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VOLUME XIX.

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Christian religion; by which the knowledge of God and of His mysteries was to be propagated, and the graces of justification and salvation were to be dif-fused over the whole world.

"By one He announced that change in the state of the Jewish nation which should be a sign of the coming of the promised Messiah; by another He marked the precise number of years that should elapse from the date of a public event to the period in which the Christ should be put to death. By one He named the country and city which should be illustrated by His birth; by another the family from which He was to descend. By one He gave the char-acter of the Virgin Mother of whom the Emmanuel was to be born ; by another He foretold the miraculous acts by which His life was to be distinguished. In the predictions relating to the Messiah He is generally described under the characters which designate Him both as God and man. The humiliations and sufferings of His death on the cross, and His glorious resurrection from the dead, were dis-tinctly foretold. In short, the prophecies relating to the promised Messiah are but the anticipated history of the birth, the life, the miracles, the death and the resurrection of Jesus.

The same inspired men, to whom God had communicated the foreknowledge of His merciful designs, predicted the establishment, the propagation, the extent and duration of the religion and Church which the Messiah was to establish on earth. They frequently ascribed to Him the characters of priest and king, and described His Church as His spiritual kingdom. They announced that His law should go forth from Sion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem; that He should rule to the utmost boundaries of the earth, and that of His kingdom there should be no end."

there should be no end."
Under the Mosaic dispensation God was known, but within the narrow was known, but within the narrow great in Israel alone, while the chosen begins for Judea only; His name was great in Israel alone, while the chosen begins for Judea only; His name was great in Israel alone, while the chosen begins for Judea only; His name was great in Israel alone, while the chosen begins the specific formed the whole body of true begins the specific formed the whole body of true believers. At the coming of the Mess is the spiritual kingdom of Christ, and alone on Gonguest." Now there shall was an all wise purpose in choosing the Church of God upon earth, was to begin the extremely an all her strength and splendor at the new dawn of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Church appearing in all her strength and splendor at the new dawn of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the church of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the church of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the church of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the strength and splendor at the new dawn of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the strength and splendor at the new dawn of the Sun of Justice, and welcoming the Gentiles to her fold: "Arise, be owner to defent the strength and splendor at the new dawn of the Sun of the S Under the Mosaic dispensation God of thy rising. Lift up thy eyes round about, and see: all these are gathered together, they are come to thee: thy sons shall come from afar, and thy daughters shall rise up at thy side. Then shalt thou see, and abound, and thy heart shall wonder and be enlarged, when the multitude of the sea shall be converted to thee, the strength of the Gentiles shall come to thee. The multitude of camels shall cover thee, and the dromedaries of Madian and Epha: all they from Saba shall come, bringing gold and frankin-cense, and shewing forth praise to the . And the children of strangers shall build up thy walls; and their kings shall minister to thee. . . . And the children of them that afflict thee shall come bowing down to thee, and all that slandered thee shall worship the steps of thy feet, and shall call thee

glory, a joy unto generation and generation." (Chap. IX.) And Jehovah, through the mouth of his prophet Malachias, outlines the vast proportions of the coming kingdom, His Church, which is to be conterminate with every land: "From the risks of the content of the risks of the content of the risks of the r the rising of the sun even to the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles: and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation: for My name is great among the Gentiles, said the Lord of hosts." (Ch. I. II) These are the glowing terms in which the These prophets of old, with inspired gaze, attempt to follow the ever-widening circle, the all embracing empire of the Messiah, as it looms up before them in many other such testimonies in Holy These divine rhapsodies find no application in the Jewish Church, whose proportions were so scant, whose spirit so exclusive and whose

the city of the Lord, the Sion of the

wast forsaken, and hated, and there

was none that passed through thee, I

will make thee to be an everlasting

Holy One of Israel.

Because thou

closely connected with the intention of call their attention. Christ came down upon earth solely for the redemption of mankind and to found His Church, and yet, it was not during His lifetime that the glorious things forshadowed in prophecy, with regard to the Church's universal sway, were accomplished. During the three years of His public career, the Master seemed anxious to expend Himself more in the training of His Apostles and Disciples than in carrying the glad tidings abroad among the Gentiles. The time was fast slipping by, the three years of Church."

of Christ's apostolic life were drawing to a close, still there were no signs perors la the Resurrection, and then, only then, on the eve of His departure from their midst, did Christ make plain what was

intended: "These are the words which I spoke to you while I was yet with you, that all things must need be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms, con-corning Me. Then He opened their understanding, that they might under behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise again from the dead the third day: and that penance and the remission of sins should be preached in His name unto all nations beginning at Jerusalem.'

(St. Luke, XXIV, 44 47.)
"All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. Going therefore teach ye all nations: baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consum mation of the world." (St. Mark, xxviii, 18 20 )

man's redemption, but it became part of the divine economy to make man in strumental in applying the merits of redemption to his fellow. And thus it was that Christ chose man to be the dispenser of His sacraments, the oracle of His truth, the expounder of His word and the propagator of His gospel. So that after the coming of the Paraclete, no longer timid, ignorant ishermen, the Apostles, mindful of the Master's bidding, issued forth from their seclusion, and the great work began of converting, not the Jews alone, but all the pagan world to Christ. The Church has ever since been faithful to the mandate she received, and her children have pene trated into every land and reached the uttermost regions of the earth.

of the word, must be ready, not only to give the reason of their faith, but to seal it with their blood. Indeed this manner, which was that adopted and prescribed by Jesus Christ. Sionary Age."

Sionary Age."

And why wonder at this yearning for wider spheres of action? It is but the Master's words that is bearing fruit. We feel that we are in posses.

"Lonely and wroteled."

"Lonely and wroteled."

"Lonely and wroteled." manner, which was that adopted and prescribed by Jesus Christ, of preachsion of ng-not printing and distributingthe gospel, derived its supernatural force from the fertilizing blood of "St. John the Baptist, the first preacher of penance was a martyr.

All the Apostles, save one, were martyrs. Fifty two Roman Pontiffs, in lineal succession from St. Peter, gave their lives for the faith. three great names in the first age of Christianity which are not, as it were, written in blood are those of the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen and St. John, who alone stood at the foot of the cross, and had their martyrdom in witnessing that sight.

dom in witnessing that sight. "Christianity was preached and founded in blood. The very profession a vision of future ages. And there are of the true Missionary was, and still is, to die for the salvation of souls. no other process has the gospel con-quered the world. And this necessity was implied and foreshadowed in the Great Atonement. "Sine sanguinis effusione non fit remissio." (Heb. ix.scribed by the diminutive kingdom of 22.) The apostles of the Crucified, if the infidel and the pagan!

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

General Intention For July.

(Named by the Cardinal Protector and blessed by the Pope for all Associates.)

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

The almighty forefold by His inspired Prophets the leading circumstances relating to the coming of the Messiah, to the great act of atonement for sin, and to the establishment of the Christian religion; by which the knowledge of God and of His mysteries was to the wornegated, and the graces of justice.

Judea. Neither can they possibly, by any stretch of imagination, be made to apply to the warring sects about us which have never brought a single unbelieving kingdom into the pale of Christianity. They find, on the contrary, their full realization in Christ's true Church.

We all know that it was during the foundations of the spiritual kingdom, the Universal Church, were laid. In proposing to our Associates the General Intention for last month, we dwelt incidentally on the great event but there is a point of great importance, edge of God and of His mysteries was to closely connected with the intention of the vernegated, and the graces of justice.

To work thus, by prayer and good clothed "with dyed garments," crimbends works, to extend Christ's Kingdom upon earth, is the very object of the Master, with their own blood. "It is a single unbelieving kingdom into the pale of Christianity. They find, on the contrary, their full realization in Christ's true Church.

We all know that it was during the foundations of the spiritual kingdom, the Universal Church, were laid. In proposing to our Associates the General Intention for last month, we dwelt incidentally on the great event but there is a point of great importance, closely connected with the intention of the verne deal of the world resemble Him, must be clothed "with dyed garments," crimbends of the like the seamless robe of their Master, with their own blood. "It is a single unbelieving kingdom into the soule garden missionary to some who were contemplating the apost versed in our own times, that there the present month, to which we would have perhaps been more martyrdoms in the last three centuries—the single empire of Annam having produced sixteen thousand martyrs in nine of the real than in the last three produced by the produced sixteen thousand martyrs in nine day, for all the intentions of Thy months of the year 1861—than in any equal period since the persecutions equal period since the persecutions which Tacitus would have provoked and Pliny hardly dissuaded, which successive emperors vainly renewed, and which the Roman senate in its and which the Roman senate in its latter days had learned to discourage, work of Catholic Missions. Amen. because even the heathen began to understand the mysterious truth, that

> The persecutions of the Roman Em-Books are ever the source of entertainment and enjoyment to us: they are time, when the standard of the Cross was first flung to the breeze from the summit of the Capitol, Christian heroes still went forth to suffer death for their Lord. Then came the fall of the empire itself, and the Church hastened to gether securely into her fold the dis integrated provinces and colonies. to a close, still there were no signs that the Messiah's kingdom was at hard. The Passion came, the Death the Resurrection, and then, only then, was first flung to the breeze from the integrated provinces and colonies. Her troubles seemed at last to have reached an end; but while the new Christian civilization was rising as a stately fabric upon the scattered ruins, stand the Scriptures. And He said to it was again threatened with destruction. Countless hordes of barbarians

"the blood of martyrs is the seed of the

tion. Countless hordes of barbarians swept down upon Europe from the swept down upon Europe from the north and east, bearing everything before them. The Church staggered under the blow, but the promises of Christ were again to triumph, and, after years of patient toil and suffering, the new elements, how unpromissing soever they might seem, were as similated. Far from weakening, they added strength to the Church. New blood and with it a new vitality was infused into the vens of the effete remnants of the old Roman civilization. And little by little, as they grouped around distinct centres, there emerged from what was first but chaos the new and vigorous kingdoms of mediaval Christendom.

Within the memory of the present generation, the islands of the Pacific and the great dark continent have been, or are being, brought within the pale of civilization; but our own times have no cause to blush at any lack of zeal on the part of the messengers of the gospel. Intrepid explorers have hewn a way through all but impene trable forests, and traversed trackless deserts in quest of gain : the missionary priest has not lagged behind ; on the contrary, he has not unfrequently been met with there where the adventurer was flattering himself that no European had ever set foot. The nineteenth century, despite all its faults and shortcomings, may claim the glory of being an apostolic century, and, in ecclesiastical annals, it

impelled to make it known to our fellow man, created, as we are, to the image and likeness of God, and destined likewise to enjoy eternal happi-ness. And let not those among us, who are not called to take an active part in bearing the word of life to heathen nations abroad, or to the spiritually needful at home, fancy that they are shut out from the merits of this sublime mission. They may, like the women of the gospel, minister to the Master of their substance, by contributing to the work of the propagation of the faith. And should this be beyond their means, they have yet left the all powerful resource of prayer. How many conversions there which are not due either to the zeal or eloquence of the missionary, but to the fervent prayers of some unknown suppliant, perhaps thousands of miles away from the scene of missionary labor who is daily beseeching heaven

Catholic Record.

PRAYER. O Jesus! through the most pure

# BOOKS.

Books are ever the source of entertain

'Words are mighty, words are living Serpents with their venomous stings Or bright angels crowding 'round us With heaven's light upon their wings."

Cruel words once spoken can never be recalled. The speaker little knew, and time alone will tell, the ruin they may

possible that such might happen in real!

ifie. They loved as only angels love,

"The vase was human but the flower
divine." It was a love too pure and holy
for this earth; it sprang from the heart
of their God. They left it there to blossom instead of bringing it to this world to
become a human passion. Had they
done so, it would have died; for does not done so, it would have died; for does not Merlin say, "The human satisfies nor you nor me." If Ullainee had been less like the white rose he gave her he would not have given her the love he did. The poet's picture of her is, perhaps, a little overdrawn. His lovely thoughts have excepted, a constitute too available for this ainted a creature too angelic for thi ordid world. Many another author has one the same thing. What a picture Longdone the same thing. What a pict fellow gives us of "Evangeline celestial brightness and ethereal beauty enshroud her from the time we first see her in the Acadian home! On through the dark days, when torn from her native rillage, she leaves it in ruins; and the corpse of her father buried beneath them

ed lanes of the city;
Where distress and want concealed
themselves from the sunlight;

Where disease and sorrow in garrets languished neglected." Dante also immortalized "Beatrice,"

hen he painted her as a creature pur and good as an angel, and as beautiful and fair as she was good. He is excused when we know it was when he met Beatice the sleeping muse of poetry awoke in his heart, touched by the magic wand

Let us go back to Ullainee. From the Let us go back to Ullainee. From the rery way she speaks of Merlin we see it is not the love she would give to a man of the world. "A youthful Christ," she calls him. Surely no earthly passion would dare to sully such a love! It was only born of reverence, and the more Godlike the object the greater the love. Ullainee did not live long—no, only long enough to fulfil her earthly mission. There is many such a case I might mention, that of one who was very near and dear to me: she gave her young life

mention, that of one who was very near and dear to me: she gave her young life and love to God. No sooner were her vows taken in the cloister when she faded like a flower. So happy and bright she was, that we did not dream that she was

dying till one May morning God sent the Angel of Death to bring her pure soul back to Himself.

back to Himself.
Souls are only plants which God has lent to earth; He gives His grace and love to nourish them; but alas! how many creep away from the source of life and become weeds. Many others grow so quickly, and their flowers of virtue are so perfect that very soon they are transplanted to Heaven.

so perfect that very soon they are transplanted to Heaven.

"Watch him if he weeps." Ah! surely if there is a note of human love in that, it is a pardonable one. It is only of the old childish love she gave to Merlin long ago. She wondered would he weep should he come to inquire for her—perhaps wher grown old in fighting God's battle for souls; when he heard of her convent life and saw the crucifix which she carved souls; when he heard of her conventine, and saw the crucifix which she carved; when he knew that through the long years her love of him had only become more closely united with her love of God. This is my explanation of it, and I think the corrections

There are many other books I would like to talk of, but perhaps you would not care for my choice, so will only mention one, which all must agree in calling good—"The Imitation of Christ." George Elliot's description of it is a very true and lovely one. I will give it in her own beautiful, passionate way as follows: "It is the chronicle of a solitary hidden anguish, struggle, trust and triumph, and remains a lasting record of human needs and human consolations. The voice of a brother who, ages ago, felt and suffered in the cloister, perhaps; but under the same far-off heavens, and with the same failures, the same strivings." Not long ago same far-off heavens, and with the same failures, the same strivings." Not long ago I heard some say that the reader who read many books, often knew little of any, but he who read one book, and knew it thoroughly might be feared. He who knows the "Imitation of Christ" thoroughly, many of us might well fear.

There is another book, dear reader, one the reader of the land is gained by comparation of the compara

There is another book, dear reader, one which we all have a copy of, given us by the author, by Him who is the Author of all that is good and beautiful in the world—yes, of the vast universe itself. To each and every one He has given the book of Life, books which are the same in name only as they differ in value, texture, quality. God knows well the volume He has given us and will not expect to receive one of more value. He will expect only that the pages will be as pure as when first we turned them. They may be stained by sin, but the tears of repentance will always erase them just as the pure waters of baptism erase the stain that the sin of our first parents left on the souls sin of our first parents left on the souls of all. What a dreadful thing it would be to go through life with that stain on the soul—which will deprive it of the friendsoul—which will deprive it of the friendship of God and of Heaven; yet many do so. How can they? I am sure if in this temporary world that old dame (Gossip) should cast some stain on their name they would not let it remain there. To be sure we all suffer more or less from her bitter tongue, yet, in the eyes of those we

sunshine, the sweet flowers, the long summer days, but they are as transient as they are beautiful and enchanting. oon they will fade away, and perhaps we will not be sorry.

For how many thorns do the roses conceal, That the roses when withered so soon re-yeal."

Autumn will take her place and doubt-

'The new will have charms which the old More then a charm surely is the golden gift we trust she may bring.

Many a prayer has gone up to God that He will bless the Autumn with a rich gor on it perhaps depends life.

gift, for on it perhaps depends life. Though it is seldom in this Canadian land that the harvest is not plenteous and the autumn lovely, yet even as we think of it a shroud is thrown over all think of it a shroud is thrown over all and he whom we can resist no longer has clasped us with a clasp all his own and we are far away in the glittering Palace of Winter. He has not got us yet though. June is yet here and surely Nature has done all in her power to make the old earth beautiful for the lovely feasts it. brings. Why do they pass so soon away If we could but keep the one of which the poet writes.

# 'It comes like the soft sunshine, The glorious Corpus Christi, The feast of a love divine."

Alas! it has faded with the sunshine Alas! it has laded with the survey of the Sacred the art. Oh what a wealth of divine love has ever filled that dear Heart! How Heart. On what a weath of divine love has ever filled that dear Heart! How different is it from human love or friendship, which always lives in prosperity, but rarely in adversity. Adelaide Procters poem "True or False" is a good estimate of it.

If we could look back through the goes since the world began we would not

ages since the world began we would not find an instance where God's love for one instant wavered. No, even for the mos sinful of creatures that Heart is as full o love to-day as it was on that sad, sorrow-ful day it bled on Calvary. Why, then, do we give Him so little love in return Why will we barter Him for the World's

I leave you, dear reader, with a hope that when the recording Angel receives the books of life—yours and mine—they will be stainless, and so he will bear them above to

The home of peace and bliss supernal Where reigneth every perfect good Where joys are real because eternal And because it is the home of Gcd."

### IRELAND IN VICTORIA'S REIGN

On the eve of the Jubilee celebration, the following letter was cabled to the New York World, by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.:

London, June 19. Though some of the Irish members may look at the procession as sightseers from some points and may also be present in obscure corners for pro-fessional reasons, the Irish party will not be represented in the stands at the House of Commons, nor in any other part where their presence might be

interpreted as sharing in the general rejoicing over the reign.

The Irish position is that the very reasons which cause Englishmen to rejoice are those which compet Irishmen to mourn over this reign. Wealth. prosperity, comfort, liberty, spread of empire—all these blessings which have so conspicuously marked this reign for the Englishmen, bring into greater, sadder relief the contrast in the effects

ing her condition with that of England. These sixty years have seen a stupendous advance in England in every element of national prosperity; in Ireland the decline in the same

period has been appalling.

When Englishmen, even friendly
Englishmen devoted to Home Rule, ask me why I refuse to rejoice over the jubilee, I retort :

" Are we to rejoice because Ireland's population has decreased 47 per cent., while England's has increased 70 per cent? Is it because Ireland, with her diminished population is so pauperized that two-thirds of her people are dependent on the potato crop, the failure of which immediately produces famine, while the standard of general comfort in England is higher than in any other country

Ireland is the fourth meat-producer in the world, but her poverty makes

of material decay meets you on every side in Ireland. The incomes of the wage earning classes are, man for man, barely half those in Great Britain, and while the gross income of Ireland is £70,000 000, that of Great Britain is £1,500,000,000.

England's rule has advanced England, but it has driven Ireland back to a condition to day to which no civilized country has been reduced in modern times except by a devastating war. Worst of all, while Ireland has had

her life-blood steadily drained out of her by English rule, at the same time the taxation per head of Irishmen is double what it was fifty years ago, while that of Englishmen is actually half what it was then. The retrospect for England for the

last sixty years is one unbroken vista of abounding prosperity and steady broadening of the power of democracy the retrospect for Ireland is an equally unbroken one of material degeneration, barbarous political oppression, denial of popular rights and abrogation by permanent stattue of the constitutional liberties enjoyed by Englishman, Scotchman and Welsh-

No man in Ireland rejoices over this jubilee except he be a member of the small ascendancy class for whose benefit a corrupt and partisan system of government has been maintained there, so that, while England is governed by the people for the people, Ireland is governed by the landlords for the landlords.

Under these circumstances for Irishmen to join in the rejoicing over the reign would mean that Irishmen rejoiced in the depopulation, impoverishment and enslavement of their country. And if Irishmen did this nobody could deny that they deserved all they had got and ought never to hope for any-



vement of the farmer's ambition

stitute.

"I send you my most sincere thanks for the benefit I have received from your medicine," writes Edward D. O'Neill, Esq. of No. 24 Swan St., Cleveland, Ohio. "I hope you will publish the same as it may benefit some other poor sufferer who is troubled in a like manner. I was laid up with subago or sciatic rheumatism. I could only with help of two sticks for nine weeks. I everal remedies and doctored with some a car best physicians and was not getting relief. So I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using two bottles of it I was all right."

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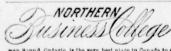
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NARKA, THE NIHILIST.

BY KATHLEEN O'MEARA.

CHAPTER VII.

Narka was no longer in a mood to go to her mother after this. It would have been impossible to keep the absolute secrecy that was necessary; she could command the silence of her tongue-that was always easy to her-but she could not insure the silence of her face, nor prevent the keen eyes of the mother from reading on its troubled features the fact that something was agitating her. Many a time within the last few days Narka had felt thankful that she was staying at the castle, and that Marguerite's illness gave her a plausible excuse for not going home to be with Madame Larik during her little attack of rheumatism. It would have been almost beyond her powers of self-control to sit all day with a calm countenance, cheering up her mother, reassuring her perpetual apprehen sions, answering her endless conjectures, contradicting her prophecies, and belying in words the terrors that filled her own heart. It would often have been a relief at this moment-an unspeakable relief-if she could have spoken out to anybody, to an idiot, to a dumb dog, to any living thing; it would have been a relief if she could have shrieked out to the trees; but she might not indulge even in this solace there were peasants about in the fields; they would hear her, and think she had gone suddenly mad.

She walked on at a quick pace, and had gone some way on the road, when there broke on the stillness the sound bells tinkling in the distance. Narka stood still and listened till she heard them nearing distinctly. Could it be Basil returning? She held her breath in expectation; but the suspense did not last long. There came quickly in sight a britzska, in which she recognized the Prince's notary, M Perrow. He pulled up the moment he saw her, and, jumping out, advanced with a low bow. The bow was so low

"This is a lucky chance for me, mademoiselle," said the notary, again bowing. "I came in to seek the honor of an interview with you. May I join you now, or shall I accompany you to Madame Larik's house!"

"My mother is not very well; I prefer to talk with you here," Narka, her surprise increasing to amazement.

"It is not often one has the good fortune to be the bearer of good news, began M. Perrow, facetiously, "and I congratulate myself on being so priv ileged. "Good news! Oh, thank God!

cried Narka; "he is out? he is free? "Excuse me: my news has nothing to do with that sad business. I come to announce the death of your mother's respected relative Dr. Schwartzel, and to inform you that he has bequeathed to you, to you personally and solely, a legancy of fifty thousand rubles. The money has been paid into our hands.

Narka said "Oh!" and walked on "We are so full of this dreadful business," she observed, presently, that it seems as if nothing importan could happen except in connection

with it."
"That's natural. Still, life goe on, and it is a good thing to inherit. The money was paid in only this morn ing by the banker of the late Dr. Schwartzel: you see, I have lost no time in letting you know.

"I thank you. "It is desirable that the money he invested without The sooner it is placed, the sooner i will bring in interest. I wait your orders on this head." And he forth with launched into a statement of the various kinds of stock, home and foreign, that he ventured to recom mend as safe and profitable.

