A Blue-Eyed Maiden.

Dove of the blue eye, papa's Ruth, Sunlight plays around thy feet, Gentle life, oh, sweetest t uth Will fill that life, and m tike it sweet. Dove, Dove, ever above, List t, the song of holy love.

Dove of the cooing heart, mamma's girl,
Flower to cling round the parent stem,
sapphire eye, my pretty pearl.
Thou art of precious things the gem.
List to the song of holy love.

God Keeps His Own.

I do not know whether my future lies
Through calin or storm;
Whether the way is strewn with broken ties,
Orfiendships warm;
This much I know: Whate'er the pathway trod
All else unknown.
I shall be guided safely on; for God
Will keep His own.

Clouds may obscure the sky and drenching rain
Wear channels deep.
And haggard Want, with all her bitter strain
Make angels weep.
And those I love the fondest, heath the sod
May rest alone;
But through it all I shall be led; for God
Will keep His own.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LAKEFIELD VILLAGE BLESSED BY BISHOP O'CONNOR, AND DEDICATED—IT IS NAMED ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

Peterborough Review, July 4.

The Catholics of Lakefield and vicinity now have a church in which to meet for religious worship, and it was blessed and dedicated yesterday forenoon by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The church is a neat and commodious frame building and was built and used for some years by the Bible Christians, After the union of the Methodist bodies, the building was owned by the Methodist church and was used for different purposes, latterly by the Royal Templars and the Mechanics' Institute.

After the building was secured some repairs were made to it and an altar platform was erected, and a handsome altar constructed, painted pure white with gold lines. The altar at the dedication was further brightened by a number of beautiful plants and flowers.

The church will be under the charge of Rev. Father Keilty, parish priest of Douro and there will be service in it every second Sunday.

The CEREMONY.

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THE CREENOVY.

THE CREENOVY.

There was a large attendance at the first religious service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service in the service of the control of the charch of Jacks and the service in the service service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service in the service service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service in the service service service service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service service service service service service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service service service service service service beld in the charch of Jacks and the service serv

pomps. The soul was cleansed in baptism, the water being typical of the interior washing of the soul, and that person became a child, of God and if they retained their souls pure and holy they had a claim on the inneritance of heaven. Their obligations were to worship and serve God and to observe His laws. Love of God consisted in the will to obey the law of God and persistence in keeping His law. The application of the business man to his business affairs was an illustration of the way they should apply themselves to the service of God. Their first great duty was to avoid sin and avoid offending God and carefulness to observe all the duties of the Church, so as to give more thought to advancing their souls and preparing them for heaven. The Christian life was a warfare against the adversary, but while on one side they were exposed to temptation, on the other they could resist temptation through grace, and they must perform the duties of religion so as to obtain that grace to resist temptation. They were created for a higher purpose than merely to toil here for a few years. They had souls, and were children of God, and they should remember the inheritance God offered them on condition that they loved Him. The second commandment was to love their neighbor as themselves. They were all the children of God, were all redeemed by Christ, and Christ wished them to look on all men as brethren. Even though they differed in nationality, political opinions, or religious opinions, they must love each other. After further observations regarding the two commandments His Lordship closed the sermon by praying that God would bless them and give henceforth additional grace to all who came there and offered any sacrifice, and that they might be more devoted to God's service — that God would henceforth bless their families, bless them temporarily, and especially bless them spiritually.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Spiritually.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

At the close of the sermon the Bishop announced that during the summer season there would be Mass in the church every second Sunday, at 9 o'clock, as Father Keilty would have to go from there to Douro.

The cost of the building His Lordship said, was very reasonable, and he had to thank the committee, and especially Mr. Hull, for their generous treatment in dealing with him. The building cost \$\frac{8}{3}\text{0}\$, and the altar and other expenses added about \$100 more. It would take some time to meet that, but he hoped it would be done. The church lad been dedicated in the name of St. Paul, and he made a short reference to the great apostle.

A collection was then taken up and subscriptions received. The Bishop thanked them for the liberal contributions, thanked them for attending in such numbers, many being from a distance, thanked the choir, and hoped that they would all serve God and meet in heaven.

The service was then closed by His Lordship and congregation saying the Our Father and Hail Mary.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

More and secondary for the fundamental properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the little of the litt

mation.
Yours devotedly in Christ,
+JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Archbishop of Kingston.
P. S.—I have already notified Mr. Justin
McCarthy of the Diocesan collection to be
held in favor of his electoral campaign.
Kingston, 3rd July, 1892.

Dublin, July 4, 1892. Archbishop Cleary, Kingston, Ont .: Please accept my deepest gratitude for cour timely aid. Ireland practically solid for us.

COMMITTEE NATIONAL FEDERATION.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

SECOND OFFICIAL VISIT OF HIS LORD-SHIP, BISHOP OF HAMILTON, TO GALT AND HESPELER.

His Lordship Bishop Dowling arrived in Galt on Saturday evening, July 2, by the 5:23 p.m. train, accompanied by his Secre-tary, Rev. Father Coty. A delegation of the gentlemen of the congregation accompanied tary. Rev. Father Coty. A delegation of the gentlemen of the congregation accompanied him to the presbytery, where he was received by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Slaven. They immediately proceeded to the church, where a large number of the congregation had assembled to welcome His Lordship. The chief object of this visit was to administer the sacrament of confirmation. On Sunday merning the Bishop said 8 o'clock Mass, at which a large number of children received first Communion, followed by a solemn High Mass coram pontifice at 10/20, with Father Coty as celebrant. At the close His Lordship preached an eloquent, scholarly sermon on the nature of the sacrament he was about to administer, and referred to the very satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the parish were managed, making special reference to the magnificent parochial residence—which, he stated, was the finest in the diocese—lately built under the able supervision of the pastor. His Lordship then questioned the children, who, by their prompt replies, showed the careful training they had received. In the evening at Vespers Rev. Father Coty gave a highly instructive sermon to an immense congregation, after which the Bishop presented diplomas and crosses to the Promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and in a few, well-chosen remarks, briefly stated the object of the society. The ceremony closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The music was exceptionally good, the choir being assisted by Miss E. Nolan (the distinguished vocalist), of New York, whose rich mezzo-soprano voice was well displayed in her different solos; also by Mr H. N. Thomas, of the cathedral choir, Hamilton, in his usual proficient manner.

In the atternoon His Lordship, in company with Bar Entlew Coty and Father Sloven.

her different solos; also by Mr H. X. Holms, of the cathedral choir, Hamilton, in his usual proficient manner.

In the afternoon His Lordship, in company with Rev. Father Coty and Father Slaven, drove to Hespeler, when he administered confirmation to about twenty-five candidates. The Bishop gave an appropriate instruction on the duties of children and parents, and congratulated priest and people on the advances the parish had made. This visit seemed doubly pleasing to His Lordship. Trom the fact that he once had charge of these missions and where he now witnessed ing condition of Catholicity. During his visit a large number of the older members of the congregation called on His Lordship. The Bishop left for Hamilton on Monday by the Hill Train, well pleased with his visit, which will be long remembered by the July 8.

BLAKE IN SOUTH LONGFORD. CANADA IS THE IDEAL OF HOME RULE-THE STAR'S SPECIAL CABLE.

Montreal, July 10.—The Star publishes the Montreat, July 10.—The Star publishes the following cable dated London, July 9: Hon. Edward Blake has made several addresses in different parts of South Longford during the past few days. He has spoken a great deal

Conferring of Academic honors.

Pridham
Valse de Concert.

Pridham
The Misses J. O'Reilly, L. O'Reilly, A. Whelan.

O'D. Martin, A. Walsh, M. Whelan, L. Leyden, E. Lovering, B. Lovering, E. McDonald and Delaney.

Chorus—Sunset Hour.

Miss R. Shea.

Galop Brilliant.

Caldicate

Galop Brilliant
The Misses Barron, O'Brien, McDonald, N.
Duffy, H. Duffy, A. Whelau, A. Walsh, C.
Harris, McGrath, Lovering, Byrne and
Ahlers.

Chorus.

Little Children.

Distribution of prizes in junior department.

Delsarte pantonine—The Peri
Norwegian dances.

The Misses Merriman, F. McDonald, O'Brien,
M. Ronan, Rarrow, N. Honan, N. Duffy, J. McDonald, M. Ahlers and C.

Harris.

Chorus—Greeting to Spring. C. D. Wilson
Recitation—Tassis Coronation.

The Elecution Class.

Vocal quariette (accompanied)—Good Night
[Lohr
The Misses F. Main, M. Ronan, A. Ronan,

The Misses F. Main, M. Ronan, A. Ronan, and A. O'Brien. Reading-German Miss Beckett.

Neading—German

Miss Beckett. Pleyel

Misses Louise O Reilly and Littlehales.

Delsarte—Nine attitudes:
Defsarte—Nine attitudes:
Defsarte—Nine attitudes:
Desserte, indecision, vehemence,
suspence, animated attention.
Dance Op. 28, No. 2. E. Meyer Helmund
The Misses M. Ronan, N. Ronan, O Brien,
McDonald and Herriman.

Full chorus—Commencement Marn.

Full chorus—Commencement Mark.

Distribution of prizes in senior department,
God Save the Queen.

Distribution of prizes in senior department.

God Save the Queen.

The following is a list of those who won crowns, medals, prizes and honorable mention in the academic term just finished:

HONOR LIST.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton, Miss Mary Doyle, Kansas City, Mo.

Bronze medal for mathematics, presented by His Excelleucy the Governor-Goneral, Miss Agnes Shannon, Ingersoll.

Gold medal for English essay, presented by Rev. F. P. McEvay, Miss Florence McDonald, Lindsay, and Miss Beulah Dean, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Gold medal for physical culture, presented by Major Moore, Miss Sophie Monaghan, Hamilton,

Silver medal for elocution in fifth class, presented by Miss Herald, Miss Harriet
Duffy, Rochester.

Silver medal for elocution in fourth class, presented by Miss Herald, equally merited by the Misses O'D, Martin, R. Shea, E.

A scene of rare beauty was presented at the 27th Annual Commencement of the 27th Annual Commencement of Agademy, Mount St., Manual Commencement of Agademy, Mount St., Manual Round St., Manual Commencement of Agademy, Mount St., Manual Round Round St., Manual Round Round St., Manual Round Round

man class.

Miss Josephine Corcoran, 1st prize, first in fifth arithmetic class, first in division fourth French class, first for Christian doctrine.

Miss Sophie Monaghan, 2nd prize, prize for improvement in division third French class, second in fifth arithmetic class.

Miss Maggie Dore, 3rd prize, second in fifth arithmetic class, irst in division third class instrumental music, first for phonography.

graphy.
Miss Edith Herriman, 1st prize in sixth Miss Edith Herriman, 18t bride in sixte class instrumental music.

Miss Flora Jessop, 1st prize for writing and Christian doctrine.

Miss Mary Delaney, 1st prize for Christian doctrine, first in division third class instru-

DIVISION FIFTH CLASS.

Miss Jessie O'Reilly, crown and prize, first in third French clbss, first in division fifth class arithmetic and algebra, second in division fourth class instrumental music, first in second German class

Miss Agnes Duffy, 1st prize, second in fifth class arithmetic, algebra and geometry, second for water-color painting and writing. Miss Louise O'Reilly, 1st prize, crown and prize in division fifth class arithmetic, first in division fourth class instrumental music, first in third French class, second for algebra, first in division fifth geometry class.

Miss Kate Tritton, 1st prize, first in division fifth class arithmetic, second in geometry and algebra, third in second class instrumental music, first in division third French class, first for plain sewing and free-hand drawing.

Miss Annie Walsh, 2nd prize, second

drawing.

Miss Annie Walsh, 2nd prize, second in division fifth arithmetic class, first in division fifth algebra, 1st in division fourth class instrumental music, first in division third French class, prize for improvement

third French class, prize for improvement in vocal music.

Miss Ida McLoughlin, 1st prize, second in second class instrumental music, second in fifth class arithmetic and phonography, first in second French class.

Miss Sadie Leyden, 2nd prize, second in third French class, second in division fifth class arithmetic, algebra and geometry, second in third class instrumental music, second for writing.

Miss Harriett Main, 3rd prize, second in division fifth class arithmetic and algebra, second in division third class instrumental music, first for elocution, prize for crayon drawing.

Crown and prize for English literature, Miss Millie Frawley.
Crown and prize in sixth class, instrumental music, Miss Gertie Barrow.
Honorable mention for oil painting, the Misses A. O'Brien, N. Kilgour, L. McDonald, H. Davis, M. Jarvis and Lewellyn.
Prize List, Sentor bepartment.
SIXTH CLASS.
Miss Beulah Dean, crown and prize, first in division fourth class instrumental music, first for forehand drawing and division third French class, second in division fourth class instrumental music, first for continuous form the class instrumental music, first for continuous for the class, first in division fourth class instrumental music, first for continuous form the class instrumental music, first for for the class instrumental music, first for continuous form the class instrumental music, first for for the class instrumental music, first for for the class instrument

rell, E. Hennessy, and obtained by Miss May Morin.

Prize for Christian doctrine, merited by the Misses N. Dowery, A. McCrory, E. Hennessy, and obtained by Miss Nettle Dowery.

Prize for regular attendance, merited by the Misses J. Eustice, S. Byrrell, M. Moria, and obtained by Miss Stella Byrrell. M. Moria, and obtained by Miss Stella Byrrell.

Prize for deportment, merited by Miss Katie Zingsheim and Miss May Pigott; obtained by Miss May Pigott.

Prize for writing, merited by the Misses A. Kavanagh, N. Dowery and M. Morin, obtained by Miss Annie Kavanagh, W. Dissessing Miss Annie Kavanagh, obtained by Miss Mille Atkinson.

HILD CLASS.

Miss Annie McCrory, crown and prize, first prize in third class arithmetic, first for improvement in writing.

Miss Annie Kavanagh, 1st prize, first in Miss Annie Kavanagh, 1st prize, first provement in writing.

Miss Annie McCrory, crown and prize, first prize in third class arithmetic, first for improvement in writing.

Miss Annie Kavanagh, 1st prize, first in second class arithmetic.

Miss Nettic Dowery, 1st prize, second in third class arithmetic, and first in second class instrumental must formessy, 1st prize, second in third class arithmetic, and first in second class instrumental must formessy, 1st prize, second in third class arithmetic, mprovement in writing.

Miss Lau Murphy, 2nd prize, second in third class arithmetic and improvement in writing.

Miss Jennie Eustice, 2nd prize, third in third class arithmetic and improvement in writing.

Miss Millie Atkinson, 2nd prize, accound in third class arithmetic, improvement in writing.

Miss Connie Duffy, 1st prize, second in second class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing.

Miss Mary Dowery, 1st prize, second in second class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing.

Miss Mary Dowery, 1st prize, first in second class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing.

Miss Mary Dowery, 1st prize, first in second class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing.

Miss Mary Dowery, 1st prize, into class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing.

Miss May McCorey, 2nd prize, first in second class arithmetic, improvement in writing.

Miss May Pigott, 3rd prize, third in second class arithmetic, prize for improvement in writing. Miss Maud Mills, prize for improvement and

n second class instrumental music.
SECOND CLASS.
Miss May Morin, 1st prize, first in first class Miss May Mortin. Is parithmetic.
Miss Lillian Walsh, 2nd prize, first in first class arithmetic and instrumental music, prize for improvement in writing.
Miss Emma Tierney, 1st prize, second in first class arithmetic, improvement in writing.
Miss M. Henderson, 3rd prize, improvement

Miss Sadie Leyden, 2nd prize, second in third French class, second in division fifth class instrumental music, second for writing.

Miss Harriett Main, 3rd prize, second in division fifth class arithmetic and algebra, second in division third class instrumental music, first for elecution, prize for crayon drawing.

Miss Ethel Lovering, 3rd prize, third in geometry and book-keeping second in division fourth class instrumental music and thurd French class.

Miss Minnie Wheian, 3rd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

J. Pigott, 3rd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in division, second class, improvement in arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in division, second class, improvement in arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

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F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in division, second data, in provement in arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, second in first class arithmetic.

F. Honnessy, 2nd prize, s



Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address
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God and the Soul. As one who looks on the boundless wastes of

As one who looks on the boundless wastes of some who looks on the boundless wastes of the driving flakes in blinding currents fly.

Upcaught by winds that eddy to and fro. And piled in drifts that ever higher grow.

Until all things, far as can reach the eye.

In one great winding, sheet deep buried lie, sees with glad heart, afar his hearth fire glare.

Conscious of the warm love that nestles there; So human souls, boking on wintry space, and chilled by fickle blasts of time, turn where Through all the dark and doubt and woe God's face.

Appears eternal, patient and all fair.
Though in the gloom His form they dimly

-Right Rev. J. L. Spalding.

The New Man at Rossmere.

CHAPTER XXV. RETROSPECTION.

She got up and walked over to where Agnes was still sleeping heavily. She bent over and touched her upon the forehead. She would not have been sorry if the touch had awakened her, which it did not do. She moved away, with a restless activity urging her to action of some sort, if it were only cir-culating round about the room. She bestowed an absent-minded but minute examination upon the several commonplace chromos with which Squire Thorne had gratified his own crude art instincts and disfigured his walls. tip-toed to obtain a nearer view of a framed photograph of some Confederate general whose individuality was lost in the blurry picture. Her zeal for in-formation brought disaster to a stand-ing work-basket that belonged to Mrs. Thorne, against which she inadvert-ently leaned. It was one of those topheavy, spidery-legged things wh normal condition seems to be toppling. and which seems purposely invented as

dexterity.

The basket toppled promptly, and the contents rolled in every direction, a promiscuous heap of spools, thimbles, scissors, cushions, and all the et cæteras of a lady's work-basket. Sula gave one startled glance toward the sleeping woman. Agnes was unconscious of the noisy catastrophe. 'Sula righted the basked on its untrustworthy legs, and knelt down to replace the contents. Her task was purely mechanical until she laid hold upon a soft silken and morocco object which seemed to arouse her instantaneously to a high pitch of interest and excitement. Heretofore he had been arranging Mrs. Thorne' belonging squite methodically, but now holding the object that had so excited her in a tight grasp, as if fearful it might clude her, she threw the remaining article into the basket pell-mell, and, going back to the chair by the fire, she dropped rather than seated

trials to one's patience and tests of one's

herself in it. Only a little faded "housewife." composed of silk and morocco faded, dingy, worn, and valueless in revelation, a silent message from out the past, a voice from her dead, the

missing link in her chain of evidence. She turned it over and over in her hand, sorely tempted to untie the faded green ribbon that kept the creased folds in place. She wanted to examine the interior, although nothing could add to the sureness of her conviction that the housewife in her hand was the one she had made for her husband Henry Ralston, when tearfully equipping him for departure with the troops that had left the country for the seat of war in Virginia. She could tell with her eyes closed how that little 'soldier's companion," as they were grandiloquently called, looked inside was lined throughout with a piece of the plaid silk that her "second day " was made of when she was mar ried. The pockets were all of plain green silk, and on the three white flannel folds for needles, notched all around about, the initials "H. R. were worked in red crewel. She turned it over and over in her hands, im

patient to make assurance doubly sure Fagged Out!!



day's washing, is done away with by those who Saving 1 8 1 th op fra. at the irres

MAT tired, worn -out feeling, of

Which makes the Dirt drop out Without Hard Rubbing Without Boiling Powders

asy, clean and economical way-the * Simlight way of washing, and you will not be disappointed.

SUNLIGHT SCAP having no equal for Curity, you may use it with comfort and delight or every household purpose.

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faded ribbon and opened the housewife. The initials "H. R." stared her in the face, giving confirmation strong as Holy Writ of her expectations. She instantly retied the strings, and sat there with her hands tightly folded

How did it come into Mrs. Thorne possession? and what light might she not be able to throw on the mystery that had enveloped her husband's fate or six years?

about the coiled morocco.

Memory reverted to the day whe she had clung about his neck, loth to see him go, but not daring to bid him stay. Only three or four letters had ever come back to her. Then silence; a dead unbroken silence, that had lasted now for six years. That Henry Ral-ston was dead she believed in common with all her friends; but so far, the belief remained unsustained by on iota of proof.

A mightier, deeper love had come into her life than the girlish affection she had bestowed on her young hus-band, and it seemed no treason to Harry's memory that she should recog-nize what was good and noble in Stirling Denny. She had been a new-made bride when Harry went away from her, so dashing and gay ness of parting with his month-old wife could not quite dampen his exuberant spirits. Of course he was dead, but until she could say, "I know it," nothing should ever tempt her to marry again.

Perhaps that sleeping woman could solve the doubt of years. Perhaps when Agnes awoke she might have that to tell her which would give her the blessed privilege of unsaying the seemingly heartless words that had sent Stirling Denny away from her, only a few moments ago, in wordless resent

She smiled as she tried to fancy her self manœuvering for an opportunity to "He will ask me once more. of less. she said, secure in her woman's prerogatives. "Men always do when they are in earnest.

Then memory suddenly flung back veil, and she seemed to see, in an atti tude of devotion before her, the bright faced, brave-hearted soldier husband who, as Mr. Southmead had once jest ingly put it, "had courted Sula at important epoch of his life when he went to college, when h graduated, when he came of age, when ne took possession of his property, and, finally, when enlisting for the war." finally, Pity had finally triumphed, and Ursula had said "yes" when she had so often said "no," overcome by a tumult of emotions, of which, perhaps, love was least.

