are part of the Divine power against evil; widening the skirts of light and making the struggle against darkness narrower.—*George Eliot.*

For Over Fifty Years Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.



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Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**  
Prompt to act, sure to cure

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Can sell you  
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,  
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**MISS COFFEY,**  
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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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New Hotel, Nos. 771 to 775 Queen st. E.  
Corner Sautter street,  
Where they will keep a First-class Stock of Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.

Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout  
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All kinds of Account Books Ruled and  
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**BEST LETTER MANUFACTURE in the Market.**  
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"VITALIZED AIR"  
For one month prior to alterations in  
his parlors, C. H. RIGGS, the Popular  
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will continue to make plates with false  
Teeth at his old rates. Painless extraction  
guaranteed. Special attention also given to  
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House, Sign or Ornamental Paint-  
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*  
Made simply, with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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# FINE FIGURING

have never been offered and given to buyers before. We shall keep this up until the end of this month—but we'd like you to come early while you have the pick of the best things in stock. You want to see the clothing which we are offering at these prices :

# OAK HALL

We've done a heap of it lately. We have figured everything down very fine to offer the great reduction in prices with which we are clearing the big surplus of Summer Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys. We know that such values

- Boy's Lined Kaco-Pants, former price 50 and 65 cents now selling for 25 cents.
- Men's All-wool Tweed Pants, former prices \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2, now selling for \$1.
- Boy's Star Shirt Waists and Blouses, former prices \$1 25 and \$1.50, now 75 cents.
- Young Men's All-Wool Tweed Cataway Suits, former price \$9 to \$12, now \$6 to \$7
- Youths' Long pant All-wool Tweed Suits, former price \$5 to \$6, now \$3.50.
- Boys' 2 piece Tweed Suits, former prices \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.75, now \$1 and \$1.50.
- Boys' All wool 3-piece Tweed Suits, former prices \$3 and \$3.50, now selling for \$2.
- Men's All-wool Tweed Sack Suits, former prices \$6.50 and \$7, now selling for \$4.
- Men's Imported English Flannel Striped Blazers, assorted colors, \$3.50, now \$2.50.

115, 117, 119, 121 KING STREET E.

### Richmondhill.

On Sunday the 17 June, His Grace Archbishop Walsh performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Church (Saint Mary's) in the Village of Richmond Hill. Mass was celebrated in the old church by the Rev. Dean Egan, of Byrne, former parish priest, after which His Grace addressed the large congregation present. After divine service all took their departure for the present site of the foundation of the new edifice on the east side of Yonge street, when the Archbishop, accompanied by the Reverend Fathers McMahon (parish priest) Egan, Du Mouchel and Teefy, proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new church. Mr. Hill the contractor, performed his part with mechanical skill, and took care that the stone was placed in position, after which the Rev. Father Teefy delivered an eloquent address to the large crowd assembled to witness the interesting ceremony, amongst whom were several persons of other denominations. His text was from the second chapter of St. Luke, verse, 14, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will."

The weather was favourable, but warm. After the proceedings were over, his Grace and the clergymen present lunched with Mr. Teefy, the Postmaster of Richmond Hill. Thus ended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a temple to be dedicated to the worship of God at Richmond Hill. There were deposited in the cavity of the stone the latest numbers of the city of Toronto papers, including THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, London Catholic Record and the Liberal of Richmond Hill.

### Phelpston.

The large funeral cortege which followed the remains of Mr. Thos. Moran, who died on May 29th, to the Phelpston Roman Catholic Church and thence to the Apto cemetery, was a proof of the esteem in which he was held by all who know him. He had been ailing for a long time, but was confined to his bed only three weeks before his death. Mr. Moran was born in Ireland about 51 years ago, came to this country with his parents when only an infant and had the terrible misfortune of losing his mother by what is known as ship fever. The only one left to care for the child in a strange land was his father, who never married again, and a sister five years age. However, the little family grew and waxed strong in every good quality, and in course of time became possessors of a fair share of our Canadian soil. The father died about 10 years ago, when Thomas became heir to the property, which consisted of 100 acres of land, the sister being well-to-do in marriage. Mr. Moran though close in business qualities, was honest, upright and charitable, a sincere Christian, and above all, a thoroughly devoted Catholic. Mr. Moran gave a clear deed of the property in which the church is built, and besides has left no small sum to assist in paying off the debt of the handsome edifice. He left nearly all his real estate to his only sister, Mrs. James Keaney. A solemn requiem high mass was sung by the pastor, Rev. M. J. Geary, assisted by

Father Labreau as deacon, and Father Gibbons as sub-deacon. After mass, Father Labreau preached a beautiful sermon on the duties of a Christian life. Requiescat in pace.

### A. O. H.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1894.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., the following resolution was unanimously passed—

Resolved—That the members of Div. No. 1, A. O. H., with deep feelings of sadness and regret having learned of the death of Mr. Charles O'Reilly the beloved brother of our esteemed Bro. Wm. O'Reilly.

Be it resolved that we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Bro. Wm. O'Reilly and other members of his family in this their sad hour of trial, which it has pleased the Almighty God to afflict them with, and hope they will bow with humble submission to His Holy Will.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Wm. O'Reilly, and be inserted in our Minute Book and published in the CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record.