Narka let him run on, but she hardly heard what he was saving ; she was not in a frame of mind to enter on the subject of railways that paid high with risk, and government bonds that paid low without risk. She requested M Perrow to let the money remain in his safe for a few days, until she should have considered the matter and taken advice, when she would communicate with him. The notary was a trifle disappointed, but he felt that Mademoi selle Narka Larik was a person who knew how to assume at once the new position in which her suddenly acquired fortune placed her, and this inspired him with additional respect for her. He took his dismissal with

# Dr. CHASE CURES FATHER AND CHILD

Both afflic d with Eczema of a very t. oublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"Iwas troubled for ten years with eczema on

one leg; the itching was something terrible would scratch until the blood came. How came to know the value of DR. CHASE'S DINT MENT, I have a little girl two years; when she was one year old the same disease began to show upon her face. It wasn't long before her face became literally covered with it. In order to keep her from scratching it we had to handage her hands up. I tried several doctors, but got no relief. Seeing DR. CHARSE'S ORIMIENTS on highly advertised I made up my mind to purchase a box, which I did from one of our leading druggists. The first application I noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four or five applications, to my surprise, I am completely cured, no sign of the disease, and my little girl's face to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only too glad to inform any person what a blessing DR. glad to inform any person what a blessing DR.
CHASE'S OINTMENT has proved itself.

"HIRAM FREY,
"Wheel Maker,
"Norwood, Ont."

politeness, got into his britzska, and

Narka watched the britzska out of sight, and it almost seemed as if its coming and going had been a dream. A week ago this legacy would have been the realization of the cherished dream of her life; it would have re pre ented the fulfilment of all that her poor mother had longed for-independ ence for her child, and comfort and ease for them both. They had wanted for nothing, thanks to Prince Zorokoff's generosity and Sibyl's loving kindness but both mother and daughter had a spirit that chafed under the burden of such obligations, and to be free from these, to be independent of pecuniary help, was their greatest desire. Narka longed to take her mother to those healing springs in her native Germany, and after that to travel and see some of the beautiful places that Basil told her about, and that her own imagination had pictured to her out of The tragedy of her father's and her brother's death had fallen like a deadly blight on her youth, and crushed the natural desire of her age for amusement. She had never shared the common delight of girlhood in in nocent gayety and dress and dancing those springs were broken; but per haps on that very account her desire for other enjoyments had developed more strongly. She longed to escape from the scenes of her life's great sorrow, as if this flight of the body must in some degree carry her spirit away from its pain; while the intellectual hunger of a healthy mind in cited her curiosity to visit new places and see new phases of life. The long winter evenings had many and many a time been shortened to herself an her mother by dreams and plans that were to be carried out when old Cousin Schwartzel died and left them the independence he had promised on hearing of Larik's exile and their consequent destitution. And

exile and titution. And now the promise had been fulfilled, the fairy had come to their door with the purse and the seven leagued boots, and Narka could not even feel glad. If the money could serve to rescue Father Christopher and get Basil safe out of Russia, how joyfully would she have paid it away, and renounced her day dreams forever!

She had walked a long way-so long that even her elastic young limbs re-called her to the fact that they had to carry her back. She made up her mind not to announce the news to Madame Larik to day. She was not sufficiently mistress of herself to play the rejoicing part that would be expected of her; moreover, in her pected of her; moreover, in her mother's weak condition of health, another sudden shock, even a pleasant one, might be hurtful; and there was no hurry; the good news would be as good to morrow. She was debating whether she would go in to her mother now or come down later in the afternoon, when the sight of Sibyl's pony carriage at the cottage gate settled the question, and she went in.

In Narka's eves there was no love lier thing in nature than the picture of Sibyl with Tante Nathalie, as Madame Larik was called in the family. When she entered the room now the young Princess was administering to the widow some little dainty that she had brought from the castle and insisted on making her eat. Madame Larik yielded under protest, querulously declaring between every poonful that she had no appetite, and that there was no reason why she should force herself to eat, or to live at all. Sibyl petted her as if she had been a child; her manner was as full the little table, two candles lighted, a of gentle deference toward the peevish, forlorn widow as if she had been a Madame Larik had been Czarina. pretty in her youth, with that soft round German comeliness that wears better than more regular beauty; she was a soft, fair, fat, round little woman, with nothing to remind you of Narka's grand lines or delicate splendor of coloring; but there was no lack of intelligence in her features, and the majesty of a great sorrow had set its seal upon her.

"Tante Nathalie is a great deal better to day," said Sibyl, when Narka came in. "She won't own it; but that is sheer perversity, I tell her. Now, ma tante, you must let me put you lying down," she continued, see ing that Madame Larik had eaten the last spoonful of her little dainty meal. "I am well enough sitting so, my

dear," said the widow.
But Sibylineisted. She had a notion that to make people lie down must be good for them.

Madame Larik gave in, as she always did with Princess Sibyl.

"We must get her out for a drive to morrow," said Sibyl, fussing fondly about her, and putting a quilted silk eider down-her own gift-over Tante Nathalie's feet.

"No, no," protested Madame Larik, shaking her head. "No driving shaking her head. "No driving about for me while Father Christopher is in prison. Wait till he is out." Your moping and worrying won't

help him to get out," said Sibyl.
"That is what I tell her," said

Narka, standing at the end of the sofa. Why does not Basil write? It is a bad sign that he does not write," said Madame Larik. "It must mean bad news.'

"It means more likely no news," said Sibyl. "But in any case he would not have trusted the news to the

post; he said so."
"If he had good news he would have managed to send it somehow," per-sisted Madame Larik, in her little soft, obstinate way, shaking her head. "Good news is sure to come."
"I thought it was bad news that

always travelled fast," Sibyl said, laughing at her. "Why will you laughing at her. "Why croak so, Tante Nathalie?"

began to arrange some hot house flowers in it, talking in her pleasant, sympathetic way all the time. said she must be going, and Narka had better come with her. Narka made no difficulty. She was thankful to escape the strain of a tete a tete with her mother.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### FAITH'S REWARD.

Cardinal Newman and the Bishop of Southwark at an Old Irish-Woman's Deathbed.

I have this story from the lips of the late Father Martin Everard, S. J. Aabout the year 1872 he was engaged in missionary work at Galashiels Part of his duty was to go every Sunday to celebrate Mass at Selkirk, which was hardly more than three-quarters of an hour by train from Galashiels He made it a rule to visit a few old people and any sick person on every Monday morning before returning.

Among the aged and infirm was a dear old Irish woman who lived in a cottage by the roadside with her married daughter. Father Everard took a pleasure in calling on Granny, she was so cheerful in disposition, and with strong faith, her whole occupation seemed to be saying her Rosary over and over again to obtain the grace of happy death.

Calling as usual on a certain Monday morning, he found poor old Granny not at all well. She told him that most probably before the next Sunday came around she would have to send for His Reverence. The good priest did his best to cheer her up, and told her he would come to her at once any time she might send for him.

The next morning's post brought a etter from the daughter, begging Father Everard to come at once, as her mother was hourly growing worse. He determined to go by the afternoon train, thinking there was no need of greater hurry; but soon after recongreater hurry; but soon after recongream, "Come immediately; my mother is dying." He caught a train almost at once, and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's bedside-to find to his great sorrow, that Granny was already dead.

But God was too good to deny her the grace that she had prayed for so fervently many a long year; she died fortified by the last Sacraments, and all the holy rites of our mother, the Church. It happened thus: One of her grand children, a little boy four years old, was standing on a table near window that looked out on the road; he saw a carriage drive past, and he shouted to his mother in childish glee, Oh, ma, ma, two priests! The young woman at once, ran after the carriage and said to its occupants, "Oh, please gentlemen, are ye priests?"

To which one of them replied kindly "Yes child; what is your trouble? What can we do for you? She told them her old mother was dying, and she was sure their own priest would not catch her alive. Would they be so good as to step in and look at her?

Both priests entered the cottage and, found the old saint conscious still, but evidently very near death. One of the priests immediately heard Granny's last confession, while the other hastened to the chapel to inquire from the caretaker, where the priest kept the key of the safe where the holy oils were preserved. Hurrying back with them he found everything in readiness, glass vessel of holy water. The other priest had meanwhile prepared his aged penitent for the last sacred rites; sh was now anointed, and, with the holy name of Jesus on her lips, she gave back her soul to her Maker before th priests had left the house.

Who were these priests, who perhaps, had never passed by that way before, and who would have passed by unnoticed but for the vigilance of the little senti-nel on the table? To the dying Christian it mattered not who they were Strangers as they were, they were her priests at that supreme moment-God's nessengers to her. But their names have some interest for us; they were no other than Father Butt, who is now Bishop of Southwark, and the Superior of Birmingham Oratory, whose memory we venerate as Cardinal Newman They were on a visit to Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, when God asked them to help this poor old Irishwoman to die.-A. C., in Irish Monthly.

# A Great Feat.

A Great Feat.

The bicycle run of "200 miles in one day," performed by Dr. W. N. Robertson, of Stratford, Ont., on the 3rd of June, was a remarkable exhibition of endurance in a purely amateur rider. The doctor's scientific training would, no doubt, prove an important factor in successfully engineering such a difficult operation, though (as will be seen by letter published in another column) he does not hesitate to award due credit for his performance to the agent he relied upon in his great effort. The doctor's testimony to the marvellously sustaining power of Maltine with Coca Wine is entirely spontaneous and unsolicited, and, therefore, of the higher value. His report will be read with interest by wheelmen generally, in view of his claim that Maltine with Coca Wine enabled him to "pedial comfortably for hours after the period that! should have been exhausted without it." Dr. Robertson tersely summarizes the valuable action of Maltine with Coca Wine in those cases of enervation common among most 'novices on the wheel," and affirms that "it is a wonderful heart-sustainer." This preparation may be had of all druggists, and may be relied upon as an agent of infinite value in nervous prostration and brain exhaustion resulting from undue strain upon the mental or physical energies. Daily Globe, July 6, 1895.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

# She took a vase off the table, and ANNUAL COMMENCEMENTS.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA.

Never before did the closing exercises of Ottawa University pass off with so much brilliancy as marked the ceremonies of Thursday evening, the 17th ult. His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, Apostolic Delegate presided, assisted by His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa and the members of the University Senate.

Prominent among the audience were Hom. Chass Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General; Hom. J. Costigan, Hom. M. Adams, Messrs. Poupore, Belcourt, Casey, Langelier, and Hutchison, M. P's. The large Convocation Hall was crowded to the docrs with the Capital's leading citizens.

The rector, Rev. Dr. McGnckin, O. M. I., opened the proceedings by a short address in which the dominant note was a welcome to the Apostolic Delegate.

Then His Grace the Archbishop in the name of the University Senate handed to Mgr. Merry del Val the parchment which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Canon Law. His Excellency was received with great applause as he arose to reply.

"I rise," said he, "with singular gratification for the honor I have just received. There already exists a link between the faculty and professors of this institution and myself, for I number among them several dear friends—friends I have known in my youth; but this degree, with which I have just been invested, adds another link to the golden chain of sympathy and affection, not only with this university, but with the city of Ottawa itself. (Applause.)

"The all who were concerned in conferring upon me this degree to accept my thanks. I do not for a moment forget that this is far above my qualities, but one thing is foremost in my mind, that the degree just bestowed upon me expresses the gratification of this university towards the Holy See and the Pope. The university owes everything to the Holy Father. It is his desire that Catholic universities should surpass all kindred inversal knowledge. Besides being the centre of learning, the university is a watch tower for all mankind—a watch-tower in its double capacity of guarding off dang

"As I stand here this evening, visions of the famed universities of yore rise up before me, of Bologna, of Salamanca, of Oxford, where all was quiet and peace, and naught disturbed the halo over Learning's head. Those were the times of a Roger Bacon, an Alcuin, a Bede and an Alfred. But how changed the scene now! People are so warlike, fortifying their frontiers; so commercial, building large navies; so self-seeking, envying their neighbor's wealth. The opposite should be the case. Universal peace and quiet should be followed. Grant that soon it may be so.

t may be so.
"I will end with offering my congratula-tions to the graduates I see here before me, and wish them every success in the battle of Then there was music by the Guards orchestra, and afterwards came the confer-ing of degrees by Mgr. Del Val.

The graduates marched upon the stage in ingle file, received their gowns, mortar-oards and sheepskins, returned and remed their please.

amed their places. As the men of brawn and muscle filed up the romantic long-haired football players— the cheers and "Varsities" that arose were

mply deafening.
After the degrees were conferred, the

After the degrees were conferred, the orchestra again struck up and enlivened proceedings for a while.

Then the Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who had received an LL. D., stepped forward and in a manner clear, concise and forcible expressed his views on Catholic education, as well as gave some sound parting advice to the graduates. Dean Harris was followed in his address by Rev. Abbe Gosselin, of Quebec, who had also just received an LL. D. The rev. abbe spoke in French, eulogizing the University and the work it was doing, and predicting for it every success in the future.

The Medallists.

# The Medallists.

Everyone was now in expectation of hearing who were the medallists and special prize winners. These followed: medals of

Levryone was now in expectation of nearing who were the medallists and special prize winners. These followed: medals of honor for excellence in Christian Doctrine.

English course.—Silver medal presented by His Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, Chancellor of the University.—Awarded to George Prudhomme, Cantley, P. Q.

French course.—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. M. McGuckin, O. M. I, rector of the University.—Awarded to Aurelien Belanger, Ottawa Ont.

For Class Standing.—These medals are awarded to those only who have followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain 80 per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than 60 per cent. in any branch.

University Course. Third year, sixth form.—Silver medal presented by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.

—Awarded to John Hanley, Read Ont.—First

Awarded to John Hanley, Read Ont.—First in merit.

Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Lefebvre, O. M. I., Provincial, Montreal, P. Q.—Awarded to Ferdinand Lappe, Ottawa, Ont.—Second in merit.

Second year, fifth form—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Keough, V. G., Paris, Ont.—Awarded to Elias Doyle, Hawkesbury.—First in merit.

Silver medal presented by N. A. Belcourt, LL., D., M. P., Ottawa.—Awarded to William Egleson, Ottawa.—Second in merit.

First year, fourth form.—Silver medal presented by Dr. D. Phelan, Kingston.—Awarded to John Meeban, Huntley, Ont.—First in merit.

Awarded to sent First in merit. Collegiate Course. Third form—Silver medal presented by Rev. C. C. Delaney, B. A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to James Green, Rutland, Vt.—First

Awarded to James vices, in merit.
Silver medal presented by Dr. Wm P. Lawler, Lowell, Mass.—Awarded to Tobias Morin,
Erie, Mich.—Second in merit.
Second form—Silver medal presented by Rev.
O. Boucher, Haverbill, Mass.—Awarded to
Joseph Murphy, Lac la Hache, B. C.—First in merit.

Fitst form (division A.)—Silver medal presented by Rev. T. J. Fitzpatrick, B. A., Providence, R. I.—Awarded to George Kelly, Ottawa.—First in merit.

First form (division B.,)—Silver medal presented by W. L. Scott, B. A., Ottawa, Ont—Awarded to Percival Sims, Ottawa, Ont.—First in merit.

Commercial Course. Silver medal presented by A. E. Lussier, B L. Ottawa. — Awarded to Emile Belliveau A., Ottawa. — Awarded to Emile Belliveau, Ottawa. Silver medal presented by Dr. J. L. Chabot, Ottawa.—Awarded to John Abbott, Naugatuck,

Ottawa.—Awarded to 3 Jinh Abbott, Naugatuck, Conn.
Silver medal presented by His Lordship Right Rev. Alexander Macdonel, Bishop of Alexandria, to the student of the University course obtaining the highest average in monthly notes and sessional examinations.—Awarded to Aurelleu Belanger, Ottawa, whose average for the year is 94-10 per cent.
Silver medal presented by Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Superior Court, P. Q., to the student of Collegiate course obtained the highest average in monthly notes and sessional examinations.—Awarded to George Kelly. Ottawa, whose average for the year is 95-5 10 per cent.

Ottawa, whose average for the year is 95 6 10 per cent.

The Murray gold medal, for excellence in English literature, presented by James Warnock, Ottawa.—Awarded to John Quilty, Ashdod, Ont.

Special prize—Agnes Repplier's works in four volumes presented by Rev. D. V. Phalen, B. A. '89, Canso, N. S. for the best essay on Use and Abuse of the Novel.—Awarded to L. E. O. Payment, Billings Bridge.

After the medals were distributed the reading of the valedictories took place. Mr. Aurelian Belanger, of Ottawa, read the one in French, while Mr. John Quilty of Ashdod, Ont., was chosen to deliver the one in English. Both were very expressive, references being made in them to departed professors and students, and to the joy, not unmixed with sorrow, brought

to the graduates leaving their Alma Mater.
The 49th commencement exercises of Ottawa
University were then at an end.

LOYOLA COLLEGE. MONTREAL. Below we give the prize list of Loyola college, Montreal, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers. This college is the coutinuation of the English Classical Course begun some eight years ago in St. Mary's c'llegs, Montreal. Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S. J., whom Londoners will remember as one of the Enthers who as successfully conducted in Fathers who so successfully conducted the Mission here three years ago, is its worthy

Prize (gift of Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P. P.) for good conduct, awarded by the vote of faculty and boys, together with the aggregate of mouthly marks, to William H. Browne. Accessits, Edward Dissette William J. Kaine and Richard Forristal, London. The Lieutenant Governor's medal was awarded to Patrick Bergeron, of the class of rhetoric, for general excellence.

THRD GRAMMAR.

Class standing—(First prize, gift of Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P. P.,) first prize, Thomas Tansey; second, Joseph Downes. Accessits, Robert Hart, Robert McIlhone and Francis McKenna.

Robert Hart, Kobert Michigan and Francis McKenna.

Application—First prize, Thomas Tausey; second, Robert Hart. Accessits, Joseph Downes, Robert McIlhone and Herbert Sheridan.

Religious instruction—First prize, Thos. Tansey; second, Joseph Downes. Accessits, Eastace Maguire, Charles Fawcett and Herbert Sheridan.

Grammars.—English, Latin, Greck.—

Herbert Sheridan.
Grammars. — English, Latin, Greek, —
First prize, Thomas Tansey: second, Robt.
Hart. Accessits, Joseph Downes, Harry
Hoyt and Robert McIlhone.
English composition—First prize, Thos.
Tansey; second, Joseph Downes, Accessits,
Herbert Sheridan, Robert Hart and Francis
McKenna.

Herbert Sheridan, Robert Hart and Francis McKenna.

French — First prize, Thomas Tansey; second, Joseph Downes. Accessits, Francis McKenna, Fabian Duffy and Harry Hoyt.

Latin composition and translation.—First prize, Joseph Downes; second, Thomas Tansey. Accessits, Robert Hart, John Kernan and Robert McIlhone.

Greek Composition and translation.—First

Kernan and Robert McIlhone.
Greek Composition and translation.—First
prize. Jos. Downes: second. Thos. Tansey.
Acc. Robert Hart, Francis McKenna and Edward Duckett.
Arithmetie.—First prize. Jos. Downes:

Acc., Robert Hart, Francis McKenna and Edward Duckett.
Arithmetie.—First prize. Jos. Downes; second. Harry Hoyt. Acc., Robert Hart, Francis McKenna, [prize for five acc.,] and Edward Duckett.
History and Regraphy.—First prize, Thos. Tansey; second, Corbett McRae. Acc., Robt. Hart, Jos. Downes and Eustace Maguire.
The following boys were promoted to this class during the year: Edward Duckett, Edward Molloy, Herbert Scheridan, Corbett McRae, Robert McIhone. Thos. Gleeson, Joseph Murphy, Joseph McCarthy, Francis McKenna and Jas. Brennau.
RUDIMENTS.

Rue, Robert McUhone, Thos, Gleeson, Joseph Murnby, Joseph McCarthy, Francis McRenna and Jas, Brennan.

RUDIMENTS.

Class standing.—First prize, Edward Dissette; second, Wm. H. Browne. Acc., Wm. J. Kaine, Jas. W. Grant, John P. Walsh, Richard Forristal, John Dickenson, Geo. Ward and Bernard Conroy.

Application.—First prize, Ym. J. Kaine; second, Edward Dissette. Acc., Wm. H. Browne. Geo. Ward, Richard Forristal, John P. Walsh, Jas. W. Grant, Arthur Dickenson and Chas. Street.

Religious instruction—First prize, Edward Dissette; second, Donald McPhee. Acc., Wm. J. Kaine. John Cunningham, John P. Walsh, Geo. Ward, Arthur Dickenson, John Dickenson and Richarl Forristal

Grammars.—(English and Latin)—First prize, Edward Dissette; second, William H. Browne. Acc., Wm. J. Kaine. John P. Walsh, Richard Forristal, Jas. W. Grant, Geo. Ward, John Dickenson and Arthur Dickenson. English Composition.—First prize, John Dickenson; second, Jas. W. Grant. Acc., Edward Dissette Thos. J. Corbett, Arthur Dickenson, Kennett Starnes, Wm. H. Browne, Guy Hamel and John Curran.

French.—First prize, Edward Dissette; second, Jas. W. Grant. Acc., Edward Dissette, Thos. J. Corbett, Arthur Dickenson and Frederick Ryan.

Latin Composition and Translation—First prize, Edward Dissette; Second, Jas. W. Grant. Armand Chevalier, Guy Hamel, John P. Walsh, tprize for five acc., Jas. W. Grant. Armand Chevalier, Eernard Conroy, Thos. J. Corbett at d Bazil Hingston.

Arithmetic.—First prize, John Dickenson, second. Edward Dissette; second, Edward Dissette; Second, Wm. J. Kaine, Acc., Wm. H. Browne, Goo., Ward, (prize for five acc.) Jas. W. Grant. Armand Chevalier, Bernard Conroy, Thos. J. Corbett at d Bazil Hingston.

Arithmetic.—First prize, John Dickenson, second. Edward Dissette, Acc., Wm. H. Browne, Goo., Ward, (prize for seven acc.,) Wm. J. Kaine, Guy Hamel and Philippe Chevalier, Perras prize, Chas. McCabe; second, Robert Warren. Accessit, John Kiely, Chas. McCabe; Second, Robert Warren. Accessit, John Kiely, Adolph Schultz.

Application.—First

Cowe's second, Pierre Chevalier, Acc., Gerald Starnes.
French. — First prize, Pierre Chevalier; second, Adolph Schultz. Acc., Claude Brosseau, Geo, Crowe and Robt. Warren.
Spelling.— First prize, George, Lawrence; second, Chas. McCabe., Acc., Pierre Chevalier, Geo. Crowe, John J. Egan, First prize, John History, George, Crowe, John J. Egan, First prize, John History, Geo. Crowe, John J. Egan, First prize, John Milloy, Geo. Crowe, Acc., Pierre Chevalier, Arthmetic. — First prize, Robert Warren; second, Geo. Crowe, Acc., Pierre Chevalier. Acc., Geo. Crowe and Reginald Starnes.
Second Pierre Chevalier.
Acc., Geo. Crowe and Reginald Starnes.
Second Pierra Ararona (a).
Class Standing.—Prize, Chas. Hoyt. Acc., John Milloy and Daniel Kiely.
Application.— Prize, Martin Milloy. Acc., John Milloy and Daniel Kiely.
Religious Instruction.—Prize, John Milloy. Accessits, Charles Hoyt and Daniel Kiely.
English Grammar.—Prize, Charles Hoyt.
English Grammar.—Prize, G. J. Chevalier.
French.—Prize, G. J. Chevalier. Accessits,

ier
French — Prize, G. J. Chevalier. Accessits,
Charles Hoyt and James Casey.
Spelling — Prize, Charles Hoyt. Accessit, G.
J. Chevalier.
History and Geography.— Prize, G. J. Chevalier.
Accessit, Charles Hoyt.
Arithmetic.— Prize, Charles Hoyt.
Writing.— Prize, G. J. Chevalier. Accessits,
Martin Milloy and Joseph Charlebois,
SECOND PERFARATORY (B.

