The Fool's Prayer.

The Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done; the king Sought some new sport to banish care, An't to his jester cried; "Sir Fool, Kneel now and make for us a prayer." The jester doffed his cap and bolls, And stood the mocking court before! They could not see the bitter smile Behind the patend grin he wore. He bowed his head and bent his anee Upon the monarch's sliken stool; His pleading voice arose; "J Lord, Be mercitul to me a fool!

No pity, Lord, could change the heart From red with wrong to white as wool; The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord, Be merciful to m., a fool!

"Tis not by guilt the onward sweep of truth and right, O Lord, we stay; "Is by our follies that so long We hold the earth from Heaven away.

"These clumsy feet still in the mire, Go crashing blossoms without end; Thee hard, well-meaning hands we thrust Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The lil-timed truth we might have kept, Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung, The word we had not sense to say, Who knows now grandly it had rung!

"Our faults no tenderness should ask, The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our b'unders; oh! in shame Refore the eyes of heaven we fail.

"Earth bears no blasm for mistakes; Men er wn the knave and scourge the tool That doeth their will; but thou, O Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool."

The SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

On Friday, the 24th inst., the annual distri-

On Friday, the 24th inst., the annual distribution of premiums took place at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Dundas street.

This admirable deucational institution has been established in this city now for thirty years, and during that time it has every year given new proofs of its efficiency by the excellence of the literary and musical programmes with which the annual distributions are accompanied. Indeed each year has regularly excelled all those which preceded, though they were of the highest order from the beginning.

There are at the present time about one hundred pupils, varying in age from the youngest who are capable of receiving instructions to the highest limit of school age. Many of the pupils are Protestants; about one-fourth belonging to the various non-Catholic denominations.

The exhibition hall in which the programme was carried out is about 80 feet in length, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion with rich and rare natural flowers, which gave a pleasant fragrance to the atmosphere and a charm to the sight, which was greatly increased by the picturesque yet simple white dresses of the pupils.

The programme given below was exquisitely rendered in all its parts. We may, however, state that though we were highly pleased with the musical portion, we were especially delighted with the excellent elocution of Miss Frezelle, of Ingersoll. This young lady, in a clear and well modulated woice, and with appropriate gestures, recited a beautiful narrative entitled "On Guard."

The prizes were distributed by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Counor, Bishop of London. The other clergy present were Fight Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; Revs. J. Bayard, Sarnia; P. Corcoran, La Salette; Dr. W. Flannery, St. Thomas, editor of the Toronto Catholic Review; G. Northgraves, editor of the CATHOLIC Recond. M. J. Tiernan, rector of St. Peter's, London, J. Connolly, Biddulph; P. Brennan, St. Mary's; Jos. P. Molphy, Ingersoll ; Jos. Kenned, The proficiency and thanked the teachers, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart

He exhorted the young ladies to cultivate every virtue during vacation, and especially the virtue of charity. He then imparted his blessing, to receive which all knelt down. The following was the programme of the

The following the entertainment:

"Les Huguenots."

Misses O'Shaughnessy and Harting, Misses Browne and O'Loane.

"Voga! Voga!"

Misses Frezelle, Coughlin, Noble, O'Loane Browne and Kent.

"Le Pelvian,"

Miss Regan.

"Three Little Nestbirds."

Miss Wright.

O Cor Admirabile!"

O Cor Admirabile!

Noble, O'Loane
Browne, Kent, Cleary, Higgins and Downie.

"Rhapsodie Hongroise."

"On Guard,"

Miss Frezelle.

Chorus—" Lead Kindly Light," "Merci," Miss Pecquenot.
DISTRIBUTION OF FREMIUMS.
Valedictory—'Ideals," Miss Cleary.

"Farewell,"...

The prize list was as follows: HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The first Medallion and Blue Ribbon have been awarded by the votes of the pupils, sanctioned by those of the mistresses, to Misses Coughliu, Mary and Kate Connelly. The second Medallion and Blue Ribbon to Miss Stella Cleary; the fourth Ribbon, Miss Whelihan; the sixth Ribbon, Miss Frezelle; the seventh Ribbon, Miss Mamie O'Loane; the eight Ribbon, Miss Harrold; the ninth Ribbon, Misses O'Shaughnessy and Downie.

and Downie.

The Green Ribbons to Misses Ouellette,
McPherson, Harting, Power, Von Staden,
Mallagh and Brophy.

The Pink Ribbons to Misses Lulu Moren,
Pecquenot, Wright, Claire Wilson, Drumgoole, Mary Moore, Binks and Vining.

The highest literary honors of the institution have been awarded to Miss Cleary, of
Windsor.

Connolly.

The premium for Christian doctrine awarded by His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, merited by Miss Cleary; accesserant to the same, 1. Miss Connolly, 2 Miss Conrblin.

serunt to the same, 1. Miss Connolly, 2 Miss Coughlin.

The premiums for Christian doctrine in the second course to Misses Noble and Onellette; accesserunt to the same, 1 Miss Power, 2. Miss Cunningham.

In the third course premium, Miss A. Brophy; accesserunt to the same, 1 Miss Lulu Moren, 2 Miss Maggie Wilson.

In the fourth course premium, Miss Edna Wright; accessit to the came, Miss Olive Binks.

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION.

First English class premium, Miss Coughlin; accessit to the same, Miss Connolly.

Second Class—Premium, Miss Whelihan; accessit to the same, Miss Harrold.

Third Class—Premium, Miss Browne; accessit to the same, Miss Alexander.

Fourth Class—Premium, Miss Harting; accessit to the same, Miss Lena Graves.

Fifth Class—Premium, Miss Von Staden; accessit to the same, Miss McPherson.

Sixth Class—Premium, Miss Lulu Moren; accessit to the same, Miss Meredith.