"Poor Harry?" she said, almost in the old pitying fashion in which she had said "yes" to his final asking shrinking from wounding the hear that was about to be offered a free-will offering to his country. She smoothed the creases in the moroocco case with a caressing touch. "My poor Harry After all, I was not worth such patier wooing! And yet—I think—I made him happy. He said I did, my poor

Doy."
The morning was well on the wanbefore Agnes stirred, opened her eyes, and fastened them in a stare of momentary surprise upon the quiet figure sitting in the squire's big chair eves, not caring to speak, enjoying (any sensation she was capable of feeling) the restful, soothing knowledge that a woman was near her-and that woman was her friend.

The carefully subdued light in the room, the fire burning brightly on a clean-swept hearth, the Sabbath-like stillness of the house, 'Sula's graceful form lending a touch of refinement to the room that was never visible to Agnes's eyes, herself being the only refined element usually, all combined to allay the almost hysterical agitation she had been laboring under since the moment when Jim Doakes had told her in his own clumsy fashion of the tragedy at the village. The night just gone, with its gloom, its harrowing grief, its weird hours spent in old Lottie's cabin, seemed as unreal to her, as she lay there following the graceful contour of 'Sula's profile, as a hideous dream. She wished this blessed calm might last forever. She was in no haste to shorten it by one word or so much as the movement of

And Ursula seemed under a like spell. Unconscious that the squire's wife was watching her motionless form in a dreary reverie, she had wandered in mind so far from the scene of her bodily presence as to start with uncontrollable nervousness when the door opened and Jim Doakes' tall form stood framed in the opening. He glanced at the two quiet figures, and then stood irresolute.

"I am awake, Jim. What is it?" his mistress asked, rising to a sitting posture and turning her wan face toward him.

'Well, 'um, I 'lowed-I 'lowed," said Jim, twirling his ragged felt hat he was ordered back to his company. in nervous uncertainty, "to find de Medger here. I 'lowedt' row him back t' de village ef you wuz ready to go over, Miss Aggy."
Agnes knew this was Jim's way of

calling her attention to the necessity of her going. She got up and walked over to Sula, looking down upon her with beseeching eyes as she asked: "Must I go? Would you go if you were I? Can I do any good by going? Decide for me-I do not seem to be able to think.'

She must satisfy herself on this point. had laid upon her shoulder. It still

Agnes would forgive her. She could felt hot and dry with fever. explain it all to her. With trembling "I do not see why you should go in fingers she loosened the bow-knot of your present state. Major Denny your present state. Major Denny wished to leave the decision entirely with you; but he-

Where is he? Not gone!" Agnes glanced around in surprise.

"Yes, he seemed to—I believe he

decided very suddenly that he must return to the village. I suppose he thought I would be all the company you would need.

There was a flush on 'Sula's face and a hesitancy in constructing her sen-tences that betrayed her. Mrs. Thorn impulsively put her hand under he friend's chin, and looked searchingly into the eyes too honest to aid and abet the duplicity of the tongue. "Surely you have not been so cruel?

You have not—"
"Jim," said Mrs. Ralston, in a louder, firmer voice, "I think you had best return to the village alone, and well enough to leave home.

"Will not a written message be kinder? inder?" Agnes asked, coaxingly.
"If Mr. Thorn wants me—I—will

"Perhaps it would be best. You

will write it?" No, you. Ah, friend, let me feel for one little day the blessed sense of unresponsibility that has made this morning so restful. You will write it for me. He will think your decision

right, whatever it may be.

what-you haven't been at work?' Her eyes rested for the first time on the housewife 'Sula still held in her hand. "I accidentally upset your basket while you were asleep," 'Sula said, with a tremor in her voice, "and -and-wait." Rising hastily, walked over to the squire's desk and wrote: "Mrs. Thorn still has fever. and is otherwise in too excited a condition to be of service to her husband. The trial to her nerves which his condition would entail would be

grave risk. I strongly advise against

her going to the village, but If her

husband expressed a direct wish for

her presence, she will come. I will

remain as long as she needs me.-U. RALSTON. She read it over, undecided whether to send it or not. It was entirely non-committal. She might just as well have written it to Mr. Harris as to Major Denny. Better, for Squire Thorn was at the lawyer's house. She submitted her doubts to Mrs.

"Why should I not refer this matter Harris rather than to Major to Mr. Denny?

"Why should we take all and give nothing?" she answered, enigmati-cally, smiling sadly into Sula's perplexed eyes.

'I do not understand you. "Ever since my arrival in this neighborhood," Mrs. Thorn said, explaining, "the man whom we have all tacitly agreed to regard as a traditionary foeman has been spending his time and his energies in quiet, unostentatious efforts for the good of the people among whom he has cast his lot. Every unselfish act of his has been accepted as a sort of peace offering, and a certain amount of recognition more or less meager, has been accorded pursued his own even-tenored way, without fear or favor, doing what his own clear head and generous heart have dictated. And now, when he

shape of reward, it is denied him. "What reward has he ever asked? Sula asks, dashing off hieroglyphics on a blank sheet of paper with fierce energy and down-dropped eyes.

asks for the first time something in the

"Only a woman's heart!" says the squire's wife, dropping the words into 'Sula's ears at close range

'Sula folded her note, addressed it to Major Denny, and, going out to the gallery, where Jim had discreetly withdrawn pending their decision, st dispatched it, feeling quite sure she had done all that politeness demanded. She hardly waited to be seated, on returning to Agnes, before laying the housewife in its owner's lap, as she

"Mrs. Thorn, will you tell me how that came into your possession? Agnes viewed the article in question with indifferent eyes as she answered,

carelessly: 'This. Yes, I remember perfectly

well how I came by it, and I believe I have some other belongings of the same poor fellow, somewhere."
"What was his name?" Sula

asked, with husky voice and tumultuously beating heart. "Indeed, I do not remember, though

I suppose I knew at one time. I know it was during the first year of the war that this housewife came into my pos-session accidently. I was living with brother, since dead, in Richmond, Virginia, at that time. He came home one day, bringing a sick soldier with him. You know, in those times, every nouse was opened and every hand

stretched forth to care for the wearer of the gray. I nursed the owner of this little housewife through a terribl and protracted attack of typhoid fever. He was barely able to be about when "He did not die, then?"

"No, though I hated to have him leave us when he was so weak. got to be very good friends during his slow convalescence. He loved to talk to me about his home - Louisiana.

I'm not mistaken (so many events crowded upon each other in those eventful days that we easily forgot), and his pretty young wife. He seemed very grateful for the little I did for him. He was ordered back to did for him. think."

Sula put her hand on the one Agnes camp very suddenly, and, with the proverbial carelessness of soldiers, left cows.

several things behind in his bureau drawer—this among them. We never knew where to send them, if indeed they had been worth sending after

'Sula leaned over and took the house wife out of her lap.
"Poor Harry!" she murmured,
opening it again, and smoothing all

the creases out of the faded silken pockets. "Perhaps you knew him?" "His name," said 'Sula, mechan-

ically, pointing to the letters H. R.,
"was Henry Ralston, and he was my
husband. I have believed him dead all these years. I have no proof. Even this is none." Agnes looked at her with sorrowfu

This, then, she thought, is the reason why Stirling Denny's woo ing went awry. "I will bring you the other things," she said, and left the room to fetch them.

She came back with a parcel done up in an old Confederate newspaper, and laid it in 'Sula's lap.

"Each heart knoweth its own bit terness, dear. I wish I could pour balm into yours," she said, softly, and left her guest alone to examine the contents of the package.

They were mere nothings it con tained, with one exception. That was an unfinished letter, the last one he had ever written to his wife, which vals during his weary convalescence meaning to dispatch quite a budge when chance of getting it through the lines by some friendly hand should offer. It, too, had been left between the folds of the atlas he used as portfolio, and found by his entertain ers after he had gone back to th

"Poor Harry! careless to the bitter end," 'Sula said, with a pitying smile, when Agnes told her of this finding. She could not mourn for him anew He had been dead to her now for man years. It was no longer a pain to tall of him freely, even cheerfully. After all, her fancied clew had only led her into fresh mazes in the labyrinth, had only added to the uncertainty. In this letter, which had reached its destination so many years after date, her hus-band said: "I am ordered to report band said: for active duty, but where that active duty is to be performed know as well as I do." was all. She was no nearer the solution of her doubts than she had been before the discovery of the trifle which she had put into her soldier boy's pocket, with minute and reiter ated instructions concerning the use of every article in it. How merrily they both had laughed at his clumsy to use the big thimble, and to thread the large-eyed needle! She tied the package up carefully, and was laying the housewife back in Mrs. Thorn's basket, when Agnes re-entered. "Keep it. It is yours," Agnes said.

"No, I should prefer leaving it here." 'Sula dropped it into the basket, then encircled Agnes's slender here. waist with her arm as she said : "You who were so good to my poor Harry, what a return have I made you Twice this day have I been re

"Be my friend, dear Mrs. Ralston in the days to come, and I will forgive you for misunderstanding me in the past. I have known," she went on, quite calmly, "for a long time past that I was under some sort of social ban. I was conscious of not deserving to be, but indifferent to setting things right. It was my visit to Rossmere one evening when Major Denny was getting well, was it not, that set the ongues of idlers wagging?"

"It was not prudent, dear," said 'Sula, with an upflaming of the old jealousy that she felt ashamed of.

"I knew that at the time. But my case was a desperate one, and I took a desperate remedy. He understood, and he never blamed me!'

"Then neither will I. I have been "No, only ignorant," said Mrs

Thorn, sinking wearily into a chair, and resting her throbbing temples in her hands.

A thought-crowded silence fell be tween the two women. They who had come very near to each other on that sad morning, in a pact that lasted be tween them for all time to come, felt no need of conventional commonplaces.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Point For You

A Point For You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all others diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Rapid Relief.

Rapid Relief.

Dear Sirs,—I had for years been troubled with dyspepsia and sick headache, and feund but little relief until I tried your Burdock Blood Bitters, which made a perfect cure, It is the best medicine I ever had in my life, and I will never be without it.

HATTIE DAVIS, Clinton, Ont.

HATTIE DAVIS, Clinton, Ont.

Mothers and Nurses.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoa, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

adults.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer whem a remedy is so near al hand?

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

DR. Low's WORM SYRUP removes of all kinds in children or adults. C

PIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.

THE DIVINE BOUNTY.

And they did eat and were filled and they ook up that which was left of the fragments, even baskets. (St. Mark viii., 8.)

The Gospel to-day tells us of the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, whereby our Lord fed the multitude in the wilderness. Not only did seven loaves and a few little fishes satisfy the hunger of four thousand, but seven baskets were filled with the fragments that were left. This is the way in which God always works in the dealings of His providence with mankind. He is n tent with giving us enough : He gives us more than enough-"full measure, pressed down, and running over." hath opened His hand and things living with plenteousness. Look at the earth which He has prepared as a dwelling for the childre men, and see how bountifully He has profided for all their necessities. "Oh! that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men," and cry out with David : "How great are Thy works, O Lord! Thou hast made all things in wisdom; the earth is filled with thy riches.'

But if God has thus lavishly provided for the bodily wants of man, He has been even more bountiful in providing for the needs of his soul. "He hath for the needs of his soul. satisfied the empty soul and filled the hungry soul with good things." as air, water and food, the things necessary for the sustenance of ou bodies, are found in the world in great abundance, so also does God's grace abound, which is necessary for the life of our souls. Just as we must breathe the air in order to live, so we have but to open our mouths in prayer, the breath of the soul, and God's grace, which is as plentiful as the air Heaven, is poured into our hearts, filling us with new life. And as we must breathe the breath of prayer, so also we must drink the water of salvation which, mingled with blood, flowed from the wounded side of Jesus. That living water which He promised to give the cross, yet continually flowing in copious streams through the sacra ments to cleanse and refresh the of men. We have but to approach and drink and our thirsty souls shall be satisfied. "He that shall drink of the water that I shall give him," said Jesus, "shall not thirst forever. Bu the water that I shall give him shall become in him a fountain of water springing up into everlasting life. Draw near, then, with joy and draw this water from the Saviour's fountains, the sacraments which He has ordained in His Church. Wash there in, and you shall be clean; drink thereof, and your soul shall be re

And for food He gives us the Bread of life, the living Bread which came down from Heaven, even His own most Precious Body and Blood in the blessed sacrament of the Eucharist " He that eateth of this Bread shall live forever:" but "unless you eat the Flesh of the Son of Man. and drink His Blood, you shall not have life in you. His grace would have been enough to sustain us : but He is not content with giving us His grace alone, He must give us also Himself. This is the greatest instance of the wonderful prodigality of God towards us. creating the world, and providing it with all that is needful for our bodil life, after giving us His grace in an almost overwhelming abundance, we might think that His generosity would have spent itself. But no, He goes still further, and His last and greatest gift is Himself to be the food of our this! God could not do more for us than He has done. In giving us Him self He has done the utmost that is pos

When therefore we behold the wonderful works of God in our behalf our hearts should swell with thankfulness to Him who gives so abundantly unto us, above all that we could ask or think. Since God has been so gener ous towards us, let us not be guilty the base ingratitude of despising His gifts, and rejecting the mercies He holds out to us. Rather be generous towards Him, and as He gives us Him self, so let us give ourselves wholly to Him, striving in all things to please Him, offering ourselves Him, soul and body, as "living sacri fice, holy, pleasing to God, our reason

able service. Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls. Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls. The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 15, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not less than 12 wrappers, Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not laier than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition;" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

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HARSH COUGHS, Heavy Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The best in the world world.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

THE CITY OF T AN ALLEGOR (ALBA). CHAPTER I My experiences now

serious reflection on my

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from the intricacies of the

JULY 16, 1892.

return to Sapless-land w question-at least for might live there contente but I could not. The already spent there has rendered endurable by nourished hope of someth had sought that some "Happy Valley," and sult! There remained, the City of Mammon as exertions, and a Land my aspirations. The c ceived in my native pointed in that direction found the animadversion Forbidden Valley so a that I began to entertai for the judgment of a Sapless-land. I had, he descent into the Valle direct road to the desi prosperity; and there is of a dry river course ultimately bring me in many by-ways that led Mammon, although, as in turn, would bring me solitary journey; neit stars could be seen thro cloud of lamp-smoke, a ruddy glow, as of the served somewhat to en should have broken r times but for the aid of However, I summoned to the task, and made situation. But my ex night were not yet end something to learn of the "Happy Valley."

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the Valley where it d road leading to the ci that the faint glow a was not, as I had hop dawn, but proceeded building, whose pilla vealed the brightly richly adorned interior number of persons wer The approach was b marble steps; and o travellers who seemed the road, many had t were ascending these few were descending There w music or of laughter, the dead silence, exc feet. Stopping to reserved that those who were in an extremely another had lost his barefoot. Seized wi desire to unravel the up the stair and e straight facing the gilded throne, when robed figure, her hea a gaily colored toque Her eyes were blindfo closely, I could see was tilted over the In her hands she he work, through the could be seen a weal from every finger; both arms outstretch her gifts to the hun eyes of her court throne stood a sort were inscribed in ga Give and you will was a large stool or the Diva rested; and I perceived that a from it to a small v as the Diva presse communicated, in tu

> but in every case and the gold-pieces moveable top, we merciless receptac I had now no diff for the beggared whom I had seen on this temple of amazed me muc remain : and, imp more than curiosit; pillar to watch From where I stoo of the hall, and o way at one end. y side entrance. very dark, and some one sitting i

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THE CITY OF TERROR.

AN ALLEGORY.

(ALBA) CHAPTER II.

My experiences now led me to serious reflection on my future movements, as I endeavored, not without great difficulty, to extricate myself from the intricacies of the Grove. return to Sapless-land was out of the question—at least for me. Others might live there contentedly, perhaps, but I could not. The years I had already spent there had only been rendered endurable by the steadily nourished hope of something better. I

had sought that something in the 'Happy Valley," and with what result! There remained, therefore, only had sought the City of Mammon as a field for my exertions, and a Land of Promise for my aspirations. The counsels I had received in my native land had all in that direction, and I had found the animadversions passed on the Forbidden Valley so amply justified that I began to entertain more respect for the judgment of my friends of Sapless-land. I had, however, by my descent into the Valley, missed the direct road to the desirable centre of prosperity; and there remained nothfor it but to follow the stony-bed of a dry river course which would ultimately bring me into one of the many by-ways that led to the city of Mammon, although, as I guessed, that, in turn, would bring me only to the fagend of the town. It was a dark and solitary journey; neither moon nor stars could be seen through the murky cloud of lamp-smoke, although a faint ruddy glow, as of the coming dawn, somewhat to encourage me. I should have broken my neck many times but for the aid of my trusty staff. However, I summoned all my courage to the task, and made the best of my situation. But my experiences of the night were not yet ended. I had still something to learn of the delights of the "Happy Valley."

I had travelled a considerable way down the dry river-course, stumbling in the dark against boulders and shelving rocks, when, on rounding a bluff which stood almost at the end of the Valley where it debouched on the road leading to the city, I discovered that the faint glow above mentioned was not, as I had hoped, the morning dawn, but proceeded from a large building, whose pillared portico re vealed the brightly illumined and richly adorned interior in which a vast number of persons were moving about. The approach was by several broad marble steps; and of the stream of travellers who seemed to be already on the road, many had turned aside, and were ascending these steps, while a few were descending and pursuing their way. There was no sound of music or of laughter, nothing to break the dead silence, except the tread of feet. Stopping to reconnoitre, I observed that those who made their exit were in an extremely delapidated conanother had lost his hat; a third was barefoot. Seized with an irresistible desire to unravel the mystery, I passed up the stair and entered the hall. Straight facing the entrance was a gilded throne, whereon sat a richly robed figure, her head surmounted by a gaily colored toque of curious shape Her eyes were blindfolded; but peering closely, I could see that the bandage was tilted over the right eye, though In her hands she held bags of nettedwork, through the meshes of which could be seen a wealth of gold-pieces, similar bags of various sizes depended from every finger; and she sat with both arms outstretched, as if to display her gifts to the hungry and longing eyes of her courtiers. Before her throne stood a sort of altar, whereon were inscribed in gay colors the words "Give and you will get." Behind this was a large stool on which the foot of the Dive sected and looking parenty. the Diva rested; and looking narrowly I perceived that a spring extended from it to a small wheel which turned as the Diva pressed the spring, and communicated, in turn, with the moveable top of the altar. On this the company crowded to lay their gifts. First, they laid money—all they had of it; then, watches, breastpins, keepsakes. Then they began to divest themselves of their attire, beginning, of course, with the more dispensable articles. It was all in vain; the Diva pressed the spring, the wheel went round, the moveable top tilted, and offering after offering disappeared for ever into a seemingly bottomless re-ceptacle, while the treacherous gifts still hung invitingly on her fingers. Once or twice she threw a small purse at some votary who looked as if he had enough of it, and was about to depart, but in every case the meshes broke and the gold-pieces, scattered over the moveable top, were tilled into the

merciless receptacle. I had now no difficulty in accounting for the beggared condition of those whom I had seen turning their backs on this temple of misfortune. But it amazed me much that any could remain; and, impelled by something more than curiosity, I withdrew behind a pillar to watch how these fared. From where I stood I had a full view of the hall, and of a sort of passage-way at one end, which I took to be a This passage-way was side entrance. very dark, and there seemed to be some one sitting in it-a dark figure which reminded me uncomfortably of the three sister hags. While making note of these things, I was startled by

standing in an attitude of despair, and in a state of complete nudity. He had sacrificed everything down to his skin, in order to win the favor of the Diva. Just then, a wild figure with flaming eyes bounded from the farther end of the hall, and with a many-lashed in handy. The man towards the dark passage way. A trap in the floor, obedient to the footpressure of grim Death, received him out of sight. My heart sickened as I slunk from the hall; and, shaking from my raiment the dust of the Accursed Valley, I fled.

The dawn was breaking grey and cheerless as I reached the great plain which skirted, on that side, the city of Mammon. Even at that early hour I there beheld a vast multitude of persons of both sexes, busily employed in digging the soil. Some who had preceded me along the road were already at work, while others were looking around, spade in hand, for a spot around, spade in hand, for a spot where they might dig. The greater part of the laborers were poorly clad, although some presented a very respectable appearance. Quite a number of mangy, idle curs were prowling about, to whom one and another of the diggers would, now and again, throw something, for which they would eagerly scramble. The scene, altogether, was far from inspiriting, but the air was comparatively pure and invigorating—a great relief to one just escaped from the stifling atmosphere of the Valley. Seeing among the diggers many I had known in Sapless-land, the thought occurred to me, could this be the destined field of my own future efforts? The idea was dismaying; not that the prospect was in itself particularly repulsive, for I vas not afraid of hard work: but because it contrasted so dismally with the day-dreams and imaginary pic-tures in which I had indulged regarding my future in the City of Mammon. However, I quickly made up my mind to look things straight in the face; and, as a first step, to obtain all the information possible concerning what I saw around me.