Martin Milloy and Joseph Charlebois,

SECOND PREPARATORY (B).

Class Standing.—Prize, Jacques Brosseau.

Accessit, A. Brunelle.

Catechism.—Prize, Sargent Owens. Accessit, A. Brunelle.

Catechism.—Prize, Jacques Brosseau. Accessit, A. Brunelle.

Spelling.—Prize, Frederic Drumm. Accessit, Sargent Owens.

Reading.—Prize, Frederic Drumm. Accessit. Edward Farrell.

French.—Prize, Jacques Brosseau. Acc.,

Guy Vanier.

Arithmetic.—Prize, Guy Vanier. Acc., Frederic Drumm.

Arithmetic.—Prize, Guy Vanier. Acc., Frederic Drumm.
Vanier.—Prize, Anatole Vanier. Acc., Guy Vanier.—Prize, Joseph Downes. Acc., Philippe Chevalier.

First Division.—Prize, William H. Browne. Mention William J. Kaine.
Second Division.—Prize, Armand Chevalier. Thomas Tansey of third grammar, having successfully passed an examination on Sallust's "De Conjuratione Catiline," has merited a special hoor prize. (Presented by Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P. P.)

LORETTO ACADEMY, HAMILTON. Loretto Academy held its closing exercises yearlesteday afternoon and to-day most of the pupils have left for their homes. In the ab-sence of His Lordship Bishop Dowling. Mar McEvay presented the medals, being assisted by Fathers Brady, Hinchey and Holden. Fol-lowing are the names of the successful pupils

lowing are the names of the successful pupils:

Gold medal for Christian dectrine, donated by Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., and obtained by Miss Angela Cummings, Hamilton.

Bronza medal for English literature, donated by Miss Excellency the Governor General, and obtained by Miss Bessie Rice, Dunnville, Ont. Gold medal for English essay, donated by Right Rev. Mrr. McEvay, and obtained by Miss Ethe Greening, Hamilton.

Gold medal for deportment, donated by Rev. R. Brady, and obtained by Miss Teresa Kehoe, Kincardine, Ont.

Gold medal for physical culture, donated by Gold medal for physical culture, donated by

obtained by Miss Annie Que.
Silver medal for cor fourth, French class, doin, and obtained by M Braintree, Mass.
Silver medal for comparithmetic class, obtaines on, Chicago, Ili.
Silver medal for comparithmetic class, obtain sold comparithmetic class, obtain silver medal for comparithmetic partial class, obtain atternation of the comparity of the class obtain silver medal in junio atternation of the comparity of

JULY 3, 1897.

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year graduating cl McCarten. Gold cross in six Miss Geraldine SF Gold medal for Gertrude Hughes. Silver medal for presented by Miss Miss Annie McM obtained by Miss Silver medal fo obtained by Miss Silver medal fo to Miss Rose Mur Gold bracelet f Miss Florence Mc Gold medal for i by Mr. Hugh Rys Special prizes, mental music, preyaminer, to Mis Mason. Silver medals Silver medals to Silver medals of Silver medals of Silver medals of Silver medals tained by Miss C Gold medal in in miss Florence Mc Gold medal for i by Special prizes, mental music, preyaminer, to Mis Mason. Silver yre in tained by Miss C Gold medal in music, presented by Miss Chentre

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ST. JOSEPH' After a br
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Entee, Rev. L.
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ULY 3, 1897

m. O'Meara, P. P.), ded by the vote of her with the aggreks, to William H. dward Dissette Wildr Forristal, London, ernor's medal was geron, of the class of sellence.
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-First prize, Thos. Downes, Accessits, parles Fawcett and h, Latin, Greek.— insey; second, Robt. eph Downes, Harry ione. —First prize, Thos.

-First prize, Thos. h Downes. Accessits, ert Hart and Francis e, Thomas Tansey;
Accessits, Francis
y and Harry Hoyt.
and translation.—First
es; second, Thomas
Robert Hart, John

Ilhone. nd translation.—First econd, Thos. Tansey. cis McKenna and Edrize, Jos. Downes; Acc., Robert Hart, ize for five acc.,] and

by.-First prize, Thos, t McRae. Acc., Robt. Eustace Maguire. were promoted to this Edward Duckett, Ed-Sheridan, Corbett Mc-Thos. Glesson, Joseph thy, Francis McKenna

ENTS.

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e Chevalier. Acc., Georen.

t prize. Robert Warren;
Acc., Pierre Chevalier.
Prize. Pierre Chevalier.
Reginald Starnes.

GPARATORY (a).
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tel Kiely.
on.—Prize. John Milloy.
yt and Daniel Kiely.
—Prize. Charles Hoyt.
n.—Prize, G. J. Cheval.

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Jacques Brosseau. Ac-Frederic Drumm. Acces-Frederic Drumm. Accesacques Brosseau. Acc. Guy Vanier. Acc., Frednatole Vanier. Acc., Guy

eph Downes. Acc., Phil AL CULTURE, tize, William H. Browne. Kaine. Prize, Armand Chevalier, nevalier. if third grammar, having in examination on Sallust's Catilline." has merited a (Presented by Rev. Wm.

held its closing exercises and to-day most of the their homes. In the abip Bishop Dowling, Mgr. the medals, being assisted linehey and Holden. Folsof the successful pupils: Non LIST. Testian doctrine, donated by Wilng, D. D., and obtained signish literature, donated be Governor General, and sessie Rice, Dunnville, Ontagish essay, donated by R. Hamilton.

ysical culture, donated by

Lieut. Col. Moore and obtained by Miss Helen Bently, Chicago, Ill.

Silver medal for competition in division Sitch. English class, obtained by Miss Katharine Frawley, Orillia, Ont.

Silver medal for competition in division fith, English class, obtained by Miss Harriet London, Braintree, Mass.

Silver medal for competition in division fith, English class, Johanne de Marchard Marc

### CATHOL

| Part | Pa

Gold cross presented by Miss Maish for Church history, obtained by Miss Helen Reilly.

Silver medal. presented by His Excellency the Governor General for English literature, obtained by Miss Dalsy Howlett.

Gold cross, presented by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., for Christian doctrine in senior department. equally merited by Misses Coyne, Foy, Tapsfield, O'Connor, Mason, O'Dea, McCarten, Miller, and obtained by Miss May O'Dea.

Dea. Silver cross for Christian doctrine in the in mediate department obtained by Miss Jean tto Hurt

termediate department obtained by ansa seamente Hunt.
Prize for good conduct in senior department, awarded to Miss Annie McMahon.
Prize for good conduct in intermediate department awarded to Miss Mae Eustace.
Prize for amiability by unanimous vote of companions awarded to Miss C. Shea.
Prize for personal neatness awarded to Miss Birdle O Flagherty.
Essay medal, presented by Sir Frank Smith, obtained by Miss Teresa Lafor.
Gold medal for mathmetics, presented by Mr.

Gold medal for mathmetics, presented by Mr. Eugene O'Kesfe, obtained by Miss Daisy How-lett.

lett.
Gold cross in senior Latin class awarded to
Miss Cecil McKenna.
Gold cross in matriculation class awarded to
Miss Marie McGuire.
Five o'clock tea service, for proficiency in first
year graduating class, obtained by Miss Neilie
McCarten.
Gold gross in sixth class Eccelled.

List of Honors.

Bronze medal, presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for Christian doctrine, competed for by pupils in the first course; obtained by Miss Etta Johnston. Accessit, Miss Mary Shannon.

Graduating medal—Awarded to Miss Una Mabel Clavete E. de M., Port Arthur, Out., for ladylike deportment, superiority in English and French, excellence in eighth grade instrumental music and in art needlework.

Graduating medal—Awarded to Miss Frances A. Morrow, E. de M., Tottenham, Ont., for ladylike deportment, general proficiency in English and mathematics, superiority in French.

Graduating medal—Awarded to Miss Margaret A. McEachern, E. de M., Caldwell, Oat., for ladylike deportment, general proficiency in English and mathematics, superiority in English ence and elocution, excellence in art needlework, honorable distinction in French, honorable mentuon in oil painting.

Gold medal, presented by the Most Rev. J. Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, for superiority in English, competed for by the pupils of the higher classes; obtained in senior "A" class by Miss Julia A. Doran.

Governor General's medal, presented by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, for excellence in English literature, obtained by Miss Dolores Cassidy. Accessit, Miss Johnson.

Gold medal, presented by the Very Rev.

Five o'clock tea service, for proficiency in first year graduating class, obtained by Miss Neilie McCarten.
Gold cross in sixth class English obtained by Miss Geraldine Shea.
Gold medal for elocution obtained by Miss Gertrude Hugbes.
Silver medal for improvement in elocution, presented by Miss Dunn, equally merited by Miss Annie McMahon, and Miss Lucy Earls, obtained by Miss Earls.
Silver medal for mathematics, first year graduating course, obtained by Miss L. Lynn Silver medal for mathematics in sixth class obtained by Miss Bridie O Flaberty.
Silver medal for prose composition awarded to Miss Rose Murphy.
Gold bracelet for plain sewing obtained by Miss Broence Monteith.
Gold medal for instrumental music, presented by Mr. Hugh Ryan, obtained by Miss Rioux.
Special prizes, in advanced course of instrumental music, oberained symmetry, to Miss Jones and to Miss Edith Mason.
Silver medals for instrumental music obtained by Miss Dockery.
Gold medal in graduating course of vocal music, presented by Miss Lockery.
Gold medal in graduating course of vocal music, presented by Miss Dockery.
Gold medal for fidelity in St. Cecilia's choir awarded to Miss MacMahon.
Silver medal in intermediate year, senior branch vocal music, presented to Miss Ruby Shea by Mr. Schuch, vocal instructor.
Gold medal for fidelity in St. Cecilia's choir awarded to Miss MacMahon.
Silver medal, in St. Cecilia's choir, awarded to Miss MacMahon.
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Gold medal, presented by the Very Rev.
J. J. McCann, V. G., for excellence in sixth
grade instrumental music, awarded to Miss
Ethel Quinn.
Gold medal, presented by the Rev. F.
Gold medal, presented by the Rev. F.

Gold medal, presented by the Rev. F. Ryan, for superiority in essay writing, awarded to Miss Evangeline M. Walsh.
Gold medal, presented by the Rev. L. Minnehan, for superiority in mathematics, competed for in the higher forms; obtained in senior "A" by Miss Teress Shannon.
Gold medal, presented by H. Ryan, Esq., for superiority in natural science, obtained by Miss Ella Ksny. Accessit, Miss T. Shannon.

Shannon.
Gold medal, presented by V. L. Cavanna,
Esq., for excellence in the commercial de-partment, awarded to Miss Carmel Sulli-

vote of teacher and companions, Miss M.

Murphy and K. Murray; obtained by Miss K. Murphy.
Music-Prize in junior division sixth grade, to Miss M. Hughes. Prize in fourth grade theory awarded to Miss L. Meehan. Honorable mention of Miss J. Burke. Prize in fifth grade equally merited by the Misses K. Murby B. Pringle. M. Con-ay. L. Meehan; obtained by Miss K. Murphy. Prize for superiority on harp, awarded to Miss C. Cavanna. Elocution-Prize in senior division, awarded to Miss Harmer. Honorable mention of the Misses kenny and Conway.
Needlework-Special prize in Broderie en Lacet. awarded to Miss Gavanna.
Needlework-First prize for Kensington and Nuremberg embroidery, equally merited by the Misses Summer, Harmer and Oakley; obtained by Miss Oakley.
PROMOTED.

Murphy.

Honorable mention of the Misses Daly and Irwin, who came too late to compete.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Prizes in junior department, awarded to pupils who obtained the highest marks in English and mathematics.

English and mathematics.
Prize in senior "B" class, equally merited
by the Misses O'Neill, and K. Murray; obtained
by Miss O'Neill.
First prize in junior "B" class, awarded to
Miss Adele Falconbridge; second prize to Miss
Flortic Fox.

lorrie Foy. Prize in senior "C" class, awarded to Miss M. O Connor.

Prize for French, awarded to Miss Florrie Foy.

Prize for freehand and model, drawing, awarded to Miss G. Somers.

Prize for Christian doctrine in day school, equally merited by the Misses A. Bonner and M. Maher; obtained by Miss A. Bonner and M. Maher; obtained by Miss A. Bonner.

Prize for Linear drawing, equally merited by the Misses O'Neill, Adele Falconbridge, M. Ryan, M. Clark; obtained by Miss M. Clark.

Prize for inprovement in penmanship, equally merited by the Misses K. Murray, Amy Falconbridge, L. Kennedy, A. Fogg; obtained by K. Murray.

Prize for fourth grade instrumental music, equally merited by the Misses C. J. Murphy.

M. Power, K. McDonnell, M. Kew; obtained by Miss C. J. Murphy.

Miss C. J. Murphy.

Prize for improvement in instrumental music, equally merited by the Misses A. Fogg.

G Fox, L. Breen, and K. Clarke; obtained by Miss A. Fogs, and K. Clarke; obtained by Miss C. Donnell and Reath; obtained by Miss K. McDonnell and Reath; obtained by Miss K. Murray. O'Connor. Prize for French, awarded to Miss Florrie

tained by Misa Coppinger and Mis Lyan.

Gold medal in graduatine course of vocal music, presented by Rev. F. Terraa, obtained by Misa Dockey;
Gold medal in graduatine course of vocal music, presented by Rev. F. Terraa, obtained by Misa Dockey;
Gold medal in graduatine course of vocal music, presented by Rev. F. Terraa, obtained by Misa Dockey;
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Gold medal presented by Misa Dockey;
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Prizes in second class for general improvement awarded to the Masters Percy Foy, Vintent Byrne, Liguori Kennedy, Paul O'Sullyan, Kobert Miller.
Prizzes in Kindergarten, awarded to Masters John Higgins, John Ungara, Edmund Clarke and Fred. Kelly.
Continued on fifth page.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

There seems to be a hopeless confusion in many minds regarding the meaning of the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." If a man can obtain money by dishonesty, so that he does not bring himself in direct reach of the law and lay himself open to legal punishment, he rather plumes him-self on the shrewdness, and struts before his fellow men, who are more scrupulous than he, like the pro-verbial bird who is taken as an emblem of the purse proud upstart. The

money, so that he may put the most of it into his own pocket, would be indignant if he were called a thief, and yet what better name does the man deserve who wrecks railroads, and steals from widows and orphans in order to add to his millions? He may live in a brownstone mansion, elegantly curtained, instead of in a granite building with bars before the windows, but if he should be compelled to change his place of residence to the last mentioned edifice he would meet

with no more than his just deserts. In many places we find the opinion that the greatest sin of all consists in being found out. If a man can escape detection, by some distorted reasoning he comes to believe that he is an honest man. Thus we find the is an honest man. Thus we find even those who have figured in the pulpit as ministers, and who discovered this not profiting according to their money-making instincts, starting benefit associations whereby hard-working men, war veterans and others, are robbed by plausible pretences of philanthropy and good fellowship. The projectors of these societies drop off gorged from schemes, to borrow an idea from Tennyson, that leave their victims flaccid and drained. Mean while, these wary manipulators put on as bold a front as if they were really reputable members of society They despise the man who picks a pocket, and yet in what respect are they better? Both by skillful mam-œuvering take what does not belong to them.

Then, too, there are public officials who steal the tax payers' money with-out remorse. They attempt to deceive themselves with the idea that there is no harm in appropriating to their own use a little of what belongs to everybody. Hence we have municipal scandals that seemed to be inevitable, long before they were aired, to those who watched closely the current of the passing hour. The dishonest office-holder betrays himself oftener than does his brother in sin who, in a private capacity, figures less publicly. The reputation of the former as a peculator is in the air some time previous to the exposure which enables the sensational journals to furnish their readers with columns of spicy news regarding corrupt city officials The vanity of some men whose hands are in the public treasury makes them reveal their fraudulent doings to their friends, who in turn tell their friends, and so on until an investigation has to be made of reported shameless stealing. It is true that rarely any-thing satisfactory comes from this. The result is too often a "whitewash," are so advanced in the observance of religion that they willlive up to the commandment we have quoted above Its meaning is plain, and no amount of sophistry can make a theft from a private individual or a community nything but what its name implies fa real estate owner does not pay nis taxes, his property is seized and old to meet the demands of the municipality. He can not escape paying what, perhaps, other people steal.

an embezzler as if he robbed a bank, and he deserves a legal punishment which he usually escapes.

So we might go on citing instances almost innumerable of dishonesty on the part of people who consider them-selves above other poor creatures who nay have been tempted by want to commit crime, the penalty of which hey have to suffer to the utmost. There is only one interpretation to the ommandment, and it does not regard the wealth or social standing of its violator. He who neglects to follow it, and goes to his grave without re-storing ill gotten gains, if it be in his power to do so, will, without question, eceive the punishment due to mortal sin. "Thou shalt not steal" is a plain definite command for all .- Sacred Heart Review.

The money obtained from taxes is to be used for the good of the whole com-

munity, rich and poor alike, and any one who takes it unlawfully is as great

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Baby Eczema and Scald Mead.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and diseases of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

Differences of continuor regarding that

ittle sufferer to rest.

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—do not, so tar as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to improverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

Anglican Imitations-a Bad Break.

We find this paragraph in Tuesday's

We find this paragraph in I desday's Commercial:

Of all the changes wrought in Englanduring the Victorian era Harold Frederick thinks none more curious than the drift in the Anglican Church towards Roman forms. The new Bishop of London displayed a mirn St. Paul's, the first seen there since the Reformation; the daily eucharist is, celebrated in five hundred Anglican churches, incense is used in three hundred and thirty seven, and ritualistic vestments are worn in one thousand and thirty two. "I saw myself last week at the early morning service of a parish church in the small Sussex town of parish church in the small Sussex town cast Grinstead, twenty nun clad women of Church of England order, who, durin prayers, bowed at the name of Jesus, by knelt at the mention of the Virgin Mary Sixty years ago an indignant 'No Popery mob would have broken up such a service.

The facts and figures here given are surely a most convincing argument that the Anglican concern by ment that the Auglican concern by law established has not the distinguish ing mark of unity which the Church ounded by Christ must possess. And it is a complete refutation of the loud poast recently made by Bishop Starkey at the Protestant Episcopal convention New Jersey. But it is to the penultimate sentence

of the paragraph that we wish to call attention. Since all the foregoing ritualistic practices are mere imitations of Catholic worship and ceremony, the inference in Harold Frederick's tatement regarding the mentioned Anglican nuns is that they are copy ing the practice of the Catholic Church in apparently paying more honor to the Blessed Virgin than to the God-Man whom she bore. This is what we wish to correct; but, really, so silly an idea needs no correction with those who know aught of Catholic doctrine. It is indeed a reverential custom over the Catholic world to uncover and bow the head at the sacred name of Jesus-according to the declaration of St. Paul to the Philipians that "in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth and under the earth." But while Cath olics venerate the Mother of Christbecause she is His mother-they do not kneel in adoration to her or at her name. The Catholic Church teaches that to God only is supreme adoration to be given. The homage paid to the to be given. The homage paid to the Virgin Mother and to the saints and angels differs essentially from the former. But to recur to Harold Frederick's statement that he saw Anglican nuns "kneel at the mention of the Virgin Mary," we may say that when they did so they became original at least for once ; for neither they nor anyone else ever saw Catholics do any such thing .- Buffalo Union and Times

The Character of Converts.

To elucidate truth is the object of free discussion, and to all who are properly qualified for the task ample scope should be given. Catholics, as regards their doctrines, court public ity; because they are fully aware that the more these are tried and examined, the stronger will be the conviction of their truth in the mind of the sincere inquirer. Of this ample proof will be found in the multitude of late conversions—conversions, be it observed, no of the vulgar and illiterate, but of the brightest ornaments of the age—not of the interested and worldly, but of men who proved themselves ready to sacrifice every worldly advantage for the sake of conscience and truth—conver-sions, not of the victim of passions, as is the case when a stray Catholic be comes Protestant, but of men whose Misses Summer.

In English—The Misses Curtis, Kinnear, Wilson and Falconbridge.

In Mathematics—Miss Wilson.

In French—Miss Shannon.

In French—Miss Shannon.

In Sunit division, the Misses K. Murray, O'Neill, Wilson, K. Murphy, Robertson and I. Murphy.

Murphy.

Misses Daly and Misses Curtis, Kinnear, positions involved in these schemes to get rich at the tax-payers' expense. Influence is used to smother facts, and the old game of thievery begins again, the old game of theivery begins again, but he old game of theivery begins again. Nothing will prevent this until people Nothing will prevent this until people to pieces the thick veil of early prevent the charge of the protestant world. judice by which the Protestant world is blindfolded, have boldly dared to act upon the Protestant principle of examining for themselves; and, having made that examination, not without hearty commendations of themselves to Heaven, have, of late, added to the glory of the Redeemer by their piety and learning, and by their numbers extended the pale of His true Church.-The Missionary.

Popular Hotel Man.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." JAMES REILLEY, Proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly of the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Shokohokohokohokohokohi For comfortable and inexpensive riding—

... \$75 ...

These are better than our wheels of last year. The marked differ-ence in price is because we do not have to buy any new machinery. The matchless Waverley Bicycle for 1807, with absolutely true and dust-proof bearings—a marvel in skill and workmanship—cannot be sold for less than the price we as 4—\$100.

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With Hood's Sarsapa-rilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that telk the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

FIRST COMMUNION.

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In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain 25c each and upwards. Imitation Fearl Beads 75c,90c,\$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz. White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c, \$1,25 per doz. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1,00 and \$1,25 per doz. Plain Wood Bead, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and

PRAYER BOOKS.

MAI PH DUUMS.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Dark Morocco Jovers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards.

Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80, per

doz. Sanctuary Oil, best Quality. INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Parafine.

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Correspondence intended for publication, as vell as that having reference to business, should well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, July 3, 1897.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in all parts of the British Empire with unprecedented splendor, and though in London, Eng., the festivities exceeded anything which it was possible to do elsewhere, Canada, in proportion to its population, has not by any means fallen short even of the British Isles in its manifestations of loyalty to the British throne, and personal attachment to the Queen, who has reigned so worthily and success fully over the Empire on which literally speaking the sun never sets.

All the kingdoms and empires of the civilized world were represented by noblemen of the highest rank next to their sovereigns in the jubilee procession in London, all being desirous to show their respect for the gracious monarch who has ruled with great success, and with the respect of all, so vast a domain; and the subordinate monarchs and princes of India were there also in great numbers, and their gorgeous royal robes and military uniforms added to the brilliancy of the pageant, which would have been a scene of great grandeur even without the accessories from far distant

At the time appointed for the starting of the procession through the principal streets of London, which constitute also the most densely peopled district of the earth, the Queen joined the immense cavalcade at the stairway of Buckingham palace. Just before doing so, at the foot of the stairway, she touched an electric button connected with all the telegraphic systems of the British empire, and thus by her own hand sent a message to her subjects everywhere thanking them for their devotion and loyalty. The message was: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless

The Canadian delegation which took part in this great celebration was particularly honored, though the delegations from other colonies received also a hearty welcome from the London populace. Canada was justly honored as the chief jewel which adorns the Virginia. The school commissioners Imperial crown, consisting, as it does, or trustees ordered the Bible to be read not of one, but of seven colonies joined in one huge confederation, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Right Honorable Sir Wilfred Taurier, as he is now to be styled. having received his knighthood from her Majesty, was a centre of universal observation, as he appeared with' his wife in the procession. They were greeted on all sides with cheers whereever they were recognized, and both were obliged to bow constantly to make due return to the reception accorded them. Among the Colonial troops, which were all well received, the Canadian contingent was especially greeted with enthusiasm. This was in great measure due to the fact that, in the bayonet contest with the picked troops of the British army, the Canadians carried off all the honors, thus showing that Canadians will not be second to any of the defenders of the Empire, should the occasion ever come when their services will be required.