The premium for the literary success,

awarded to the pupil obtaining the highest number of first places in competition, 'Miss Coughlin; accesserunt to the same, 1 Miss Whelihan, 2 Miss Regan.

The premiums in each class are: SUPERIOR CLASS.

Miss Cleary - Premiums for grammar, translation and history, accessit to the prem-ium for recitation in the highest French class.

First Class.

Miss Coughlin — Premiums for letter-writity, history, English composition, accessit to the premiums for recitation, grammar and geography; in the second French class premium for application, accessit to the premium for arithmetic, premium for five recognition. premium for artimienc, premium for grammar, ac-accessits Miss Regan — Premium for letter-writing, Eng-lish composition and recitation; in the second French class premium for recitation, accessit to translation and history, premium for five

accessits.

Miss Connolly — Premium for geography, accessit to the same for history; in the second French class accessit to the premium for application and grammar, premium for five accessits.

Miss Mary O'Loane — Premium for recita-tion; accessit to the same for history and algebra.

SECOND CLASS.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Whelihan — Premiums for grammer and geography; accessit to the same for recitation, letter-writing and history. In the fourth French class premium for history; accessit to the same for application and grammer; premiums for order, arithmetic, algebra and needlework; accessit to the same for book-keeping; premium for five accessits.

Miss Harrold—Premiums for recitation and letter-writing. In the preparatory French class, premium for translation, accessit to the same for reading; premium for arithmetic and accessit to the same for needlework.

Miss Moran—Accessit to the premiums of grammar and geography. In the fifth French class, premiums for grammar accessit to the same for translation; premium for book-keeping.

Miss Mamie O'Loane—Premium for history, accessit to the same for geography. In the third class, premium for history.

Miss Kate Connolly—Second premium for order.

Miss Josephine Brown—Premium for grammar and history; accessit to the premium for letter-writing; in the fourth French class premium for application and grammar; accessit to the premium for translation, history and arithmetic.

Miss Bertha O'Brien—Premium for geography; accessit to the premium for recitation; in the third French class premium for reading; accessit to the premium for translation and history.

Miss Alexander—Premiums for letter-writing and recitation; accessit to the premium for geography and history.

Miss McNiff—In the third French class, premium for grammar; accessit to premium

premium for grammar; accessit to premium for application, reading, penmanship and

der. Miss Bridget Pumphery - Premium for

Miss Bridget Pumphery—Premium for diligence.
Miss Noble—Premium for diligence and arithmetic. In the third French class, accessit to the premium for grammar.
Miss Dewan—In the fourth French class, premium for reading, accessit to the premium for grammar and arithmetic.
Miss Cunningham—Premium for diligence. Miss Mills, in the preparatory French class, accessit to the premium for application.

FOURTH CLASS.
Miss Winnie Morrison—Premiums for reci-

Application.

FOURTH CLASS.

Miss Winnie Morrison—Premiums for recitation, geography and grammer. In preparatory French class, accessit to the premium for application and translation.

Miss Harting—Premium for letter-writing. In fifth French class, premium for translation, accessit to the premiums for arithmetic and penmanship.

Miss O'Reill—Premiums for history and penmanship; accessit to the premium for geography.

Miss Ouellette—Premium for diligence. In third French class premiums for application and translation; accessit to the premiums for history, geography and grammar.

Miss Reid—Premium for diligence; accessit to the premium for diligence and punctual attendance. It the Fifth French class accessit to the premiums for application and reading.

Miss O'Regan—Accessit to the premiums and reading.

and reading.

Miss O'Regan — Accessit to the premium
for letter-writing. In fourth French class
premium for translation; accessit to the

premium for translation; accessit to the premium for reading.

Miss Forrestal — Accessit to the premium or penmanship.
Miss Mallagh — Premium for arithmetic;
ccessit to the premium for needle work.
Miss Sadie Kennedy — Premium for letter-

writing.
Miss Annie Kennedy - Premium for geo

graphy. FIFTH CLASS.

Miss Von Staden — Premiums for history and recitation; accessit to the premiums for reading, grammar and geography.

Miss McPherson—Premiums for grammar and geography. In fifth French class premium for application; accessit to the premium for grammar: premiums for arithmetic, penmanship and needlework.

Miss Brophy—In the sixth French class, premiums for translation and application; accessit to the premium for recitation in English and French classes. Premiums for penmanship and arithmetic.

penmanship and arithmetic.

Miss Sarah Connolly—In preparatory
French class premiums for application and
reading; accessit to the premium for trans-

Miss May Power—Premium for reading accessit to the premium for punctual attend

Miss Josie Pumphrey — Accessit to the premium for history and arithmetic.

Miss Katie Howe—Accessit to the prem-

Miss Katte Hobe Accessit to the wins for geography.

Miss Maggie Wilson — Accessit to the premium for history.

Miss Grace Alexander — Accessit to the premium for penmanship and order. SIXTH CLASS.

SINTH CLASS.

Miss Winnie Moore—Premiums for reading and recitation; in sixth French class, accessit to the premiums for translation and realing.

Miss Ellie Moran—Premium for grammar; in sixth French class, accessit to the premium for application.

Miss Lula Moran—Premium for geography, accessit to the premium for history, grammar and arithmetic; in sixth French class premium for translation, accessit to the premium for application and recitation.

Premium for application and recitation.

Miss Meredith—Premium for history; accessit to the premium for recitation; in sixth class premium for reading; accessit to the premium for recitation.

Miss Girardot—Premium for French orthography.

Mille Accessit to the premiums

graphy.

Miss M. Mills — Accessit to the premium for geography and reading.

SEVENTH CLASS. Miss LeBel, Premium for catechism; Miss O'Higgins, premium for penmanship; Miss Pecquenot, premium for arithmetic.

EIGHTH CLASS. Miss Edna Wright-Premium for tion and arithmetic; in elementary

Globe, June 23.