Looking about for some one to address on the subject, I perceived that my nearest neighbor was one of the gentler sex — a circumstance which made me hesitate to intrude myself upon her. She was neither young nor handsome; her hands were hard and horny with handling her spade, and her eyes, which might once have been fine, were sunken, as though with much weeping. But there was on her countenance a look of such peace-ful contentment that I felt wonderfully attracted, and stood watching her, unperceived, as she worked. Her method struck me as very peculiar. In common with all the rest, she appeared to be digging up a homely kind of root; but every now and then she stooped down and picked up what seemed to me a very small stone, which she slipped into her pocket. It was done so rapidly, and with so little motion that I did not notice it until after several repetitions. This drew my attention to the fact that the soil was full of these small stones, although of what possible use they were, I could not make out. Filled with curiosity, I carefully regarded such other laborers as were within reach of my scrutiny, to see whether they did likewise. A few did; and what struck me as very strange was that these few all wore the same expression of peace and content as did the woman. The great mass of the people, however, went straight on with their digging, stolidly or savagely, according to temperament, and paid no attention whatever except to the business in hand. To addressed myself.

"What are you digging for, may I ask?" I inquired as civilly as I could. "For daily bread," he answered gruffly, jerking out with the corner of his spade the homely root which, I in ferred from his gesture, represented all. that necessary article.

"Is that what they are all digging for?" I asked again.

"Spose so. Don't think any of us would dig if we could help it, do you? There's nothing else to be got out of this ground, and mighty poor it is, and wouldn't care if there was enough

of it "
"You have hard times, have you?"
"You have hard times, have you?" asked another who stood near. His face was turned from me, but I fancied I had heard the voice, although I could not say where.

not say where.

"Hard times! I should think so!
They've all the soft times over there"
—pointing to the city. "Wonder how
they'd like to change places with us fellows!

"Perhaps they are as sorry for themselves as you are," answered the stranger. "Do you think they have stranger. "
no troubles?"

'Troubles! What can they know about troubles, with plenty of money in their pockets, and nothing to do? That won't wash, Mister; that won't When their day's turns are wash. done they have their money-bags to lie down and rest upon, while I've got to lie down there." And he pointed to a heap of Discontent and other illsmelling weeds which lay around in heart said: large quantities.

"Money-bags don't make a soft pillow," returned the other, "even when there is nothing in them but Cold Coin. You are better off than they, if you only had the wit to profit by your advantages. Why don't you pick up the stones?" And with his foot he pushed

withering contempt. "A plug of them the glitter of a bright golden tobacco is worth a cart-load of them. coin lying on the pavement attracted to the coin lying on the coin lying on the pavement attracted to the coin lying on the coin lyin

The man looked at the speaker with

a scowl. understood him better than I did.

more doggedly than ever.

While this conversation was progressing I had been puzzling my brains over the identity of the stranger. His voice was quite familiar to me, but not so his face; I could not recall that ever I had seen it. It was a bright, beaming face, plump and wholesome-looking. He was dressed in a long, dark-colored tunic, and wore a tallish head-covering of very peculiar shape, but very becoming withal.

me looking at him, and smiled. You don't remember me?" he said. " Fairheart." And he held out his

hand. "Fairheart-you don't say?" I exclaimed, cordially grasping the same.
"How you are changed! I should
never have known you.
"Where have
you been all this time? They had it all over Sapless-land that you were ' and my voice instinctively dropped-

"pining in a dungeon in the black City of Terror."

"Not exactly," he replied, laughing. "Not exactly. There are more things in Heaven and on Earth than are dreamed of in the philosophy of Sapless-land. Have you been long here? "Only just arrived. I came to strike

out for myself and make my mark in the town there." "This is the best part of it, he an-

swered, gravely.
"The best part, do you say? Why, its only the fag end—can't be said to be in the City at all.
dig for Daily Bread.

I should hope to

do more than that." "Well, come along, and we will take a look at the City proper. The road, as you see, does not cut clear across this extensive common, but goes zigzag, giving a fine view of the town as

you approach it. And certainly, from the Common the City of Mammon had a very imposing aspect. We could see rows of palatial buildings directly in front of us; beyond these, lofty pavilion shaped roofs gaily ornamented with flags; and beyond these, again, a hill crowned with superb monuments. I waited with some impatience the full daylight, that I might adequately enjoy the scene, and I said as much to Fairheart while we walked along. He shook his head gravely, and stooping to pick up a stone, which he slipped into his pocket, said:

"You will not find the prospect improved when you see it more clearly The atmosphere of this whereabouts is very deceptive, and things look best at a distance. Now, take notice of these lamps, as we approach them." I did so, and saw, to my surprise, that the magnificent lights which beamed on us from the immediate outskirts of the city, proved, on our reaching them, to be very sorry lamps indeed. The fact was-and I realized it more as the day went on—that over the City of Mammon, as over Sapless-land, there lay a perpetual mist; only it was different in kind. In Sapless-land it except to the business in hand. To trary, it hung low, and gave decepone of these — a sulky-looking fellow in a course blouse, who was driving while in the upper sky a kind of light his spade viciously, and tossing the clods about as if he were working strictly under protest—I at length served to impart a feeling of hopeful-That light was noticeably brightest just over the Hill of Fame, where stood the monuments. I remarked this to Fairheart.

"We will look at them all," he said again, gravely. "We will look at them all." And again he stooped for a stone. "What in the world do you want with these stones?" I asked.

You will find out some day. Meanwhile, take my advice, and gather as many of them as you can."

"Are they of any value?"

"They are precious stones, but only in the rough at present, so people won't bother their heads about them." "Perhaps they are ignorant of their

value," said I, stooping, also, to pick up one. "None so ignorant as those who won't believe," answered Fairheart in the serious manner he at times as

sumed. "Are they confined to this local-

ity?" I inquired.

"They are very scarce in the City.
I found a few in Sapless-land. There are none down there, he added, indicating the direction of the Smokeclouded Valley.

I now began to look out for the stones myself.

"Only the clean ones," said Fair-heart, seeing me about to lift one which did not come under that head." Only the clean ones. The rest are good for nothing,"
Having gathered some, I was about

to put them in my pocket when Fair-

"Stop a bit. Have you a clean handkerchief?" It happened I had one, so he made me tie my stones into that. He then showed me that he had a small bag inside his pocket, and it was into it he put what he gathered.

a small bag inside his pocket, and it was into it he put what he gathered.

By this time we had reached the palatial buildings which were the main feature of the City of Mammon. They certainly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. "It's a wonder those containly lost a great deal of their immon," I replied. company, but the piercing wail of a single voice; and looking towards the centre of the hall, I beheld a man that was full of them.

"Stones—pshaw! What good are they?" replied the man in a tone of the were about to enter one of them they?" replied the man in a tone of the were about to enter one of them they?"

my attention.
"Halloo!" I cried, diving on the

"Not much, certainly; but I can impulse of the moment, to pick it up.

"Not much, certainly; but I can impulse of the moment, to pick it up. that take you to a place where they come impulse care!—don't touch it—it is looks red-hot!" exclaimed Fairheart hur-But I had already discovered that it was so, and had thrown it from me, along with the skin of my fore-"You be—!" He did not finish the 'You be—!" He did not finish the sentence, but resumed his digging sentence, but resumed his digging "What sort of coin do you call that?"

I asked testily, as I shook my suffering

members.
"You will find a good deal like it this town," answered Fairheart.
"Is it all red hot?"

"No, not ali, but most of it. Come

in here and see for yourself. We passed through the wide pillared entrance, and found ourselves in a large and lofty hall. At the further end heaps of shining gold pieces piled up on the polished pavement were being eagerly transferred to bags of various sizes by the fortunate Firstomers who stood near the treasure, while the numerous company that filled the hall crushed and pushed to get nearer and help themselves in turn. Looking about me, I perceived along the wall certain recesses, grated across to about the height of three feet. Within each of the three recesses nearest the entrance, sat a quiet-looking individual of pleasant aspect, throwing out, from time to time, small silver pieces on which the company mostly bestowed very contemptuous looks. A few persons occupied themselves in gathering them, while avoiding -as it seemed, purposely—the more glitter-ing coin; but it must be confessed, their bags, which were by no means

large, did not fatten very fast.
"These," said Fairheart, pointing to the three pleasant faced ones, "ar Industry, Prudence, and Self-denial. Their money may be safely handled, for they deal only in Cold Coin.

"It would take long to grow rich upon it," said I, despondently. "Perhaps so," returned Fairheart, dryly. "But look there, for a change." Saying which, he made way for me so that I could have a fair view of those in front, and of the impish occupants of the other recesses, who kept shovelling out the gold pieces. The men grasped them by the handful, as many as they could, although I could see their fingers blistered, and deep brands upon the palms of their hands, as they shoved the money into their bags, and stretched out for more. Some whose stretched out for more. Some whose bags were large and well-filled had hardly any fingers left. They were burnt to the very joints; yet the miserable beings stretched forth the mutilated stumps as eagerly as ever. Nor was this all. The bags, in spite of their being made of specially pre-pared material, would sometimes catch fire, communicating it to the clothes of the possessor; and then a howl would through the hall, and those nearest the unfortunate would hustle him out to burn by himself-very often with their own bags smoking - less

their clothes might catch at his fire. "How do you like that for a change?" asked Fairheart. "Dishonesty, Bribery, Breach of trust, and Extortion," pointing to the imps in the

Extortion," pointing to the imps in the other recesses, "deal only in Hot Coin. What do you say?"

"Let us go away," I answered, for I felt fairly sick. We passed out of the building and into the street, turning you agreet the constitution. ing up a great thoroughfare that led

was firm and tolerably clean, the middle of the roadway was a perfect quagmire, and became worse as we reached the Grand Square, which was simply a sea of mud. It was in this Square we found the pavilion-roofed edifices whose flags and other decorations had so fine an effect when seen from a distance. The pretentiousness, however, of the upper story only rendered still more ridiculous the pattriness of the rest. From the bed of black mud arose wooden piles, across which were laid loose boards, some, apparently, pretty sound, others quite rotten. Ladders of various quite rotten. Ladders of various heights reached from the mud to the different platforms; and above the general buzz of the busy town could be plainly heard the voices of the men who were endeavoring to climb those ladders, and the cheers or execrations that greeted them from the crowds who stood below, knee deep in the mire. When any succeeded in reaching the platforms, they immediately received shower of mud; and their efforts to address the audience might have been since no one listened. times the rotten plinks would give way, and the unfortunates be ignominiously precipated into the deep quag mire, others rushing up to take their

"What, for goodness' sake, does it all mean?" I exclaimed in amaze-

ment.
"These," answered Fairheart, "are candidates for the honor of cleaning the street. Each man among them has invented and patented some pet apparatus for the purpose, which he is eulogizing and endeavoring to ex plain ; but up to this time none of their experiments have been quite successful, as you may see." Saying which, he pointed to a variety of curious-looking structures that seemed to have stuck fast, like stranded ships, in dif-

ferent parts of the sea of mud. 'You haven't a mind to try your

maniacs don't get smothered in the

square, and by-and-bye I perceived that Fairheart noticed the frequent looks I cast towards the Hill of Fame. "Your heart is on that hill," he

I confessed that it was. Even be-fore leaving Sapless-land I had con-templated endeavoring to make, if possible, a settlement on that inviting spot, where, as I was told, the lots were open to all, and there was plenty of room—especially at the top. The many plantations visible on its slopes indicated a rich and productive soil: while the numerous residences pre-sented a most charming effect, as seen

from the lower ground.
"It is not so good as it looks," remarked Fairheart, significantly.

"Some appear to find it very good," I retorted a little sharply, for I felt in nohumor to be thwarted or discouraged. "Vegetation seems to thrive amaz-My only fear is that all the ingly. available Lots are already disposed of. "It is said there is plenty of room at

the top," returned my companion, dryly. "For myself, I have never dryly been there." We were now following a pleasant

road which ascended a gentle and verdant acclivity. At some distance in front of us stood a large building through which the road seemed to pass, as the edifice extended on each side of

"They built pretty far down the hill," I observed, pointing to the structure in question.

"That," responded Fairheart, "is only the Emporium, where you procure seeds, and whatever may be necessary in the way of implements, before beginning the ascent of the hill.

"Are we not now ascending the hill?" I asked in surprise.
"Hardly," returned he, with a smile.

My experiences of the morning recurred to me with disheartening effect. looked at Fairheart, but he said nothing more, and we walked on in silence till we reached the Emporium. Then it was that, standing in the wide archway through which the road passed, and in which it terminated. I saw that the hill I had imagined myself already ascending rose at the offside of a deep and rugged ravine, where jagged rocks and thorn-brake offered a formidable defiance to the daring adventurer; while the hill itself presented a succession of rocky terraces only attainable by steep and narrow path-ways, instead

of the smooth and easy slopes Thad pictured to myself. These ter races did not appear to entirely sur-round the hill, but were terminated at each end by a dense jungle.
"It is just practicable," said Fair

heart, as we both looked down into the ravine, and then looked upward. Keen-wit, Courage and indomitable Perserverance it is just practicable. The questions to be considered are, first, Have you these qualities? and, second Is the game worth the candle?"

I did not immediately reply. My mind was going, half unconsciously, through a process of summing up, which took in all I had heard and seen since leaving Sapless-land, together with a review of things generally as with a review found in that depressing region itself and by way of sum-total, the consideration presented itself—"If I turn back, what is there else to live for?" My resolution was taken. Come what might, I would endeavor to ascend the

know I have Courage and Persever ance; and with these, and any wit I may have, I am determined to try the ascent. What is there to turn back to? Daily Bread, perhaps; but I hope to find that on the hill, and a good many other things besides. The prospect must be charming, and the air most salubrious. I am resolved to proceed."
"Very well," replied he. "I will help you to select your seed, and then bid you good-speed."

TO BE CONTINUED

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the better; delay is dangerous.

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Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, July 16, 1892.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.

The Tory politicians of Great Britain have adopted some queer dodges to save themselves from the political ruin which threatens to engulf them. It is a piece of ancient history now that Lord Salisbury raised the no-Popery cry in the hope that the bitterness engendered thereby would tend to the rehabilitation of his shattered party. It is not generally believed that this will save him or his Government. But a new and subtle attempt has been made to lessen the expected Liberal majority in Scotland, by an appeal to the Free Churchmen. The Elective Committee of the Laymen's League have issued an appeal to the electors calling on them to support the union of the Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and to put down the disestablishment agitation by demanding "A National Free Church, recognized, honored and supported by the State, but free and independent within herself, owning no allegiance in matters Spiritual, except to her divine Head." It is evidently thought that this will be an alluring bait, for it is on the subject of the Headship of the Church that the great Presbyterian schism took place, and the language is purposely framed to suit the fancy of the Free Church-

The disguise, however, is a very thin one. It was on the question of State support and control that the Free Church of Scotland separated from the Established Kirk somewhat over fifty years ago. The movement extended. into Canada, though to an outsider at | which was the inscription on the handleast, it would appear that there was no reason for it on this side of the Atlantic, where the Old Kirk was a purely voluntary association, equally with the erected. New. Still the schism spread, and we know of some localities where the whole congregation seceded, taking with them both the Church building and the pastor. In other places new buildings were erected almost side by side with the Old Kirk. This was the case when even a considerable minority adhered to the Old connection. But in course of time the division was healed on this side of Pope's gift should be placed in the the water, and a few years ago nearly try were united into one under the name of "the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

In Scotland the breach has not been healed, nor is it likely to be, if we are to judge from present appearances; for the two denominations are wider whither. apart than ever, owing to the inevitable operation of religious separation. The Free Church has been rapidly de parting from old time orthodoxy; and at this moment it is dominated by Latitudinarian ideas, which have so far prevailed as to have gained several times a majority in the assembly on the question of the appointment of Latitudinarian professors in some of the ecclesiastical seminaries. All this will scarcely meet with the approval of the rigidly Calvinistic Old Kirkists.

It is easy to see from these facts that the appeal of the Laymen's League is not made with the hope of effecting the by fire during the night, the lady inproposed union before the elections take place. It is simply a political dodge to secure votes for the Salisbury Government. The Free Churchmen are usually Liberals, whereas the members of the established Kirk are Conservatives. If the Free Churchmen can be induced to cry out against disestablishment, the Salisbury Government will gain votes, and this is the object of the Laymen's League. In fact the Tory Government is trying to make a cats-paw of the Church to keep itself in power and to delay Home Rule for Ireland.

We regard this effort of the Laymen's League as something akin to what has been tried in Canada. Religion was used during two Ontario campaigns as a pretext for ousting the Mowat Government. The "Ross Bible, ' the alleged inference of the were all worked by blatant champions feeling of sorrow throughout the land. nellite Catholic. There are, in fact, be effective. Yet that same journal is friends

of Protestantism for all they were worth (and more than they were worth), on the plea of defending Protestantism against Popish aggression; and more recently we had Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, appealing to Protestant prejudices on religious grounds against Sir John Thompson. These efforts of demagogues to make political capital out of the little amount of religion they possess were properly appreciated by the Canadian public, and we believe that the effort of the Laymen's League to succor Lord Salisbury after the ashion of some Canadian politicians will prove as futile as were the similar tactics attempted in our Dominion.

Such tactics we can characterize only as infamous, and as deserving the severest rebuke which popular indignation can bestow on them.

A MEMENTO OF KNOW-NOTH-INGISM.

An interesting discovery was made recently by a diver who was engaged at the engineering work which is now going on at Long Bridge, in Washington, D. C. The discovery recalls to mind the outrages which were committed by self-styled American patriots during the few years immediately following the organization of Know-Nothingism in 1853. "America for the Americans" was the motto of this society; but like the "Patriotic Sons of America," recently established, its real object was the persecution of Catholics, whether American or foreign, but especially of Irish and German Catholic emigrants.

At Long Bridge, where the recent find took place, the bottom of the Potomac is very muddy, and while Diver Harry Edwards was tearing the soft bottom so as to give the workmen access to the foundation of the pier, he en countered a large dressed stone which he thought had become detached from the pier. Thinking, however, that the stone might be of some value, he had it raised to the upper air, when on examination it became evident that it had been purposely defaced, and an inscription was discovered which had been partially destroyed. The letters were found to be RO . . T . MERICA. This was readily understood to mean, "Rome to America," some striated marble slab which was

This was the very year when Knownothingism was organized, and the members of the organization professed to detect in the gift an insidious attempt of the Pope against American liberty. The authorities paid no attention to these murmurs. Many nations had sent similar gifts for the same purpose, and it was decided that the monument like the others. But on the where for the cause which has led organ of the Church of England, is all the Presbyterian bodies in this coun- morning of March 5, 1854, the city was them to take the course they have dissatisfied with the clause in Mr. n commotion on finding that, during the night, the watchman had been imprisoned in his box, and his dog poisoned, while a band of rioters first disfigured the stone with hammers and then carried it away, no one knew

> Several parties were suspected of having had part in the theft, but evidence could not be procured against them. It was afterwards noticed, however, that all those who were suspected came to a bad end.

Of course the late discovery shows how the stone was disposed of. It was thrown into the channel to conceal the transaction.

This outrage was but one of the

many which occurred during the period of Know-Nothingism. It was during this period that the convents of Charlestown and Boston were destroyed mates and the pupils being subjected to gross indignities by the mobs. During the some period the late Rev. feathered for presuming to officiate in his priestly capacity in Austin, Maine. The respectable Protestants afterwards endeavored to make some atonement with a magnificent gold watch as a zeal and amiability of character.

Know-Nothingism lasted only a few vears. It was practically broken up by the Presidential election which took place in the year 1856, though great efforts were made unsuccessfully by its leaders to make it live a little longer.

The sudden death on Wednesday of Rev. Father Mollinger, the venerable of prayer used in the Public schools, where so many miraculous cures have didates are also Protestants, one of no objection to the concession; but it taining the hope that a similar favor Holy Name, Troy Hill Pennsylvania, ridings of Cavan, the Nationalist Canthe anti-Catholic plot of Marmion, recently taken place, has caused a whom is expected to displace a Par- appears to be suspicious that it will not may be extended to them or their

INTOLERANCE RAMPANT.

The anti-Home Rule resolution which was passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland did not go through without dissent, though the vote was almost unanimous.

The matter was introduced by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. V. M. Brown, in his opening sermon. Of course the usual ground of opposition to the passage of a Home Rule Bill was taken that an Irish Parliament would be under direct control of the Catholic hierarchy, and virtually under control of the Pope.

Dr. Brown afterwards proposed the resolutions condemning the establishment of a separate Parliament for Ire land. He was seconded by Rev. Dr. H. B. Wilson. The Rev. Matthew Kerr, of Cork, opposed the resolutions, which he declared to be unpatriotic and opposed to the best interests of Ireland, as well as an inexcusable interference on the part of the Church with purely political matters.

Dr. Kerr is one of the ablest of th Presbyterian ministers of Ireland, and he maintained his view of the question with great spirit, and irrefutable logic. He was vigorously supported by Rev. Dr. Forbes, and Rev. Mr. Matthews The debate was a fiery one, but only eleven members of the Assembly voted in the minority, the resolutions being thus carried by an overwhelming majority.