The celebration of Jubilee day in Canada took place in all the cities and towns of the Dominion with great enthusiasm, and as a matter of course Toronto and Montreal took the lead in the festivities and grandeur of display.

There are records on the monuments of Egypt of kings of that country who reigned as long as Queen Victoria has done, but these records cannot be entirely relied upon, so that we may say that Victoria's reign has been the longest of any of which we have knowledge from the authentic history of the world. But though the length of her reign has been one of the features which has called forth so much enthusiasm in the celebration of Jubilee day, it is more because she has been a good queen and a model wife and mother, and has thereby gained the affection of the people, that the celebration was so enthusiastic everywhere.

Victoria's reign, and many blessings ed to such treatment. and comforts are enjoyed by her subjects to day which were not within reach sixty years ago. It is very true that the great progress of the English. speaking world is not entirely, nor even chiefly, due to the personality of the Queen, or her own achievements, but rather to the progress of science and discoveries which have increased the possibilities of human comfort; Inevertheless her good example as a woman, and her wisdom as a ruler, have contributed much to the general wel-

The condition of Ireland during the sixty years' rule of the queen has been the chief blot upon her reign, but this was not due to the queen herself, who has been said to be personally anxious to do good for Ireland. The system of popular government which has been perfected during the reign of Victoria has not been successful on this one point of of making Ireland happy and prosper ous as a nation, though the people of the Emerald Isle have undoubtedly re ceived concessions which make the country better off than it was half a century ago. Nevertheless the dam aging fact must remain on the pages of history, that, from having a population of eight million souls in 1837, Ireland has now only four and a half million, though the population of Eng land has been doubled during the same period. Good government would have had a very different effect from this on Ireland, and it is this, together with other facts which similarly show that Ireland has been ill-governed, which makes it still discontended with such rule as it has endured.

We have constantly advocated the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, but we must not forget that we have also to consider the best interests of Canada and with this consideration in view we must rejoice in the progress Canada has made, and we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of all creeds and races in wishing her Majesty Queen Victoria many more years of a happy life and a glorious reign. It cannot be denied that all Canadians have much cause to join in the general re joicings for the progress of our country, and to thank God for all the blessings we have received during the Queen's reign, and especially for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy under the British flag.

A SCHOOL OUTRAGE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A sample of the injustices to which Catholics are frequently subjected in the so-called non-sectarian Public schools is found in the recent treatment of Catholic children in Marion, West in the school, and though it was, as matter of course, the Protestant ver sion which was used, Catholic children were obliged to read it, as well as others who were eneither Catholics nor Protestants. The Catholics have ap pealed to the school authorities against the injustice, and possibly their appea will be sustained, though it frequently happens on such occasions that a dea ear will be turned to their complaints

The locality in which the injustice occurred is described by a correspond ent of the Baltimore Mirror as being inhabited by an ignorant class of mountaineers who are very gullible in regard to the calumnies commonly brought against Catholics; thus

"There are thousands and thous ands of mountaineers in that State who believe that Jeff Davis was a Cath olic, and that all the Catholic Church basements are stored with arms for a general uprising. They have not yet discovered what a huge and unblushing fraud 'Maria Monk' was, or what arrant humbugs the alleged 'Evangelists But railroads are multiplying, trolley cars are spreading out, a few books are slowly percolating through the dense forests, and in time it will be impossible for the old country peddlers to sell farmers' wives table cloths for party shawls.

It is usually in just such localities that anti-Catholic societies flourish and it is said Virginia has many A. P. A. lodges. But horrible anti-Catholic prejudices are frequently found even in places where education is more general, and similar efforts to treat Catholics unjustly are frequently made in localities wherein better things

might be expected. Of course it is well understood that it is chiefly because we want religious education for our children that we ininsist so strongly on having Separate doubly Reformed Church - though schools, but this unjust treatment to when Christ established His Church as coming a Jewess, and the ceremony which Catholics are frequently sub- "the pillar and ground of truth," He will be performed with great pomp in to the figures in a picture; it gives it jected is an additional reason why we declared there should be one fold under New York, to which city she will go force and expression.

In addition to all this, the bounds of should have opportunity under the one shepherd. But the principles on for the purpose, as there are no Jewish the British Empire have been greatly law to establish schools of our own in which man made churches are built are synaogques in Washington where she extended during the sixty years of which our children will not be subject- quite different from those on which resides. Miss Belknap is a most hand-

A THREATENED SCHISM.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has been only a few years in existence in the United States and Canada, and it might have been expected that it would have continued a few years longer so as to get out of its teens at least before showing signs of the process of disintegration which is constantly going on among Protestant sects.

This Church has been holding its session in Chicago during the past week and the meeting is dignified with the name of " a general Council," which is certainly a high assumption for an organization which has existed only for a few years, and numbers only a few congregations in the United States and Canada.

The assumption of the title has been defended on the ground that the Apostles held a General Council at Jerusalem under very similar conditions, as we learn from the fifteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, but the parity does not hold. It is true the Church had comparatively few members when the Council of Jerusalem was held, but it must be borne in mind that it was held under the divine promise that the Church would be spread throughout the whole world, and would be the Church in which all the nations of the earth should be blessed, as the promise was made to Abraham.

If the Reformed Episcopal Church could show that it has a like promise, and that there is some prospect that the promise will be fulfilled, there might be some justification in the claim of its holding a General Council from time to time, but it is scarcely necessary to say that there is neither any such promise, nor is there any prospect, even humanly speaking, that this Reformed Church will ever become the predominant Church of Protestantism, much less the predom inant Church of Christendom. It is at present merely the schism of but a small fraction of the membership from a Church, the Protestant Episcopal, which itself has but a small percentage of the Protestants of the United States, and the new Church has a much small er percentage of the Protestants of Can-

Beside this reason, it is to be remarked that there is no evidence whatsoever that the Apostles or early Christians ever called the Council of Jerusalem a General Council. This name was given to it at a later date when the Coun cils of the Christian Church were truly general. It was a name first given to the Council of Nice, held nearly three hundred years later, when the Church of Christ had become practically the Church of the Roman Empire, when that Empire had extended its boundaries to include the whole civilized world, and even countries which were vet uncivilized. The name of a General Council was therefore very suitable to that of Nice and subsequent Councils of the whole Church, and the distinctive title was then appropriately extended to the Council of Jerusalem, because it had the same authority as the later Councils of the whole Christian Church. It was the first Council of a Church which was destined by the authority of God to become general or Catholic, and which even as early as the days of the Apostles had extended itself to the furthest boundaries of the Roman Empire, so that St. Paul himself, in his Epistle to the Roman's, was able to say (i, 8.) that the faith of the Roman Christians was then even spoken of throughout the whole world. A very short time later it had become in fact universal beyond dispute.

The Reformed Episcopal Church was formed by a secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Anglican Church of Canada, on account of the prevalence of High or Ritualistic ideas in the older Church. It was organized as a protest against the gradual tendency toward Rome, which it was thought by the seceders would result in finally throwing the Church of England into the arms of the Pope.

It is somewhat amusing to observe that now a new schism is threatening the Reformed Church on the very ques tion on which it separated from the older body. If the Church of Christ is is said to be about to marry Paul May. to be rent asunder at the whim of every eccentric individual who has a legation, and she will renounce her retheory or a notion, the new schismatics are perfectly justified in starting a

Christ established His Church to teach some and accomplished young lady, all nations. If it is the right of man and her intended is also described to to create a schism the threatening be one of the handsomest of the dipschismatics at the Chicago General lomatic set. But we must say that the Council are equally in the right with attractions of personal beauty are not Luther, Calvin, Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and the others who have es- donment of one's solid religious contablished new sects-and all the three hundred or more sects of Protestantism, mighty God are concerned. with their divergencies of doctrine, are in the right, from Unitarianism to the ADOPTING CATHOLIC PRAC-Second Adventists and Mennonites and the Ritualists of the highest grade. But if it be not man's right to divide the seamless garment of Christ all the schismatics and heresiarchs of the last three hundred and fifty years, from Luther down to Prince Michael of Detroit and Schweinfurth of Illinois, are without justification. They should all have submitted to the one supreme authority which Christ Himself instituted in His Church, which He commands us to hear.

The reports from Chicago of the threatened schism in the Reformed Episcopal Church are not very clear in regard to what is the real matter in dispute. We presume it is something very trifling, but it would seem that the threatening seceders want more liberty in regard to the use of vestments in the Church service. This seems to imply that they are Ritualistically inclined. It is a queer revolution in the whirligig if the most anti-Ritualistic of all the sects is really becoming Ritualistic. At all events Bishop Cheney's church of Chicago has declared that it will no longer send delegates to the General Council, though it will not now secede. We may feel pretty certain that they would send delegates to influence the belief of the Church in accordance with their views if they had not the ulterior intention to secede unless their views prevail.

The Bishop himself, though he has not formally resigned his office, has resigned his position on all committees of the Church, on the plea that he wants the Christian liberty on which the Church was founded, and on which he became a Bishop of it in 1873.

CHANGING FAITH AT MAR-RIAGE.

As a matter of course, the acts of in dividuals do not always indicate the character of the system under which they were educated or formed. Man is endowed with free-will, and in spite of all teachings of religion he may act contrarily thereto. Nevertheless, when we see that the adherents of any particular religion, as a rule, throw off readily the bonds which have hitherto kept them to a particular sect, we may reasonably judge that those

bonds were never very strong. It has been the custom for many years past for European Protestant princesses to renounce their religion for the Greek schism whenever the opportunity was offered for any of them to become allied by marriage to any high noble belonging to the Greek Church, and the matter has in no case elicited much surprise with the Protest ant press generally, and even the consent of the Emperor of Germany as head of the house of Hohenzollern, and of the Prussian State Church, was given freely to the apostacy of at least two German princesses on such occa-

There was this redeeming circum stance about these occurrences, that the apostatizing princesses did not, at all events, renounce Christianity. They went from one form of Christian ity to another, which was substantially different from that which they had formerly professed.

But a marriage is now announced in which a young American lady of high position in society is to renounce Christianity for Judaism. We can scarcely believe that one who has been serious ly a Christian could embrace the modern mongrel form of Judaism, which is a mixture between semi-Christianity, semi - Latitudinarianism, and semi-Mosaicism. We must, therefore, suppose that the ease with which the young lady lays aside her Protestantism comes from the prevalent indifference to religion which is the outgrowth of Protestantism.

Miss Belknap, the daughter of the ex-Secretary of War of the United States, a young Jewish attache of the Belgian ligion and embrace the Jewish faith. She is to take the "bath of purification" in a few days as a preliminary to be

a sufficient justification for the abanvictions, in which our duties to Al-

TICES.

The Methodists are about the last denomination to which we would be in clined to look for any "Romeward tendencies." "Can anything good come out of

Naz reth?" was the doubting question which Nathaniel put to Philip the Apostle when the latter told him: "We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write," informing him also that the Messias who had come was from Nazareth. So among all the Protestant sects, none asserted more confidently than Method. ists that nothing good could come from Rome: none more strongly condemned those High Churchmen who under the names of Tractarians, Ritu alists, etc., have gradually introduced into the Church of England doctrines and practices which are, or are assumed to be, "Romish."

But of late we have noticed that several practices, which to Methodists are real novelties, have been adopted which indicate a real change of doc trine and which are in truth an ap proach more or less marked to the doctrines of the Catholic Church which have been most bitterly denounced by Methodist polemists as hurtful to the religious spirit or positively antiscriptural.

Among these practices, we have be fore now called attention to the pilgrimages which were undertaken by Methodists to visit the scenes where John Wesley lived and carried on his missionary work. Pilgrimages to the shrines of saints had always before been condemned as an act of idolatry. Where the consistency of now making pilgrimages to Wesley's shrine at Epworth lies we cannot see, unless it is to be said that Wesley was far from being a saint, a conclusion which we imagine our Methodist friends would indignantly repudiate.

Moreover, during these pilgrimages the relics of members of the Wesley family were eagerly visited by the pil grims, and sought for to be carried home by men and women by whom all reverence shown to the relics of departed saints had been formerly denounced as an abominable superstition.

We have very recently noticed that in some other matters the Methodists are imitating the usages of Catholics. Thus there has been issued an official appeal to district chairmen throughout Canada "to consider the advisability of holding in every conference, early in the fall, religious services " similar to the retreats given from time to time by Catholic missionaries, "with a view to the consideration of the effects of modern science and literature from the spiritual standpoint." The order of Deaconesses has also

been fully established in the same denomination, in imitation of Catholic nuns, and they are now doing in the United States and Canada the work for which they have been instituted, not withstanding the strong condemnation of all religious orders by Luther and nearly all former Protestants, and the Methodist press is now constantly land. ing "the successful zeal of these selfsacrificing ladies." A form of service by which these ladies assume their obligations has also been instituted but there are several respects in which their sacrifices 'differ from those made by Catholic nuns. They do not devote more years to their avocation than are needed for them to secure partners for life : and at the recent Toronto Conference there was "a service of acceptance" for the admission of deaconesses to their order, and it is to be remarked that instead of the sombre dress which denotes that the recipient devotes her life to God's service, giving up the world, we are told that their garb is attractive dark blue dresses and caps, and white collars and cuffs."

We are glad to see that the Methodists are beginning to understand that many Catholics usages are helpful to religion; but we suggest that they would do better if they adopted in its entirety "the faith once delivered to the saints "

Modesty is to merit what shading is

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PRESS despatch from Quebec city states that Very Rev. Canon Bruchasi, of Notre Dame church, Montreal, received news from Rome that he had been created Archbishop of that diocese, and that he had received the congratulations of Cardinal Taschereau and the

WE publish in this issue the annual report of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. It is worthy of careful perusal, and shows a most gratifying condition of affairs. This company ranks amongst the most reliable in the Dominion, while the mode of doing business is fully abreast of the times, offering advantages as liberal as any. This fact, coupled with the stability of the company, accounts for the marked success which has attended its operations. To Mr. W. H. Riddell, the energetic secretary, is also due much of the prosperity attending its oper. ations. He is the right man in the right place.

IT HAS been frequently claimed by members of the Episcopal Church of the United States that the Episcopal was the first religious service in the United States. The assertion is that this service was conducted by an Eng. lish churchman in Jamestown, Va., in 1607; but the assertion has no foundation in fact. It is known that the Spaniards settled in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1574, and that they effected another settlement at Port Royal, South Carolina, in both of which Mass was regularly celebrated. But beside these instances it has been proved by documents recently found in the Royal Library at Salamanca, in Spain, that eighty-one years before John Smith's settlement in Virginia three Dominicans, of whom two were priests, and one a brother, accompanied Lucas Vasquez de Ayllons, in June, 1526, when this explorer proceeded up James river and established a colony which he named Gaundape, and which is the same spot on which Jamestown was afterward built. A recent issue of the New York Sun gives details of the establishment of this colony of the Spaniards, which was the second of de Ayllons' settlements, the first having been on the coast in or near North Carolina in June 1528.

IT HAS been discovered that Tom Watson, who was the candidate of the Populist party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at the last election held in November, is a rabid Apaist, at least in principle-that is if he has any principle. He has been known to be eccentric, but it was not suspected during the campaign that he was so acrimonious a Romophobist as he has recently shown himself to be in the Georgia. a newspaper of which he is the proprietor and editor. The Populists cannot afford to keep as a leader a man who exhibits so much narrow bigotry, and if they have any real desire to have their views prevail with the people they will be obliged to throw Mr. Watson overboard for the future. and leave him to the tender care of the almost defunct A. P. A. Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, the Presidential candidate of the Silver Democrats, was a man of very different character. He had no hesitation in maintaining the equality of all religions before the law, and this fact undoubtedly contributed toward giving him a good support in the country, notwithstanding the novelty of the cause he represented, and his decisive defeat. Mr. Bryan may be again the candidate of his party, for whose success he fought so ably and energetically, but we cannot suppose that Mr. Watson will ever be nominated again.

THE Methodist ministers of New York city have passed a resolution protesting against the granting of a site at West Point for the erection of a Catholic chapel for the use of the Catholic students of the military school. There are already there two Protestant chapels, but the followers of John Wesley have no objection to offer against these, though more than half of the students are Catholics. This pronouncement of the Methodist ministers is quite in accord with the intolerance of the founder of Methodism, who openly maintained that no Government, whether Protestant, pagan, or Mahometan ought to tolerate the Catholic religion. We may, however, safely predict that, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the United States Attorney General to the erection of a Catholic chapel, either the permission to erect one will be finally granted, or, what is less likely to happen, the Protestant chapels will be closed. Public opinion in the United States will not allow so disgraceful a discrimination against the religion fof a military students. this connection th land provides cha for its soldiers, wh olics, Protestants, not imagine that Government, with before it, will refu lic soldiers th to worship God their religious granted to Protest MR BALFOUR'S relielf of Ireland excessive taxation

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JULY 3, 189

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ULY 3 1897.

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issue the annual Mutual Life As. worthy of careful most gratifying This company nost reliable in the e mode of doing east of the times, as liberal as any. ith the stability of nts for the marked attended its oper-V. H. Riddell, the , is also due much ttending its oper-

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the religion of a majority [of] the military students. It may be noted in this connection that Protestant England provides chapies and chaplains for its soldiers, whether they are Catholic spreading provides chapies and chaplains for its soldiers, whether they are Catholic spreading provides chapies and chaplains for its soldiers, whether they are Catholic spreading provides the continuous proposes to the same facilities to be force it, will refuse to give its Catholic soldiers the same facilities to worship God in accordance with their religious convictions, as are granted to Protestants.

Mr. Balfour's scheme for the partial relief of Ireland from the present excessive traxision to which the country is subjected includes a concession to the demands of the Home Rulers, as the amount to be apportioned out of the Pacific Costs and in New England has been very great, and a high rank has b January, 1898, "both landlords and tenants will be benefited, and a system of local government will be established which he believes will work safely and smoothly." The concession will, undoubtely, be acceptable to the people of Ireland, but it is not to be expected that it will be taken as an equivalent for the Home Rule which Ireland justly demands.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

A striking illustration of the haziness about such an important question as that of holy orders which prevails among our separated brethern is furnished by the recent discussion of the Ballington Booth case during the General Council of the Reformed Episcopa Church. Bishop Fallows admitted that his action in ordaining Mr. Booth had been "somewhat extra canonical," but was of opinion that the cleavage in the Booth family was "providential." Com-mander Booth had received "some kind of ordination from his father," and now wanted something which would entitle him to recognition among the churches in America. The complacent bishop, therefore, though unwilling to ordain him as an orthodox minister of his own communion, compromised by ordaining him "in the general Church of Christ"whatever that may mean. This jugg ling of words would be merely amusing were it not suggestive of an utter lack of appreciation of the real meaning of ordination. "Bishop" Fallows, and others like him, have evidently come to look upon it as a mere matter of form.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Most controversies between Catholics and sectarian writers remind us of men engaged in angry contention across backyard fence: they argue from different premises. We can do nothing for the conversion of Protestants until they have been made to understand the true meaning of a church. A clever writer was recently asked how he could continue his allegiance to the Church of England; and his reply, which expresses a condition of mind not unommon in these days, is worth consid-

It is just because in her communication It is just because in her communion "everyone believes and disbelieves what he likes" that I am able to do so. We live in an age of transition, when the old moorings are dragged, and when we do not know what the future will bring forth. They therefore, who have felt the influence of the Zeitgeist are at home in a communion which has no definite voice, which leaves us largely to think what we will: we feel it well to be members of an uncertain church.

The Catholic Church has always spoken with an unfaltering and unwavering voice, and The Catholic Church has always spoken with an unfaltering and unwavering voice, and therefore I can not join her. The Nonconformist churches were all founded to testify to some definite dogma. But the Church of England was founded to be a compromise, to include warring opinions: and was therefore purposely left to speak with the voice of hesitation, and not of certainty. It is for this reason that I am loyal to her.

We have heard many threases? for

We have heard many "reasons" for the faith of Protestants; but this one has the merit of originality. Argument about specific doctrines with a man like this would be about as reasonable, to use Newman's expression, as a battle between a dog and a fish. -Ave Maria.

The Sisters of Notre Dame are about to open a Woman's College in Washington, D. C., adjacent to the Catholic University of America. The despatches in the daily press last week, on this matter, though inaccurate as to detail, and unauthorized by the people most interested, were correct as to the The Sisters have not, at the time of writing received the deed of the splendid property, which they have purchased at the university gates. Directly they have received it, thev will themselves make a full statement of the scope and aims of their College.

The twenty-seventh annual distribution of prizes was witnessed by a large audience, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor distributed the scholarships and prizes and at the close made a short address to the parents and pupils in the course of which he paid a tribute to the teachers for their devotion to the work and to the pupils for their willing co-operation, without which much of the good that had been done would of necessity have been left unaccomplished.

Among the clergy present were: Revs. McManus, Van Antwerp, Wicart, Kessler, Brancheau, J. Ryan, Ternes, Regan, Grand, J. Bayard, Rochleau, P. Ryan, McGee, L. Henreux and Richard O Brien.

The principal prizes were awarded as fol-

The principal prizes were awarded as fol-

ows: Good conduct, senior department, John dattery, Kuebo, O.; junior, Wm. Cook, lattery, Kuebo, O.; junior, Wm. Cook, ort Huron. Christian doctrine, Denis Quarry, Mt. armel, Ont. English graduating class, Jas. McLaugh-

lin, Lexington, Ky.
Literary, senior department, Charles Keyser, Elkhart, Ind.; junior, John McEvoy,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.;
Dramatic club prize, Michael Eardley,
Eardly, Mich.
Mental philosophy, Thos. McCaffrey,
Chicago.

Chicago.
Natural philosophy, Ed. McDonald, Mt.
Pleasant, Mich.
Church history, Frank Powell, London,

Chemistry, Theo. Martin, Dover South, Ont.
A prize of \$10 in gold for the best original short story, presented by Rev. L. A. Beaudon, P. P., of Walkerville, was won by John Slattery.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

Commencement day is always a memorable one to the college student. It is frequently the first great mile-stone on the journey of life. As he burns the midnight oil in his quest of knowledge, the thoughts of graduating and entering the broad highway called the world incite him to greater efforts. But when the day comes at last and he stands the successful graduate, he finds himself saddened by thoughts of breaking the ties that bind him so closely to the kind, watchful and thoughtful preceptors; to the college hails and his fellow-students. But the separation comes and he goes forth to rear a superstructure on the foundation that has been laid in his Alma Mater, and thereafter it rests almost wholly with himself whether the structure we call character shall be worthy of his teachers and himself.

The attendance at St. Jerome's College during the past year has been large, and the terms marked by the thoroughness and progress for which the institution is noted.

The closing exercises were held in St. Mary's church this year, and the programme, while not overly lengthy, was a very good one.