A large and fashionable gathering filled convocation hall of Loretto Abbey yesterdoy afternoon on the occasion of the closing exercises of that institution. A most interesting and enjoyable programme was given by the talented young ladies of the Abbey, whose work for the term is over. An ong the dignitaries of the church present were: His Grace Archbishop Walsh; Bishop O'Connor, of Peterbore: Vicar-General Rooney; Dean Cassidy and Dean Bergin. In addition to these there were about forty priests. The crowning of the graduates of 92 by the Archbishop was an interesting and pretty ceremony. There were five of them, and each was attended by a sweet little maid in light light. The graduates and gave them his blessing. The graduates and gave them his blessing. The graduates were: bance and Miss Rowes, Kingston, and Miss Agnes Hawkins, Montreal, Joynamb ron the programme reflected the highest credit upon the pupil taking part and also upon the ladies in his result of the institution, under whose tuition they have been placed. Two particularly meritorious features were a pantomin's three young ladies, and the rendition of the "Miserere," from "Trovation of the Miserere," from "Trovation of the Miserere," from "Trovation of the Miserere," from "Trovation of the Institution, at the conclusion of the programme Archbishop Walsh distributed the honors won during the term just closed. The fortunate pupils were:

HONOR LIST.

Conferring of academic honors:

Crown and prize for exemence in unuar graduating class, awarded to Miss Laura Hume.
Crown and prize in St. Cecilia's choir, awarded to Misses Lo'tic Dodge, Katie Atchison and Alvina Badgley.
Crown and prize in fifth class English, awarded to Miss Katie Leonard.
Silver medal in fifth class arithmetic, obtained by Miss Hannah Connors.
Prize for regular attendance, obtained by Misses Rose Kennedy, Katie Boland and Winifred McIntosh.
Crown and prize in division 6th, class music, awarded to Miss Lulu Guittin.
Crown and prize in 5th class music, awarded to Miss Birdie Cooke.
Miss Marie Miller, crown and special prize for instrumental music.
Miss Helene White, crown and special prize for instrumental music.
Miss Rose Hawkins, first prize for oil paintinand the 'cello.
Miss Rose Hawkins, first prize for oil

ss Rose Hawaris, and the feello, in the feello, ss Rena kelly, crown and prize for oil ting, third prize for pastel drawing, own and prize for drawing, Miss Josle

Crown and prize for drawing, Miss Josle to thus.

Cown and prize for order and personal neatness, obtained by Miss Tottle Dodge; equally merited by Miss-s Alice Gray, Carrie O'Meara, Bessie Sculy, Lulu Guittin, Jennie O'Meara, Bessie Sculy, Lulu Guittin, Jennie Howlett, Winnie McNally, Euzenie Cavenctie, Helene White, Lydia Brown, Tessle My Misses Gertrude Scanlon and Agnes by Misses Gertrude Scanlon and Agnes Fayle, and equally merited by Misses Winnie McNally, Alice Gray, Nellie McCann, Fannie Byrne, Katie Gray, Nellie McCann, Fannie Byrne, Katie Gray, Nellie McCann, Teams Byrne, Katie Atchison, Tessle Laey, Agnes McEachen, Bessie Scully, Maggle Thompson, Louisa I wan.

The display of the art work of the pupils was greatly admired.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—PRO-GRAMME AND MEDALISTS.

Toronto Globe, June 22.

Toronto Globe, June 22.

The fortieth annual commencement and distribution of prizes at St. Michael's College took place yesterday morning. There were about three hundred visitors present. Among the clergymen present were:—His Grace Archbishop Walsh: Rev. Fathers Rooney and McCann, Vicars General; Very Rev. Father Cassidy, Dean of Toronto; Very Rev. Father Bergin, Dean of St. Catharines; Rev. Father Walsh, secretary to the Archbishop; Rev. Fathers

class, premium for reading, accessit to the premium for penmanship.

Miss Mary Moore—Premium for diligence at English and arithmetic, and accessit to the premium for reading in French class, Miss Dromgoole—Premium for diligence at English and arithmetic.

Miss Binks—Premium for diligence at English and arithmetic.

Miss Wining—Premium for diligence at English and arithmetic.

Miss Vining—Premium for diligence at English and arithmetic.

LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO.

Globe, June 23.

A large and fashionable gathering filled convocation hall of Loretto Abbey yesterdoy afternoon on the occasion of the closing exercises of that institution. A most inter-

the property of the control of the c

DISTRIBUTION DAY ATST, JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

On Tuesday, June 21, the scholastic year, at St. Jerome's College, was brought to a successful termination by very entertaining commencement exercises.

The ceremony was under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, who was present with the following revenulemen of his diocese:

Fathers Kenny and O'Loane, of Guelph: McEvay, of Hamilton; Glowalski, of St. Agatha; O'Reilly, of Caledonia; Forster, Cowe Germany; Gehl, of St. Clements, and Wey of Deemerton.

There were also present many of the towns-

Agatha; O'Reilly, of Caledonia; Forster, of New Germany; Gehl, of St. Clements, and Wey of Deemerton.

There were also present many of the townspeople of Berlin, and triends of the students, who had came from the farthest parts of the United States to rejoice with their deamers of the United States to rejoice with the deamers of the United States to rejoice with their deamers of the United States to rejoice with the deamers of the United States to rejoice with the deamers of the United States to rejoice with th

The presence of Bishop O'Connor, of the Peterborough diocese, in town on Monday was a pleasing surprise to many of his old parishioners, over whom he was their pastor twenty-five years ago. His coming, though mexpected, was the occasion of a very flattering demonstration of welcome being tendered to him by the congregation of St. Patrick's and others, and a large crowd gathered at the parochial residence of Father O'Malley and paid their respects to the esteemed prelate. The town band turned out and serenaded His Lordship and enlivened the reception with appropriate selections.

tions,
Mr. Quillinan on behalf of the congregation read the following address:
Xiagara Falls, 20th June, 1892.
To His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor Bishop of Peterborough:

Patrick's.