It is certainly a curious spectacle to see the ruling authority of the Church of a very small minority of the people of Ireland taking so decisive a stand or a purely political question at the very moment when they are denouncing the hierarchy of the Church of an overwhelming majority of the people for their interference on the very same question. Surely if one-fourth of the population of Ireland need to be protected against the oppression which they only fear as something in the indefinite future, by all principles of justice and fair-play the three-fourths ought to be protected against the tyranny and oppression which have actually ground them down during three centuries of Protestant rule. An maginary grievance of the future, which, after all, will press upon comparatively few, ought not to outweigh he real grievances under which the many have groaned. It is very strange that the General Assembly, composed as it undoubtedly is of the most select the gift of Pope Pius IX. in 1853 when and learned ministers of the Presby the Washington Monument was being terian Church, do not see how illogical and inconsistent with reason is the position they assume.

But we by no means imagine for a moment that the delegates of the assembly are so ignorant as not to appreciate or understand the absurdity of the position to which they have committed themselves. We have not s low an opinion of their intelligence. We are, therefore, obliged to look elseto look for it. It is to be found in their bigotry and intolerance of Cath-

It is highly creditable to the eleven who constituted the minority that they had independence enough to record their votes against the intolerance of M. P., who pointed out that without the majority. Knowing as they did such a clause the schools which are no little courage to attempt to stem it, proportion to the amount of odium they have brought upon themselves from among their own colleagues. We are aware that this odium is great. With the requisite provision into the Bill. stern Presbyterians in general, the hatred of Catholics is so great that any one who is suspected of favoring them. is pursued with the relentlessness of Calvin towards Michael Servetus, whom

he burned at the stake. The question of Home Rule is not a question of religion, however. The point at issue is that a nation may be allowed to legislate for the general Father Bapst, S. J., was also tarred and interests of its people, and Catholics and Protestants alike will profit by Ireland's having its own legislature.

But it is evident that the Presbyterian Habbakuk Mucklewraths are willfor this outrage by presenting him ing to see their own people suffer, provided they can witness the sufferings testimony to their appreciation of his of a larger number of Catholics at the same time.

The falsity of the pretence that Cath olic Ireland would persecute the Pro testants if the country had self-government is sufficiently evident from the single fact that in the very Catholic constituencies of Ulster, the Catholic and Monaghan have selected Protest-children would not have been unfairly ant Nationalists as their candidates at and pious pastor of the Church of the the pending elections, and in both

sixteen Protestants among the eightysix Nationalists of the late Parliament, all of whom were elected almost exclusively by Catholic votes; and it is probable that the coming Parliament will exhibit a similar phenomenon. It is needless to say that none of the few Protestant counties or ridings of Ireland would return a Catholic under any consideration; and indeed a report was actually submitted to the General Assembly by the committee on the state of the country to the effect

"This Assembly expresses itself dis satisfied with the present representa-tion of Ulster in the Imperial Parliament, and the practical exclusion of Presbyterians from the active govern ment of the country and from the various public departments, and is of opin ion that in these and other respects an entire change must be effected in order that union be preserved, and national rights and liberty secured for all sections of the community.

It has long been a subject of complaint by the Presbyterians that they can scarcely ever get a member of their creed elected, even in Ulster, on the Tory side to which they adhere, as the Tory nominations are monopolized by the Church of England. It would be advisable for them to join the Nationalists if they are so anxious for representation in Parliament. There are several Presbyterians among the Nationalist members; but they are there by Catholic votes.

We may here add that the constituency of South Longford, for which Mr. Edward Blake, a Canadian Protestant, is expected to be elected, is a constituency in which nine-tenths of the voters are Catholics.

It is idle for the members of the Presbyterian Assembly to assert that in desiring the present condition of affairs to continue, they do not wish for Protestant or Orange ascendancy. As matters stand this ascendancy exists. The Protestant minority monopolize nearly all the offices, unless such as are elective on an extensive franchise; and even the elective offices are filled by Protestants wherever Protestants are in a majority. Belfast is so gerrymandered that there is not a Catholic in the municipal council; and there are no Catholics in any position under that council. Home Rule is the only remedy which will really protect minority rights about which the Ulster Protestants talk so martially. It is well understood that Mr. Gladstone's Bill is to protect the minorities of Ireland; but it must protect Catholic local min orities equally with the Ulster Protestant minority. Of course the Assembly do not desire all this; but it will be provided for not withstanding their opposition.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRE LAND.

The Rock, which is the principal Balfour's recent Irish Educational Act. whereby a share of the school moneys apportioned by law to schools in Ireland shall be given to schools under management of the Christian Brothers.

The clause was introduced into the Act on the suggestion of Mr. Sexton, how the torrent coursed, it required teaching a large majority of the children in all the cities and towns of and they deserve commendation in importance would be deprived of assistance under the law. The justice of the claim was acknowledged by Mr. Balfour, who thereupon introduced

> The Rock says this was a victory for Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and it was undoubtedly a victory for Catholic education, but, at the same time, it was a victory for the right. Surely if the Bill was intended to aid in the education of the people it would have been a mere farce to have excluded the majority of the people from receiving any benefit from it, and to have inflicted upon them a penalty, instead. This would have been the result if the suggestion of Mr. Sexton had not been adopted, for the majority would have been taxed for the education of the wealthier minority, while they themselves would have been excluded from the benefit of the law.

There is a conscience clause in the section, which makes it a condition for the appointment of the grant, that the religion of Protestant children in attendance at the Brothers' schools shall not be interfered with. This is perfectly fair ; but we are convinced that Nationalists of Donegal, Fermanagh even without this clause Protestant treated by the Brothers.

The Rock declares that if the conscience clause be effective it would have

an advocate for State assistance to Protestant education in England; and it seems not to be at all anxious about an efficient conscience clause in this case.

All this is an evidence that the enemies of Catholic education in Great Britain work on the same lines as its enemies in Canada and the United States. They are not at heart desirous that Public schools shall be entirely secularized. They wish them to be Protestantized, and then to compel, if possible, Catholics to have their children educated in them, that they may be proselytized. They under stand well enough the importance of religious education, if the rising generation is to be preserved from the horrors of Atheism, but they wish at any cost to destroy the faith of Catholies, or otherwise to let them grow up uneducated.

ST. ANNE OF BEAUPRE.

With the favorable weather for ravelling, the number of pilgrimages already organized to visit the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre is so great as to give promise that the number of visitors this year will cast in the shade the record of any former year. One pilgrimage which left Ottawa on the 5th inst. was borne by a special excursion train of fourteen cars, and consisted of 1700 pilgrims. A few days earlier 900 pilgrims arrived at the shrine by one steamer from another quarter, and from various directions pilgrimages are being arranged for, which will bring thousands of devout visitors.

As a matter of undoubted fact numerous miracles have been witnessed by the pilgrims, whereby many who were afflicted with various diseases, on going to the shrine, were suddenly healed of their maladies, with nothing else to influence the cure but the faith of the visitors and the devotion with which they offered prayers to God through the intercession of St. Anne.

Many of these miraculous cures have been so incontestable that they have been publicly admitted by hitherto incredulous witnesses, some of whom have sent to the newspapers detailed accounts of the events as they have witnessed them. We have no doubt that the recent acquisition of an important additional relic of St. Anne will have the effect of drawing a much larger crowd than ever before to the celebrated shrine, which has already acquired the reputation of having been peculiarly blessed by God in the manifestation of His mercy and power.

During some years past the Toronto Mail has taken special interest in the events which happened at St. Anne of Beaupre, but always with the view of holding up to ridicule the French-Canadian population as "superstitious" in the highest, or perhaps we should

say lowest, degree. Wherein does this superstition

consist? There is nothing to be cleansed. But he was not made show that the French-Canadians more than persons of any other nationality, believe that God is bound to work miracles at St. Anne's shrine; and though there is no doubt that French-Canadians preponderate among the visitors thereto, persons of many nationalities are to be found among them in large numbers, and the cures which have been effected have been in favor of no nationality in particular. But there is a good reason why French-Canadians should be most numerous among the visitors. The shrine is in the centre of a French-Canadian population, and it is easily accessible to a much larger French-Canadian population than to Catholics of any other nationality, or of all nationalities combined. This being the case, it is also to be expected that by intercommunication of French-Canadians at home with members of their families abroad, the fame of the shrine should extend more among French-Canadians in the United States and Ontario than among Catholics of other nationalities. But we shall be told that the French-

Canadians are superstitious for believing at all that these miracles have occurred, or for expecting that a miracle will occur for their cure or the cure of any of their friends. To this we reply that they are perfectly aware that there is no obligation for them as Catholics to believe either singly or collectively the accounts which have been given of miracles performed there. It is a matter of purely human testimony, which they are free to believe or reject. But there have been evidences so strong that many of them have occurred that even the sceptical have been obliged to admit them. There can be no superstition, then, in enter-

We are aware that several of the Protestant journals have maintained very triumphantly in their own estimation that it is a superstition to believe that God may select one place rather than another where He will perform miracles. We have seen such arguments in their columns many times, and the Mail has just such an argument in an article which appeared in its issue of the 29th of June. The Mail says "We have no miracles reported in Ontario, and relics are not particularly prized here, although in the neighboring Province there is an implicit faith in the potency of the remains of the saints."

Again we are told, "It seems that the English and Irish Roman Catholics are not in harmony with the French Roman Catholics on the question of miracles."

There is no difference in the faith

of Catholics, whatever be their nationality. But as we have said already, the belief that miracles have been wrought either at St. Anne or elsewhere, as long as there has been no formal decision of the Church on the subject, is not a question of obligatory faith. It depends entirely upon the amount of evidence which is brought home to each individual, whether or not it merits belief. Yet in this instance we have not the least doubt that there has been miracles which are sufficiently proved, though as Catholics we are under no obligation to believe that such is the case. In this French, English and Irish Catholics are in precisely the same position.

In regard to the demand of the Mail, as a condition for belief, that similar miracles should be performed in Ontario, and the assertion of other journals that it is a superstition to believe that miracles are wrought in some particular places rather than in others, we need only remind these sceptics that the miracles of our Lord were wrought only in Judea, yet that people from afar came to be witnesses of them, and that Parthians and Medes and Elamites . . . Egyptians. . . andCretesandArabians" were among those who were converted by St. Peter's first sermon, though the niracle which was the immediate occasion of their conversion was wrought only in Jerusalem, and not in their own country. Surely these converts

were not superstitious on this account. In fact when Naaman, the Syrian, demanded of Eliseus (in the Protestant version, Elisha) that he should be cured of his leprosy, he was told: "Go and wash seven times in the Jordan, and thy flesh shall recover health, and thou shalt be made clean." Naaman made exactly the same difficulty which is raised by the Canadian scoffers against what occurs in another Province. He objected that the prophet did not operate in the manner he expected and wished, and he added that there were rivers in Syria better than the Jordan in which he could wash and clean until he obeyed exactly the

prophet's directions. (4 Kings, v.) God's ways are inscrutable. We shall not profess to explain why it is that miracles are frequently wrought at shrines of the Blessed Virgin and other saints, though it is possible to conceive a valid reason why this should be the case. We may conceive that it is His will thus to vindicate and approve the Catholic doctrine that the saints are to be honored and invoked, and their relics venerated. But independently of this reason, we must be content to accept God's gift as He offers it. The examples to which we have referred are sufficient to prove that they who have most venomously assailed the honor paid by Catholics to St. Anne's relics and those of other saints, are compelled to defend their position by using arguments which are contrary both to reason and holy Scripture.

Dr. Murphy, an account of whose Silver Jubilee appears in another column, has been a familiar figure in Halifax for the last twenty-five years. During that space of time he has endeared himself to the Catholics of that city by his zeal truly sacerdotal and by his unwavering allegiance to every duty of his high vocation. As Professor at St. Mary's College, as Secretary to the Most Rev. Dr. Harman and as Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, he has given evidence of great energy and of rare administrative ability. He has worn ever the "white flower of a blameless life;" and words more expressive cannot be said of any priest. We beg the reverend gentleman to accept our sincere congratulations and wishes that his Golden Jubilee may find him with health and strength unimpaired. His many friends will be glad to learn that His Holiness the Pope has honored him with the title of Doctor of Divinity.

THE last census of S on 1st December, recently been publis thereby that the P small majority of the In the return of relig are said to be 1,716 1,183,828 Catholics, unclassified. The w put down at 2,923 discrepancy of 5,58 are added, arising about when the c whose beliefs could The absentees are se Zurich and Geneva birth-places of Z Calvinism-two for

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JULY 16, 189

EDITORIAL

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THE REV. Allegheny, I minister, en the Alliance at Round Lak the 5th inst. President of grounds, as had been gu equally bad Michael, the of Detroit. the charges, inspired by he had done moment sev in various I who claim t inspiration. Messias, ar tences com while gett from their they all fir also a fact dupes are a those who

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE last census of Switzerland taken on 1st December, 1888, has only recently been published. It appears thereby that the Protestants have a small majority of the whole population. In the return of religious beliefs there are said to be 1,716,548 Protestants, 1,183,828 Catholics, 8,069 Jews, 9,309 unclassified. The whole population is put down at 2,923,834. There is a discrepancy of 5,580 when the totals are added, arising out of the number about when the census was taken, whose beliefs could not be ascertained. The absentees are set down at 22,360. Zurich and Geneva, which are the birth-places of Zwinglianism and Calvinism-two forms of extreme Protestantism-have now a Catholic majority. In 1860 the population of Switzerland was 2,510,494.

Up to the moment of going to press the result of the British elections is doubtful. There is every reason to believe that the Liberals will have a majority with the Nationalist vote, but it will be considerably smaller than was anticipated. It is thought now that the majority will be about fifty. They have obtained thirty seats. As the Government had a majority of sixty-eight, four more gains will make a tie, and after gains will give a Liberal majority. Hon. Edward Blake is opposed by a Parnellite, but it is expected that his opponent will withdraw. His election is, however, considered certain. So far 1,100,248 votes were cast for the Government, and 1,903,616 for Home Rule candidates.

Another meddling Methodist parson, named Rev. C. O. Johnson, gave a political address in Kingston on Sunday evening, 3rd July, wherein he ap- VISITING THE MONKS AT OKA. proved of the folly and falsehoods uttered by Rev. Dr. Douglas at Tilsonburg recently. Mr. Johnson spoke of the political trickster, Haman, who has his counterpart in Canada steeped in rascality and bribery. General talk like this is very indefinite, as it is the usually impossible to tell who is meant. Mr. Johnson has evidently more Falstaffian discretion than Apostolic courage. But as he styles Dr. Douglas taking the splendid steamers of the "the Mordecai of Methodism," it is easy to read between the lines that the object of his attack is the same statesman whom Dr. Douglas reviled because he is a Catholic, namely Sir John Thompson. It is no wonder that respectable Methodists are so thoroughly disgusted with these political parsons gospel of salvation.

chists, Francois and Meunier, who the traveller drives from Oka towards police, left London on an emigrant winding path which leads it to its sum-Salt Lake. These are the two who blew up the Mons. Very's restaurant that the boulders have been carefully at Paris in revenge for the arrest removed from some of the fields and of the murderer Ravachol, who was made into solid stone fences or walls, captured by the police on Mons. Very's information. The French detectives traced them to London, and succeeded in finding out their departure for America. They are just the material which will make good Marmon Danites, if the Danites are still in existence, but is to be hoped that the United States will not be over-anxious to retain such citizens, but will deliver them to the French authorities to be tried for their crimes. This will be the proper course under the Extradition treaties which provide for handing over murderers to the authorities of the country where their crimes were committed.

THE REV. GEORGE MORROW, of Allegheny, Pa., a Christian Alliance minister, engaged in preaching for the Alliance during their camping out at Round Lake, N. Y., was requested on the 5th inst. by Major Chamberlain, President of the Alliance, to leave the grounds, as it was discovered that he had been guilty of gross immoralities, equally bad with those of Prince Michael, the long-haired false prophet of Detroit. Morrow not only admitted the charges, but claimed that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to act as he had done. There are at the present moment seven or eight false prophets in various parts of the United States who claim to be acting under divine inspiration, and some of them to be the Messias, and who under these pretences commit the grossest immoralities while getting large sums of money from their dupes; yet strange to say also a fact worth noting that these dupes are always recruited from among those who are constantly boasting that these. The Trappist order is a branch of tures. The floors are bare but scrup-ulously clean. The chapter or chapel ulously clean. The chapter or chapel ulously clean. The chapter or chapel ulously clean. The trappist order is a branch of the main building, while the cloister where not even this time forth. When a Christian

they are not at all superstitious. Catholics, who are accused of superstition, furnished no victims to these impostors.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, speak ing recently at the 191st anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, passed an unexpected eulogium on Mohammedanism and Buddhism. He said:

"We undervalued the importance to mankind of Mohammedanism, for example. Noble characters were formed under the influence, men of piety, justice and truth. It was not ministering to pride and luxury which made Mohammedanism so irresistible a faith, so impenetrable a citadel, so impregnable a rock. Then, it was startling to find that on the east coast of Africa the Hindoes were building temples in all directions, and their religion had a stronger hold on them in European spheres of influence then in their own Therefore let not Christians believe that any great religion which God had permitted to grow up minis-tered in itself to pride and lust and cruelty. It would be just as reason-able to attribute to Christianity the sins of London; and the mission which proceeded on such a belief would not succeed.

These sentiments were loudly applauded. We may next expect that some of the Christian sects which have adopted the theory that a difference of belief is part of the Divine will, and that true Christianity is composed of an aggregation of many such beliefs, will be proposing a new grand Christian Church which will comprise Mahometanism and Buddhism in its more absurd than several of the proposals for union which have already seen the light. Why now should Mormonism be excluded?

A Newspaper Man Receives Much Information About Them.

apart altogether from the monastery of the Trappists (the Farmer Monks) which is located about four miles from

reached from Ottawa and Montreal by Ottawa River Navigation Company, which land passengers on the substan tial wharf built by the seminary. The monastery is twelve miles from St. Eustache, which is connected with the Canadian Pacific line by a short branch The road from Oka to the monastery has an up-hill tendency. Soon the old and now abandoned home of the Trappists comes in view. It is that they are beginning to despise a long three-story stone building, with them and their teachings, whereas they preach such stuff instead of the gospel of salvation. is rough and rocky and the soil is thin, though there are some fairly good
It is stated that the two French Anar-farms near the river. On the left as the monastery, there rises a sharp high ship for the United States with the mit, seven shrines or small chapels intention of joining the Mormons at have been erected, which are visited young orchards have been planted, the horses and cattle appear to be well cared for. There are evidences of skill and great industry in the farm work We are now upon the domain of the The old monastery is no silent monks. longer occupied by the members of that order. Experience showed the monks that it was a bad location for a residence, being exposed to the cold winds from the Lake of Two Mountains, while the building is not very strong. More-over a better site, was discovered instover a better site was discovered just behind the mountains a few hundred yards to the north-east, where a small stream was found, sufficient to furnish water power for a grist-mill and a saw mill. The land in the valley behind the mountain was richer than that upon the slope facing the lake, and soon it was decided to abandon the first dwelling and erect a new one. This has been done, but at great labor and expense. The main building, which is a substantial stone structure in the form of an L, stands close to the roadway, just across the little stream, upon which the grist and saw-mill are located. Some distance up the valley the water of the stream was turned into a wooden sluiceway through which it is brought to the saw-mill, the grist-mill below being run by the water which has turned the power-wheel of the saw mill. Thus is water-power economized. Upon a high knell, to the left of the monastery, a shrine has been erected, which is reached by two winding foot-There are sixty-three Trap pists in the monastery, twenty-eight of whom are in Holy Orders, and wear paths. long white hooded cloaks, which cover The other them from head to foot. monks, the ordinary laborers, wear brown cloaks, which are removed when they are at work, the under-garments being of the same material. The monks are of all ages, some being boys between fifteen and twenty years old, others men over sixty. Besides the others men over sixty. Besides the members of the order there are about

the Cistercian Order, which was origin-ally established at Montague, in south-ern France in 1140. The monks are ern France in 1140. The monks are noted for their great industry, their noted for their great industry, their of the building, with windows looking of doom is near at hand. Meanwhile, out upon the rear of the establishment, out upon the rear of the establishment. In this cloister, at any time outside the monastery was plundered during the working or sleeping hours, monks in praying before the Stations of the praying before the S the order was received by DeRance, a godson of Cardinal Richelieu who was consecrated Abbot of La Trappe, in Seez Cathedral by Oliver Plunkett, an Irish Archbishop. From the name of the monastery founded by DeRance the order took the name of Trappists. There is only one other Trappists.
There is only one other Trappist
monastery in the Dominion—a small
one at Tracadie, Nova Scotia. There
are also small establishments at Dubuque, Iowa, and Gethsemane, Kentucky. The original home of the Trappists now located at Oka was at Bellefontaine, France. The monastery at that place was closed by order of the French Government in 1881. monks were dispersed, Four of them came to Canada and founded the monastery at Oka. Afterwards they were joined by others. A grant of 1,000 acres of swamp, mountain and rocky soil was obtained from the rocky soil was obtained from the seminary of St. Sulpice, and upon this clining in this community. Their domain the Trappists are now laboring. Their methods of tilling the soil are being imitated by the French-Canadian farmers in the neighborhood much to the benefit of the latter. The monastery at Bellefontaine was re-opened in 1883, but meanwhile a large number of Trappists had emigrated to Canada. They have no sources of revenue but the farm, the mills and the creamery. Heavy incumbrances had to be placed upon the property to obtain means to put up buildings, procure stock, etc. The land which the monks have undertaken to clear would not be accepted as a gift by the ordinary farmer. Yet now raise large crops. "Fedral Compact." This will be no buildings must have cost at least \$100,-000. The great majority of the monks are natives of France, but some Canadians have joined the order. years ago a number of orphan boys from a Montreal home were placed upon the monastery so that they might learn farming, but the arrangement did not work well. A few boys elected to become workers in the order and the remainder were sent to the home. The Trappists have in ten years cleared several hundred acres of land, Ninety miles down the Ottawa is the ancient and much discussed village of Oka, which has a history of its own, built saw and grist mills, barns, etc.