His Lordship. Bishop Dowling, of Hamil-ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

gress for which the institution is noted.

The closing exercises were held in St. Mary's church this year, and the programme, while not overly lengthy, was a "His Lordship, Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, was unable to be present owing to his presence being urgently; required in the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his ton, was unable to be present owing to his presence being urgently; required in the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tonerous presence was executed to the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the presence was executed to the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his tone of the himself and the less of the northern part of his jurisdiction, and his presence being urgently his presence being urgently his presence being urgently his presence was easien. He had to his presence was easied and not his presence his part in the part of the deep large was his present part of the part of the himself and his presence his part in the part of the part of the himself and his presence his part in the part of the himself and his presence his part in the himself and his presence his presence his part in the himself and his presence his part in the himself and his presence his part in the himself and his presence his p

A list of the successful students and those obtaining honorable mention is given below. THE BANQUET.

The visiting clergy, the faculty, students and guests of the college then adjourned to the dining hall of the college, where a banquet was laid. Among the visitors present not already mentioned were: A. Robertson, M. P. P. Mr. A. Forster, Doon; Mr. E. Halter, New Germany; Mr. J. Gehl, St. Clements; Mr. J. Fischer and Mr. W. Schaefer, Waterloo; Mr. Buchheit, Buffalo, N. Y.; Messrs, Thos. Pearce, P. S. I, Dr. H. G. Lackner, Dr. D. S. Bowlby, Dr. G. H. Bolby, Dr. J. E. Hett, John Motz and W. V. Uttley.

The good things provided were enjoyed with relish and satisfaction. To the students it was a particularly happy occasion, as it meant the herald of home going for a long holiday. The success of this strong educational institution was drunk and the guests departed wishing it continued success.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Latin—Higher philosophy class—Prize, Jonas Lenbard. Honorable mention, Ferdinaud Fachs, Henry Alberg, Erwin Glino wiecki, Joseph Crotton.

Lower philosophy class—Medal, Patrick Morrissey. Honorable mention, John Wilbee.

Rhetoric class — First, prize, Joseph

Morrissey. Honorable mention, John Wilbee.
Rhetoric class — First prize, Joseph Englert; second prize, William Benninger. Honorable mention, Charles Pietrowicz William Fischer, Peter Pyterek, William Jessop, Joseph Eckart.
Higher syntax—Medal, James Malone; first prize, Jeremiah Dantzer; second prize, Edward Dillon and John Cieslik.
Honorable mention, John Dobbins, Alex. Mayer, Frank Ostrowski, Frank Schwartz.
Lower syntax — First prize, Roman Ardziejewski; second prize, Anthony Stroeder and Edward Goetz. Honorable mention, Daniel Haragan, Alphonsus Montag, Peter Kuhry.

Daniel Haragan, Alphonsus Montag, Feter Kuhry.

Latin elements—A.—First prize, Alban Leyes and Joseph Moerder; second prize, William Becker and Michael F. Blenski. Honorable mention, John Robakowski, Julius Klabs.

Do.—B.—First prize, Edward Halter; second prize, Matthew Blenski and Louis Gehl. Honorable mention, William Kloep-ter.

Gehl. Honorable mention, William Kloepter.

Greek—fourth year—First prize, Jonaas Lenhard; second prize, Erwin Ginowiecki. Honorable mention, Peter Pyterek.

Third year—prize, Joseph Englert
Second Year—First prize, Walter Tomaszewski; second prize, Francis Otrowski. Honorable mention, Chas. Pietrowiez, John Cieslik, Jeremiah Dantzer, Edward Dillon, Julius Pilarski.

First Year—First prize, Alban Leyes; second, Roman Ardziejewski; third prize, Edward Goetz, Joseph Galewski. Honorable mention, Anthony Stroeder, Alphonsus Montag, Daniel Haragan.

English Literature—Medal, Jonas Lenhard. Honorable mention, William Benninger, John Wiebee, William Jessop, William Fischer.

History of Literature—First prize, Joseph Englert; second prize, William Benninger; Honorable mention, Charles Pietrowicz, William Fischer, Peter Pyterek.

English Composition—Higher division first prize, Alban Leyes; second prize, Sonnen Ardziejewski and Peter Kuhry.

Joseph Englert, William Jessop and Charles Pierrowicz.

Lower Division — First prize, Frank Ostrowski; second prize, R. Ardziejewski and A. Stroeder. Honorable mention, Alban Leyes, James Malone, Frank Schwartz, Charles Windbiehl, Edward Goetz, Daniel Haragan, Alohousus Montag.

Polish — Higher Division. — First prize, John Cieslik, second prize, Roman Ardziejewski and Walter Tomaszewski.

Honorable mention — Peter Pyterek, Charles Pietrowicz.

Lower Division. — First prize, John Robakowski, second prize, Stanislaus Schenke, Honorable mention — Matthew Bienski, Stephen Swantek.

ntek. Literature. — Medal (donated by Zarek), Walter Tomaszeski; prize, eslik. Honorable mention—Chas. ez, Roman Ardziejewsk, Peter

Pyterek.
Penmanship.—First prize, Frank Swartz,
Second prize, Ferdinand Cesco. Honorable
mention—Matthew Blenski, William Becker,
Edward Halter, Alban Leyes, Baldwin
Poehlman, Julius Klahs, Joseph Moerder.
Drawing.—Prize, Aegidius Frank. Honorable mention.—Edward Halter, William
Kloesfer.

Kloepfer. Geography—First prize, Joseph Moerder; second prize, Charles Doran, Honorable mention, Albert Ellerbrunn, Charles Ball, Julius Klahs, Cornelius Coughlin, Thomas

Coughlin.

Book keeping — Higher Division. — First prize, Alexander Mayer; second prize, Peter Kuhry and Victor Szmigiel. Honorable mention, Roman Ardziejewaki, William Fornes, Edward Gcetz, Walter Mellen, Baldwin Poehlman.
Lower Division.—Prize, John Galewski.

Honorable mention, Julius Klabs, Charles Ball, Frank Doran, Joseph Leszczynski, Alphonsus Montag, Cornelius Coughlin. Mathematics — Geometry — First prize, Peter Kuhry; second prize, John Cleslik and Alexander Mayer. Honorable mention, Edward Dillon, Jeremiah Dantzer, William Jessop.

essop.

Trigonometry — First priz<sup>3</sup>, Jonas Lenard; second priz<sup>3</sup>, Joseph Englert, Honorable mention, William Benninger, John ora - Higher Division. [No prize

Algebra — Higher Division. [Ao prize]
awarded].
Middle Division—First prize, Daniel Hara
gan; second prize, John Cieslik. Honorable
mention, Charles Pietrowiez, Albert Roth,
Edward Goetz, James Malone, Baldwin
Poehlmann, Joseph Leszczynski.
Lower Division—First prize, Joseph Moerder and Roman Ardziejawski; second prize,
Charles Windbiehl. Honorable mention,
Alphonsus Montag, Julius Klahs, Anthony
Stroeder.
Arithmetic—Higher Division—Medal,
Daviel Haragan; tigst prize, Roman ArdzieDaviel Haragan; tigst prize, Roman Ardzie-

Arithmetic — Higher Division — Medal, Arithmetic — Higher Division — Medal, Arithmetic — Higher Division — Medal, Daniel Haragau; first prize, Roman Ardzie-ewski; second prize, Alban Leyes. Honor the mention, Baldwin Poehlmann, Walter Mellen, James Kelly.

Middle Division—First prize, Joseph Gale wski; second prize, Edward Goetz and Joseph Moerder. Honorable mention, Julius Klabs, Charles Ball, Frank Doran, Louis Gebl, Victor Szangihl, Charles Windbiehl.

Lower Division.—First prize, Frank Ostrowski; second prize, Aegidius Frank and William Stockie, Honorable mention, William Becker, Bruno Haberbusch.

Natural Sciences.— Chemistry.— Medal, Joseph Eaglert, first prize, William Benninger; second prize, Jonas Lenhard and John Cieslik, Honorable mention, William Fischer, Peter Kuhry, Jeremiah Dantzer, Alfred Roth.

fred Roth. Elementary Science.—First prize, Alban Second prize, Joseph Moerder,

Elementary Science.—First prize, Alban Leyes; second prize, Joseph Moerder, Daniel Haragam and Edward Goetz.

a Universal History.—Medal, Peter Kuhry; first prize, Joseph Englert; second prize, William Benninger. Honorable mention, Robert Mockel, Joseph Galewski, John Colbins, Alexander Mayer.

United States History.—First prize, Joseph Moerder; second prize, Edward Goetz and Charles Doran. Honorable mention, Charles Ball, Julius Klabs, Walter Mellen.

Church History.—Higher Division.—First

tion, Charles Ball, Julius Klahs, Walter Mellen.
Church History.—Higher Division.—First prize, Jonas Lenhard and William Benninger; second prize, Patrick Morrissey and Joseph Eckert. Honorable mention, Robert Mockel, Henry Alberg, William Fischer, Joseph Englert, and George Spetz.
Lower Division. — First prize, William Jessop; second prize, Jeremiah Danizer and Julius Pilarski. Honorable mention, John Dobbins, Peter Berkery, Daniel Hargan, Alexander Mayer.
Bible History.—First prize, Edward Goetz; second prize, Alban Leyes and John Robakowski. Honorable mention, Louis Gehl, Charles Doran, Etward Halter, Frank Doran, Charles Ball, Thomas Coughlin, Julius Klahs.
Religious Instruction.—Higher Division.

Julius Klabs.

Religious Instruction.—Higher Division.
—Medal, Jonas Lenhard, first prize, Joseph
Englert: second prize, Patrick Morrissey
and William Benninger. Honorable mention, George Spetz, Joseph Crofton.
Middle Division — First prize, Jeremiah
Dantzer: second prize, Peter Kuhry and
Daniel Haragan. Honorable mention, Jos.
Moerder, James Kelly, Maximilian Becker,
John Cieslik. Peter Pyterek, Frank Schwartz. Alexander Mayer, Edward Dillon,
John Dobbins.

Lower Division—Prize, Joseph Galewski
Honorable mention, Roman Ardziejswski,
Charles Doran, Frank Doran, Alban Leyes,
Elward Goetz, Alphonsus Montag, Frank
Otrowski, Walter Tomaszewski.

Honorable mention, Roman Ardziejswski, Charles Doran, Frank Doran, Alban Leyes, Etward Goetz, Alphonsus Montag, Frank Drowski, Walter Tomaszewski.

Elementary Catechism — Prize, William Stockie. Honorable mention. Wm. Becker, John Robakowski, Aegidius Frank, Matthew Blenski, Edward Halter, Patrick Hughes.

Mental Philosophy — Higher Division—Prize, Jonas Lenhard.

Lower Division—Medal, Patrick Morrissey Honorable mention, John Wilbee.

Rhetoric—Medal, William Benninger, prize, Joseph Eoglert. Honorable mention, Peter Berkery, Joseph Eckert, William Fischer, Alfred Roth, Robert Mockel, Wm. Jessop, Peter Pyterek, Charles Pietrowiez. Oratory.—Medal, Erwin Glinowiecki.

Music.—Medal, Wm. Fischer; first prize, Frank Ostrowski; second prize, Rudolph Krug. Honorable mention. Edward Goetz, Wm. Jessop, Peter Pytereck.

General Proficiency. — Medal (classical course), Edward Goetz; second prize, Rudolph Krug. Honorable mention, Edward Goetz, Wm. Jessop, Peter Pytereck.

General Proficiency. — Medal (commercial course), Edward Goetz; special prize for efficiency in commercial course (donated by Mr. G. William). Roman Ardziejswski. Honorable mention, Wm. Benninger, Jos. Galewski, John Cleslik, Alban Leves, Joseph Moerder, Daniel Haragan, Peter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alex. Mayer. Walter Medlel. Baldwin Foehman. Ball, Julius Klahs.

Good Conduct.—Medal (for seniors), Jeremiah Dantzer; medal (for Juniors), Edward Goetz, Mayer. Walter Medlel. Baldwin Foehman. Julius Klahs. Frank Ray, Daniel Haragan, William Jessop, Joseph Moerder, James Ma'oue, Alfred Roth, Erward Goetz, Beter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alexander Joseph Moerder, James Ma'oue, Alfred Roth, Erward Goetz, Beter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alexander Joseph Moerder, James Ma'oue, Alfred Roth, Erward Goetz, Beter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alexander Joseph Moerder, James Ma'oue, Alfred Roth, Erward Goetz, Peter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alexander Alayer, Baldwin Poehlman, Julius Halangan, Honorable mention, Latinet Roth, Erward Goetz, Peter Kuhry, Rudolph Krug. Alexander Alayer, Baldwin Poeh

LORETTO ACADEMY, GUELPH.

French—Higher Division—Prize, Ferdinand Fuchs. Honorable mention, John Wilbee, William Benninger, Joseph Crofton, Joseph Eckert.

Middle Division—Prize, John Cieslik and Jeremiah Dantzer. Honorable mention, Joseph Englert, William Jessop and Charles Pierowicz.

Lower Division — First prize, Frank Charles Pierowicz.

Lower Division — First prize, Frank Charles Windbiehl, Edward Goetz, Daniel Haragan, Alohousus Montag.

Polish — Higher Division. — First prize, John Cieslik, second prize, Roman Ardziejswski and Walter Tomaszewski.

Honorable mention — Peter Pyterek, Charles Pietrowicz.

Lower Division.—First prize, John Robakowski, second prize, Roman Ardziejswski and Walter Tomaszewski.

Honorable mention—Peter Pyterek, Charles Pietrowicz.

Lower Division.—First prize, John Robakowski, second prize, Stanislaus Schenke, Honorable mention—Matthew Bienski, Step

Distribution of Honors. Gold medal for Christiau doctrine, presented by His Lordship, Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, awarded to Miss O'Leary, accessit Miss Annie Yearley, honorable mention, Misses Parsons, Doyle, Malone, O'Callaghan, Keleher and Doran. Prize for Christian doctrine in 4th class, obtained by K. McAteer.

Crown and prize for fidelity to school rules, awarded to Miss A. Yearley.

Gold cross presented by a friend of the Institute, awarded by vote of teachers and companions, to Miss L. Doyle, for charity in conversation.

Institute, awarded by vote of ceaters and companions, to Miss L. Doyle, for charity in conversation.

Gold pin presented by Rev. R. T. Burke, for lady like deportment, obtained by Miss N. Kloepfer.

Crown for amiability, awarded by vote of companions, to Miss Rose Sleeman.

Prize in St. Cecelia's choir, equally merited by Misses Yearley and Keleher, obtained by Miss Yearley.

Gold medal presented by Right Reverend Mgr. McEvay, for highest marks in commercial course. This medal is reserved until the result of department examinations is made known.

Crown and prize for prompt return after vacation, obtained by Miss Doyle.

Crown and prize for regular attendance in day school, equally merited by Misses Rena Doran, T. Campbell. Sleeman, Markes and Annie Bergin, obtained by Miss T. Campbell.

Ist prize in division 5th class instrumental

bell.

Ist prize in division 5th class instrumental music, awarded to Misses Blanche McQuillan and Kathleen Flood.

Ist prize in theory of music, obtained by Miss Keleher. Gold pen, presented by a friend of the In-

Miss Keleher.

Gold pen, presented by a friend of the Institute, for excellence in penmanship, obtained by Miss C. Doran.

Gold medal for painting, presented by Rev. Father Healey, obtained by Miss Passmore. Ist prize for china painting, awarded to Miss Emma Reinhardt.

Ist prize for oil painting landscape, awarded to Miss Anderson.

Ist prize for pastel drawing, awarded to Miss B. McQuillan.

Diploma for superiority in graduating class English, excellence in drawing and honorable mention, in French, awarded to Miss A. Yearley.

Diplomas for senography and type writing, awarded by the British American College. Toronto, to Misses Tottic Campbell and Rose Sleeman.

Testimonials of merit for type writing, awarded to Misses Agnes Bergin and Marcella Long.

Miss Annie Yearley, 2nd prize in 5th class music.

Miss Agnes O'Leary, 2nd prize in 4th

Miss Agnes O'Leary, 2nd prize in 4th lass instrumental music.

Margaret Malone, crown and prize in 2nd lass senior div. Arithmetic, 2nd in 4th lass instrumental music, 1st prize in perpective, geometrical and free hand drawner.

hg. Edith Keleher, crown and prize in 4th lass French, 1st in 4th class instrumental nusic, 2nd in 2nd class senior div. arithme

May O'Callaghan, 2nd prize in 2nd class May O Canagnan, 2nd prize in 2nd class senior div. arithmetic, 2nd prize in 4th class French, 2nd prize in 3rd class music. Miss Kathleen Parsons, crown and prize in 4th class French, first prize for choral class. Miss Ethel Day, 2nd prize for essay in 5th class English and 2nd prize in 4th class in

Celestine Dorlan, is prize for improvement in music and oil painting.

FOURTH CLASS.

Miss Anna Bergin, silver medal for 1st prize in English, 2nd in arithmetic and French. Miss Gertie Heffernan, 1st prize for composition and drawing, 2nd for writing.

Miss Neille Kleepfer, 1st prize in German, 1st in 3rd class music, 1st in 1st class oil painting.

mental music, singing, drawing and penman-

mental music, singing, drawing and pennauship.
May Day, Ist in English and composition, 1st
in singing and penmanship, 2nd in drawing.
Minnie Yearley, satisfaction in English an
penmanship, 2nd in preparatory class music,
improvement in arithmetic.
Maggle Pigott, 2nd in English, 1st in composition, arithmetic and singing.
Gertrude o'Donnell, 1st in arithmetic, 2nd in
English, 2nd in singing.
Frankle McQuillan, 1st in arithmetic, 1st in
singing, improvement in English.
Annie McKenzie, 1st in preparatory class
Annie McKenzie, 1st in preparatory class

music and penmanship, 2nd in English, arith-metic and singing. Genevieve McAteer, 1st in arithmetic, 2nd in English and writing.

Agnes McAteer, for being a good little girl. Flossie Sleeman, prize for being a good little

Ida McQuillan, prize for being a good little Emma Reinhardt, prize for being a good little

Master Rex Holland, prize for being a good Master Rex Holland, 1988, 1989, prize for being a good little boy.
Master Charles Doran, prize for being a good little boy.
Master Willie Howe, prize for being a good little boy.

### The Jubilee in Goderich

In the town of Goderich, as elsewhere, the celebration of the Queen's jubilee was carried out with much enthusiasm. The Sons of Scotland lighted an immense bonfire, and speeches by prominent citizens was the chief feature of the occasion. Amongst others Judge Doyle made a very appropriate address. He said Victoria had been a most exemplary Queen, a model wife and mother, and a most heble woman, whose good example has not only been beneficial to the whole empire over which she ruled but has had also a beneficial to the whole empire over which she ruled but has had also a beneficial to the whole empire over which she ruled but has had also a beneficial to the on the whole civilized world. There has been more civil and religious liberty in her's than in any previous reign. People of all nationalities and all religious throughout the Dominion are united in this glorious celebration. Judge Masson had referred to the loyalty of the Scotchman; but said the speaker. I claim that the Irishman in Canada, is equally as loyal here, because of the Justice of our laws; but agree with the foremost Scotchman and the greatest British statesman in the world to day. Mr. Gladstone, that the Irishman in Ireland is not properly ruled. Give Ireland Home Rule, such as we have in Canada, and there will be no more loyal subjects than the Irish in the whole Empire.

### Honors for a London Boy.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, eldest son of Mr. James Wilson, merchant. Richmond street, this city, has returned home for the vacation after completing his course of studies at Fordham College. New York city. A class of twenty-five was graduated, in which, we are pleased to know, Mr. Wilson obtained the highest pessible honors. He also obtained a gold medal, valued at 859, for an essay, written in competition with many others, on the subject, "Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England," as well as first honorable mention for examination in mental philosophy, the examination in mental philosophy, the examination being conducted in the Latin language; and first honorable mention for an essay, written in competition, on the subject, "The Rank of Edgar Allan Poe as a Poet."

We congratulate Mr. Wilson on his marked success. Fordham College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, is one of the leading educational institutions in the United States, and the brilliant career therein of our young London boy is a source of pleasure to the members of his family and to his many friends in our Forest City.

# OBITUARY.

Miss Kathleen Parsons, crown and prize in the class French, first prize for choral class. Miss Ethel Day, 2nd prize in 4th class in strumental music.

Miss Rose Sleeman, 1st prize for shorthand and type writing.

Miss Rose Sleeman, 1st prize for shorthand and type writing.

Miss Kathleen Flood, 1st prize for mandolm, improvement in water colors.

Edith Holiday, 2nd prize for mandolm, improvement in water colors.

Edith Holiday, 2nd prize in free hand drawing, improvement in oil painting, 1st prize in 1st class French, improvement in intrumental music.

C. Whalen, prize for general satisfaction in English studies, epistolary composition, penmanship and drawing.

L. Markes, prize for general satisfaction in French and instrumental music.

Marcella Long, 2nd prize in 2nd class music.

Celestine Doran, 1st prize in free-hand drawing.

Lillie Coghlan, prize for improvement in music and oil painting.

FOURTH CLASS.

Miss Anna Bergin, silver medal for 1st prize in English, 2nd in arithmetic and French, Miss Gartte Hefernan, 1st prize for composition and drawing, 2nd for writing, 4men.

Miss Nellee Kleepfer, 1st prize for composition and drawing and for writing, 4men.

Miss Nellee Kleepfer, 1st prize for composition and drawing and for writing, 4men.

Miss Nellee Kleepfer, 1st prize for composition and drawing and for writing, 4men. MR. JAMES MADDEN, EAST NISSOURI.

MR. JOHN STAFFORD, PERTH.

Miss Nelle Klopefrer, 1st prize in German, 1st in 3rd class music, 1st in 1st class oil painting.

Miss Lena Desroches, 1st prize in 3rd class French, 2nd in arithmetic and English, combined Doran, 2nd prize in German, writing and drawing, 2nd in div. 3rd class music.

Satie Bloom, 1st prize in German, writing and drawing, 2nd in div. 3rd class music.