On Tuesday morning he laid the cornerstone of the new school and later left, accompanied by Father O'Malley, for Toronto.

Niagara Falls Record, June 25, 1852.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Formosa, June 18, 1892.

On Sunday, June 12, the pastor of the parish of Formosa, Rev. G. Brohman, announced to his flock that he had received instructions from the Bishop of the Diocese that it is His Lordship's intention to visit Formosa during the week, for the purpose of confirming and of taking part in the great Church festival, Corpus Christi, which is always celebrated in Formosa by a solemn procession. On Monday and Tuesday the faithful manifested a most energetic zeal and loyal devotion to His Lordship by most vigorously endeavoring to decorate the village, and the result was that the road to the little village was one continual row of flags and banners, trees and arches.

The Bishop arrived at Mildmay on Tuesday afternoon and at once proceeded to Formosa, followed by a train of carriages and escorted by a guard of honor. At the outskirts of the village the brass band and a large crowd stood awaiting His Lordship's arrival, forming in procession behind His Lordship's carriage, At the church Rev. Father Brohman, Vicar-General Rev. L. Elena, of Carlsrhue; Rev. Father Halm, of Deemerton; and Dean O'Connell, of Walkerton; greeted His Lordship and then all went to church, where the Bishop gave his blessing to the congregation.

After the ceremony Mr. Andrew Waechter, in behalf of the congregation, tendered the following address to His Lordship:

To the Right Rev. Thomas J. Dowting, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton:

May IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIF—We, your faithful children of Formosa Mission, beg to ex-Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

my years to come over this diocese.
Signed on behalf of Branch 72 of the C. M. B.
A. Bernard Beingessaer, Chancellor; Julius
Noll, President.
His Lordship then made some remarks
regarding the benefits to be derived from
the C. M. B. A., in assisting widows and
orphans of deceased members.
Early Thursday morning a still greater
number than on the previous day, en route to
Formosa, were on the roads. By 9 o'clock
the spacious church was filled, while more
and more came in till all space was crowded.
High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father
Hinchey, assisted by Rev. Dean O'Connell
and Father Brohman. After Mass the
Bishop preached on the Adoration of the
Bishop preached on the Adoration of the
Bishop preached in the most tholy, and was assisted by the Rev.
Dean O'Connell and the Rev. Fathers
Hinchey, Corcoran and Brohman. The procession went the distance of a mile and a
half, passing four altars erected for the
purpose of giving the blessing with the
Most Holy, then coming to church again to
conclude the festival by singing the "Te
Deum."

The Bishop departed for Hamilton Friday
morning, with the good wishes of the Formosa mission that God may bestow health and
strength to His Lordship to preside for many
years to come over the Diocese of Hamilton.
Formosa was the first parish founded in the
county of Bruce, being formed more than
forty years ago, and then included the following parishes, viz., Deemerton, Mildmay,
Walkerton, Chepstow and Teeswater, and
was a mere backwood settlement. The
present clarrch was erected through the
instrumentality of our illustrious Vicar
and dear to all hearts of Formosa. A
very elegant brick residence was erected
a year ago by the Rev. Father Wey.

Away from the turnoil of cities, and the
buzz of business, the little village offers a
rare treat to any one desirous of passing
with advantage to himself a few spare hours
in viewing the beauties of nature and of
the artistic works of art erected for the honor
of God.

redulshop Walsh, after the distribution of prizes, made a short address to the students, congradulating them on the excellent entertainment with which they beneed with the power of the superior had made, that the year was a happy one on account of the conduct its first and last and principal. He was pleased also with the results of the examinations, on the part of the superiors had used to the book the results of the examinations, on the part of the superiors o machinery of justice were under their control; and the police, instead of being the guardians of the peace, were made the military body-guard of Irish landlordism. The results was that the Government was detested. Justice was a byword and a reproach, and the so-called guardians of the peace were looked upon and denounced as the hired instruments of landlord injustice and oppression. The criminal character of the landlord denomination was shown again the appalling record of evictions and home destruction. Was it a wonder, therefore, that they heard of Fenianism and moral disturbance in Ireland? He maintained that they were justified in asking the English people to put an end to a system which had ruined the fair land of Ireland and which had brought no advantage to England. By Home Rule they meant rule of the people, by the people for the people of Ireland are people of the people of Ireland they wanted to stop evictions and arrest emigration. They believed that the land of Ireland was not made for the profit and pleasure of an idle class. They demanded the land of Ireland grow happy and prosperous, and he appealed to the workingmen of Great Britain to unite with Irishmen in that crusade against the land monopoly and a system which robbed labor of what laber produced.

The Saloon Loafer.

Look at those miserable specimens of mankind who hang round the doors of saloons, just as a moth flutters round the light, unable to leave because of its fascination, until it singes its wings and falls helpless on the floor.

Vice, profligacy and intemperance are writ large on their faces. Swollen and blotched faces and blood-shot eyes tell the terrible tale that they are bound hand and foot, and have delivered over their bodies to the demon of intemperance, that instead of solid, substantial food sustaining them, the fire of alcohol is burning and consuming their vitals, boiling and seething and and runs hissing through their veins and their blood." - Father Sykes's Sermon in blood." — Father Sykes's Sermon in Liverpoot, England.

Could we see when and where we are to meet again, we would be more tender when we bid our friends good-bye. Louise de la Ramee.

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

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macists, in the most careful manner, by

Peculiar To Itself

It will cure, when in the power of medicin Serofula, Sait Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties

with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives great mental, nerve, dily, and digestive strength

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100 Doses One Dollar

LOYOLA.

Educational System of the Jesuits.

By Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J.

By Rev. Tromas Hugnes, S.J.