All the work necessary to the carrying on of their operations is done on the premises. They have 120 cows and 40 horses besides a great number of the village, on the road leading to St. Eustache and Montreal. Oka can be The Trappists rise at 2 o'clock every morning in the year. They go to bed at 8. In the summer they are allowed to sleep one hour in the middle of the day. They never speak to each other or to strangers while at work. Prayer and devotional exercises occupy the time which is not spent in work or sleep. When meeting the Trappists sleep. When meeting the Trappists salute each other with the solemn "Momanti Merit" (Remember Death). Their food is of the plainest descrip-tion. They eat neither meat, fish, eggs, butter, cheese nor any other animal product. Home made bread, vegetables, soup made from vegetables, water and sometimes home-made cider are the only things of which they partake. They sleep in small cells, one man in each, which are built in two rows in the centre of a large room. Each monk has a small straw mattrass. The Trappists are noted for their hospitality, and a special portion of the main building is set apart for visitors. A monk, usually Father Peter, a young French-Canadian who speaks English well, is appointed to communicate with visitors, and to see that their w are complied with so far as possible. No other members of the order are communicated with, unless the Abbott Father Antoine, wishes to speak to hi visitors. One of the most strict rules of the monastery is that which prohibits the presence of women in or near the

establishment. "No ladies admitted here" is the notice posted over the carriage en-trance by the roadside. "It may be supposed that our rule with respect to supposed that our rule with respect to strict silence is not always observed." said Father Peter, "but it'is. We never speak to each other. In the fields the foreman or director of the work gives orders and they are obeyed When it becomes absolutely necessary to have conversation the head superio or one of the deputies is communicated with, and through him necessary ex planations or instructions are given. When sales or purchases are to be made to or from outsiders, or when laborers are to be paid, one of the Friars acts as business manager. At night it is what we call dead silence. Not a word is spoken, not even by the Abbot. The rules are observed as rigidly by him as by the youngest boy in the place. We all live in exactly the same way Only in case of extraordinary emer gency can a word be spoken at night and then only to the head superior Please keep as quiet as you can while here; because the occupants of rooms adjoining yours may be visitors

noyed at the noise." Visitors to the monastery are well entertained. The humblest wayfarer is treated just as the highest in the land would be. When the Archbishop of Montreal visits the monastery he is treated as an ordinary visitor. Guests of the Trappists are not given meats or fish of any kind but they can have eggs, vegetables, tea, coffee, cheese, eggs, vegetables, tea, coffee, cheese, bread, butter and sugar, and apples. Neat and comfortable rooms are set apart for them. The walls are either bare or ornamented with religious pic-

making retreats, and they may be an-

a word is ever spoken even by the chief superior, is a long corridor running of the Christian faith and tolerates the superior, is a long corridor running almost the full length of the two wings Cross, studying their books or in silent meditation. Along the floor by the Along the floor by the wall are ranged rows of boxes about eighteen inches square each bearing name of a member of the order, and containing a few books and tracts-all the worldly possessions of its owner. These boxes serve as seats for the monks during the hour of meditation, the Abbot having a special wooden chair near the centre.

THE PROTESTANT SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

A Great Secular Paper says the Sects are decaying in the Metropolis.

According to statistics presented to the Baptist pastors on Monday by the Rev. Leighton Williams, the influence membership has not kept pace with the growth of the town, and specific churches which were large and power ful twenty years ago, are now of much

less consequence.

The reasons for this discouraging state of things Mr. Williams confessed himself unable to explain, but they are not hard to find. The Baptists of New York may have done somewhat worse than the Methodists and the Presbyterians, but none of the three denominations is as prosperous, compara tively, as it was a generation ago. The Episcopalians undoubtedly have gone ahead faster, and as they have gained the others have fallen back, for the Episcopalian increase has been largely at their expense. As the community has grown older, more prosperous, more luxurious and more exacting in its æsthe tic requirements, the Episcopalian form orship has become more attractive to the Protestants of the town, the more especially as meanwhile there has been among them a steady decay in doc-trinal conviction. Nowadays people do not believe strongly enough to be earnest partisans. They find it easy earnest partisans. They find it easy to run from one Church to another according as mere taste leads them; and it leads them most frequently to the Episcopal liturgy, for they find that service much more grateful to the sentiments than the barer worship of the other religious bodies.

Simultaneously FASHION HAS CENTERED IN THE EPISCO-

PAL CHURCH almost exclusively. A generation ago consequence in the world of society than they are now. Moreover, the Episcopal parishes are conducted with much greater vigor than formerly. They have followed the plan of the Catholics in employing a numerous clerical force for missionary purposes. The parish rector is now at the head of a parochial machine which engages the efforts of a considerable body of assistants and curates ceaselessly employed in its extension; and Sisters of the Church lend their powerful aid in pushing forward charitable and philanthropic enterprises which bring in recruits for the parish. They go out into the byways and hedges compel people to come into the wedding In other words, the Episcopal Church is better organized than the others, and it has gained on them corothers, and it has gained or much com-respondingly. We hear much com-plaint of the political machine, but an analagous machine is necessary for the

The Baptists and Methodists are less prosperous spiritually than when they vere poorer materially. The grander their houses of worship have become, the less vital seems to be their religious spirit. With wealth comes luxury, spirit. and with luxury come social ambition and discontent with the plain and humble surroundings of those churches in the days of their glory. The old people may remain, but the young people want finer associations; and hence the resource from which a religious communion is always chiefly re cruited tends to dry up in the glare of worldly prosperity. The far greater

worldly prosperity. The far greater proportionate increase in the popula of New York, which is naturally Catholic, than of that which subject to Protestant influences, also serves to explain the falling off spoken of by the Baptist pastor. In this community at this time

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR IS THE CATHOLIC.

The Baptists and Methodists no longer have the sympathetic relations with the great mass of the people which they had fifty years ago. too many carriages drawn up before their churches. Their pews are too their churches. Their sumptuously cushioned. In their sumptuously cushioned. In their membership are included too many millionaries; and millionaires are not naturally in such folds. It is true that Mr. John D Rockefeller, one of the very richest men in the world, is a faithful Baptist; but how will it be with his descendants fifty years hence? In the day of their low estate socially both these denominations were vastly more aggressive than they are now.
The more they were despised the more they flourished, and the greater their worldly consequence the more they fell back. They need the spark of genuine religious faith and zeal to kindle them into activity, not the favor

The Presbyterians are a decaying body in New York. Briggsism and Parkhurstism are destroying their

most wanton violation of the essential of Catholicity of the centuries principles of Christian ethics, its day capable of perceiving and understand-ing the very genius of Christianity. The Protestant outlook in New York

will not be hopeful until the Protestant churches learn that only by changing the hearts of men can religious agen-cies be effective. They cannot bring about the requisite reformation transforming themselves into societies for the prevention of evil vice, and crime as auxiliaries of the police and of the human law; and so far as they make the attempt they will lose their power over men as divine and heavenly agencies. Their first need is that they shall really and sincerely believe in the system of doctrine and the way of salvation they preach. They need a revival of true and genuine and enthusiastic faith. -N. Y. Sun.

CATHOLIC UNITY.

Cleveland Universe.

There is a unity which is a mark of the Church of God, its principal mark and source of efficiency. God alone could preserve that uniformity of docwhich marks the centuries of trine Catholicity and causes us to note pre-cisely the same declarations in the Popes and Fathers of the early ages which are to be found in the prelates and teachers of our own times. is not that fundamental unity of doctrine which causes the great activity and influence of the Church. We must go further.

If we were to stop at this doctrinal unity we would find everybody hesitating, asking himself if this or that policy or declaration has about it the marks and characteristics which claim the assent of the individual. Instead of unity we should have constant dispute and dissension about every document that comes from the suprem authority of the Church, not to speak of controversy about the declarations of inferior authority.

Doctrinal unity underlies the sys tem. That which works and acts is the cordial adhesion, movement and action of the members of the Church. Without that active unity such as characterizes an army under its gen eral doctrinal unity would be an idle

The least reflection is sufficient to a recognition of this truth. But there is a consequence to which attention is not often paid. It is that we should not when directed to certain action by competent authority ask ourselves whether infallibility has entered into the direction. We ought rather to distrust at once those who raise such an ssue. In all the history of the Church those who have raised such a question have ended by despising even infallibility itself, or at least leading others

The great intellectual and social activity of the present time, the extra-ordinary and rapid development of every moment call frequently for prompter action on the part of the supreme authority of the Church, and activity of the present time, the extrarompter co-operation on the part of the faithful than formerly. His Holiness Leo XIII. sees this need of our time and hence has called for this unity of action more than any previous Pontiff, and hence with a promptness that has seemed to some hasty and arbitrary has checked contrary manifestations.

One hundred years ago a dispute or dissent might have occurred, a brilliant union and yet the effect might be confined to a very narrow circle. Now when the telegraph and the daily paper are everywhere there is not a division or scandal in any part of the globe that is not reported throughout the whole Church, and that does not find sympathy in restless spirits in many places. Decision and action from the places. Decision and action from the centre of unity become all the more necessary.

The wide diffusion of reading and

writing in our times renders possible the speedy growth of a public sentiment, that is very powerful for good and for evil, and very often that public sentiment is not such as a calm, deliberate, intellectual mind could The world that is to be indores. impressed by Catholic teaching and led to embrace it is not a student of history and is influenced rather by what a theologian would consider the

minor details of Catholic force and unity than by what forms the symmetry

We ought to fear all manifestations of discord. Pious ears are always offended by it and pious persons are too, Episcopal prosperity receives a offended by it and pious persons are severe setback from the fantastic social all the rock-bottom of our strength and all the rock-bottom of our strength and unity, and the best pulse of our religious life.

T. F. MAHAR, D. D.

As a result of a recent crusade of the "Rev." J. G. White against Catholics at Lacross, Wis., a Catholic Truth society with one hundred and fifty members has been organized.

CONSUMPTION.

N its first stages, can be successfully N its first stages, can be successinly checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. So'd by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5

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A FREE TRIP TO PARIS And a Valuable and Handsome Prize will be

The publishers of THE LADIES PICTORIAL WERKLY will give a first-class cabin passage to Paris, France, and return, with all expenses for a six weeks' sojourn in that city (or its equivalent in cash, France, and return, with all expenses for a six weeks' sojourn in that city (or its equivalent in cash, France, and return, with all expenses for a six weeks' sojourn in that city (or its equivalent in cash). The parish the passage to parish the passage to the passage to passage the passage of the pass

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THE SPIRIT OF ST. JOHN. A Glowing Eulogy of the Beloyed Disciple of our Lord.

BY RT. REV. BISHOP KEANE. Among the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ there are three who stand forth with special prominence, because in each of them our Lord has embodied a spirit of special importance to His Church, through each of them He

teaches a special lesson, by which His Church is ever to be guided. These three are St. Peter, St. Paul and St. St. Peter, chosen by our Lord to be the foundation rock of His visible Church, and to hold the keys of her universal spiritual jurisdiction, symbolizes the central authority which is to maintain the Church of God forever

St. Paul, called to be the Apostle of the Gentiles, symbolizes the burning zeal which is to carry the word of God to the ends of the earth and incorporate all the scattered tribes of the human race as branches of that Mystical Vine, members of that Mys-

St. John, the Beloved Disciple, sym bolizes the animating spirit of the whole Church, the Spirit of Divine Love, who is the Soul of the Mystical Body, who is the Life Sap of the Mys-

THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.

We see at once that each of thes three great constituents of the work of the Church is essentially necessary to its completeness. It would be idle in us to inquire which of them is of the greatest importance, since we recog-nize that without any one of them the work of Christ and His Church would ever remain mutilated and incomplete. And yet our hearts may be pardoned if they cannot help feeling that in the spirit symbolized by St. John there is a special sweetness which is not symbolized by the other two. What would our earthly pilgrimage be with out the sweet comfort of God's love? No wonder, then, that among all the glorious Apostles, he who comes closer to our affection is the one who was privileged to pillow his head upon the heart of Jesus Christ and forever to symbolize His love.

st. John was not always of that spirit. When first he became a disciple of our Lord his spirit was all vehemence, and we might almost say violence. He and his brother James were called by our Lord, Boanerges, that is, Sons of Thunder, because of the burning vehemence of their zeal. The Gospel tells us that on a certain occasion, when our Lord was insulted by the populace of the town, James and John came to Him boiling over with indignation, and begged Him to call down fire from heaven to destroy those wicked people. Our Lord knew well that it was only devotedness to Himself which called forth these sentiments in their hearts, and yet He rebuked them severely. "Youknownot," He said, "of what spirit The spirit that animated you are." The spirit that animated them was that of human vehemence and human wrath. It was very far from the spirit of the Sacred Heart of Christ, our Lord ; far from that spirit by which His Church was to win man-kind for God and to hold them firmly in the pathway of His love.

HE LEARNED TO BE MEEK. St. John never forgot the rebuke thus gently and yet tered to him by our Blessed Saviour. From that time forth his desire was to be filled with the spirit of his Master's meek and humble heart. No wonder, then, that he was privileged to have that heart for his resting-place at th Last Supper, at which Christ was to institute the Sacrament of His Love. No wonder that to him was entrusted the custody of the sweet Virgin Mother, was dear to the heart of her Divine Son. wonder that in all the history of the holy Church he was to symbolize and to teach that spirit of charity which alone makes God live in us, and alone makes us fit to live in Him.

In all his Apostolic ministry this was the spirit which St. John breathed around him. And especially in his advanced age we are told that this was the one lesson which his disciples heard from his lips. Sunday after Sunday he would stand before them, when the decrepitude of age made him need to be upheld in the pulpit, and Sunday after Sunday this same lesson came from his lips: "My lesson came from his lips: little children, love one another.'
And when his audience grew tired of always hearing the same thing, he told them that this was the summing up of all the lessons which the Divine Master had taught him, of all the lessons which they needed to learn and to practice.

HIS LESSON FORGOTTEN IN THE LAND OF HIS APOSTOLATE.

Even since then history has shown us how true was that which St. John taught his people, how imperative the need of that lesson, how terrible the consequences of neglecting it or proving unfaithful to it. No very great lapse of years was to pass by until his beloved Asia Minor, which has been the chief seat of his apostolic labors, was to witness the sad conse quences of failing in the lesson of loving one another. Soon the voices of St. Basil and St. Gregory were to be heard de ploring the spirit of disunion which was destroying the harmony of the Church of Christ in the very scene of St. John's labors, and before long St. John Chrysostom, driven into exile from his patriarchal See, and passing chief presecutors, his most ruthless truth.

assailants, were men who made profession of religious zeal, but who had failed to learn St. John's lesson: "My little children love one another." And because the Church of Christ cannot live without the children of the cannot live without the cannot live with live without the cannot live with l live without the spirit of Christ, therefore the religion of Jesus Christ died out in Asia Minor, and we behold the pectacle of the crescent everywhere taking the place of the cross.

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY. The religion of our Lord carried its

conquests westward, and all Europe became by degrees Christendom — the kingdom of Christ. Everywhere the zeal of St. Paul animated the missionaries, who even in the most distant wilds preached the name of Christ and won the fierce barbarians to His knowledge and His love. Everywhere the spirit of St. Peter united these widely separated regions into one Church, having for its centre the See in organic union and harmonious of Peter in Rome. And everywhere the lesson of St. John teaches these wild tribes of men the spirit of the Prince of Peace. Mother Church invents device after device to tame their warlike temper, and to train them, warke temper, and to that the hittle by little, to self-control and to ways of peace. She puts into the hands of the knight whom she has blessed the sword whose cross-hilt is to remind him of the Cross of Christ and of the mercy to poor sinners therein symbolized; and the thought of it warns him that even his most sanguin ary foe must receive mercy if he for the sake of the Crucified One. She binds them to the observance of the Truce of God. She makes their common spiritual Father the arbiter of national disputes. Step by step she leads them towards universal fraternal

CHRISTIAN UNITY IMPERILLED.

And now that centuries have passed we look over the continent of Europe, and ask, How does it fare with the spirit of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. John? Nearly everywhere, alas! we John? Nearly everywhere, alas! we see the work of St. Peter in danger, the unity of the Church threatened, loyalty to the Chair of Peter imperilled and why? Because nearly every where we see the spirit of fraterna charity supplanted by the spirit of hate; we see nation arrayed against nation in bitter hostility, and the sons of men, instead of listening to the blessed lesson, "My little children, love one another," listen rather to the wild, fierce cry of angry nature and hate one another for real or even for imaginary wrongs. Nay, we behold religion itself made a cloak for sectional hate: for the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century was far more a work of national exclusive ness than of doctrinal or moral con siderations, Is it, then, to be with Europe as it was with Asia? Is the Church of Christ to die out from among the people, because the spirit of St losing its power to govern them? Oh! let us pray that the warn ing of our divine Lord may ring in their eare: "You know not what spirit you are," and that, casting away hatred which cometh from the evil one they may take into their hearts that mutual love which alone is of God, which alone can keep united with God, which alone insures both to individuals and to nations lasting happiness and

THE SPIRIT OF ST. PAUL IN AMERICA. vast continent the spirit of St. Paul has carried the knowledge of Jesus Christ. From the Atlantic to the Pacific missionary zeal, like to that of the Apostle of the Gentiles, has everywhere planted the Cross of Christ. And everywhere has gone with it the spirit also of St. Peter, linking these farthest provinces of the Church of Christ in closest organic unity with the Church's centre. Geographical distance has been powerless to dimin ish in the least the attractive power o the See of Peter; on the contrary, it seems to have only increased its intens ound no more devoted children of our Holy Father the Pope than the Catho lics of the United States. Everywhere, too, the spirit of St. John has been carrying on its blessed work. From all the nations of the Old World multitudes of willing exiles have come to fill up the vast expanses of that country In the Old World they were enemie arrayed against one another by national animosities and rivalries which had lasted for centuries. There they are all one people, fellow-men, brothers in ommon humanity and brothers in

Even the spirit of sectarian hatred, with which the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century infected Europe, has not been able to live upon the soil It flourished while in the old colonial days, but the Providence of God and the genius of America killed it at last. And al though the harsh cry of bigotry may still occasionally be heard in our midst the voice that is sweetest in the ears of the American people is the voice of Him who said: "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye love one another."

common belief in the good God and in

His Divine Son.

THE SPIRIT WITH WHICH WE ARE TO

TREAT ONE ANOTHER. We Catholics differ indeed in religion from the bulk of our fellow-citizens; but Providence has shown us that it is not in the spirit of the Sons of Thunder not in that spirit which Christ rebuked. that we are to deal with them, but in the spirit of the beloved St. John "My little children, love one another through Asia Minor to his place of banishment, had to cry out to the Lord the strayed children of God from their in the bitterness of his soul that his errors, and lead them to unity in the

And we, while agreeing in the Holy

Catholic faith, yet differ among our-selves in many things. We trace our origin to various nationalities. We speak, or our ancestors have spoken, different tongues. Differences of opinion, too, about such things as the Church of God has not positively decided may naturally exist among us. Now, we may be sure that all these things the evil one will try to use as at last.
Mr. Thorne, as he relates, was born occasions and means for killing among us the spirit of the charity of Christ, as

he has, alas! so unfortunately suc eeded in killing, or at least diminish ing, it among the children of God in ther ages and other climes. He will do his best to pour into our hearts the spirit of human indignation. He will do his best to make us forget the lesson of St. John: "My little children, love one another.

As long as we bear that lesson in mind, no differences can divide us or do us harm. Though gathered from all the nations, and with all the tongue of the earth, we would still stand to gether in loving, brotherly union, showing forth that variety in unity which is the wonderful characteristic of the universal Church of Christ, and our differences and discussions would ever be those of brethren, seeking only the fullest truth and the greatest com mon good,

Oh, brethren, love one another; for thus, indeed, shall you abide in God, and thus shall God abide in you.

CANON O'SULLIVAN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE TESTIMONIAL.

A large and influential meeting of the parishioners and friends of the Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P. P..., Very Rev. Canon O'Sunivan, V. F., Dingle, was held in the Coffee Room of Lee's Hotel on Monday even-Room of Lee's Hotel on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. John Adams (chairman) presided. The others present comprised the representative men of the united parishes of Lispole, Ventry and Dingle, over which the Canonhas ruled as pastor for thirty-seven years, during which time he has deservedly earned the golden opinions entertained for him by not only the people of his own creed, but also of people of his own creed, but also of other religious persuasions. Indeed, his zeal for religion is so great that within a few years after entering upon his pastoral charge of these parishes, Dingle, Ventry and Lispole became, by his sole untiring energy, possessed of churches whose architectural beauty have ranked them in the forefront as gems of Divine worship. The Dingle church, the admiration of all for its loveliness and style, lacks an organ, and the worthy Canon has intimated his wishes that the proposed testimonial in recognition of his Golden Jubileo would go to provide one, and in this connection it must be said that during the Canon's long pastoral charge he has not called for, nor has he been the recipient of, any money collected for is personal use.