Miss Nelle Burns, prize for improvement in English, 2nd in American and Prize for improvement in epistolary composition, instrumental and vocat music, 2nd pennanship, 2nd in div. 3rd class and 2nd prize in German, 2nd prize in German, 2nd prize in German, 2nd prize in German, 2nd prize in English, 2nd in American and 2nd prize in German, 2nd prize in English, 2nd in arithmetic, 2nd in div. 3rd class in arithmetic, 2nd in div. 3rd class in arithmetic, 2nd in singing, 2nd in 3rd class arithmetic, 2nd

The closing exercises of Loretto Academy, fought, took place on Thursday, the 2th inst., at 10 a. m. As in former years, they were strictly private, the only guests present being Rev. Fathers Kenny, Kavanagh and O'Loane, S. J. A short programme, but one of a very high order of merit, of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and Delsarte exercises, was rendered by the pupils in a thoroughly artistic and able manner; thus proving that the accomplishments and fine arts, as well as the exact sciences, continue to retain a first rank in the education of the pupils of Loretto, thereby preparing the

A few weeks ago after we moved to Arkansas, I was informed that my parents had decided to come here part-ly to get me away from the Church. They thought I would get better if I did not run around so much. Before we came I had gone to Mass twice a month, once at home and once in a town four miles away and occasionally visited my friends for a day or two at the getting better meant that I am crazy as long as I am a Catholic, and that if I should lose my Faith I would be well. Of course, they do not realize what they are doing when they reason so, but it is very common and it is just such reasoning that is so sore a thorn in the side of a convert to the Faith and to some who are not converts. I suspected from the first that part of the motive in coming here from Ohio was to get me out of reach of the Church. In one sense I was glad of the opportunity to show them that I would be essentially the same whether I went to Mass or not. As to being crazy, if I am so I am incurable, for I keenly realize my condition and deliberately stop in it. I was a little surprised to hear that part of the motive acknowledged so frankly, however. They had told me, however. They had told me, also, before we came that there wasn't a Catholic within twenty five or thirty miles of the place; they men tioned it more than once; I remem-bered it very distinctly for I was very much alive to everything I could learn on the subject while we were preparing to come. I studied the directory to find out exactly where I would be "at" as to Church privileges, when I reached my new home. I have found out conclusively that they must have eliberately lied to me in the matter. My father and sister are physicans and treated the family of a Catholic and often stayed and visited a couple of hours at a time, because the people were so frank and friendly, as Catholics are apt to be; I have heard my sister speak of going to Finlays and the good times she had there. Mrs. Finlay told me that hers was the only house my sister, Dr. Lill, ever visited, and the only one at which she cailed to say good by when she left the town. father and sister were here two years before the family came; but they were at Searcey, the county town. settled four miles away where there seemed to be a good location for a doctor. My people are good, honest, intelligent people and fairly well educat ed : but are all warped out of shape on the religious side ; they probably consider it no wrong to lie to children, lunatics, and placed enemies or me into the latter class.

I had no reason to not believe what they told me and did not look for any Catholics here, but felt that I must stir around and do something to make my presence known to my Catholic neighors however far away they might be. I had no money to get to Little Rock, the nearest church, so I wrote to the Bishop, telling him I was in his dominion without money to go very far to Mass. I thought, possibly, a priest might pass near here on his way between his missions and might easily come here if he knew of me. I told him, too, that I could not look to my people for help in that direction be people for help in that directly started towards it, but self at the depot, looking for Mr. Fin church. I think that was some time lay, whose train comes down again as in January. Week after week passed this time and as I did not hear from my letter, I finally concluded that the Bishop had tossed it into the waste basket. more than two or three weeks after I wrote to the Bishop, I was over to a neighbor's house, making a little visit and we got to talking a little about religion and it soon came out that I was a Catholic ; it mostly always does come out : I don't seem very well able to keep it in, and I don't know that I try very hard. The lady herself is saint," believing in Joe Smith and the Book of Mormon, and yet not a Mormon as she repeatedly assured It did not seem to hurt her very much, for she is a very nice person: nor did it seem to help her, either, because she is not so much better than the rest of us. When she learned that I was a Catholic, she told me that the engineer on the Searcev Branch was a Catholic also. The Sear cey Branch is a small railroad eight miles long, made to connect the county town to the big road, the Iron Moun-tain; it has a little engine to run from Searcey here and a mule car from here to West Point, the other terminus. The lady must have thought me crazy or very ill-mannered when she told me about the engineer being a Catholic, for I stared at her in blankest sur prise, and asked her two or three times was she sure. I fancied the engineer very likely an "ought to be" one and my people had not heard of him, but then she told me that he had given her husband books to read, relating to the Church, and that certainly sounded practical. I have learned since that he is such an aggressive missionary Catholic Pole that it does me good to think of the hard hits he has given some of the people about here in religious affairs. I heard of his warming the blood and stirring the temper of a "saint" who is supposed to never get mad or have any other inclination

I always did admire the Poles, the same as the Irish, for keeping the Faith so nobly ; this is certainly a good speci-I finally concluded that it must be so, and thought I would very soon go over to the engine or depot and get ac quainted with him. Time passed, and the proper opportunity did not come. I was afraid my people would notice it, and take steps to prevent a probable know that he had anything to do with give me the idea that I have done any.

people came down here to picnic and there were many people about the about the depot all day, so I seized that opportunity to go and seek acquaintance with Mr. Finlay. I was getting uneasy about my Easter duty, for it was already two weeks after Easter, and I seemed not nearer than six months ago to getting to Mass. 1 had heard from a neighbor only a few days be-fore that Mr. Finlay intended getting a priest to come to Searcey time this spring and that he knew about me and intended letting me know; but then, I thought, Searcey is four miles away and I have no money to go on the train and I hate to walk across a strange country. It costs a quarter to get to Searcey on the train and another quarter to get back; it doesn't cost me anything now. to see him anyway and found that the arrangements for Mass were made, and that the time was the next Saturday, and that they had been fretting about They how they were to let me know. The thought best to not write me a letter yet, still, how was I to know? But lo! That, too, had been provided for as by the work of a fairy. The section boss on the Searcey railroad, who is also a Catholic, but, I regret to say, not very practical, had arranged to take me on his velocipede. Yes, and almost the first thing Mr. Finlay told me after he had climbed down out of his engine, was that the Bishop had referred my letter to him; or not to him directly, but to Father Brady, the priest who usually came up here, and he had sent

it to Mr. Finlay. And so, I thought, you are the White county Pope. I spent a very anxious week, wait ing for the eventful Friday, for I was to go on Friday and stay all night at Finlay's, since I had to steal off and could not well accomplish it suffic iently early in the morning and the trains were all too near meal-time. Mr. Finlay had told me, too, that he might get a letter from the priest changing the time for Mass, so I was on edge all the time, wondering how they would get word to me if it were changed. In the meantime, Mr. Devlin, the section boss, had gone to work en the road. His eight miles did not keep him busy all the time. Yet I feared he might not be able to take me. But I need not have worried for Prov idence was arranging it. Thursday a show very charitably came along, and, under cover of listening to the band. I went out and very easily found my way to Mr. Davlin's to ascertain if there was any news. That week, too, I had a couple of beaus, a thing that has not happened to me before in a long time. Any extra stirring around on my part might have been attributed to that, moreover, a neighbor's girl came over several evenings for treat ment and I would go "a piece" with her when she went home, and come back by the depot to try and get a glimpse of Mr. Finlay.

Mr. Devlin was not at home when

got there and his wife did not know whether he could take me now or not, since he was working on the road. Mrs. Devlin is not a Catholic, but she is a quiet, mind-your-own-business person, and I easily confided my secret to her. She thought my people were foolish to remember their sentiment so long. I promised to return again in the evening after Mr. Devlin came home from his work. The band began to play again about 7 o'clock, and I started towards it, but soon found my There he was leaning against a pile of pea boxes and not an other soul near, just like it had been all pre-arranged. I hastily told my business. The time for Mass had no been changed. But how about Mr. Devlin working? "He will take you just the same; he will not work to-morrow afternoon." I do not know yet whether he stopped his work on purpose to take me. occupied with other things then to ask and have had no opportunity since It was all right then as Mr. Devlin and I had arranged a week ago, for I had gone to see him as soon as possible after seeing Mr. Finlay the first time but then I had promised to go down to Devlins again and must do so for fear of a misunderstanding. I went, although it was now quite dark, and Mr. Devlin lived a half-mile down the railroad track past some woods. I felt afraid, but said a short prayer and

started with a pale, patient, three days old moon for company. Three o'clock Friday, the time for departure, came at last, and I started for the bend of the road, beyond the town, the place of meeting. I met Mr. Devlin exactly at the bend, but he was walking and told me he saw some boys craw fishing a short way ahead but could not tell whether they were Kensett boys or not, so I walked on past them, for we did not want any of the Kensett people to know of my going to Searcey on the velocipede. I walked Searcey on the velocipede. about a mile, when he overtook me and I gathered my clothes around me to eep them from getting greasy or tangled in the wheels and got and away we sped. road was not very smooth, and I felt fearful of being shaken off, but I and we had to "lean in" to keep our one-sided boat from cap-We had arranged that Mr. Davlin was to take a note from me to my people on his way home, telling them where I was, why I was there and when I would return. I wanted

it, since he was a neighbor. Then I thought of Mr. Simms, an extra operator at the depot, filling the place of the regular, who is sick.

Well, the velocipede did not capsize and no other casualty happened, so I got to Mr. Finlay's all right. There are not haif a score of Catholics in Searcey, so we had Mass at his house with the dressing case for an altar. Father Brady came up from Little Rock on the 8 o'clock train. Few as the Catholics were some of them did not get to Mass. They wanted to make their Easter duty very bad indeed until they got the opportunity. 'Ti ever thus. ''If not so frequent, would not this be strange? That 'tis so frequent, this is stranger still." We had a pleasant visit as well as a profitable one. We walked out in

town, visited the great spring, took a drink and moved on according to directions; this is the springiest place I ever heard of ; about every fifty miles there is the best spring in th world for rheumatism, stomach trouble and nerves, and there are as many funerals here as anywhere. Everyone knows of Hot Springs, Ark., but when you get here it seems to have no more prestige than Gum Springs, or Armstrong Springs, or Searcey Springs, or Sweet Springs. I came home on th noon train, penniless as I was and I did not ride the bumpers, either. rode in the coach with the quality, college professors and directors, This is Bishops, preachers, etc. place for colleges, too. The coach was a small affair with seats along the side like an old time horse car and was but little larger, but it had its pen at one end for the " nig-I can't get used to such gers." I can't get used to such things; they always set me to reflect This is a great nation, alto ing gether non-partisan, non-sectarian and impartial in its government, but then you mustn't be a Catholic or a "nigger." We might make a new deal for you in that case. I read in one of the "great dailies" no longer ago than this morning that the governor of Mississippi vetoed bill for a reformatory to be attached to the penitentiary in which the prisoners would receive two hours a day school ing, on the ground that it would cost too much since no whites would be benefitted by it! The only boys in the penitentiary under seventeen being colored and of the most vicious class, it would look to my simple, old fashioned Catholic mind that because they needed it badly was all the more reason why they should have it. Maybe if I were a "new" modern philanthropist or reformer I would be able to see all there things right! But, some way, I am just contrary enough to be glad that I have brains enough to be in the despised minority in some cases; I am used to it and expect it.

I must not forget to mention the good times I had with the children at mr. Finlay's. I enjoyed so much noticing the difference of disposition in manly, earnest Wille, the oldest, a lad of twelve, Charlie, the quiet, good natured observer, Manuel, or " the bold, witty one, Lucy, the eight year old little woman, Veronica, or Jess," the papa's curly haired favorite, sweet, little, brown haired, three year old Maggie, the mother's pet, and baby Leo. They are very bright, active and clever children.

Father Brady, is a big, young, black-haired Irishman, who talks with a slight brogue, very pleasant to hear. I told him what I had thought about not hearing from the Bishop and he took it up very quickly, and said, such things; he did not write to you thinking you would probably not get the letter." I think myself it would very likely have been so, particularly if his business had been hinted at on

the envelope. It has been eleven years since my baptism and my people will not con-template it coolly yet. They still insist that the priest who baptized me imposed on me some way; the circum stances of my baptism were peculiarly adverse, and I would not blame any one, knowing them, to stumble on my individual case and hesitate for five or six, or eight or even ten years, but when it gets to be eleven it seems to me they might begin to look into this thing which the child has found and see what it is she sticks to so tenaciously under such trying circumstances and which enables her to so well keep down a naturally wild and gipsy like temperament : I often think, myself, that if I had found the Old Church I would have been an adventuress ike Madame Diss Debar or Margare L Shepard; but having found the Truth it is abundantly able to hold me steady and the same bold gipsy qualities, turned in the right direction make me what my Catholic friends will persist in terming a little too stiff and strict a Catholic. If my friends find my con version so very strange I would like to cite them to the many thousands of others who did and are doing every day, under every variety of circum stances, the same thing I did. But they will not hear me. I have quite a num ber of good books, quite a number, considering my age and income, but they will not read them. I often think wasn't. We met a wagon and of St. Monica and her illustrious son Mr. Devlin seid, "Keep your face and am consoled. I have trouble with turned away from them." As we get to town there is a sharp turn same ones who scoffed and sneered at me for going to Mass every morning and receiving Holy Communion every Sunday and holyday when I had op-portunity, now say it doesn't hurt me a bit to live away from the Church. I have heard of spoiled converts; if my experience continues to the end as it them to know, but not in time to defeat my object. We concluded, however, will ever be spoiled. No one has yet that we would rather they would not thought it worth his while to try to

thing extraordinary or am likely to do so. I have been made to feel very bad at times by my Catholic friends and have sighed "O, that an enemy had

I did not come here deliberately and I think I can keep my Faith for a while under these circumstances, as they are the very same under which I found the Truth-no church, no priest and very few Catholic people. I have my very few Catholic people. Catholic books and periodicals now and read them and feel more fellow ship with the persons and principles I read about in them than with those around me. I know nothing can take the place of the Mass and the sacraments, but it is the will of God that I am here, and that will I am following to the extent of my poor ability. So I feel at peace with myself and

all mankind.

I conclude that any one can be Catholic if he desires and can get to Mass once in a while, however adverse the circumstance. - Camilla, in Catholic Universe.

### EISHOP SPALDING'S TEMPER-ANCE TALK.

What I am, I owe to a thousand influences not my own, and I am the shallowest of men if I imagine that it is possible for me to take care of my self without caring for others. injures the neighborhood, the city in which I live, injures me, and when my faith or my country suffer wrong also am wronged. A man becomes a total abstainer, not necessarily because he has been a drunkard, or has special reason for fear he may become one, but because he loves his fellowman, his religion, his country; because he pities women who are the wives of brutal husbands and the mothers of the helpless children of drunken fathers, and maidens who are the victims of men for whom love means

only lust Though he does not condemn thos who go no farther than to persuade men not to drink in saloons, or not to invite others to drink, or to drink nothing more intoxicating than wine or beer, still he holds, since alcoholic liquors are not necessary to health, and since they are the cause of threefourths of the crime and misery which disgrace religion and society, that the proper thing is to abstain altogether, because, though we grant that many may drink with impunity, yet number of moderate drinkers will in fallibly produce a given number of drunkards, and another given number of incomplete and crippled lives, as a given number of typhus fever cases will cause a given number of deaths.

I, of course, speak of countries where drunkenness is a national vice, for if I lived in Spain I should not think of practicing or preaching total abstinence. But where drunkenness is a national vice, moderate drinking tends to excessive drinking, and to encourage moderate drinking is one way of encouraging drunkenness. And in our country, at least, efforts to induce people to drink only wine or beer are not likely to produce good results.

The adulteration of beer, which makes it more difficult to get pure beer than pure whiskey, and which in a government like this cannot be pre vented, renders beer more hurtful, both morally and physically, than probably any other drink. Between this stuff and the pure light beers of Germany and Belgium there is nothing in common but the name. There may be no worse criminals than those who adulterate food and drink, but it parilla is intended as a medicine only is easier to punish the president of a bank than one of these.

Another consideration which has bearing upon the work of temperance societies may be brought from the re lationship which exists between the occupation and mode of life of people and the temptation to drink. In great cities allurement to dissipation is not only stronger and more constant, but the wretchedness, the scant food, the impure air that so often in crowded districts surround the poor, superinduce a chronic state of bodily enfeeblement which makes the craving for stimulants a physical disease. craving for Among such populations it is manifest that moral remedies must necesarily in great measure prove ineffective, and if any great improvement is to be hoped for, it must come from a change of work and place. Hence our societies, so many of which are found in the most densely populated portions of our country, cannot labor more effectively in the cause of temperance than by using whatever influence they may have to give their friends and neigh bors true views of this question.

In the actual condition of our country it is sheer folly for laboring men. who are also heads of families, to continue to hire themselves to masters and corporations when it is not difficult for an industrious man to own his own home and to work for himself and his wife and children. How immeasurably more favorable to virtue, to sobriety, to independence and happiness, is not the life of one of our vestern farmers than that of a day laborer or a factory hand in a town of I often think that if I could persuade only one man to give up this foolish and dangerous kind of life and become a farmer I should die content.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

Coleman's DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION

### Our Blessed Mother.

If there be one truth more solidly established than another it this, that Mary prays for the servants of her divine Son and that she is especially the refuge and advocate of sinners. The apostle St. Paul tells us that our Lord Jesus Christ is always living in Heaven to plead for our cause before His Father, and may we not believe that such is also the charitable office of His Blessed Mother? St. John tells us that we have in Jesus a powerful advocate before the Heavenly Father; in Mary we have a powerful advocate before the divine Son. When on earth our Biessed Saviour said: "I have not come to call the just, but sinners, He is pleased to add, to penance. "Who are they that have need of a physician?" He Himself adds, "Not they who are well in health, but the sick." Therefore in Heaven and on sick. earth Jesus defends the cause of those who are spiritually sick before His Father, and it is precisely in favor of these unfortunate sinners that Mary employs her omnipotent intercession Her solicitude is so great that she i interested in all, prays for all, with an affection which is wholly maternal Mary is powerful enough to obtain for you the grace of conversion, and has so much love for you that she will ex tend to you the fulness of her maternal affection on your return to God.

It is not enough for Mary to shield sinners for divine justice; her love prompts her to obtain for them favors of all kinds, or soul and body. Who is there that can say he has never re ceived a blessing from her, spiritual or temporal? Hence St. Bernard says Let him who has not experienced the effects of her love after having invoked her cease to praise her. The world is full of proof of Mary's mercy to sinners. And even in the temporal order see the countless ex voto offerings hanging on the walls of all the sanctuaries conse crated to Mary. Do these not attest the innumerable favors through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin? Do they not tell us of mir cles wrought for the soul and the body of those who came to invoke her confidently? Sinners, have recourse to Mary, and do not fail to invoke her by the consoling title, Refuge of Sinners, pray for us.

## First Picture of St. Anthony.

In October, 1895, a casual visitor to the Capuchin monastery in Sussex, England, was impressed by a square oil painting hung up very high on the wall, and, in consequence, the Fr. Guardian had it taken down and examined. The painting was found to be a very fine copy of the first known picture of St. Anthony, painted six centuries ago on one of the pillars of the basilica at Padua by Giotto, or of its no less famous replica, executed 400 years ago, which is one of the treasures of the church of St. John Chrysostom at Venice. The picture is fascinating in the extreme : the rather full face is beardless; the head shaven except for a fringe of soft hair, the eyes, perhaps the most wonderful part, are full of life, and round the mouth lingers a faint smile suggestive of patient suffering. The picture was placed in a conspicuous place in the The devotion to the saint inaugurated by it resulted in the found ing of the Guild of St. Anthony, an association similar to the Pious Union

Blood purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaand not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera dysentery, duarrhosa, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

Chronic Dergangements of the Storesch.

bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These Pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.



For full particulars see advertisements, or apply to LEVER BROS., LTD., 23 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

(Kalean

### Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be The place where, in eighteen ninety-three That white world-wonder of arch and

should shadow the nations, polychrome. Here at the Fair was the prize conferred On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show Since they started-50 years ago.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893-a fact which emphasizes the record:

### 50 Years of Cures.

CASH PAID



The O'Keele Brewery CO. of Toronte, Ltd. SPECIALTIES: High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales) XXX: Porter and Stout.
Pilsener Lager of world-wide reputation.
E. OKEEPE. W. HAWKE, J. G. GIESON,
Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Tres.

# Spencerian Pens.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND. Made in Birmingham, England, for over







AUCTION

SALE TIMBER OF BERTHS.

Department of Crown Lands Woods and Forests Branch Toronto, June 2nd, 1897.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that under authority of Orders in Council, TIMBER BERTHS as hereunder mentioned in the NIPISSING, ALGOMA and RAINY RIVER DISTRICTS, viz.,—the Townships of RATHBUN, KELLY, DAVIS, the North half of SCADDING and that part of HANMER South of the VERMILLION RIVER, all in the District of Nipissing; the Township of COFFIN ADDITIONAL and certain small areas on the SPANISH and BISCOTASING waters in the SPANISH and Gertain small areas on the District of ALGOMA; and berths 36 and 37 sale of 1892, D 3, D 4, D 5, D 6, on MANITOU LAKE, and certain small scattered areas in the District of RAINY RIVER, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at the hour of ONE o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of AUGUST

Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sheets containing conditions and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application personally or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands or to the Crown Timber Offices at OTTAWA and RAT PORTAGE.

J. M. GIBSON.

Commisssoner of Crown Lands.

E. B.—No unauthorised publication of this advertisement will be paid for. 975-8

FIVE-MINUT

"Going up into one Simon's, and sitting do titudes out of the ship."

It was not witho

The Fourth Sunda THE TEACHI

JULY 3. 1997

Lord choose Peter's teach the word of li By the mouth of Father the Pope, teaches the multitue And as told in the C draught of fishes fo so wherever the Po from Peter's ship our Lord then ma brother fishermen become fishers of ingly successful fis this day are with fulfilment of this ent Holy Father, taken occasion to te the true doctrine o the most important ing their national their moral and re rights as men to l pursuit of happing the divine institu which is the foun society, and defini ciples of education It is no wonder own him as their should hear and

and admonitions. astonishing is, to ary influence the exercises upon th olics; how unive edged that his weight than the thousands of oth together, who ar philosophy, theol By common con seems to agree th cerning the high

terests of huma: thinks and says account. So we perors, presider leaders of great s ing his counsel, or if they do not and spirit, as we do, they, at least respect for it, ar gize, so to speak excuse to defend not in full accord All this is a ca long as the wor follow the cours

from which Chri or trim their sa sight of it, it w suffer shipwreck It does not al hear of the strift many social, r questions. So Christ is heard be well. Of one thing,

that there is no the ship of Per ought to say the cause the ship i safe, no matter they behave. that there are practically do n of Christ by Pete of their religio little pains to hardly ever l never read a book. They o newspaper or instruction the They re what they ough their Sundays doing what ple what ought to were faithful Word of Christ

Catholic ought works, now is Did ever the such grand opp Well, then, le worldly, un Ca back and hin triumph, weig sponsibility, fo to give accoun

0

There is no pitiful and so calls you His may fail, be s love will not your struggle and loneliness hope, all your for what is ex come from His you your cap and His liken guide you to

missive and o

"One of m will hear peo the complaint only relieve ually remove tressing comp a permanent

The Best Pi Sydney Crossi been using Pa by far the best Delicate and these Pills act doses, the effec-lant, middly er body, giving to

Hood's Sars again proved preparations f BLOOD Purifier

FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON.

The Fourth Sunday After Pentecost.

THE TEACHING CHERCH.

Lord choose Peter's ship from which to teach the word of life to the multitude.