This work is a critical and authoritative statement of the educational principles and method adopted in the Society of Jesus, of which the author is a distinguished member. The first part is a sketch, biographical and historical, of the dominant and directing personality of Ignatius, the Founder of the Order, and his comrades, and of the establishment and early administrations of the Society. In the second an elaborate analysis of the system of studies is given, be rinning with an account of Aquaviva and the Ratio Studiorum, and considering under the general heading of "the formation of the master," courses of literature and philosophy, of divinity and allied sciences, repetition, disputation, and dictation, and, under that of "formation of the scholar," symmetry of the courses pursued, the prefection, cla-sic literatures, school management and control, examinations and graduation, grades and courses. 'This condensed presentation of a vast and most interesting subject is thus, it the courses pursued, the prefection, cacsac literatures, school management and control, examinations and graduation, grades and courses. This condensed presentation of a vast and most interesting subject is thus, it will be seen, most carefully, clear, and systematically arranged. The grace and cultivation of Father Hughes' style equal his erudition and impartiality. There is not a partisan phrase in his volume, which is besides a substantial contribution to the literature of its subject, and is based on authori lee only recently accessible even to the scholar

"This work places before the English peaking public, for the first time in an Eng

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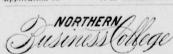
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merrial Departments in Canada, thus visit the Nathern Inniners fooleges, examine ever-thing theraughty. If we fail to produce the savet thereof the produce the savet theoretic complete, practical and extensive control of the college promises and the best and most consider and most canade furniture and appliances, we will give you a full course, PAEK. For Attend Annon-rement, giving full particulars, free, address U. A. Ffr./MING. Principal.

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The New Man at Rossmere.

CHAPTER XXIII. A WORD IN SEASON.

When Manton Craycraft came to his tragic and most causeless death, Jim had been at a remote shanty in the end f the village furthest from the courthouse, refreshing the inner-man on cold sweet-potato pie, washed down with generous libations of butter-milk, lelicacies in which a lady of saffron hue and ample proportions drove a flourishing business during court term or whenever any abnormal condition of affairs swelled the population of the village from its permanent tens to

He never ceased to reproach himself for his absence from the squire's side at the moment when the old man so insanely precipated the catastrophe

"I mout er pacified de ole man, an 'a' saved de young' un," Jim was wont to say for a long time after. "Twarn' no use foolin' wid a passel er halt drunk, half-crazy niggers, nohow; and he heaped upon himself useles and unmerited reproaches for not being on hand as a pacificator.

The news had flown to him with the proverbial swiftness and sureness of ill-tidings, and by the time he reached the court-house the crowd had swelled into a densely packed mass of men and women, dark-hued, sullen-browed, restless and vindictive, uttering wild and senseless threats of revenge for fancied insults from imaginary foes in an ignorant aimless fashion. sire in common possessed the mob.

That was for "one good look" at the cold still form, which, laid upon a stretcher and the stretcher raised upon trestles, made a mournfully conspicuous nucleus for the crowd. It was by Stirling Denny's orders that the body had thus been disposed of. He desired it should not be removed indoors. Major Denny's simplest desire carried with it the weight of a command to the ignorant blacks, who, regarding him as the visible exponent of those principles that had rescued them from

oondage, worshipped him accordingly.
When the horrible story of his brother's assassination had reached the office where Stirling Denny sat discuss ing the probable moral effect of Fayth-liss's election, he had listened to it in a sort of stunned surprise. He had pictured to himself a variety of catastrophes that might accrue from any imprudence on the part of the hotheaded old man who had involved them all in this trouble; but that Manton, his rollicking, reckless, laughing brother, should have been the victim selected to appease the insensate wrath of a brutalized mob seemed so illogical a conclusion that at first he could not embrace the horrible reality.

over again slowly," he had demanded of the bearer of the evil tidings. "You are excited. Speak slowly. We want to know exactly all that you calm and stern.

The bearer repeated his story, no slowly nor calmly. He was a white man, a father and a husband, who was in mad haste to urge the foam-flecked horse he bestrode over six miles of rough country roads to take him where he could protect his family from whatsoever was yet to come. Stunned silence succeeded his second telling.

"Assassinated. Poor Manton! Is this the finale? Is it so you cease from

A PRIZE PORTRAIT



This young lady has three brothers, each one of whose picture is combined in the above portrait. The manufacturers of PEARLI-FOAM, THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY FOR CLEANSING AND PRISERYING THE REETH, will give a handsome Gold Watch to the person who can make out the faces of the three brothers FIRST; to the second an elegant pair of genuine DIAMOND EARRINGS; to the fourth either a SILK DRESS PATTERN OF a SWISS MUSIC BOX PLAYING SK; to the fifth a beautiful pair of FEARL OPERA GLASSES; to the sixth an elegant MANDEL CLOCK; to the seventh a pair of SOLID GOLD CHAIN BRACELETS, with PaGlocks, and to the eighth a COIN SILVER WATCH.

Each contestant is to cut out the picture rebus and make a cross with a lead pencil on the three brothers faces, and send same to us, with ten three-cent Canadian postage stamps (or 30 cents in silver) for one package of Pearlifoam, before July 20th, 1802. The envolupe postmarked first which contains the three-brothers' faces correctly marked will receive the first physics, the balance in order as received. For the last correct answer we will also give a handsome Gold Watch; to the next to the last a complete RUSINESS EDUCATION; to the second to the last an elegant pair of genuine DIAMOND EARRINGS; to the third from the last a price of the last and the six of the second to the last and elegant pair of genuine DIAMOND EARRINGS; to the first basic part of genuine DIAMOND EARRINGS; to the sixth a pair of FRAL OPERA GLASSES; to the seventh an elegant MANTEL CLOCK, and a valuable fries will also be given to every person who is adia to answer this follows the property of the sixth pair of part of the profession entirely FREE. Our object is to manufacturer are willing to ofter a reward of 5 to to any dentity who can show that it contains anything inprious to the teeth. Ladies who have gentiled preparation to Pearlifoant can be entirely FREE. Our object is to manufacturer are willing to ofter a reward of 5 to to any dentity who c

Stirling had stood for a second after uttering these words aloud with folded arms and his head dropped upon his breast. In that short period of physical inaction his mind had swept with swift retrospection over the career of the brother who, in some shape or another, had been a source of anxiety to all connected with him from his earliest boyhood.