The gentlemen in attendance this

evening were Father Scollard, C. C.; Messrs. T. W. Cullen, Manager National Bank, treasurer; Dr. Hudson, Dr. M'Guire, John Mason, Thomas Galvin, Tralee; T. T. Galvin, Michael McCarthy, P. Grey, Thomas O'Donoghue, G. P. Collier, Michael McDonnell, John Howitt, D. J. Griffin, D. E. Griffin, M. P. O'Donnell, P. Devane, P. Moore, P. J. Hayes, National Bank; THE SPIRIT OF ST. PAUL IN AMERICA.

Still further westward the Providence of God has carried the work of His Holy Church. From end to end of this

Holy Church. From end to end of this L. O'Sullivan, do; John Curran, Ventry; Michael Long, do; M. E. Fitzger-ald, do; Maurice T. Moriarty, do; Patrick Garvey, do; C. G. Burke, Patrick Garvey, do; C. G. Burke, Accountant National Bank, joint

Secretary, and John Casey.

The Chairman said it was most pleasing and encouraging indeed to find that from the many present, and the distances from which so many had ome to be present at that hour of the evening, there was every certainty the proposed testimonial would be worthy of the Canon's acceptance, and credit able to his parishioners and friends. All were aware of the manifold claims of our estimable P. P., and he (chair man) need not recapitulate them. He had by his zeal and his disinterestednes as a pastor endeared himself to every one. Well now, considering the late ness of the hour, and the distance o several present from home, he thought it advisible to make the proceedings as brief as possible, and so at once pro the appointment of sub-com mitte to further the testimonial fund in

each of the parishes. (hear, hear).

The Secretary read the following letter from Dr. Miles, J. P.: Dingle, May 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR-I regret I will not be back from the country in time to attend the meeting this evening, but I am very grateful for the privilege of being allowed to join in the testimonial Canon O'Sullivan, who is so justly revered by every community, irre spective of class or creed.

Yours faithfully.

G. E. Burke, Esq.
A subscription of £1 accompanied
Dr. Miles's letter, and £1 was also acknowledged from Mr. Thomas Galvin, merchant, Tralee.

necessary steps being pointed out for those immediately responsible for the furtherance of the testimonial fund, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening. — Kerry Sentinel, Tralee (Ireland), June 4.

A Big Trouble.

The great sciatic nerve, when disturbed, can give more pain than any nerve of the human body. Fortunately it is easily subdued by the right remedy at the right time. On this subject Mr. William Blagden, of Edensor, Blakewell, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "I was a sufferer from sciatica for two years. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me when all other remedies had failed."

COSMOTHEISM vs. CATHOLICISM.

The Globe, a quarterly review of Philadelphia, contains a curious and suggestive article by Mr. W. H. Thorne, the editor, on "Cosmotheism vs. this candid and clear-thinking writer" Catholicism," in which are evident the struggles of a mind troubled and tor-tured by doubt and yet slowly tending toward the truth, which, by the mercy of God, can hardly fail to be reached

and brought up in the Church of England. Then he studied for the Presbyterian ministry, but found that he could not preach the doctrines of Cal-vinism. He has conducted services in Protestant churches since, in various places, until within the last few years, when his health did not permit it. But his article shows that after reading a vast amount of literature and occupying his mind almost incessantly with religious subjects, he has arrived at the conclusion that the world must eventually come to what he terms Cosnotheism or to Catholicity. plain to see that he, for his part, is drawn rresistibly toward the latter. The article is a peculiar specimer

of self dissection, and it is singular also from the fact that it shows how a man may be innately conscious of truth and yet not fully willing to acknowledge it to himself. He says: "It is clear, and ever more clear to

ne, that the balance of the present and the whole of the next century be long to Christ and His true Catholic Church."
This fact being thus clear to him

the fate of such a writer, who is sin-cere and seeking for truth and safety,

The infidel writers of the day, he re marks, such as Herbert Spencer—ver-bose and unintelligible—are obliged to admit "an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed," which is God in the end. Receiving the is God in the end. Receiving the Scriptural narrative and argument, the author of the article under consid eration remarks that he feels the pressure "to sink his own right and reason and to emphasize the probable wisdom of the consensus of the consecrated masters and teachers of the Church of

Then he proceeds: "The main force of the Scriptural argument is based upon the idea that he Scriptures are haven-inspired, and the main force favoring the special wisdom of the Catholic interpretation s in the belief that the Catholic Church is the inspired vehicle of the interpre tation of God and Christ and the Scrip tures to a lost and darkened world But the Scriptures themselves, as the selected best words of the race—as the survival of the fittest after many a bloody battle-have a value apart from all our notions of supernatural inspiration; and the interpretations of the Catholic Church altogether apart from one's belief or no belief in their supernatural and infallible relation to God in Jesus Christ, have a value as the utterances of men trained and consecrated for and to the study and in terpretation of the Scriptures, and especially as these interpretations are the declarations of the picked or chosen and ablest men of the great Catholic organization. And it is for all these reasons that I am inclined, more and more each year, to question and doubt, if not to deny, my own rational sight in favor of the sight of the united. picked and strongest servants of the Church, as this sight has been over and over again recorded during the

past eighteen hundred years. Then Mr. Thorne touches upon what he terms the scientific argum

"The latest deductions of science so-called, admit and teach that in al material substances there is a potentia life, formless as far as known; this, by the way, is a teaching of sciencenew within these last twenty years Another step, and science assures us that any and all material substances, reduced to their last analysis by any known or imagined processes of fire disintegration or pressure, are simply converted into points of force. Theresufficien fore the universe, under destructive agencies, might be reduced to a simple point of force. And the presumption is that this potential life, or this point of force-which, of course, o a seeing mind, are one and the same -is separate from or separable from matter; in some sense superior to it may exist without it; and if these so called scientific deductions and assump tions are true they would seem to argue against the essential and eternal unity of mind and matter, and would seem to be favorable to the orthodox idea of a self-existent, immortal, spiritual God, superior to matter, and its

true Creator."
Although a Protestant himself, Mr. Thorne can see no help or hope from Protestantism. Not many men should e better able from experience to judge That it has made bundles and

bundles of creeds, he says, "to which its ministers are constantly proving disloyal, is itself a confession and abso lute proof of the essential weakness of all Protestant churches. Protestantism cannot hold its ministry loyal to Christ or even to God Almighty; and for this reason, though it has been beautiful in its kindness to me, and often beautiful in its ministry to me, I now see that it is doomed.

The tobacco of Martinico was once the favorite with the smoking world, and when old Father Hennipen descended the Mississippi about 1680 the Indians were much surprised to see a European with such an excellent sample of their native plant. But the smokers of the "Myrtle Navy" would give but a poor account of the once celebrated Martinico. Their favorite brand is as much superior to it as it was to the raw and uncured leat which the Indians of that day smoked.

No other Sarsaparilla has the careful per-

This is a startling confession from one born and reared in the Protestant Church and imbued with its teachings, thus concludes:

"Again, I say to all seekers after God and true religion: It must be for you, and for all men, either Cosmothesm or Catholicism or Atheism, and repeated evolution into annihilation or everlasting damnation. For the pres-ent, I think it is Christ and Catholicism, and I am more than willing that it should be so."

Such a man, we think, cannot remain much longer out of the pale of the true faith, and that he may be guided to safety by the unfailing light will be the prayer of those who sympathize with minds in doubt and unhappiness, hopefulness and dread.

Battimore Mirror.

Stubborn Facts.

London Catholic News.

The Orange confession of faith is a thing that Protestants can never b proud of, and that Catholics should ear well in mind just now when such trumped-up charges are being brought against our co-religionists as a prepar-ation for the Ulster Convention. The present Earl of Enniskillen said six rears ago, speaking at Florence court, County Fermanagh: "Roman Catholies must live, and they may go elsewhere to live, and joy be with them. I say if you don't feed them they will have to be fed in some other country, and they will leave Fermanagh, and that is all we wish." And a few years previously the Rev. Henry Burdett, chairman of an Orange meeting at Newbliss, county Monaghan, uttered his pious and glorous sentiments in this tone:—"I believe in my heart and soul that the Roman Catholics of this country are in a most deplorable state of idolatry. I believe a Roman Catho-lic dying as such is lost and lost for ever." One more specimen of the style—it comes from Rev. Henry Henderson, addressing a meeting in the county Down: "As long as there is Protestant-

ism in the land, and a Protestant sovereign occupying the throne, so long must there be Protestant ascendancy, and we are detrmined never to surrender that Protestantism or be false to it." So much for the Orange confession of faith! Now for a few tough facts:-There are 70,000 Catholics in Belfast there is no Catholic in the Council, and only three employed in any muni-cipal department. In the City of Derry there are 17,000 Catholics and 12,000 Protestants; yet not one Catholic is employed in any department whatever. In Armagh and Down not a single Catholic has been appointed to any elective municipal office. Facts are stubborn things, and no matter to what heat of logic the above may be submitted, they will be found (like Meg's jelly in "Little Women") not to The Redemptorist Fathers have per-

manently established themselves on the Pacific coast. Last May, in compliance with the request of Bishop Junger, they took charge of the Sacred Heart Church, Seattle. Since then they have erected a convent, built a school, and purchased a dwelling for the Sisters. The school is conducted by the Dominican Sisters. About 200 children, boys and girls, are attend-

The Only Remedy, GENTLEMEN,—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for my blood and for pimples, and two bottles made a complete cure of my case. It is the only remedy I could find to help me. MISS JULIA VIGER, Trenton, Ont.

A Canadian Favorite. A Canadian Favorite.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints prevail. As a sieguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

A Child Saved.

A Child Saved.

My little boy was taken very bad with diarrhea, he was very delicate and got so low we had no hope of his life, but a lady friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and although he could only bear a few drops at a time he got well. It saved my child.

MRS. WM. STEWART, Campbellville, Ont.

No other Sarsaparilla has the merit to secure the confidence of entire commun and hold it year after year, like Hood's

German Syrup

used Boschee's Ger-

man Syrup for some

severe and chronic

trouble of the Throat

and Lungs can hard-

A Throat and Lung Specialty.

ly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorr-hage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

(CUT PLUG.)

(PLUG.) No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this

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Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

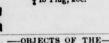
brand of Cut Plug and

Plug Tobacco.

S. Ritchier Co

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1 th Plug, 10c. 1 th Plug, 20c.



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The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

ist. It is situated in the heart of the whole-saletrade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

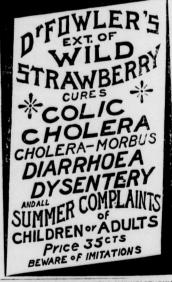
2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trailes or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

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you want to buy anything send your orders to THOMAS D. EGAN. Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New NEW YORK.



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Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux. For prices and information address,
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The Sinner and the f BY ELEANOR C. D. O sacred flames, that dar From out the Sacred He Come, flood this dusky s And fill it with your li Reveal to me each spot a That in its guilty depths Illumine, as with a flery My spirit's murky nig

O rosy Wound, whence The Precious Blood pour Give me the sorrow born A sorrow deep and tru A supernatural, sovereig (Beyond all grief that m Which, day by day, sha And rend my heart am

JULY 16, 1892.

OUR BOYS AN

O thorny crown! O cros
Of this brave Heart, bel
Implant within my feel
A purpose from above
A resolution firm and st
To shun all sin, to hate
And persevere my whol
In God's pure grace a ENVOY .- THE SACE Come, now, dear child—con My sweet tribunal. Dost Rgo absolvo te! For this Do penance Go in peace

An Irish Squire's When one speaks of ularity a qualification needs to be noted. I clusively confined to nation, though no heads, that was the ov ponderance of the na was O'Connell unpopu Protestants, he was al to them. Many other leaders before his time since his time, might following was some through the various and classes of Irishmer Curran, John Martin But to the Protestants nell seemed a comb Fawkes, the Pretende Rome. While his tria or rather concluding gentleman, named type of the staunch ol of the day in Ireland southern country. "I hopes in the merits Mr. Ffolliott?" asked stood by his bedside. murmured the dying you directing all you moment to the hea Mr. Ffolliott?" "A Above all, I trust y

one and feel at peac genial old fox-hunte solemn pause. "M half whispered, "is yet?" 'Yes sir, ab The dying man re stantly and said with about the trial? victed?" "Found gu be to God !" was the tion of the worthy of Sullivan's New Irela

> My Little BY FATHER

I wish you knew Between ourselves, of the brightest chap ten birthdays, and c altar boys that ever of surplice, He was to Valentine's day I sure, for he tries to the time. And no v for his merry face a spread sunshine who am ten years old tome on that particul am glad of it. I w

nine all the time." Now, this little se sides attending to another good quali-scholar of the par o'clock every morni finds hin at his d close is dismissed. V first in those sports good, healthy boys But to indulge. grows dark he foll the birds who retur brings his books an think he had ever bob down a steep raised the highest l in kite-time.

fection, with no fa no; he is only a bo angel. His answ questions given hi always correct, bu very amusing. The other day, a daily visits to the surprised to see th look of indignati

room that ruffled h

But, of course, h

body could hold. The boys in t me," he said, in an as to the cause of "Yes; they went "I guess you di them laugh," I sai "No, Father V

anything."
"Well, how did "It was in go Sister Mary aske principal producti Islands, and I jus and they all laugh But my server

ever .- The Orphe A Lesson for th a few workmen v in cutting down

over he had fo

the workmen, wh

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Sinner and the Sacred Heart.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY O sacred flames, that dazzling shine From out the Sacred Heart divine, Come, flood this dusky, soul of mine, And fill it with your light! Reveal to me each spot and stain That in its guilty depths remain, Illumine, as with a fiery rain, My spirit's murky night!

O rosy Wound, whence floweth free, The Precious Blood poured out for me, Give me the sorrow born of Thee, A sorrow deep and true; A supernalural, sovereign woe, (Beyond all grief that mortals know), Which, day by day, shall keener grow, And rend my heart anew!

O thorny crown! O cross, the crest Of this brave Heart, beloved and blest, Implant within my feeble breast A purpose from above. A resolution firm and strong. To shun all sin, to hate all wrong, And persevere my whole life long In God's pure grace and love!

ENVOY .- THE SACRED HEART Come, now, dear child—confess thy guilt within My sweet tribunal. Dost the past deplore? Roo absolve te! For this, thy sin, Do penance Go in peace and sin no more!

An Irish Squire's Last Words. When one speaks of O'Connell's pop-ularity a qualification or distinction needs to be noted. It was almost exclusively confined to one section of the though no doubt, counting heads, that was the overwhelming pre ponderance of the nation. Not only was O'Connell unpopular with the Irish Protestants, he was absolutely a terror to them. Many other Irish national leaders before his time, in his time, and since his time, might be named whose following was somewhat distributed through the various sections, creeds and classes of Irishmen; notably Henry Curran, John Martin, and Isaac Butt. But to the Protestants of his day O'Connell seemed a combination of Guy Fawkes, the Pretender, and the Pope of Rome. While his trial was proceeding, or rather concluding, in 1844, an old gentleman, named Ffolliott — a good type of the staunch old Tory gentleman of the day in Ireland—lay dying in a southern country. "Do you rest all your hopes in the merits of your Saviour, Mr. Ffolliott?" asked the rector, who stood by his bedside. "Yes, I do, all," murmured the dying man. "And are

this

ades etter cor-will

E, MD.

e Alarm d Peals.

NDRY,

RDS

& CO.

altar boys that ever donned cassock and surplice, He was ten years old last St. Valentine's day And a sweet valen-tine he is to his mother, you may be sure, for he tries to make her happy all the time. And no wonder he succeeds, for his merry face and amiable temper spread sunshine wherever he goes. am ten years old to-morrow," he said to me on that particular birthday, and I am glad of it. I was tired of being nine all the time."

Now, this little server of mine, be-

sides attending to the daily Mass, has another good quality: he is a diligent scholar of the parish school. Nine o'clock every morning, rain or shine, finds hin at his desk, and when the class is dismissed, you will find him the first in those sports and games in which healthy boys of his age delight But just as soon as it to indulge. grows dark he follows the example of after he had finished supper, out he brings his books and slate, and so earnestly does he work that you would not think he had ever guided a coasting bob down a steep hill in winter, or raised the highest kind of a paper flyer in kite-time. But, of course, he is not at all per-

fection, with no failings at all. no; he is only a boy, after all, not an angel. His answers to some of the questions given him at school are not always correct, but they are sometimes very amusing.

The other day, as I was making my daily visits to the class-rooms, I was surprised to see that his face wore a look of indignation, and evidently something had happened in the classroom that ruffled his spirits. In fact, he was as full of "mad" as his little body could hold.

The boys in the class laughed at me," he said, in answer to my question as to the cause of his troubled look. "Yes; they went and laughed right out loud.

"I guess you did something to make them laugh," I said.

"No, Father William, I didn't do anything."
"Well, how did it happen?"

"It was in geography class, and Sister Mary asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'sandwiches,' and they all laughed."

But my server is a good, sensible boy in the main, and before class was over he had forgotten about his

A Lesson for the Young and Old. Some time since in a Western village a few workmen were busily engaged action. They even made it a subject in cutting down an oak tree. One of boast and glorification. the workmen, whose cottage was close The affair shocked my moral sensi-

at hand, called the attention of his fellow-laborers to the singular shape into which the oak had grown. From about half its height it had divided into what looked like two distinct trees, which stood quite apart from one another, forming a "grippelin," or fork like a gigantic clothes-peg. Now it happened that a child, a boy of about four years of age, the son of the same workman, in his play had thoughtessly crept near them without being perceived. Chop, chop, went the hatchets; a crack was heard. "There it goes; look out!" cried the men as they stood clear, when, oh! horror! what does the father see standing im-mediately in the line the tree was taking for its fall but his little son ! ery, and then they cover their faces with their hands; there is no time to do more before crack, crack, crack, and down falls the tree with a thunder ing, smashing noise. It is a moment before they dare to uncover their eyes to see the piteous sight that they imagine must await them. But see how What is it that has happened? There stands the child, pale indeed, and looking very scared, but quite un-injured. The two tops of the tree injured. The two tops of the tree form, as it were, a wall on each side of him, whilst he stands in the fork be tween the branches, untouched by

either side! Now, notice this. That very morn ing his mother, when saying their morning prayers, wished to omit some, because she was very busy with her household affairs and wanted to set to work; but this little boy had called out loudly: "Oh, mother! but I must pray to my Angel Guardian;" and so cor cluded his customary devotions. older folks who go into the woods and elsewhere learn a lesson from this little

THE MASONS.

A Little Light Thrown on Their Ways by a One Time Member.

An ex-Mason writing in the Lutheran Standard (non-Catholic) relates a case in which Masons defeated Justice.

passed between the parties. When the horses were denied them the men went and took them without permission, mounted them and rode off.

When M. was told of the occurrence which was soon after, he at once started in pursuit of the men, and soon came up close to them. When they noticed his approach, they dismounted and fled, taking refuge in a farm-house near by the road. Coming up to the house M. noticed one of the men at the window, drew his revolver and shot and killed him. The offence committed by the two men was a provoking one, but not such as deserved death. The killing was an unjustifiable act of homicide, and was so viewed by all just and reasonable men, at the time.

The case came up for trial in court in the town of S. attended and watched the proceedings.

The trial attracted a great deal of attention, and was largely attended by the birds who return to their nests, and people from the town and country. As usual, the sentiment as to the degree of the guilt of the accused was some-what divided. There were those who pronounced the act one of willful and premeditated murder, while others judged of it with more leniency. There yet was third party, who demanded the man's acquittal, these were the Free-masons. M. himself belonged to the Masonic order. He was a brother of theirs, and, guilty, or not guilty, they were bound to have him acquitted. Being myself a member of the Masonic lodge in S., I had every facility of knowing all the tricks and intrigues that were resorted to by the Masons to clear this murderer.

The sheriff of the country was a

Mason; M's attorney was a Mason, and the foreman of the jury was a Mason. All these were instructed to know and do their duty, and they did it. While the trial was in progress, the Masons were busy working up sentiment in favor of the accused. They packed the court-room to impress the jury: they visited hotels and stores, and stood on street corners, to talk up the case of their client. When the final pleading was done they were again at hand, and, with a view of influencing the jury, showed their approval or dis-

approval of all that was said or done.