Signed on behalf of Div. No. 1.  
T. McKEAGUE, Rec.-Sec.

### Archbishop Walsh at Barrie.

On Sunday, 10th instant, his Grace Archbishop Walsh administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eighty five candidates in St. Mary's Church, Barrie. His Grace was assisted by Dean Egan, Father Ryan of St. Michael's Cathedral, and Father Gibra.

After the ceremony, and an appropriate address to the children, his Grace preached a powerful sermon on the Institution and Indestructibility of the Church of Christ.

In the afternoon Father Ryan gave an address to the League of the Sacred Heart, congratulating the Society on its flourishing condition in Barrie.

In the evening at Vespers, Father Ryan preached a most eloquent sermon in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the parish. On Monday morning his Grace, accompanied by Father Ryan, left for Toronto.

### The Ontario Life.

Amongst the most progressive and prosperous of its class may be fairly reckoned "The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company," whose headquarters are located at Waterloo. A glance at the proceedings of the twenty fourth annual meeting, which we publish in to-day's REGISTER, will show that it is a day older and a day better with "The Ontario Life," the assets of which have quintupled since 1875. In this respect it will be difficult to predict its steady, increasing profits and those interested as shareholders, together with the directorate, have cause for pride as well as satisfaction at the "Mutual's" fine financial standing.

Goodness, like the river Nile, overflows its banks, to enrich the soil and to throw plenty into the country. - Collier

### New Honors.

We have learned with unfeigned pleasure that the respected President of St. Michael's College, the Very Rev. Father Teefy, has been the subject of new and well merited honors at the hands of the University Senate. The Rev. Gentleman has received the distinguished degree of M. A. Coming from such a source and on such a brow, we venture to say that the myrtle wreath has been happily bestowed.

Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with even fresh duties at its back.

Self respect governs morality, respect for others governs our behavior. - Segur.

The love of reading enables a man to exchange the wearisome hours of life, which come to every one, for hours of delight.

God endures us when we offend Him; let us endure Him when He tries us; endurance is one of the names of love. - Joseph Roux.

The virtue which grow in prosperity are of little value, those which are born in the midst of afflictions are strong and firm. In this life God usually allows His children and faithful servants only the honor of suffering much and carrying their cross after Him.

The time is coming when we shall have to give an account of our stewardship, and in that day it will be better for us if we should have helped to save one soul purchased by the Precious Blood and capable of eternal bliss, than if we had gained the whole world. - Cardinal Manning.

### DIED.

In New York on the 7th instant, Catharine, beloved daughter of James Murphy, formerly of this city, and now Manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, aged 7 years and 5 months. Remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery, Toronto, on the 14th instant.

### THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 20, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush.....	0 61	0 62
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 59	0 60
Oats, per bush.....	0 40	0 41
Peas, per bush.....	0 63	0 65
Barley, per bush.....	0 42	0 43
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	5 50	5 75
Chickens, per pair.....	0 55	0 65
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 09	0 12
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 14	0 15
Onions, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 00	1 10
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 40
Turnips, per bag.....	0 30	0 00
Apples, per bbl.....	4 00	5 00
Hay, timothy.....	9 00	12 50
Straw, sheaf.....	7 50	8 00

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 20—There was a steady feeling in cattle to-day. Hogs were dull and decidedly weak. The receipts for cattle were light, and this caused the strength of the market.

Milk cows and springers—In all thirty head offered of poor quality. Good stock would bring \$50 per head. A few sold as low as \$22.

Sheep, lambs, and calves There is a good demand, and prices are firm.

## Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co.

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YONGE AND COLBORNE STS.  
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Capital, \$1,000,000  
Guarantee and Reserve Funds, \$22,000

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John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., } Vice-Pres'ts.

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The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAVES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANCMUIR,  
MANAGER.



### MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Clothing for The Militia and Permanent Corps, comprising Tunics, Trousers, Great Coats and Caps; Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries, consisting of Boots, gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Iron Bedsteads, Brooms, Brushes, Saddlers, Horse Blankets, etc., Hard and Soft Coal; Hard and Soft Wood, (English measure) for the heating of all Military Buildings in each of the Militia Districts, will be received up to noon Thursday, 6th July, 1894. Tenders to be marked on the left-hand corner of the envelope: Tender for "Militia Clothing," "Militia Store Supplies," "Coal," or "Fuel Wood," as the case may be, and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

The contracts for Clothing are to cover a period of three years from the 1st July, 1894; those for Store Supplies and Necessaries, Coal and Wood, are for one year from 1st July, 1894.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, viz.: The offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man.

Every article of Clothing, Store Supplies and Necessaries to be furnished, as well as the material therein, must be of Canadian manufacture, and similar in all respects to the sealed patterns, which can be seen in the Militia Stores at Ottawa. This does not apply to material for saddlery.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Chartered Bank for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

A. BENOIT, Capt., Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1894.

## Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St  
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Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000.  
Capital Subscribed, \$500,000.

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Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, } K.C.M.G.,  
Hon. S. C. Wood, } Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money Invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

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N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional case of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