"But his death was grand! It was an expiation !" he said, with a ring of triumph in his voice, as he raised his head and looked into the troubled faces of the men grouped about him in silent sympathy for his one outburst of sor-"Such a death covereth a multitude of sins." He was unconsciously defending his dead, whom no man

You knew him well? He was an old friend, was he not?" some one

asked. Then Stirling bethought himself of the uselessness of now making known the deception that Manton had con-sidered necessary in life. It need be, he would let them all know how near this blow had struck himself, but not causelessly.
"Yes, I knew him well. I have

known him always." Then he turned, and, taking his hat from the rack, stared into the crown of it, mechanically for a full second, put it on, and started slowly in the direction of the

gate.
Mr. Southmead followed him, and laid a detaining hand on his arm as he asked:

"Up yonder. I think Perhaps I shall be needed. I must look after it!" He shuddered. Poor Manton All that physical exuberance, that mental brightness, that redundancy of life, resolved into a ghastly It!

Mr. Southmead noted the blazing eves and the scarcely suppressed ex citement of the young man with grave uneasiness 'Surely Thorn will have the de

cency-"
But the major interrupted him

sharply:
"It is my sole charge. He wasmy guest. I must see that his assassin is arrested, if he has not already You," he added, embracing escaped. the entire group with a wave of his hand, "had best hasten to your homes. There are lonely and anxious women in every one of them, except in mine I am in no danger," he said, letting his eyes rest for a moment on the man

who had taunted him some little while back "Denny!" Mr. Southmead tight-ened his hold upon the arm of his friend. "take my advice for once. I know it's not worth much to you from a practical point of view, but I am beter acquainted with these people than you possibly can be. Any attempt to bring the murderer of your friend to justice by arresting him to-day will be o jeopardize the life of every man in this community. These creatures are not vindicative. They do not bear malice. They have been incited to this hellish deed by those who have used them as tools for their own revengeful ends. But, once aroused, these people are as devoid of reason as any wild beast of the jungle. A blind, brutal beast of the jungle. A blind, brutal impulse drove that knife into Manton Craycraft's breast. At this momen they are intoxicated with the triumph of Sam's election. Liberty means license with them. Power means privilege. In their ignorance they image that in electing one of their own colo to be sheriff they have secured immun ity from punishment. To-night is not the time to teach them differently. Give their volatile passion time to subside, Denny. We could not spar

"Thank you, Southmead, for that last sentence. But you mistake my inten-tion if you imagine for a moment that I am likely to add fuel to this fire. You ought to know me better," he said, with a smile of intense sadness, holding his friend's hand in a firm, clos "I blame myself bitterly for having held aloof. We have all erred in leaving these local matters so entirely in the hands of these miserabl adventurers. And this is the result." He turned from them and walked with quick decision in the direction of the court-house.

'We can do no good by following him," Mr., Harris said, breaking the solemn stillness that had fallen upon the little group. "His advice is good. We are all forgetting the women, who will be in agonies of suspense if a rumor of this thing reaches them before we do. It is probable that we will all have to leave the neighborhood."

"May God protect our mortal foe!" said George Southmead, raising his hat reverently from his head.

And a solemn "Amen" fell from every lip. By the time Jim Doakes—unlettered but chivalric Jim — neared the village again, after having placed his mistress in safety, it was past ten o'clock. The night was one of extreme darkness and oppressive stillness. He could hardly see a boat's length from his own skiff in any direction, but he could hear the dip of oars on every side, commingling with the soft splash of the single-paddled canoe and the bumping of the flatbottomed scows. Every description of craft that could be found was convey ing through the blackness of the night fresh material to swell the surging, restless, tumultuous throng about the Excited voices called court-house. across the dark waters from boat to boat, demanding tidings, exchanging prophecies, foretelling woes, singing snatches of triumphant songs, reveling n unbridled discussion and a large

sense of personal liberty. The landing reached, Jim moored

way recklessly toward the centre, he soon stood within hearing of Stirling Denny's voice as it rang out over the heads of the gathered multitude.

The young man stood upon the court house steps, not a pace removed from his sheeted dead. It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who sav

The blackness of the heavens was in tensified by the lurid glare of the bon-fires alight on both sides the walk. The red brick of the building, brought into bright relief by the same fierce to Stirling Denny's erect form and noble head as he stood with it bared to the night air and called upon these men, who outnumbered him a thou sand to one, to pause and reflect upon the monstrous cruelty of Manton Cray

craft's taking off. "To-day," he said, in a clear, strong, fearless voice, "there has been accorded you the high privilege of electing from your own ranks a conservator of the laws. To-day you have trampled under foot, in the most brutal and causeless frenzy, the majesty of those laws. To-day your hearts have swelled at the first public recognition of your rights as citizens. To-day you have proved yourselves no more fit for the exercise of those rights than the beasts that brought you here to deposit your votes. You aspire to be considered our brothers and our equals. You conspire together to do a deed that would damn a demon, and consign him to the low est pits of hell. See your work! Think of it! Ponder upon it when you go to your homes! Ponder upon it when you lie down to sleep! Think of it with every breath you draw! Think of the dastardly blow you struck, and deprived an innocent man of the life and strength you prize so dearly, sending him to the grave in the flush of his young manhood! What had he done You who call yourselves men. What had be done but tried to shield a tottering old man from the savage wrath of a thousand brutes? I repeat the word. Yes, I hear your isses, I hear your groans, I stand here alone among you. I do not see but one white face in all this surging throng. Yes-I was wrong - I do Another white face, a cold white face Stony in its stillness. It is the face of your victim. But he is powerless now to reproach you, or to succor me, should the demon within you demand more blood. You have called me your friend. You have pretended a devo tion for me that I would spurn as would a reptile, if I did not believe you would repent most bitterly of this night's work. Do not think this mat ter ends here. You have killed a man who never owned a slave, never trafficked in human flesh, never harmed you nor one of your race by word, thought or deed. You have killed a man who offered his life for your liberty, and fought the war of the