Meanwhile, few if any of the uninitiated knew or suspected anything of these secret proceedings. All was done in such a manner that no one but Masons knew that anything was going wrong. The end aimed at was accomplished. The murderer was acquitted troubles, and was as light-hearted as ever.—The Orphans' Friend. was congratulated and applauded, as if he were a martyr and a hero. When all was over, the Masons made no con-cealment of their share in this trans-

bilities. I asked myself, Is it possible of the sick." A revolution was effected that you are identified with an order in Lockhart's mind, but still he hesithat you are identified with an order that aids and abets the crime of homitide by shielding and protecting the sway of Newman's learning and his murderer? The occurrence opened my eyes to the enormity of the iniquity of this secret oath-bound society. But I somewhat condoned it by thinking it I somewhat condoned it by thinking it was an isolated case, the unauthorized monastic community at Littlemore. was an isolated case, the unauthorized work of a few conscienceless men. I have, however, learned better since then. To dispose of a case in the manner above related, is a universal pracmains but scantily described, was a tice among Masons, and not in conflict course of prayer, fasting, and study with Masonic law. It is the next thing They rose at midnight to say the Divine to impossible to convict a secretist of Office. They fasted always until noon

FATHER LOCKHART.

London Catholic News, May 24.

One by one we are losing the survivors of that great movement which vivors of that great movement which shook the law established Church in considered himself so compromised by on Sunday last, was a typical specimen of the Tractarian convert, but there was is entitled 'The Parting of Friends. an additional feature of interest attach- In more than one place ing to him by the circumstances under entered Oxford in 1828, much as many another young English gentleman had his opponents that he was leading his words, "It was not dignified; but you saw at a glance that he was a man in-studied for a time, and entered the tent on some thought, and earnest in in pursuing some purpose, but who coming back to England, where he in pursuing some purpose, but who never gave a thought as to what impression he was making, or what people thought about him." It was people thought about him." It was Newman. The young student had heard of him as one of the great men of the University, but had never seen stood by his bedside. "Yes, I do, all," murmured the dying man. "And are you directing all your thoughts at this moment to the heavenly Jerusalem. Mr. Ffoliott?" "And no where else." "Above all, I trust you forgive everyone and feel at peace with all men?" "With all mankind," responded the genial old fox-hunter. There was a solemn pause. "Mr. Halliday," he half whispered, "is the Dublin mail in yet?" "Yes sir, about an hour ago." The dying man roused himself in the I belonged. A railroad was in the first and yand said with eagerness, "How about the trial? Is O'Connell convicted?" "Found guilty, sir." Thanks be to God!" was the last pious ejaculation of the worthy old squire.—A. M. Sullivan's New Ireland.

My Little Server.

BY FATHER WILLIAM.

I wish you knew my little server. Between ourselves, I think he is one of the brightest chaps that ever counted the brightest chaps that ever counted alto boys that ever donned cassock and altar boys that ever donned cassock and altar boys that ever donned cassock and are pound for the truiters and the server and the says:

Our story takes us back to the year of him as one of the great men of the University, but had never seen of the University, but had never seen one of the circle, which was ever growing wider, of followers of the county in which it is situated. Some time for the county in which it is situated. Some time for the county in which it is situated. Some time for the University, but had never seen of the University, but had never seen one of the Says:

Suc. I was living then in the town of the county in which it is situated. Some time for the parish sermons preached every growing wider, of followers of the full candidation. The inverted continual. At first, drawn further Cardinal. At first, was more the other parish sermons preached every from the tuniversity, but had never seen to the county

> No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Com-bination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itselt. bination. Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itselt.
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> As a cure for cold in the head and catarrh has al Balm is endorsed by prominent meneverywhere. D. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says:
>
> "Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application." Sold by dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price—50 ets. and \$1 a bottle. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.
>
> A. A. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q. writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."
>
> Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."
>
> Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

and for the first

crime, no matter how guilty he may except on Sundays and great festivals, be. Men wonder why justice so often miscarries in our civil courts. Here is the secret. The work is done by the dark and unseen intrigues of oath-bound fraternities. insupportable. He tells us, "At last leading to be the dark and unseen intrigues of oath-could bear the strain no longer, and with great grief I left my dear mas and was received into Catholic Church in August, 1843. Newman and Littlemore and Oxford were dreadfully opened to so many a path into the true Church. Father Lockhart, who died church. Father Lockhart, who died church alluded to the shock caused to him by which he entered the Church. He had Lockhart's departure. He looked upon it as giving color to the assertions of training that disposed him to Catholicism. Passing down the street one day with a friend the street one day with a friend, the latter street one day with a friend, the latter walking pointed to a remarkable figure walking us. We had become, I will not say the scorn of men, for most men be the scorn of men, for most men be street one day with a friend, the latter had," he says, "cared to associate with along the street with a peculiar gait, the scorn of men, for most men be like a man walking very fast in lieved we were sincere, however misslippers and not lifting his heels." To taken; but we were the outcasts of the continue, in Father Lockhart's own the fountain-head-to Rome. Here he

> was almost immediately sent on a mis sion through the country.

man, advancing with him and relying minds were beset at the epoch of man, advancing with him and relying upon his wisdom and inspiration. By the time Tract 90 had been published, the conviction was growing stronger every day on young Lockhart and others that Rome was, after all, in the right, and that the Church they belonged to was wrong. Dr. Pusey's sermons on Baptismal Regeneration had awakened queries in many minds had awakened queries in many minds to which no response could be found in the Church of England, but to which the Church of England, but to which the Catholic Church offered satisfactory after long and arduous enquiry and and convincing assurances. A friend heart-searching, were convinced that — who is now known as Father Ignatius they were not in the one and only true -who is now known as Father Ignatius
Grant, S. J.—gave Lockhart Milner's
Church: and that record cannot be obby all just and reases the book.

London, and soon after he became a With many others I

Catholic. Lockhart read the book.

With many others I

Church: and that record cannot be only literated. The paths by which the Tractarians travelled are plainly marked out for all men to see. Many have since scanned them and followed the state of the paths by which the control of the paths by which the control of the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the control of the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which the paths by which the distribution of the paths by which th and for the first time realized them to an identical conclusion. Many more are still following them Prayer Book the whole doctrine of the power of absolution conferred by Father Lockhart may seem to be over, Christ on the priesthood was plainly but truth is eternal, and no human down in the Ordination Service, and power can shut it out forever. He was that the practice of auricular confesone who strove after the sion in order to obtain absolution was found it, and no wish could be dearer set forth in the Office for the visitation to him than that what was his gain

might be the gain of all his fellow-men. May he rest in peace!

ALWAYS TRUE.

IT IS THE BEST.

RHEUMATISM.—Cot. DAVID WYLIE,
Brockville, Ont., savs:

ST. JACOBS OIL.

In the morning I walked without pain. MEURALCIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 158 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

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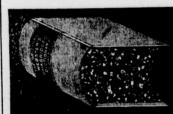
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY

CHOOSE DICORTAG RE

C. M. B. A.

Letter From Brother Lynch.

Letter From Brother Lynch.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—I notice in your issue of July 2 a letter from Brother John. O'Meara, alluding to the case of the late John Mooney, of Branch 147. While admitting that Brother O'Meara may be an acknowledged authority on C. M. B. A. matters, and more especially as solicitor in Canada for the Supreme Council, why did he not confine himself to the above question in this case? He was not asked for any legal opinion in any manner about Branch 20, Peterborough. Brother O'Meara makes mention of a couple of cases in said Branch which he knows through a professional course to be past the limit of age. It is only recently that Brother O'Meara withdrew from Branch 20. Now why did he not when a member of our Branch 20 sign the application recommending one of those same members he now alludes to? Why did he, as President of Branch 20, declare those members elected? (How inconsistent:) Ah! but Brother O'Meara happens now to be in an Ottawa branch; that may make a difference. He was just as familiar with those members when they were admitted as he is now, and probably more so. Before they became members was the proper time to discuss such matters; not after. Brother O'Meara had the honor to be the first President of Branch 30, Peterborough. The past and present members know full well the reason that said branch did not flourish as it should. This reference to Branch 20 was certainly uncalled for by Brother O'Meara, simply because it was not bearing on the remonstrated with those parties they told him they were in much better health than many of the members. Yes, and I say were they twice the limit of age (though contrary to the constitution) they would still be a better risk than a member who would place himself in a precarious condition through a certain cause which is not necessary to mention. Brother O'Meara seems somewhat anxious to keep his name before the members of Branch 30 to look after its own affairs. Now let him look after this superfluous constitution wh

Branch 30, or its members, will not trouble him in any manner.

Yours very fraternally,
J. J. Lynch

President Branch 30.

Peterborough, July 9, 1892.

Biddulph, July 9, 1892 At a regular meeting of Branch 124, Biddulph the following resolutions were moved by Brothe Ed, Bowers, and seconded by Brother John F Cain: Whereas it was the will of Almighty God to call to her eternal reward, on the 24th ult., the heloved mother of our worthy and respect Treasurer, Brother John Darcy, be it there

Treasurer, Brother John Darcy, be it therefore fore a control of the bowing in submission to the Divine will, tender to Brother Darcy our sincere sympathies in the loss of a loving mother—being the third death in his family within nine months. We pray that Almighty Ged may give him grace and strength to bear his crosses and trials in this life with resignation to His holy will, and the Lord to have mercy on the soul of his departed mother!

Resolved that these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Wen Toolkey, Rec. Sec.

WM. TOOHEY, Rec. Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch 161, Carlsruhe, held on Thursday, July 5, the following resolution was moved by Brother Seeber, seconded by Brother Welch, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst by the hand of death our respected Brother, Peter Paul Schwan, after a long and severe lliness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation?

late Brother.

Resolved, that we extend to the parents and relatives of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of mourning.

Resolved that each member of Branch 181 offer our Communion for the repose of the soul of our departed Brother, at some time during the present year:

of oil departed Blotter, the present year:
Resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the branch; that a copy be presented to the parents of our late Brother, and also copies be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Journal for publication.

A. P. MCARTRUE, Press. ERNEST SEEBER, Rec. Sec.

PRESENTATION TO REV. E. MURPHY, D.D.

On Saturday last the priests of the city of Halifax assembled for the purpose of presenting the Rev. E. Murphy, DD., on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee a token of their esteem and affection.

Before reading the address the Very Rev. Monsignor Carmody made a few touching remarks. The address, he said, expressed but feebly the sentiments of the priests of the city of Halifax for Dr. Murphy and their admiration for the unflagging zeal and unswerving devotion of a quarter of a century to the service of Church.

He had assisted at the ordination of Dr. Murphy and had predicted for him a successful career.

The prophecy was not uttered in vain, for the years that have elapsed and the position he enjoys to-day have verified it in a most ample manner.

Wishing him, in the name of the priests,

ample manner.
Wishing him, in the name of the priests
many years of happiness, the Very Rev
Monsigner then read the following address To Rev. E. F. Murphy, D. D., Rector, St. Mary's Cathedral:

To Rev. E. F. Murphy, D. D., Rector, St. Mary's Cathedral:

DEAR DOCTOR MURPHY—We come to offer you our most sincere congratulations on the twenty fifth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood. The weighty responsibilities of those years spent in ministering at God's alar, and in the care of souls, we famely non-car in the vineyon of the control of the presence of the vineyon of the control of the presence of an arrangement of the control of the presence of an arrangement of the control of the control

Rev. Dr. Murphy was visibly affected, and gave utterances in his reply to the address to his deep appreciation of the testimonial of his brother priests.

A Silver Jubilee was indeed a memorable event in the life of any priest. Though it came to him pregnant with consolation, still it evoked many saddening recollections. The great and good men who at the time of his ordination were living and laboring in their noble calling have gone home to their reward. They were before him and he could not escape a feeling of sorrow. But it was indeed tempered with consolation by the expression of the love and respect of his brother priests. He would not avow himself worthy of it. He could only thank them for their brotherly charity and assure them that time world fail to dim the memory of their affection and esteem.

and esteem. In the part consisted of two handsome and costly pieces of silverware—an ice-pitcher an epergue, engraved and embosed, and bearing a suitable inscription.

THE VERY REV. MONSIGNOR CAR-MODY.

MODY.

The Rev. John Carmody, P. P., of St. Patrick's Church, Halifax, N. S., who has just had conferred upon him the title of Monsigner, by Pope Leo XIII. was born in Croom. county of Limerick, Ireland, on the 3rd of March, 1822, and is now in his 71st year. He studied at All Hallow's College, and received all the orders from the late Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, and priesthood from the same prelate on the 8th of March, 1845, at Dublin. At the same time the Rev. Thomas Lyons (who did missionary work in the diocese of Halifax, and afterwards was appointed chaplain to the troops and convicts in Bermuda, in June 1851, and died there of yellow fever 12th November, 1853) was ordained by the same prelate.

the troops and convicts in Bermuda, in June 1851, and died there of vellow fever 12th November, 1853) was ordained by the same prelate.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Carmody came to Halifax shortly after his consecration. Remaining a short time there, he was appointed by the late Dr. Walsh assistant to the Abbe Goudet, in Argyle, and served the missions of Yarmouth and St. Michael. He was then translated to Meteghan, and from thence to St. Croix, in the county of Digby. Sometime in June or July, 1851, he was appointed to the mission of Chezzetcook, and transferred from thence to Herring Cove, On the 8th December 1856, he was creeted a Canon by Archbishop Walsh. In 1871 he was transferred from Herring Cove to Windsor. In 1876 he was called to Halifax by the late Archbishop Hannan, and given charge of St. Patrick's parish in 1878. About the same time he was appointed chaplain to the penitentiary, and retained this position up to the time of the opening of the new penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B. In 1881 he was appointed chaplain to H. M. forces; and in August, 1887, made Vicar-General by Archbishop O'Brien, which two latter positions he now holds.

It will be seen from the above record that the Venerable Father Carmody must have performed a large amount of laborious work during the time he has been in Nova Scotia. Forty five years ago the means of travel were not so easy or comfortable as they are at the present day. In the early days of his missionary career, in Yarmouth and Digby counties especially, his labors were of a most trying kind, all of which he performed like a true soldier of Christ and zealous pastor of souls.

ing kind, all of which he performed likes true soldier of Christ and zealous pastor of souls.

Father Carmody, wherever his lot was cast, endeared himself to the people; more particularly to those along the western shore of the county of Halifax, and the feeling of regret was deep among the fishermen from Ferguson's Cove to Sambro, when he was transferred to Windsor. He was their wise counsellor and their consoler in all their trials and difficulties, and never spared himself in attending to their spiritual wants, and in his endeavors to improve their worldly condition. In his social relations he is kind and courteous; and while residing at Herring Cove, there are many in the city, of all creeds and classes now living, who have occasion to remember his generous hospitality. He was beloved by those of the unfortunate inmates of the penitentiary, of whom he had charge. His kindly treatment of them, his endeavors to console them, were fully appreciated by them, and recognized by the Dominion Government.

them, and recognized by the Dominion Government.

It would be out of place here to speak of the many virtues of the Rev. Father, or of his kindly deeds to the poor, believing that he would rather have them known by Him who rewards. His faithful ambassadors. The recognition by the Head of his Church of the labors of the Very Rev. Monsignor during the long time of his priesthood, are fully appreciated by not only the Catholics of Halifax, but also by those remaining in other parts of the Province, to whom he ministered in former days. The great distinction wear the purple—is one for which he may justly feel proud. He has fully earned it; and it is hoped that he may long be spared to be adorned by it. If life is given to him for a couple of years more he will celebrate the golden jubilee of his priesthood; and those who have a knowledge of the trials and privations of his early missionary life, may well be surprised at his present bodily and mental vigor.

PICNIC AT TEESWATER.

been there for years. The occasion was a picnic held under the auspices of the Catholic ladies.

The parish of Teeswater was established thirteen years ago, the Rev. John Corcoran being appointed its first pastor, a position which he still occupies. Under his charge it has made remarkable progress. When the appointment was first made, the rev. pastor was obliged to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the town hall, and this continued to be the case until through the energy and zeal of the pastor and people, the handsome brick church now used was erected.

this continued to be the case until through the energy and zeal of the pastor and people. The handsome brick church now used was erected.

Recently Father Corcoran also completed a new residence, and took occasion from the pastoral visit of His Lordship Bishop Dowling to the neighboring path of Formosa for the celebration of hip and a number of promosa for the celebration of hip and a number of process of the celebration of hip and a number of process of the celebration of hip and a number of large them from a distance, all of whom were highly pleased with the new residence and the hospitality of their kind host. The Bishop pronounced the house "a model, tasteful and substantial." Such was Father Corcoran's prudence in making all these improvements that they have been completed leaving the parish without celt. This desirable situation of affairs was reached by his economical management of the contributions of the people.

The picinic of the 5th inst. was also a decided success. It was held in a handsome grove on the outskirts of the town. The ladies who prepared the tables deserve great credit for the hospitable manner in which they entertained the picinickers, who were all delighted with the opportunities afforded them to spend he day agreeably. An excellent band furnished the music, and speeches were delivered by several gentlemen, who were heartily applauded. There were prize drawing for several valuable articles, the most popular being a picture of Bishop Dowling which was presented by His Lordship specially deserving of commendation and instation; it was considered the music, and speeches were delivered by several gentlemen, who were heartily applauded. There were prize drawing for several valuable articles, the most popular being a picture of Bishop Dowling which was presented by His Lordship specially for the picinic and the process of the picinic was presented by the Lordship specially deserving of commendation and instation; it was considered the process of the picinic was presented by the Lordship spe

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Rev. Dr. Flannery, 85,00; James Brady, Yarmouth, 85,00; P. H. O'Nell, 81,00; Patrick Rutler, 81,00; Daniel Barrett, 81,00; Michael Waddic, 81,00; D. T. O'Shea, M. C. R., 81,00; John Fltzzerald, 81,00; John Butler, 81,00; Charles Arlein, 81,00; Thomas McShea, 81,00; John King, Ross street, 25 cents; Michael Doyle, 81,00; Mehael O'Shea, 25 cents; Timothy Doyle, 81,00; John T. Coughlin, Reeve, 81,00; James Brady, Westminster, 82,00; James O'Brien, do. 81,00; John T. Coughlin, Reeve, 81,00; C. B. Coughlin, 81,00; W. J. Collins, 81,00; Thomas Barty, M. C. R., 81,00; collected by Thos, Brady, 89,0; S. B. Pocock, 81,00; Rev. Pather Quinlan, 81,00 and John McCaffrey, 81,00.

Rev. Dr. Flannery, who left on Wedicaday by S. S. Brittanic for Ireland, will band in the above to the committee in Dublin.

From the office of the Arz Marie, Notre Dame, Indiana, we have received a short and heautiful story the title of which is "A Sin and Its Atonement." It appeared some time ago in the pages of the Arz Marie, and, as the editor of that journal says, is "republished in more permanent form with the hope that new readers may derive profit as well as pleasure from its perusal."

DEATH OF MADAM M. MESSIER

A very estimable and highly respected lady has passed from our midst.

Some two months ago, whilst on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. B. D. Burrows, of Saginaw, Mich., she experienced a slight shock of paralysis. Medical aid was at once summoned, and after a few days' illness she apparently felt as well as ever. However, it was a premonition of what was to follow. Three weeks ago a second shock was felt, from which she never rallied; and on Saturday, 25th ult., after terrible sufferings, borne with Christian fortitude, the end came peacefully.

25th alt., after terrible sufferings, borne with Christian fortitude, the end came peacefully.

The deceased was widely known in Essex and Kent counties, being at the head of the household of Rev. Father Andrieux for the past eighteen years, filling the position with dignity and honor.

Requiem High Mass was offered up in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Dover South, Ont., Rev. Father Parent officiating.

Rev. Father Andrieux assisting. The remains were brought to St. Mary's, Ont., for interment. Father McCormick was in waiting when the 3:20 p. m. express from London arrived.

The large funeral cortege that followed the remains to the grave was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead, and of sympathy with the beraved children.

Three children survive her—Mrs. Burrows, of Saginaw, Mich., and the Misses Minnie and Alice Messier. We sympathize with them in their loss, and pray God will enable them to bear this great sorrow as Christians, and as those who know how to bear patiently the crosses God often in His mercy sends us in this life. May her soul rest in peace!

MARRIAGE. HEFFERNAN-MATTHEWS.

HEFFERNAN-MATTHEWS.

On Tuesday morning last one of those events that always create a flutter of excitement among the fair sex took place in St. Columba's church, Irishtown, it being the marriage of Mr. William Heffernan, second son of Michael Heffernan, Esq., of McKillop, to Miss Mary second daughter of James Matthews, Esq., of the same township. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dean Murphy in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the brides parents, where, after paying their respects to the ample board on which a delicious dimerwas spread, they spent a couple of hours very pleasantly. Miss Alice Purcell acted in the capacity of bridesmald while Mr. L. Heffernan assisted the groom. The bride was the recipient of many costly and useful presents by her many friends and admirers. In the afternoon the party drove to Mitchell, where they took the train for Saginaw, Detroit and other American cities to spend their honeymoon. We wish them many years of wedded happiness.—Seaforth San, July 8.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jas. O'Donohue, Toronto.

We have to chronicle the death of Lizzie Trenor, beloved wife of Mr. James O'Donohoe, of Toronto, who departed this life on July 7th, surrounded by her deeply grieved family. We can truly say she has gone from amongst those who will feel her sad loss more than words can convey. She, by her amiability and meekness, had endeared herself not only to her family but to a large circle of friends. She thad for a number of years been an intense sufferer, confined to her home by rheumatism, but amidst it. all she never murmured at her burden but bore it with patience and resignation. She was of a gentle disposition, unaffected piety and the joy and comfort of her now deeply afflicted family, to whom we offer our deepest sympathy.