By the mouth of His Vicar, our Holy

And as told in the Gospel, a miraculous draught of fishes followed His teaching,

so wherever the Pope teaches for Christ from Peter's ship the promise which

our Lord then made to Peter and his

brother fishermen is fulfilled. They

become fishers of men, and astonishingly successful fishermen too. We at

this day are witnesses of a singular

fulfilment of this promise. The present Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has

taken occasion to teach the whole world

the true doctrine of Christ on many of

the most important subjects that con-cern the well being of mankind, affect-

ing their national and social interests

their moral and religious duties; their

rights as men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the defence of

the divine institution of the family,

which is the foundation of Christian

society, and definition of the true prin-

own him as their teacher for Christ, should hear and obey his instructions

and admonitions. But what is a little

astonishing is, to see what extraordin-

ary influence the least word from him

exercises upon those who are not Cath-

olics; how universally it is acknowl

edged that his lessons have more weight than the teachings of all the

thousands of other learned men put

together, who are doctors in science,

seems to agree that, in all matters con-

cerning the highest and most vital in-

terests of humanity, what the Pope

thinks and says has to be taken into

account. So we see kings and em-

perors, presidents and governors, leaders of great social enterprise, seek-

ing his counsel, and following it too;

or if they do not follow it in both letter

and spirit, as we, his faithful children

do, they, at least, show their profound

respect for it, and are forced to apolo-

gize, so to speak, and find some sort of excuse to defend their action which is

All this is a cause of great rejoicing

to us Catholics. We know well that so long as the world will be willing to

follow the course of the ship of Peter,

from which Christ the Saviour teaches,

It does not alarm us, therefore, to

hear of the strife going on concerning

many social, religious, and political questions. So long as the voice of

Christ is heard above the din all will

Of one thing, too, we are quite sure;

that there is no fear for the safety of the ship of Peter. But just here I

ought to say that there are some Cath-

olics who take it for granted that be-

cause the ship is safe they are equally

safe, no matter how they talk or how

they behave. It is a lamentable fact

that there are many Catholics who

practically do not esteem the teaching

of Christ by Peter. They are ignoran

of their religion, and they take very

newspaper or magazine. It is not instruction they care about, but amuse-

ment. They read what they like; not what they ought to like. They spend their Sundays and other free days in

doing what pleases them, not in doing

were faithful, obedient hearers of the

Word of Christ by the mouth of Peter.

If ever there was a time when a Catholic ought to show his faith by his

works, now is the day and the hour. Did ever the Catholic Church have

such grand opportunities as it has now?

Well, then, let those who, by their

worldly, un Catholic lives are a draw-

back and hindrance to her glorious

triumph, weigh well their great re-

sponsibility, for which they shall have

to give account at the judgment of God.

God's Love.

There is no father, no mother so

love will not fail. He is with you in your struggle against sin, in your

search for truth, your woes and griefs and loneliness and trials. All your

for what is excellent and imperishable, come from Him. And as He has given

you your capacity for His friendship

and His likeness, He will train you and

guide you to Himself if you are sub-

"One of my sick headaches," you

will hear people frequently say, as if the complaint was hopelessly incurable.

As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effect

ually remove the cause of this dis-tressing complaint, and so bring about

missive and obedient.

a permanent cure.

what ought to please them, if they

not in full accordance with it.

suffer shipwreck.

By common consent the whole world

philosophy, theology, and politics.

It is no wonder that Catholics, who

ciples of education.

ance. There are various means of

recreation at hand, some good and some

ary brain power to distinguish between

them, if he be so inclined. Reading, of course, is one of the most profitable

ways in which the hours of recreation may be employed, but it would be

better for the young man to be using

his observing powers out of doors than

to be engaged in perusing many of the

books and papers that are now pub-lished. I was in a book shop not long

since, where a young man, after looking over the books on the shelves and

counters, asked for a vile volume that

has been circulating privately for fifty

to the attention of the proper authorities, might have sent the seller to the State

Prison. The young man who poisons his mind habitually with the stuff we

have indicated has before him a career

of sensuality that will end in loss of

reputation and in bodily misery. He

will be, if he lives long enough, that most detestable of characters—an old

The theatre is always open to attract

the young. It presents many good dramas when it is under reputable

management, but too often its produc-

tions are full of immortality and it offers

exhibitions that can be seen only to be

condemned. Shakespeare's plays, with

themselves, and some, but not all, of

the old comedies will furnish harmless pleasure. There are, too, many plays

of our own time, like those of Bronson

Howard, for instance, that will afford

harmless pleasure, and the light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan are free from

suggestive or direct rottenness. It will not take a properly disposed young

man long to find out when a comedy, tragedy or farce offends the laws of

The most rational and natural recre-

ome young men complain that they do

not get on well in society, and therefore, frequent places that are dangerous to

their morals—places that are so full of peril that the visitor to them must attach

ittle meaning to that portion of the Lord's Prayer which says "lead us not

into temptation." But any young man can qualify himself to be attractive in

brilliant conversationalists of his day,

and his wise and humorous sayings are

still quoted, though he has gone to his

Every young man, unless he is in

mental darkness, has some social talent that he can cultivate. He may sing,

generally agreeable by helping others. One thing he may be sure of, and that

The Cheerful Mother.

place of comfort, the most beneficent

every day and every hour in the day.

It makes the light seem joyous whe

the sun is shining, and it brightens

the dreariness when clouds obscure

The husband comes home, nervous

and irritable, harassed by the cares of

business. The children romp and quarrel, and break and tear and spoil,

with her, to treat her right.

a benediction to all her friends.

Edmanson, Bates & Co.:

perfume.

umbian.

of all is cheerfulness. It is of use

reward.

the sky.

God, if not those of man.

libertine.

s Ago. t this should be thteen ninety-three nder of arch and

ons, polychrome. world preferred. cord show, years ago.

artic Pills

time of their n a continuous e public. And t Ayer's Pills at is promised y cure where was fitting, the world-wide ese pills should y the World's 1893 - a fact

of Cures.

zes the record:

PAID per cent over face value, ns 7 Ann St. Toronto.



CO. of Toronte, Ltd. ALTIES: liBavarian Hopped Ales) d-wide reputation. WKE, J. G. GIBSON, Ice-Pres. Sec-Tres

ian Dens. AMERICAN BRAND.

of return po 450 Broome Street, NEW YORK.

High-Class

Church Windows

Hobbs Mfg. Co. London, Ont.

ASK FOR DESIGNS

LE OF TIMBER RTHS.

rtment of Crown Lands and Forests Branch Coronto, June 2nd, 1897.

coronto, June 2nd, 1897.

given that under authorpuncil, Timber Berthsloned in the NIPISSING,
RAINY RIVER DISto Townships of RATHAVIS, the North half of
the part of HANMER South
IN RIVER, all in the Disthe Township of Coffin
certain small areas on the
MA; and berths 36 and 37
D 4, D 5, D 6, on MANIcertain small scattered
et of RAINY RIVER, will
by Public Auction, at the
lock D, m., on WEDNESEENTH day of AUGUST

g conditions and terms of tion as to Areas, Lots and ised in each Berth, will be lication personally or by thment of Crown Lands or ober Offices at OTTAWA

nisssoner of Crown Lands. thorised publication of this be paid for. 975-8

J. M. GIBSON,

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Bad Habit.

Rev. Mr. Babcock spoke, in part, as follows to the boys of St. Mary's "Going up into one of the ships that was Simon's, and sitting down, he taught the multitudes out of the ship." (St. Luke v. 3.)

Industrial school, Baltimore, Ind., which is under the charge of the Christian Brothers. tian Brothers. As the words are just It was not without design that our as applicable to our Canadian youth we print them for the benefit of those who wish to profit by the sound and wholesome advice contained there-

Father the Pope, Jesus Christ still in:-teaches the multitude from Peter's ship. "Boys, get good habits. Bad habits are black. They all begin innocently enough, by putting its arms around you until the grip strenghtens, and down you go. Temptations are like strings and cords that bind you. First they are weak and easily broken, gradually they grow stronger, and at last they have you bound hand and foot. One good habit is perseverance, and that is a habit I would have you learn. Stick to a thing. If you should want to learn to play a violin, don't give up because you don't succeed. It might not be very pleasant to your neighbor, but stick to it. That's perseverance. Don't get tired, but stick to whatever you begin, for whatever is worth starting is worth finishing. These good brothers here are teaching you what is right to do, and they will show you that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. Don't black the toes of your shoes and leave the heels dirty.
"Another habit I would have you

learn is punctuality. Some people are always late, and for such a man I would not give a hill of beans. A great gen eral once said that he always won his battles because he was always ten minutes ahead of time. A secretary of George Washington was late once upon a time, and he laid the blame to his watch. Washington told him that he would have to get another watch or else he would get another secretary. Sup pose a doctor should be dilatory in go ing to the bed-side of a patient? Suppose a business man would be late in meeting his notes? They would be ruined, as many men have been ruined, by always being just a little late in some things. Another habit I would have you get is the power to control a bad temper. The Lord would not have you make a beast of yourself, and he who can control himself is deserving of great praise. When you are vexed and brow beaten do as the Saviour did, with His arms outstretched on the cross, when He exclaimed: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" Some people cannot control their temper, but be not one of them. When you get angry say that you are going to conquer yourself."

# sight of it, it will not lose its way or CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

The Unselfish Son.

Happy are the parents who are blessed with an unselfish son. He is sure to be of an affectionate disposition and to have a grateful heart. He de and to have a grateful heart. He de lights to recall the memory of all that they have done for him and to see what he can do to repay them in part for all their care for him. He covers their failings out of sight and magnifies their good qualities. He helps them, if they be needy, even at the postponement of his own immediate advantage, and if they be above want, their home is one of his most frequent resorts even after be has a home of his own. He is fond of them, he is respectful towards them, he pays them a thousand and or their religion, and they take very little pains to be instructed. They hardly ever hear a sermon. They never read a good Catholic religious book. They do not take a Catholic The unselfish son is not a myth. He ladies have less difficulty in making a view of their old age.

exists. He is known.

One young men in Pennsylvania, with whom we are personally acquainted, settled \$15,000,—his first profits in business-on his widowed mother, before he allowed himself to contemplate marriage. Put out on mortgage at 6 per cent. that amount insured her an income of \$18 a week for life, a competence that was assured no matter what vicissitudes of fortune

or of family may happen her son. Another young man here in Ohio, has devoted himself to the support of his mother and sisters. His income suffices to keep them in frugal comfort. When bantered upon the fact that he is developing into an old bachelor, he gaily replies: "O, I have three wives at home. Isn't that enough for any

man?" A third young man, who resides in Illinois, is paying his brother's expenses through college and seminary, pitiful and so compassionate as He who calls you His child. Whatever else may fail, be sure that His everlasting hoping to gratify his parents' desire to have a son a priest. As his wages are small, this charge on them keeps him

at very plain living.

A fourth lad, who is still in his teens, has refused an excellent situation in a town away from home, much more congenial and remunerative than the hope, all your patience, all your regard one he has, because he wants to remain with his father who has a passion for strong drink and who keeps sober only with the constant presence, example and encouragement of his eldest

These are examples from real life examples that do credit to human nature, examples that give ground for the belief that the number of unselfish sons is legion.

The blessing of Heaven will rest upon them. Their sacrifices will be recorded in the Book of Life. Even in upon them. this world they will yet experience good luck that will be a proof of the pleasure that the great Father above has taken in their devotedness to their parents.-Catholic Columbian.

a permanent cure.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort,
Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have
been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them
by far the best Pills we ever used." For
Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions
these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small
doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the
body, giving tone and vigor.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over
again proved by its cures, when all other
preparations failed, that it is the One True
BLOOD Purifier. V.
"Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm."
The question how a young man shall spend his spare time is one of importspend his spare time is one of import-

## THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE. bad, but it is easy for a youth of ordin | 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

A Splendid Showing.

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS, GROWTH, AND PROSPERITY. The 27th annual meeting of the

Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Com-pany was held in the town hall, Waterloo, Ont, on Thursday, May 27th, 1897. The attendance was a most representative one, including quite a years or more. It was one of those works that might make even Zola, the cipal agents of the company through-out the Dominion.

French past master of literary nasti-ness, blush. I pitied the hobbledehoy, The president, Mr. I. E. Bowman, occupied the chair, supported by the manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry.
On motion of Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q. for he was little else, who made this request with much bravado. Of course he didn't get what he wanted, for the sale of it, if the proceeding were called

C., Toronto, seconded by Mr. Robert Melvin, of Guelph, Mr. W. H. Riddell, secretary of the company, acted as secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meet ing were formally taken as read and adopted. The president then read the directors' report.

REPORT.

Your directors have the pleasure of submitting to you the following state-ments as their report of the business for the year ending the 31st December, 1896, and in doing so it affords them great satisfaction to be able to inform you that the uniform and uninter rupted success which has attended the proper excisions, are an education in company since its organization has continued during the past year to a very marked degree.

The report shows an increase in the

number and amount of new policies issued, as compared with the previous year, and there has also been a sub-stantial increase in the premium in come, the interest income, and in the surplus available for future distribution among the policy holders.

The net premium income for 1896 including \$2,278 for annuities, was \$601,617.30, and we received for ination may always be found in the social circle where decent people assemble. terest on our investments the sum of \$158,785 94, making the total income

Although the rate of interest on firstclass securities continues very low, and great care is required in the selection of investments, yet the rate of interest earned on our assets during the past year was somewhat higher than the previous year, which shows that the funds of the company have been satisfactorily invested.

The total assets of the company at

society, if he be so disposed. Even shyness may be overcome by persistent endeavor. A celebrated divine, noted the close of the year were \$3,404 9 7 69, and the reserve required to be held by the company's standard is \$3,176,716, as a preacher and a wit, once told me that when he first began to visit he was so bashful that he had to prepare the which, after providing for all other liabilities, leaves a surplus of \$213,789. subjects upon which he should talk long before he rang the door bell at the home This surplus would be increased of his host or hostess. It requires some 358,800, if our reserves were based tact to introduce them, but this he acon the Government standard of Hm. quired in a short time by concentrating 41 per cent. instead of the Actuaries his mind on the object he wished to at-tain. He became one of the most

The surplus earned by the company for the year has been quite satisfactory, amounting to \$94,605, of which \$71, 825 has been paid to the members, and the balance has been added to the general surplus fund.

The company commenced issuing twenty year Distribution Policies in July, 1891, and the surplus belong-ing to this class is being kept distinct he may recite, he may act in private theatricals, or he can make himself

from the general surplus account. During the past year 1,825 new policies were issued for assurance is, society will not accept him if he is a stick and sits in the corner without amounting to \$2,838,250, and 82 applications for \$108,750 were received

themselves agreeable. - Benedict Bell in the Sacred Heart Review. Our death rate for the year was omewhat higher than usual, the cause being largely accidental, there having been no less than sixteen deaths from unforeseen accidents, involving losses Heaven will have a cozy chair for to the amount of \$44,000, so that the the good woman who on earth was a rdinary normal death rate was much cheerful mother, for, of the minor domestic virtues that make the home a elow the average.

The executive committee has again arefully examined the securities and ash held by the company, and found hem correct as reported by your audit-

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

On behalf of the board, I. E. Bowman, President.

and destroy and get into mischief a thousand and one times from dawn to In commenting on the report, Mr. Sowman said that the business for the dark. The servant is wasteful, or inpast year had been very satisfactory indeed. There was an increase of solent, or stupid; the butcher or the grocer tries to put on the family unomething over \$200,000 in the desirable food; or others concerned amount of new policies issued, as comwith the household subject the mistress pared with the previous year, and this augmentation in new business still conof it to annoyance day after day, week in and week out, from year's beginninues, for during the first four months to year's end. Now if she be a sullen or fretful woman, all these of the present year we issued \$1,016,-050, an increase over the same period of last year of \$232,200, so that the worries will rasp her temper and she becomes a Leyden-jar to accumulate and discharge the electricity of un happiness. But if she be a cheerful company is progressing and the busi ness increasing all the time. Notwith-tanding that the rate of interest tends person, she keeps her own spirits up ownward, it will be a source of satis soothes and sympathizes with her husband, kisses and chides and corrects action to our policy holders to learn nat the rate of interest earned on the and trains and instructs her children, ompany's investments for 1896 was tactfully guides the domestic, and, igher than either of the two previous gently commands all having dealings ears, owing to the purchase in that ear, on every advantageous terms, of radiates peace. Her presence is like 180,000 worth of mortgages, guar-She is affectionate, sym pathetic, willing, magnetic-a joy and the fact that all our money was kept Happy is the home over which pre-sides a cheerful woman.—Catholic Colcontinuously invested during the whole ear, so that at its close we had no funs lying idle in the banks. While competition for new business among existing companies has not decreased, Listowel, Sept. 22ad, 1896. there are a number of new ones about to enter the field which, doubtless, will add to its intensity; but I am sure the Ontario Life will be able to hold its own against both old and new compet-

Wash Day SURPRISE

WELL BEGUN 15 HALF DONE

Start wash day with good soap, pure soap; that's half the battle won.

SURPRISE SOAP is made especially for wash ing clothes, makes them clean and fresh and sweet, with little rubbing.

It's best for this and every

ase.

Don't forget the name SURPRISE.

a liberal, share of business.
On the whole we have much cause for congratulation in view of the marked success that has attended the management of the company's affairs, and the efforts of its energetic staff of agents, during the past year; and I think it may be fairly claimed that the company has now reached a position among life companies second to none— a position that is creditable to everyone

Having presented the certificate of the examining committee, the president moved the adoption of the report, submitting the following:

identified in any way with the com

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1896. Income. Premiums, net......
Interest, annuities, etc..... Total Disbursements.
Payment to policy holders for death claims, endowments, surplus, surrender values, etc. Total..... 8 501,591 12 Assets.

Loans on first mortgages....

Municipal debentures....

Loans on company's policies.

keal estate.

Cash on hand and in banks...

Other assets...

Liabilities. Total...

Surplus.

On company's standard 4 per cent...\$ 213,789 95

On Government standard 4 per 358,800 00

Total .....

present to day, and he thought it might be interesting to make a comparison with the position we occupied ers, six cadets, one hundred and as Canadians away back in the forties eighty Canadian civilians. At stated

proportion of life assurance in Canada cross to symbolize the work of the at the time the Ontario Mutual Life Church. The first of these memorials began business in 1870, thus diverting to be disclosed was the petrified cross large sums of money from the in-dustries of the country to enrich foreign lands, and that our own com-panies for many years past had done same kind are uncovered. The literand were doing the bulk of the life business in the Dominion, he felt sure it must be gratifying to every Canadian, and especially to the two pioneer daian, and especially to the two pioneer desired business in 'North America.—Sacred companies, the Canada and the Ontario, that in so short a time the Canadian companies have gained the confidence and support of their countrymen to such an extent that history were not up to our standard, and therefore had to be declined. either the British or American offices, for we know they are managed by competent, upright men, who are able and willing to meet their obligations; but I do feel proud of the fact that without any special favor or protection we have been able by fair and honor able competition to reverse the position of affairs that existed in 1870 And, sirs, looking at the business of

the past year and the position this company now holds, as compared with past years, I am happy to say that argely in all that denotes progress and growth, the report presented to the policy holders to day bears ample testimony to the high standing of the company, and its ability to fulfil to the utmost limit any and every obligation to its policy-holders or the public; and I have to congratulate you upon the success of your efforts, and hope that during the coming year they will be crowned with still greater success. The report

was then adopted unanimously.
On motion of Mr. S. Snyder, Mayor of Waterloo, seconded by Mr. George Moore, manufacturer; the Rev. John McNair, B. D., and Mr. George Wege-nast, actuary of the company, were appointed scrutineers. The balloting which followed resulted in the re-elec tion of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Robert Melvin, W. J. Kidd, and in the election of Mr. James Fair, Mr. Robert Baird having declined to be a candidate for re election.

Mr. James Fair, miller and manufac turer, Clinton, Oat., on being intro luced to the meeting, thanked th oolicy holders for the honor they had conferred upon him, and assured them that he would do his utmost to promote anteed by the County of Huron, and to the interests of the company. He had been a policy-holder for twenty years, and had always tried to put in a good



ing the cost of procuring a fair, if not word for the company, and will do so now with renewed energy.

> A by law to regulate the compensation to the directors having been submitted and considered, was passed unanimously. On motion of Mr. Kranz, ex-M. P., Berlin, seconded by Mr. Geo. Diebel, merchant, Waterloo, Mr. J. M. Scully and Mr. George Davidson were re-appointed auditors for the present year.

VOTES OF THANKS The customary votes of thanks were tendered to the Directors, Manager, Secretary, Head office and Agency staff, and responded to, when the sing-ing of "God Save the Queen" brought to a close the 27th annual meeting of the company. The directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. I. E. Bow-man, president; Mr. C. M. Taylor, first vice president, and Mr. Robert Melvin, second vice-president of the company for the ensuing year.

### An Interesting Relie

A petrified cross, supposed to have een used by the Jesuit Fathers in their missionary work among the Indians nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, has been unearthed at Rochester, Pa It was buried in a mass of limestone rock, four feet beneath the surface of the earth. Crosses of this design, and leaden plates, inscribed with the royal design of France, were buried through western Pennsylvania during the year 1749. A Capt. Celeren was the leader Mr. Melvin, 2nd vice president, in speaking to the motion, desired to express his pleasure, and that of the board, to see so many of our agents were in the company, beside eight office with our position at the present time.

Having shown by reference to statistics that British and American offices transacted by far the largest while the priest buried the wooden recently found. It will add to the interest of Catholic historical research

# Archbishop Janssens.

A notable void is made in the ranks they have been able so largely to sup-plant British and American companies. of the American hierarchy by the sud-den death of Archbishop Janssens of His death occurred sea on Thursday, June 10. He was on his way to New York aboard the steamer Creole, and when the melancholy event came his remains were transferred to the steamer Hudson, which arrived in New Orleans on Satur day morning.

There is something in diverting ourselves from ourselves when we are in grief which has the peculiar effect of enlarging the heart, and swelling the dimensions of the whole character; and something also so particularly pleasing to God that, when it is done from a supernatural motive, and in imitation of our Lord. He seems to recompense it instantly by the most magnificent

Parents Must have Rest. A President of one of our colleges says:
We spent many sleepless nights in conseuence of our children suffering from colds,
at this never occurs now: we use Scott's
coulsion and it quickly relieves pulmonary
roubles."

We hear a great deal about purifying the blood. The way to purify it is to enrich it. Blood is not a simple fluid like water. It is made up of minute bodies and when these are deficient, the blood lacks the life-giving principle. Scott's Emulsion is not a mere blood purifier. It actually increases the number of the red corpuscles in the blood and changes unhealthy action into health.

If you want to learn more of it we have a book, which tells the story in simple words.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Galt, June 18, 1897.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 14 the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite iwisdom to remove by death our worthy brother Eugene Sullivan who was a chartered member of this branch, Resolved that we, the members of Branch 14, tender, to Mrs. Eugene Sullivan and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and pray that God may enable them to bear their great loss with Christian fortitude.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be entered on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Eugene Sullivan and family and rubbished in the Carnadian.

Thos. Barrett, Rec. Sec.

# C. O. F.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, held their regu-lar meeting on Thursday, June 15, the same being largely attended. Rev J. J. McEntee, Court Chaplain, and members of sister courts

were present.

The meeting opened promptly on time.

A communication was received from H. S.

Thiele instructing the court to elect their
delegate to state and provincial convention,
with credentials enclosed for the court to
manifest to the same their approbation of

delegate to state and provincial convention, with credentials enclosed for the court to manifest to the same their approbation of choice.

A communication from Bro. R. J. Howorth, Rec. Sec., bearing his resignation, regretting that pressing duties in business pursuits prevented him from attending the court meetings regularly. Bro. M. F. Mogan was appointed his successor for the balance of term by the C. R. Bro. Mogan, who has already officiated in this capacity and displayed his fitness in the past, will have the assistance and confidence of the members in his arduous duties. Six applications were received, and two at the previous meeting.