him brutally, savagely, senselessly But the end is not yet come. You may slay me, too, for with every reproach l hurl at you I give you ten thousand times more provocation to murder me than he did in his whole life. But the end would not come then. You may silence every voice that shall be raised in righteous wrath at this day's foul work, but the end will not be yet! Behind the offender is the offense. to Almighty God to uphold it in all its "Mr Major," said Jim timidly, majesty and dignity. Behind their when their task was done, "please. oath is that God whose name is invoked sir, I'd like to shake your hand. to give them weight, and so surely as that God is the God of justice, as surely as that God lives, you shall suffer for this day's work. I hear your groans. They are wrung from terror, not contrition. I see you slinking away into the darkness that lies beyond the you are wanting to say to me.

fires you kindled to celebrate your triumph as citizens. Can you slink away from the darkness that is in your souls this night? Can you find a spot in all this green earth where the memory of this deed will not haunt you? Only one of you did this thing, one hand held the knife that spilled the blood now staining the grass under your feet. But every man that joined in the mad uproar that nerved that hand was as much a murderer as he. Yes, murderers. A thousand cowardly murderers to silence one brave voice pleading for an old man's life. Men, this is but a poor beginning of your career as citizens. You have forfeited the title to be called men. There is but one extenuating circumstance to the horror of your guilt-that is, your pro found ignorance. You have had evil counsellors-men who knew better, but who used you for their own wicked purposes. I hope they may be within sound of my words. That dead man was my—friend. I cared for him in life, I shall care for him in death. His slayer shall not go unpunished. I do not know the name of the man who struck that fatal blow; I do not ask you to give it to me. I do not ask you to give the names of those who have tried to make you see in your old masters enemies, rather than your friends. The men whose lands you till, whose ready sympathy you call for in the time of sickness and trouble, and get. I demand of you the names of the evil counselors who have tried to inflame you to hatred by reminding you of the hardships and injustice that fell to your lot when slaves. The man you have killed to day was born where I was. He helped to give you your freedom; you have given him-death! I warn you against arraying yourselves as black men against white men

couple of brilliant bonfires, lighted to celebrate Mr. Faythliss's election, illumined the court-yard. Elbowing his sheriff can officiate, he takes the most binding oath to maintain law and order. Do you imagine he can protect you in your lawlessness? I pity your ignorance. And while I abbor you for the deed you have done, I pity you enough to advise you as a friend. Go back to your homes—go back to your every day labors. Forget the bad advice you have swallowed only too eagerly; make yourselves worthy of the confidence and respect of the mer among whom you have lived all your lives. Their interests are your inlives. Do not try to crowd into a day the work of years. It is the work

of years to educate yourselves into fitness for the positions that now make you ridiculous. Sam Faythliss, as an upright, capable lessee of Mr. Harris's land, was an object of respect and liking to every one, myself included; Sam Faythliss, as a helpess, ignorant, incapable sheriff i an object of scorn and derision to every one, myself included. He will have to be helped in the routine of his Southmead to enter a wordy protest office, and he will have to go to a white man for that help-not to the

white men who have been whispering poisonous lies into your ears for months past-"Dey done leff a'ready!" said an excited voice in the crowd.

"Boss Upps en boss Gays!" shouted a dozen voices.

"Why did they leave?" 'Skeerd, I reckin.'

A profound silence followed, broken finally by Stirling's concluding words. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth. I charge you disperse, and return to your homes quietly and soberly. I shall not leave this spot until you have shown whether you are sorry for what you have done. If you remain massed here, I shall summon the officers of the law to arrest every man found within this courtyard time of Manton Craycraft's der." He deliberately took out the murder." his watch and held it in his hands. 'Five minutes to choose between dis-

persion or arrest They did not doubt for a moment his perfect ability to carry his threat of wholesale arrest into execution. had aroused their benumbed consciences to a spasm of remorse for their brutality. Their leaders and counsel ors were already beyond reach of harm. Conscience did not lash them with over-severity, but the instinct of self-preservation dictated compliance and conciliation. A restless movement agitated the close-packed mass of humanity. It increased, and the ranks opened on very side. With the suddenness of magic the crowd stirred, thinned,

Before half an hour expired, Stirling Denny, the stricken squire, and Jim Doakes alone remained by Manton's bier. Jim and the major lifted it and bore it into the office behind them. The old man followed with a feeble, tottering step. In vain they urged upon him that he ought to go back to Thorndale, back to his wife. looked at them stupidly, and said: He

"She don't need me, she can't help me. She warn't kind to him," pointing to the shrouded form. "I might say something hard to her if I saw her He cared enough for me to give now. his life for me. I wasn't worth it, but he done it all the same." And on Behind the offense is the law. Behind his knees by the bier he mourned as the law are the men who have sworn David of old mourned over Absalom.

saved our wite folks from de wrath of heaven oncet, w'en de floods was a threatenin' uv us, an you've saved 'em ag'in from worse. I'd like to tech yo'hand." And the two men clasped 'riends' hands across Manton's bier.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE MAJOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