The large funeral that followed the remains to the grave was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed one, and of the depth of sympathy felt for the bereaved family. Requiem High Mass was offered up in St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, by Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., Saturday morning. R. I. P. Mrs. Jas. O'Donohue, Toronto.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Roll of Honor, 1892.

PILS WHO HAVE EARNED CERTIFICATES OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN APPLICATION, ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

CITY OF TORONTO.

CHY OF TORONTO.

Saint Michael's School—Francis Foley,
Leopold Langely, Leonard Giroux, John
McBride, William Callaghan, James Christie,
Lilian Costello, Catharine Harnett, Mary
Bredannaz, Maud Kelly, Mary Wilson and
Margaret O'Connor.

Saint Paul's—William O'Connor, William
Milne, Richard Attenweiler, James McCloskey, James Holding, Bernard Mitchell,
Stafford Brady, William Duffy, Thomas
Daley, Anne Forbes, Ellen Christie, Bridget
McCloskey, Mary Christie, Mary Byron,
Philomena Norris, Irene Hahndorf, Blanche
Denis and Mary Egan.
Sacred Heart — Sophia Denis, Louise
Leveques, and Mary Gauthier.
Saint Joseph's—Aunie Ryan, Bernard G.
Fogarty and Ellen Holland.
Saint Basil's—Margaret Gleason, William
Costello, Lilian McKinnon, Daniel Mathews,
Margaret Mahar and Anne McBride.
Saint Charles—Anne Fleming and Sabina
Sweeney,
Saint Patrick's—Rose Costello, Cecilia

Margaret Sulivan, Ann Sherring and Ellen Arland.
Saint Patrick's — Patrick Lahev, Daniel Donovan, Angela Cummings, William Warnock, Joseph Connell and Teresa Connell. Saint Lawrence—Edward Quinlan, Joseph Cullen, Charles McNichol, Mary Gorman, Bridget Blake, and Margaret Falahee.
Saint Vincent's—Teresa Sharkey, William Melody, Cornelius Crane, Mary Coultes, Anne Kennedy and Anne Cheeseman.
Saint Thomas — Peter Legault, Alice Breheny, Austin McDonald, Matilda Legault and William Mullins.

LONDON,

Saint Mary's — Annie Darkin, Ambrose Fitzmaurice, and Eva Harter. Saint Joseph's—Francis Hurley, William Collard, and Vesta Collins.

ST. THOMAS. Joseph D. Price, Edward Power, Elizabeth oley, Teresa Guroine, Mary Marray and

ST. CATHARINES. Saint Nicholas' School-Robert O'Reilly, Gregory Kernahan, Arthur Cain, Thomas K. MacNamara, George Purdy and Stephen J. MacNamara. Saint Bridget's-Virginia Vallee, Harriet Ward, Mary McCarthy, Julia Carty, Mary Bohner and Kathleen Fitzmauriee. Saint Mary's-Michael Fitzgibhon, Catharine Phelan and Maud Feeley.

John Hurley, John French, Frederick W. Sleeman, Francis Gibson, Norman Reinhart, and William Conway, Margaret Mulroney, Margaret Sweeney and Mildred Keough.

(Brantford and Stratford No returns received)

TOWN SCHOOLS.

Amherstburg — John Rielly, Gordon D.
Aubin, Francis House, Anne Ouellette,
Matilda Reaume, Mary D'Aubin, Mary
Tondinson, Rena D'Aubin, and Clara Deneau.
Barrie—Mary McBride, Mary Cavanagh
and Mary Scail (equal), and Catharine Moore.
Berlin — Catharine Wellheuser, Cecilia
Fehenbach, Joseph Englert, Anna Dorschel
Josephine Englert and Edgar Badke.
Dundas—Annie Slingerland, Thomas McDonough, Francis Carson, Gertrude Kerwin,
Fergus Fahey and Francis McLoughlin.
Galt — Ethel Maurer, Eva Collins and
Arthur MacTague.

Nebb. Ingersoll — Mary Kennedy, Annie Dunne nd John Tallant. Newmarket — Edward Doyle and Isabella Jacob

Newmarket—Edward Doyle and Isabella Barry.
Niagara Falls—Margaret Mathews, Walter Hunt, Margaret Mullen and Mary Quillinan.
Oakville—Annie Curran and Helena Coty.
Orillia—Lilian Moore, Adelaide Jordan, Kenneth Donnelly, Alice Moore, Laura Slaven and Laura Sweeney.
Owen Sound—Beatrice Forhan, Nathaniel Brennan and William Tighe.
Paris—Margaret Ryan, William Keaveney and Cecilia Rooney.
Port Arthur—Euclid Brown, James Hourigan and Mary Simmons.
Sarnia—John Blundy, Francis McNerney, Louis McCart, Mary—Mahony and Mary J.
McNerney.
St. Mary—Alice Haney, George Grahame

Louis McCart, Mary Mahony and Mary S.
McNerney.
St. Mary's—Alice Haney, George Grahame
and Winifred Rowan.
Thorold—Maud O'Neill, Anna MacMahon,
Anna Savage, Marcella Burns, Lilian Jones
and Margaret O'Malley.
Tilbury—Archibald S. Coults, Luke L.
Beuglet and John O'Neill.
Walkerton—Ellen Moyer, Susannah
Fehrenbach and David E. Marshall.
Waterloo—Caroline Kuntz and Ida O'Donohue.

Chatham—(No Returns received.)

Chatham—(No Returns received.)
VILLAGES.
Arthur — Ethel Sibley, Eugene Driscoll,
Augusta Finucane, Catharine Kirby, Catharine Driesk and Ambrose Carroll.
Elora — Matilda Golden, Walter Andrich and Charles Crowley.
Fergus — Nina Phelan, Austin Fitzpatrick and Winnifred Morrow.
Merritton—JamesMcGarry, Henry Hovey and Emily Frey.
Preston — Rosalia Pautler and Lucy Henning.

Arthur (February M. Perston—Rosalia Pautler and Lucy Henning.
Rat Portage—Jos. Bourdon, Michael Labelle and Ambrose Labelle.
Wallaceburg—George Reilly, Margaret McLaughlin and Robert Doyle.
Weston—Clara Sosnowski, Emma Sosnowski and George Golding.
RURAL SCHOOLS.
Adjala—James A. Ronan, Frances Cronin and Ann O'Leary.
Arthur (10)—Mary McGrath, Caroline L. Schmidt and Mary Lehman.
Arthur (6)—Emma B. Brennan, Alice M. Dillon and Mary M. Hall.
Carrick (Midmay)—Emilia Herringer, Mary Boemer and Cecilia Reechey.
Carrick and Culross (Formosa)—George Schell, William Goetz, Alphonse Zettel, Apolloia Lehmann, Elizabeth Schell and Magdalen Schmidt.
Downie—Margaret Clifford, Margaret Irene Keane and Timothy J. Payton.
Harwich—Frances Zink, Maude Coughlin and Michael Roesch.
Hibbert—Margaret E. O'Connor, Mary Marphy and Mary A. O'Connor.
Holland—Mary M. Barry, Honora Vasey, Margaret Casey and Elizabeth Duggan (equal).
Maidstone (Woodslee)—Vincent Hogan,

Margaret Casey and Elizabeth Duggan (equal).
Maidstone (Woodslee) — Vincent Hogan, Clara Hogan and Arthur McHugh.
Maiden (A).—Frederick Boutford, Thomas Barron and Mabel Darragh.
McKillop—Annie Shea, Annie McCardle and Mary Ann Flaherty.
Normanby (10) — Charles McDonald and Michael MacMahon.
Stephen—Bridget Carey, Angela Quarry and Phoebe Doyle.
Toronto Gore—Maud Cassin, Ann Pollard and Mary Pollard.
Waterloo (New Germany)—Teresa Weeler and Magdalen Benninger.
Tiny (Lafontaine)—Rose de Lima Brunelle, Victoire Brunelle and Emilie Brunelle.
West Wawanosh—James Brophy, Francis Leddy and Catharine McGuire.
Wellesley (5)—Isabella Forwell and Louis Boppre.
Wellesley (5)—Isabella Forwell and Louis Boppre.
Wellesley (5)—Clements)—Margaret Forwells

Wellesley (5)—Isabella Forwell and Louis Boppre.
Wellesley (St. Clements)—Margaret Forwell, Lauis Starr, Anna Scheffner, Teresa Meyer and Ignatius Druar.
West Williams—Ronald O'Henly, Mary M. McRea and Christina Morrison.
Westminster—Maud Coughlin, Josephine O'Brien and Ellen Bennett.
(Three returns came to late to be utilized.) Thanks to the teachers for the attention they bestowed upon the work above detailed and best wishes for a pleasant vacation.

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.

An Unruly Audience.

A writer in the London Daily

Chronicle says: Cardinal Manning was more than once called upon to fight, so to speak, with wild beasts at Ephesus. On one occasion, the Cardinal went down to Cambridge along with Sir Wilfred Lawson and Canon Wilberforce to address an Alliance meeting. A strong combination of publicans and undergraduates-many of the former armed with black bottles, whose contents they gulped down with great gusto - converted what should have been an orderly metting into a veritable saturnalia of rowdyism. It was interesting to watch the firm, noble, ascetic coun-tenance of the Cardinal as he surveyed the noisy, half-drunken wretches stormed the platform, smashed the furniture, and yelled ribald songs. He never flinched for one instant, and seemed a veritable imbodiment of the Church militant. The organizers of the meeting believed that the audience would listen to the Cardinal; but His Eminence would not speak after the insult offered to Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Saint Peter's School — Thomas Hickey, Harold Dewan, John Howe, Helen May, Emma Walsh, Loretto Doyle, Beverly Rombough, Frederick Miller, and Francis Vining.
Sacrod Heart — Margaret Evans, Mary Downey, Annie M. Lee, Annie Downey and Mary Friend.

Canon Wilberforce, who is, or was, a good type of the muscular Christian, looked as though he would like to engage in a few rounds with some of the rowdies; but it was ultimately decided not to proceed with a meeting which will long be remembered in the annals of Cambridge. CHOOSE DITOHLY D

MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 15.—There was a large attendance to day at the market, and the principal offerings were up the truck lines, such as fruit, and vegetables. Wheat had no change from \$1.25 per central or 75 & bushel. The farmers who have held on in large quantities are still keeping tack for a rise. Oats were steady, at 32 to 150 cents per cental. Wool, 16 to 17 cents a pound. In meat market, beef was steady, at 35 to 35 per cwt. Lamb is getting more plentiful, at 15 to 50 per cwt. Lamb is getting more plentiful, at 16 to 6 cents a pound. Veal was more plentiful, at 5 to 6 cents a pound. Unpolitry, young ducks were prominent, and the season has favored a spleanid development, and some fine specimens were offered, at 15 cents a pair. Spring chickens were plentiful, at 55 to 50 cents a pair. Good roll butter was easy, at 18 to 19 cents a pound. Crocks, 16 cents per pound. Eggs ranged from 11 to 15 cents per dozen. In fruits, a few raspberries were offered, at 16 cents per quart. and cherries the same price. Strawberries ranged from 5 to 7 cents per quart. Gooseberries had a better sale, at 4 to 6 cents per bushel, and a few home grown of the currants were scarce, at 15 cents a quart. Gooseberries had a better sale, at 4 to 6 cents per bushel, and a few home grown of the contral of th Townships, 16c to 18c; Western, 18c to 15c. Eggs, 9c to 14c.
Toronto, July 14.—Wheat—No. 2, spring, 73 to 75c; white, 75c to 77c; No. 2, red winter, 70c 77c; goose, 65 to 66; No. 1, hard, 81.01; No. 2, 86 to 87c; No. 3, 76 to 77c; regular No. 1, 65 to 54c; No. 3, 25 to 35c; No. 2, 25 to 45; peas. No. 1, 58 to 56c; oats, No. 2, 31 to 325c; corn, 52 to 55c; flour, (straight roller), 83.50 to 3.75; extra, 83.20 to 83.25.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Buffalo, July 14.—CATTLE-Offerings, 13 cars; for very best cattle, steady to 10 to 15e lower; commoner grades, 5c to 56e off; one lower; commoner grades, 5c to 56e off; one lower; commoner grades, 5c to 56e off; one lower those that sold yesterday at 84.0, sold at 84.75 down to 84.

Sixer And Lamba—There are not enough sheep and lambs on the market to establish prices to day only a deck and a load were receive for sale in the last twenty four hours; good 85 to 19 pound sheep sold at 85.25 to 85.75; good trade is looked for next week on good quality stock.

Hous—The run of sale stock was light here to day, only eight cars, and the demand was light also; prime ruled 10c to 15e lower than yesterday's close. The best hogs to packers, butchers and a few to ork buyers, of the best weight, sold at 86 and 85.75 for one deck; fair weight Yorkers sold at 85.80 to 85.05; light sand lightweight Yorkers solds. Cleared; talrity steady.

TORONTO.

July 4.—There was not much breadth to the

stags, 83.05 to 83.00; roughs, 83.75 to 85.25; stags, 83.05 to 84. Cleared; fairly steady.

July 4.—There was not much breadth to the selling tone at the Western Cattle Market today, but offerings were very heavy. Besides over 40 carloads of held-over stuff which were on sale there came in 44 loads of fresh stuff. A noticeable feature was the heavy receipts of sheep and lambs. The offerings included 3,349 sheep and lambs. The offerings included 3,349 sheep and lambs, 288 hogs and 65 calves. Quite a quantity of stuff was sent on to the east. CATTLE—Offerings were heavy and dealers were inclined to hold off mostly. It anything cables are favorable, but the enormous Inrush has outstripped the space supply and a temporary dullness has been caused. Sales dragged considerably. It was only a rare instance where 5½ was touched for prime export cattle today, and the market may be quoted fully a ic off. The majority of sales were made at figures below 5c, quite a few lots going at 4½ and 4½ per lb. according to quality. Most dealers agreed that the range might be put at from 4½ to 5c per lb. the latter for extra choice. Isutchers' eattle remained firm at 4c for top figure.

LONDON CITEESE MARKET.

Saturday, July 9.—A large number of buyers and sellers were present. Four hundred and sixty boxes were sold at 8½c per pound; 1,510 boxes at 8½c per pound; 135 boxes at 8 11-16c and 60 boxes at 8½c per pound.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR S. S. NO. 10, WEST WILLIAMS, second class teacher, male or fema Duties to commence August 16, 1892. Addr CAPT. B. DIGNAN, Secretary, Springbank P Parkhill, July 2, 1892.

MALE TEACHER WANTED. CATHOLIC, FIRST OR SECOND CLASS cartificate, for a western College. Appli-cants will please state qualification, age, length of service in profession and give references. Address CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London,

University of Ottawa THE LEADING ENGLISH INSTITUTION OF

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN CANADA.

THEOLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Fully equipped Laboratories.
A Practical Business Department

TERMS: including Board, Tuition, Washing and Bedding \$160 per year. Send for Calendar.

J. M. McGUCKIN, O. M. I., D. D.
Rectol

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY WINDSOR, ONT.

TERMS NODERATE, L CATION HEALTHFUL.

EFFICIENT HOME-TRAINING Special advantages for artistic and literary culture.

For information apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR 717 8w

经间线

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Friday, 20th inst., for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings. Specifications, form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Friday, 8th July.

this Department on and after Friday, 8th July.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E.F. E. ROY,

Department of Public Works, } Secretary

Ottawa, 4th July, 1892.



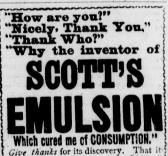
something for Nothing
is a thing we cannot give you, and no other house can, but we can give you first-class dry goods at 45c on the dollar, and no other house in London can. The spring and summer portion of the bankrupt stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, has just been opened up for sale at our store, which means dry goods at less than wholesale prices to the ladies of London and surrounding districts. Never before did we have such bargains to offer all over the store. It's not one thing cheap and the profits made on the next. Everything at less than wholesale prices, and with our extra staff of help we find it no trouble to show goods, so if you don't want to buy come right in and look, and when you want to spend money you will not have much trouble deciding where to buy. In our store you will find 50c, 60c, 75c and 81 dress goods, all-wool, 41 inches wide, in serges, tweeds, clothes and plaids, all at 25c a yard. You will find 16c, 15c, 25c and 30c dress goods selling at 5c a yard. You will find 81 lace curtains selling at 55c a pair. You will find 42b prints in light and dark colors selling at 5c a yard. You will find a big lot of flowers, feathers, tips, wings and hats worth from 50c to 83, all must go at 5c each. You will find 81 top shirts selling for 50c. In fact, everything is marked to sell at prices that will make your stare and wonder how goods can be sold for anything like the prices we ask. See that you get into the store with the marble floor, which is

THE LONDON BARGAIN STORE, 136 Dundas street, opposite the Market Lane.

Stekness Among Children.

Edward Linlef, of St. Peters, C. B., says-That his horse was badly torn by a pitchork. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT

Livery Stable men all over the Dominion tell our agents that they would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT for twice the cost.



Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-f

efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula,

Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

Besure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE. Belleville.



A Happy Orphan.

In our orphan asylum here there is a 15-yearnervousness to such an extent that she oftimes in the night get up, and with fear depicted on every feature and in a delirious condition, would seek protection among the older people from an imaginary pursuer and could only with great difficulty be again put to bed. Last year Father Koenig while on a visit here happened to observe the child and advised the use of Koenig 's Nerve Tonic and kindly furnished us acveral bottles of it. The first bottle showed a marked improvement and after using the second bottle and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffering from nervousness should seek refuge in Father Keenig's Nerve Tonic.

REV. FATHER HILLEBRAND,

This remedy has been propared by the Reverend Paster Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874, and 1870 which is now prepared by the Reverend Paster Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874, and 1870 when the propagation of the Paster Reverend Paster Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874, and 1870 when the propagation of the Paster Keenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874 and 1870 when the propagation of the Paster Keenig and Paster Keenig a

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto, 27th of June, 1892. NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council, Timber Berths as hereunder in the Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, viz.: in Biggar, Butt, Finlay-son, Hunter, McCraney, McLaughlin, Paxton, Book, Advisor, McLaughlin, Paxton, Peck, and the northerly portion of Berth Forty-nine, lying South and West of the Wahnapitae Lake, all in the Nipissing District. The Townships of Lumsden and Morgan, and a small portion of territory lying North and West of Pogomasing Lake, in the Algoma District Berths one and seven, Thunder Bay District and eleven, twenty-seven, thirty-six, thirty seven, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine, Rainy River District. Will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the Thirteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

Note .- Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application personally or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands.

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for. 716.4W

VOLUME XI

THE BRITISH

MR. GLADSTONE

WILL BE AB Home Rule for Irela

tion of the New Ca THE SITUATION S London, July 19.-At ing the total returns rec tion of 311 supporters of 347 members of the Oppe

gates of the polling up are: Unionists and Con-Gladstonians, 2,375,337. nounced to-day that as a Lord Salisbury to the Castle the Conservative meet Parliament on Aug STICKS BY HIS P In response to a nui In response to a mire audices from prominent whether the reports are that Home Rule will be stone says that his intenmatter is unchanged—Rule the preference ov The Liberals are now as man one vote" bill she with Home Rule.

COMPOSITION OF TH COMPOSITION OF TI
The House of Common
Unionists, against 354
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now assert that Gladstot
approval of the party
Rule.

THE IRISH LE Mr. Justin McCarth allowed to resign thas both his health and h as both his health and he from discharging the Dillon would be his sinexorable hostility of himself is impossible to tion of O'Brien and I then lies between Sext and Hon. Edward B statesman. Sexton relatives and hos ind and Hon. Edward B statesman. Sexton re last year and has ind determination, while A a supporter of Healy, the Dillonites. Blake it eventually the chance will be induced to rema leader, whom all section and whom none of them

THE OUTLOOK I
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The Tory leaders in sider their course of ances of their inspire have no room for doub be fighting. The H contested clause by c and every device of P tion will be used to de any doubt that wh House of Lords it wil peers might have hesing action had Gladst ity in Great Britain, in an actual minority be taken as absolutely will be given to the foes.

oes. In every quarter th ading is regarded m a great struggle to summer of next year, news papers alike are partisans to take can placed on the new rill be made up at t many constituencies unsuccessful, the c their personal arran tion that a year of ha

tion that a year of ha THE NAT

Of the fifty-two I ago Timothy Harri dicted would be won nine have been secur sult which speaks had patriotism of the alist majority was people believed that utterly routed. Upcelection Harrington as a general offer, 1 est of peace. There were allotted to his were rejected he amake it hot in ever the Nationalists all to avoid contests where the Nationalists all to avoid contests where the Nationalists all the partial contests where the Nationalists all the the Nationalists of the Nationalists of the Nationalists of twelve seats, but the circumstances, was twith the result that world their own insignave made a press Nationalist seats, chagrined as the counted, in their ig the presence in the Irish party almost ewould have been I price for Parnellit stone, but that as worth purchasing. Parnellites are grat game by endeavorithe Nationalists and lin Independent, it gave prominence purporting to ema effect that Gladsto consent of the Irish rule, in order to gi reforming the element is an impude tion. Gladstone w Rule scheme with The Irish leaders h that effect before menced.

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