The excursion committee reported holding their annual picnic at Peterborough on the 17th July. Tickets good to return on 19th. Under the Good of the Order Rey. Father McEntee eulogized St. Joseph's Court in a lengthy manner for the able assistance rendered to the parish, and the sister Courts likewise. They have always responded in large numbers—St. Paul's church as wel', Their talent provided was in a great measure the attracting figure which made each a financial success, and also the determined efforts they are making in the coming event, to attend St. Joseph's church in a body on June 13th, when the new pipe organ will be blessed, followed with grand musical Vespers and a sermon by Vicar General McCann. The event having taken place the people of Leslieville will long remember it. The church was crowded to excess. When the news was circulated that Miss Lemaitre, the accomplished organist, and such rare vocalists as Mon, T. F. Marcier, Mrs. Shea, Miss Carroll, Bro. Ode, and Messrs. Tommey, Warde, Forbes, Anglin, and Tumpane, St. Joseph's church would be filled.

Courts St. Lee, Sacred Heart and St. Joseph's formed on the church lawn and entered in a body, and from the number of members wearing badges it would appear to be a Forester's congregation. This is indeed bearing testimony to Father McEntee's enunciation of which he has not yet an opportunity of paying our Court a

organ in her usual efficient style.

Many strangers from neighboring parishes

were present, and one and all agreed in saying that the scenes throughout the ceremonies were both unique and picturesque and long to be remembered.

In the afternoon His Lordship, accompanied by the above mentioned clergy and the Rev. Father Brohman of Formosa, drove to Hanover to bless the new church. Near the exhibition grounds they were met by the members of the Hanover band, who played some very excellent selections on the route to the church. After the blessing of the church, Father Brohman preached a very eloquent sermon in German. After this an address of welcome was read by Mr. Flanagan in the name of the congregation. The text of the address was as follows:

To His Lordship the Right Rev. Thomas

To His Lordship the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton:

Joseph Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton:

May it please your Lordship—Actuated by feelings of sincerest pleasure and devotion, we come forward to bid your Lordship a most hearty welcome on the auspicous oc casion of the dedication of the little edifice we have erected to the honor and glory of the Most High and for the salvation of souls.

Our warmest thanks are due to your Lordship, for honoring us with your presence today, and to bless our church in person, especially, when we consider the many arduous duties devolving continually upon you at this duties devolving continually upon you at this

season of the year.
We have learned from our faithful and beloved pastor of the particular interest you have taken and the solicitude you have always felt in establishing this new mission.

Lordship many years to come to labor for the salvation of your spiritual children.

In conclusion, we beg to assure Your Lord ship that we will always endeavor to be good and obedient children and in order that we may be strengthened in the performance of our duties we now beg Your Lordship's Episcopal blessing upon ourselves and families.

lilies.

In behalf of the church of the Holy Family, Hanover, on the feast of Corpus Christi,

A. D., 1897.

Valentine Kirchmer.

Valantine Kirchmer, P. B. Flanagan.

A. D., 1897.

Nigned, Valantine Kirchmer, P. B. Flanagan.

His Lordship responded and was listened to with marked attention, especially by a large number of non-Carholics who were present. In his remarks His Lordship said that the church was the place to seek truth and light, and although it was but small yet it was like the grains of austard which although small now, when full grown the birds of the heavens would come and rest in its branches. They could come here and be come instructed in Catholic doctrine. He counselled them not to quarrel and fight about religious matters, but to love each other, as such quarrels will lead to no good results anyway.

In November, 1896, by request of His Lordship, the hall above the Post printing office was rented and on Nov. 15 the first Mass was said therein, and now the Catholics have every reaching recard its completion and blessing to day by His Lordship, with feelings of triumph and devotion. They can also feel broud of the reception tendered to His Lordship on this https://docs.ic/linear.com/linea

JUBILEE SERVICES AT DRAYTON.

service by Vices described. Section 19. The event hinty labor place in popular of Lesiseille will long remomber fr. The Lesiseille will long remomber fr. The section of the popular of Lardania patch and extended that make the popular of Lardania patch and extended that the popular of Lardania patch and extended that present in making the celebration worthy of the popular of Lardania patch and extended the popular of Lardania patch and extended that present of the popular of Lardania patch and extended that present of the popular of Lardania patch and extended that present of the popular of Lardania patch that an extended and patch and pat

the clergy and people of my diozese and those of the neighboring districts, the Fligrimage to the Shrine of Good Ste. Anne de Beaupre, which will start from the several stations of the C. P. Ry., and G. T. Ry., on Tuesday, July 24th, 18v7, under the direction of Rev. Father Stauton, of Smith s Falls, assisted by Revs Fathers Davis, Madoc: Twohry, Westport, Twomey, Morrisburg; of Rourke, Carleton Place; Connely, Belleville, O'Connor, Stanleyville, and McDonagh, Prescott, with whom a goodly number of other clergymen will be associated in the direction of the plous exercises of the Prigrimage and the care of the Prigrims. In thus publicly attesting our veneration for Ste. Anne and our confidence in her interess sory power at the Throne of Mercy, we home her most Noble Dameher, the eventon of her most Noble Dameher, the even how the sall powerful with her Divine Son for impetration of favors, spiritual and temporal, and all good things conducive to make the surface. Let all who take part religious spirit, and offer it to the Morth of the world, in fulness of fain and hope, that it shall be accepted by Heaven and rewarded with copious benediction.

Marchishop of Kingston.

GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The sixth annual excursion of the diocess of place Tuesday, July 20th. The popularity of these excursions in the past is a guarantee to the travelling public that the trip is the cheapest on the continent as well as one that will be made with comfort, safety and speed.

peed. For the greater convenience of passengers For the greater convenience of passengers, arrangements have been made to run joint excursions over the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. on the same date, July 20. This pilgrimage is under the immediate patronage of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, Kingston, and under the direction of the Rev. M. J. Stanton. Smith 8 Falls, assisted by Rev. Fathers Davis, Madoc; Twoney, Westport; Twomey, Morrisburg; Conneily, Belleville; C'Connor, Stanleyville; O'Rourke, Carleton Place, and McDonagh, Prescott. The proceeds of the pilgrimage are to be devoted ito the new Regiopolis college, Kingston.

to notify Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, not later than Friday, Irth July. This can be done by letter. Particular attention ought to be paid to this matter. Passengers from St. Cather ines. Hamilton, Niagras Falls, and other points west and north of Toronto can profit by the cheap rates from Myrtle on C. P. R. and Whit by on G. T. R. by purchasing tickets to the above named points at their respective stations. Return tickets will be issued to them at one fare and a third, provided eight passengers purchase tickets together at any one station. Two of the Rev. Fathers above mentioned will meet passengers at Union Station, Toronto, togive all necessary information and accompany passengers on regular trains. Passengers from foronto city and other points west and north can purchase their tickets on board train on their arrival at Myrtle or Whitby without any charze or de lay. and proceed direct on their journey. Passengers from Toronto, on Tuesday morning, July 29, attello a. m. for Montreal, Quebec and St., Anne de Beaupre. To go over the Grand Trunk, passengers from these points will require to be at Union Station. To, the same morning, to catch regular express for Montreal, Quebec and St., Anne de Beaupre. To go over the Grand Trunk, passengers from these points will require to be at Union Station. Toronto, at T., the same morning, to catch regular express for Montreal, Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre for adults is the same over both the C. R. R. and the G. T. R. and the G. T.

# ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

New Church at Balgonie.

The history of the world is marked by successive epochs which serve as milestones in the progressive journey of the human raction its infancy, down through the centurity to the present time. In like manner individual from its inflately do not be present time. In like manner individual nations and smaller communities of menave their well-defined periods which act a

tom its infancy, down through the centuries to the present time. In like manner individual nations and smaller communities of menhave their well-defined periods which act as landmarks in their social, religious, and political history. The 17th of June marked such an epoch in the annals of the German Catholic settlement in the Balgonie district. The first German Catholic settlement in the Balgonie district and in a short time a modest little church was erected, where, by the ministrations of successive priests, the scarifice of the clean oblation was offered to the Most High. But this building soon became inadequate for the needs of a fast growing population, and last year the zealous and devoted pastor, Father Zerbach, conceived the project of erecting a church which would be spacious enough to meet the much-needed requirements, and at the same time a fitting temple of the living God.

For the execution of such a work money was needed. The good priest took on his own shoulders the arduous task of travelling about the country soliciting contributions for the laudable undertaking. Generous and liberal was the response from Protestant and Catholic alike, so much so that it surpassed the Revered Father's most sangulus expectations. In March of the present year the contract for the ergetion of the sacred edifice was awarded Mr. Clark, of Regima. And on the lith of June. Despite the fact that the weather in the morning proved disagreeable and threatening, a large number of people assembled to witness and participate in the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock Mass was commenced in the old church, with Rev. Father Huggonard, OM. I. of Lebret Mission, as celebrant. An instruct ive sermon appropriate to the feast and the occasion, was preached, in the German language, by Rev. Father Zerbach, who by the way is a graduate of the University of Bunn, and a scholar of uncommon attainments. After Mass a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was carried by Father Huggonard, OM. I. of Lebret Mission, as celebrant. An instructive sermon appr

On the occasion of his first visit to the Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloncester street, Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate, stated that he would again address the pupils at some future time. Friday evening, 17th June, he fulfilled his promise.

The purils were assembled in the large music hall of the institution when His Excellency entered and took his seat on a dais placed there for him. He was attended by Rev. Father Antoine, the chaplain, Father Tampiere, his secretary, and a large number of other priests. He was received with a burst of music on violins, mandolins, harps and planos, by the pupils. The scene was very beautiful. The young ladies, dressed in white, were seated around, while the hall was tastenly decorated. The proceedings commenced with the presentation of a beautiful bruque by little Miss Alice Pelletier. This was followed by a dialogue between some half dozen of the younger children. A song and chorus followed, by a grand instrumental performance on eight pianos, was succeeded by a song of adieu. Next came the presentation of an address in French by Miss Mongenais, and one in English by Miss Britton, of New York. Another song and chorus was given, when Father Antoine, in the name of the pupils, thanked His Excellency for all the kindness be had shown them, especially in coming every\_morning, while in the city, to offer the Holy Sacrifice. He also announced that His Excellency had decided on donating two medals for excellence in essays on the Christian Doctrine, and requested the recipients—Miss Major, for that in French, and Miss Glassmacner, for that in English—to come forward. His Excellency, having presented the much esteemed prizes to the winners, replied eloquently in French and English. He thanked them for the good wishes they had expressed towards. lency, having presented the much esteemed prizes to the winners, replied eloquently in French and English. He thanked them for the good wishes they had expressed towards him, and assured them that he fully reciprocated. There was one point in their addresses on which he differed from them—they wished him "good bye," but he had an idea that they would yet meet frequently. Their allusion to their "convent nome" touched him, for he also had come to look upon the Gloucester street convent as his home, one boved pastor of the particular interest you have taken and the solicitude you have always felt in establishing this new mission. It cannot be but pleasing to your Lordship to be informed that over forty-five children are entered on the list of our Sunday school — a proof that we endeavor to benefit by the opportunity offered to us and that the new church will undoubtedly be instrumental in doing much good.

Words cannot but feebly express our gratified for the singular marks of your tatherly solicitude bestowed upon us.

Accept, my Lord, the earnest prayers which shall daily ascend to the throne of grace that the Almighty may spare your

bye" not "au revoir," but "good night." The Reverend Mother then called forward the seven graduatiog pupils, but this did not meet the wishes of His Excellency; each and every one of the pupils, even to the smallest tot, came forward. To each he had a pleasant word to say, and in some instances quite a little chat.

The distribution of prizes took place on the following Monday morning, His Grave the Archbishop presiding.

# DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Mission in Grafton.

Mission given here last week by two Redemptorist Fathers was the renewal of the mission given last year in the month of June. It is needless to attempt to express the joy that filled the hearts of the people of St. Mary's parish, Grafton, when their good pastor announced that the same Fathers would return to give the mission. The order for the exercises throughout the week were: Mass at \$30, a sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Hanley preached a very impressive sermon on Tuesday evening on the 'Final Judgement.' Wednesday evening Father Kloudar preached on 'Evernity.' A number of other very instructive sermons were given. On Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, was the "Atonement Service," when about thirty sweet faced children dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, marched through the church, in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, which was exposed on the altar, surrounded by flowers and lighted tapers. Then came Benediction, after which the children marched through and out of the children marched through and

instructive lectures, and we thank Almighty God who has given us the special blessing of enjoying a renewal of the mission. We also feel grateful to our good pastor, Rev. Father Larkin, who has been so zeahous for our eternal welfare. He has spent many years laboring in our midst, and we daily pray to God to spare him for many more years; and when he shall have passed from time to eternity may the Divine Master greet him with a sweet "well done."

### WEDDING BELLS.

LAVERY-LOFTUS. LAVERY-LOFTUS.

On Monday, June 21st, at St. Patrick's church, Phelpston, Mr. Hugh Lavery and Miss Mary Loftus (daughter of Dominick Lottus Esq., Ex Reeve, Floss.) were made mand wife. The ceremony was performed by the pastor Rev. M. J. Gearin. After the ceremony, which occurred at the early hour of 6 o'clock a. m., the happy couple took the train for Toronto and the East. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Ella Loftus of Apto, while the groom was supported by his brother, Daniel Lavery. On behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I beg to extend congratulations to the contracting parties, and to express best wishes for their future.

June 21, 1897.

### CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH, TORONTO.

The regular monthly meeting of this branch was held in the hall corner of Spadina and Queen streets. The weather, which was very unfavorable, affected the attendance somewhat. After the business of the meeting was concluded, a capital address or "Killarney" was given by Mr. E. J. Hearn who received a hearty vote of thanks for his kindness. The annual picnic of the branch will be held in High Park on Monday July 5.

# " Illustrated London."

The Loudon Printing and Lithographing Co. have just published a book which will be of special interest to former residents of this city. It is entitled "Hlustrated London," and is a complete album of Forest City views, from the first log cabin built here, down to the present time. It contains one hundred and twenty-eight pages, 9x12 inches, giving a very correct history of London as well as the views. The pictures of London of the present time will be a pleasant study for former residents of our city, showing as they do present time will be a pleasant study for for-mer residents of our city, showing as they do the rapid progress made. Taken altogether, "Illustrated London" is a very handsome souverir. Price 75c., cloth, \$10); full morocco, \$3.50.

LONDON.

London, June 30. — Wheat, 66c per bushel.
Oats, 20 to 22 / 10c per bushel. Peas, 36 to 45c
per bushel. Barley, 19 1-5 to 31:1-5 per bushel.
Buckwbeat, 14 1-5 to 26 2-5c per bush. Rye,
28 to 30 4-5c per bush. Corn. 22 2-5 to 33 -5c
per bush. In the meat market beef was steady,
at 85 to 50 per cwt. Veal, 6c per pound by it e
carcass. Mutton, 6 to 8 cents a pound. Spring
samba, 10c a pound by the carcass and retails
at 12 cents a pound. Drassed hors, 65 15 per
cwt. Spring ducks, 60 to 85 cents a pair. Powle,
50 to 75 cents a pair. Butter, 11 to 13 cents a
pound. Eggs. 8 to 9 cents a dozen. Wool, 19
cents a pound. Young pigs sold at 85 to 86
pair. Potatoes, 85 to 40 cents a bag. Hay,
85.50 to 87.00 a ton.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 30,—Wheat, whose, 45 1c; rye,
3c to 38c; buckwheat, 29 to 32c; turkeys, per
1b, 11 to 12c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 80c;
chickens, per pair, 30 to 50c; geese, per 1b, 8
to 9c; butter, in 1b, rolls, 15 to 16c; ergs,
new laid, 10c; hay, timothy, 89.50 to 81.00;
straw, sheaf, 85.50 to 87.00; straw, rye, 810.00;
straw, sheaf, 95.50 to 80; to 10 to 122; cell
amb, carcass, per 1b, 10 to 124c; veal,
carcass, per 1b, 5c to 50c; and buckwheat, 40
to 40c. Flour was steady. Some 5,000 sacks
Manitoba strong bakers', were worked today on Belfast account, and a fair local en
quiry was experienced for it at 44, and patents
at 84,25 to 84,50. Feed maintains its strong
tone at 812 for bran and 813 for shorts. Oatmeal was steady at 82,90, and baled hay at 812
for No. 1, and 80 for No. 3. Provisions were
featureless. Cheese was steady at 81 to 82 for No. 1.

Detroit, Mich., June 30,—Wheat, No. 2, zec 25c; No. 8.

Detroit, Mich., June 30,—Wheat, No. 2, zec 25c; No. 8.

to 9½c for Nc. 1.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Sic ; No. 1, white. 83c ; corn, No. 2, 25c ; No. 3, yellow. 25½c ; coats, No. 2 white. 25½c ; rye. 31c ; nay, No. 1, timothy, 810 50 per ton in car lots ; noney, best white comb, 12c per lb; cheese, full cream Michigan, 7½ to 8c; eggs, strictly fresh, 9 to 9½c per dozen; butler, fancy dairy, 11c; first class dairy, 11c; creamery, 1½ to 15c per lb; beans, city hand-picked, 62 to 65c per bushel; apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl.; poultry, 7 to 13c per lb.

To 18c per 1b.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., June 30.—Grain—Wheat, per bush., 70 to 72c; oats, per bush., 20 to 21c; corn, per bush., 22co 24c; rye, per bush., 31 to 33c; buckwheat, 20 to 22c per bush.; bartley, 45 to 50c per 100 1bs.; peas, 30 to 35c per bush.; beans, unpicked, 25 to 30c a bush.; picked, 30 to 40c a bush.el.

Produce — Butter, 8 to 9c per 1b.; eggs, 35 to 10c per doz.; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; honey. 8 to 10c per pound; cheese, 9 to 10c per pound. Hay and Straw—Hay, 57.00 to 85.50 per ton on the city market; baled hay, 86.00 to \$10.00 per ton in car lots; straw, 83.50 to \$4.00 per ton in car lots; straw, 83.50 to \$4.00 per ton.

Wool-Washed, 16 to 18 cents per pound ; unwashed, 10 to 15 cents per pound.
Vegetables and Fruits.—Potates, 15 to 20c, per bush.; turnips, 2) to 25c per bush.; apples, green, 50 to 81.00 per bush.; dried, 3 to 4c per

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# AGENTS WANTED

Dressed Meats. — Beef. Michigan, \$5.00 to \$6.75 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. : Chicago, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per cwt. : Pork—Light, \*4.00 to \$4.00; bere cwt. : Pork—Light, \*4.00 to \$4.0; choice, \$4.25 to \$1.50; heavy, \$3.50 to \$3.75; no sale. Live weight, \$5.00 to \$3.25 per cwt. Mutton—\$6.60 to \$7.00 per cwt. Lamb—\$8.00 to \$8.50 per cwt. Spring lamb, \$2.50 to \$3.25 each, alive. Veal, \$6 to \$7.00; per cwt. Poultry—Onickens, \$10.50 per pound; alive. 0 to 7c per lb.: turkeys. 10 to 1½ per pound; 10 tensens, 15 per pair, alive. Hides and Tallow—Beet hides, No. 1, 6 to 6½ per lb.: No. 2, 5 to 6c, per lb.: skins, No. 1, 8c per lb.: No. 2, 5 to 6c, per lb.: shearlings, 15to 26c each: tanb skins, 15 to 25 cents each: tallow, 2½ to 3c per lb.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

cents each ; tailow, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$8 \text{ per io.}\$

Latest Live-Stock Markets.

Toronto, June \$3\$, —There was a quiet demand for shipping cattle, and prices were nominally anchanged at from \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4\$ per pound.

In butcher cattle trade was duil. Prices ranged from \$10 \frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4\$ per pound.

In butcher cattle trade was duil. Prices ranged from \$10 \frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4\$ per pound.

Lumbs were easy, at from \$3\$ to \$4\$ be \$6\$.

For a few choice lambs \$8.75 was paid, but from \$3\$ to \$3\$. 25 was a general price.

Export sheep quoted at \$10 \frac{3}{2}\$ per pound, but \$4\$ c was paid. Bucks sold at \$2\$ per pound, but \$4\$ c was paid. Bucks sold at \$2\$ per pound.

Choice hogs fetched \$5.50 per cwt.; light and thick fat are worth \$5\$.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June \$0\$. — Cattle—Market steady and prospects fair to good for fivy fed stock; veals, \$4.00 to \$5.25\$. Hegs—Yorkers, \$50\$ to \$3.70; ples and light, \$8.75; mixed packers, \$8.55\$ to \$3.60; heavy and mediums, \$5.50 to \$5.55; roughs, \$3\$ to \$3\$ is \$1\$ stags, \$2.25\$ to \$2.75. Sheep and Lambs — Yearlings, fair to good, \$3.85\$ to \$1.10; cull and common, \$5\$ 5.5\$; export wethers, \$1.35\$ to \$4.50; culls to \$5.25; export wethers, \$1.35\$ to \$4.50; culls to good mixed sheep, \$2.00 to \$3 89.

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No remedy of modern times has offered more, or stronger proof of its sterling merit than has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cures are not those of people in foreign lands, but from all parts of our own country, and statements made are easily verified by everyone in the vicinity in which the reported occur. When such proof as this is offered doubt must cease, and the medicine must be awarded the palm of superiority over all others. Every mail brings letters from grateful people in all parts of Canada, who have been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sometimes after years of illness and after other medicines had failed, and it is the words of gratitude spoken sufferers thus restored to health that has created the enormous demand this medicine has. The following letter is but a fair sample of hundreds constantly being received :

# The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co:

Dears Sirs .- I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the medicina value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a blood purifier and health restorer. For ten years I was a victim to a complica tion of troubles, beginning with quinsev and followed by rheumatism and bronchitis. My physicians told me the trouble had become chronic, and that every winter I would either have t) house myself up or go to a warmer climate. Two years ago I was confined to my bed and room from Febru ary until May, under the doctor's care, One day while reading of the cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to Pink Pills I determined to try them, and I found a cure at last in this splendid medicine. I used a dozen boxes of the pills and I have never been better in my life than I am now, and I have not been troubled in any way with my old complaints I discontinued the use of the Pink Pills. As I have already stated was a sufferer for years, and during that period spent a small fortune in do tor's medicine and drugs, only to find in the end that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplished what all other medicines failed to do. When my friends who know how often I was laid aside with illness asked me what cured me I am always happy to say Dr Williams Pink Pills.

Yours gratefully

Mrs. J. A. McKim, Cataraqui.

Mr. and Mrs. McKim are among the best known and most esteemed resi dents of Cataraqui, Ont. Mr. McKim has been a travelling salesman for pianos and organs in the district in which he resides for upwards of twenty five years.

What stronger proof than the above can be had for the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail? If you are ailing give this great medicine a fair trial and the result will not disappoint you. The public are cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations. Insist upon taking nothing but the packages which bear the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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VOLUME

LETTER F

Ed. CATHOLIC RE Dear Sir-Wi bad lung, and n letter—Halifax fax, doing noth heard of its hart forest of masts a looking craft. ocean steamer at the apathy t water to lie unu Every little to

with a bit of a ba a claim to be co port, or the term and down here. ness men have, lengthy resolu Trade, done no from the Gover the title alread nature. And brained, active they want push guard the city nurse to Upper Before I can pression, gaine rading of a sp Halifax was a k adapted for the for individuals not so. The are alive. T

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of nature " tha on the brain of spite their effor much wonder h selves to be wo damsel yclept ( wonder at it, a venturesome s effective in oration, but he on the makin But enough of and indignar scribers, you a to listen to pla sworn solemn again indulge tions. I am it. The ver Down here t Th politics.' and they discu

some of the accustomed marks with: I am unable t ess I take ref that all men edge, such as our intellect b it seems to me is conducive t I must tell welcome visite holds. Like sumptuous on

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David Creed

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personality He has in n

exceptiona ive of class