Following at one and the same time the major's advice and the desire of their own hearts, the men whom Stirl ing had left behind him promptly took their departure by diverging for their own homes. A sense of painful uncertainty filled every breast. This matter might possibly flame into a riot of alarming proportions, or it might end with that one victim to an outburst of senseless wrath. was no telling. It was impossible to predicate the probabilities of to-morrow from the act of to-day, where a people so totally devoid of stability or the power of concentrated thought was concerned. The white men were afraid to trust

themselves to any sort of action in the Their indignation and fierce wrath were so largely in the ascendant, and the habit of unbridled expression still so strong upon them, that no good could possibly come of their presence among the enraged negroes, and more harm might accrue. It was nearly midnight by the time

Mr. Southmead turned the door handle of his own bedroom, where the lamp was burning low on the hearth, where Mrs. Southmead had placed it before going to bed, having "freed her mind" several times during the evening on the subject of men not being able to go to the village for what ough to keep them an hour, without making a day of it, and night too, it would

The profound stillness that reigned in the dimly lighted room reassured Mr. Southmead. Mrs. Southmead had evidently heard nothing. If she had been frightened, he argued from pas experience, she would have greeted his appearance, even at that hour of his boat to a stake among a multitude of other crafts of every shape and size, and went with the crowd to where a violent means. What do you purpose studiously to the wall, feigning slum-

ber, until he should be in a position to receive the full force of her batteries. He instantly resolved to reserve his ill tidings for the morning. The could be better borne by daylight. this disturbance among the freedmen showed any signs of increase to-mor-row, he should promptly remove his

family from the county; if not, if things should have quieted down, his wife would have been spared a period of unnecessary discomfort. Having thus determined, he began his preparations for bed, in moody silence. unusual reticence was the last feather on an overloaded camel. not the first time since there had been a Mrs. Southmead that Mr. Southmead had turned the door-handle of his own bed-room with discreet gentleness, in the small hours, to find a smoky lamp upon the hearth and an irate wife lying in bed! the formula on like occasions in the past had generally been a tentativeasked with a brave 'Sleep, dearie?' show of cheerful indifference to con-

against such scandalous goings to maintain a dignified display of voiceless indignation at discret To-night she heard her husband come in and sniff the kerosened atmosphere disgustedly, then the lamp flamed higher and she could see his shadow on the plastered wall towards which her outraged eyes were turned. could hear him wind up his watch and hang it in the perforated paper slipper, with the blue ribbon quilled around it

sequences. It then rested with Mrs

that she had made for his watch when Fred was a boy. She heard one shoe after the other dropped heavily on the floor. And not a word-yet. A sudden upheaval of the bed-clothes, and Mrs. Southmead's wide-open eyes were where the black of her night-cap had been a second before.

"Well, Mr. Southmead?" "Are you awake, my dear?"
"Am I awake! Do I look or sound as if I was asleep?

"Not the least in the world. You'd better try it now, though. This was not according to precedent.

It was evident intimidation would not suit the requirements of the present occasion. Mrs. Southmead was a woman of infinite variety. "Haven't you a single thing to tell

me, George, now that you have come home? I would like you to be the one to stay, and I the one to come home as dumb as an oyster, and see how you'd "I haven't very much to tell," he

answered, unresentfully, "and what little I have will keep. I will satisfy you at the breakfast table. One telling must do for the family. We've had a hard day of it, and been beaten. Mrs. Southmead sat " Beaten !"

polt upright in bed. "George, you don't mean to tell me that Sam Faythliss has been elected sheriff! "Beyond a doubt.

"Then it is all that Major Denny's doings!" she cried, in passionate injustice. "He is the only man in the ounty that has a particle of influence with the negroes, and every body says he has them completely under his control. If he is such a friend of every body's as the easily gullible ones are so anxious to believe-thank goodness, I'm not one of them-why didn't he make the election go to suit us? never did more than half believe it him, and now I don't believe in him at all. George, you are nursing a viper in your boson!" After which tragic peroration Mrs. Southmead threw herself back upon her pillow in unrecon-structed wrath.

TO BE CONTINUED.

What a Friend Can Do.

What a Friend Can Do.

"I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendisuccess for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont.



THE BACK

IT RESTS Most women know and about the misery of wash-Most women know all day. To many it means Backache, Sore Hands, Hard Rubbing over a steaming tub, and long hours. This falls to the

lot of those who use poor, cheap, and injurious soaps.



This Soap does away with Hard Rubbing, Tired Backs, Hot Steam, and Sore Hands. It brings comfort to millions of homes, and will do so to yours if you will

WORES: PT. SUNLIGHT LEVER BROS., LIMITED NEAR BURKENHEAD

Cor Cordium.

(A Night in June Rich is the scent of clover in the And from the woodbine moonlight Draw finer essence than the dayli Low murmurs and an incense eve Who spoke? Ah! surely in the Young the Amount wistaria masts, and the Of some strange meaning in the part are:

rare:
Silence itself has voice in these J
Who spoke? Why, all the air is
Of God's own choir, all singing y
Be quiet and listen: hear—the ver
In yonder town, the waving of th
The maples' shades—cry of the He

The maples' shades—cry of the H.
On such a night spoke raptured J.
From out the baleon: and young Wandered in Arden, like the Apr And Jessica the bold Lorenzo mand Perdita her silvered lilies set In some quaint vase, to seent the With thoughts of her; and the Sad tales and from them bitter s To all of these the silence sang the To all of these the silence sang the To all of these the silence sang the All shades of the lily, roses' lone And passionate contraits, oak be All sing the thought we bring With the sad love of lovers, or Gemissions and this silence.

This sweetness and this silence With longing and dull pain, that Some chord within my heart, at Life out of life; and then there of wheels upon the road, the different states of bells within the town; the

make
Life wake to life; and all the lo
Their airy wings—swift fly the
Again the silence, and the mute
Begin their speaking; I alone a
What are you singing, O you st
Upon the Jasmine?—"Void and
And you, clematis?—"Void the
The heart of love until His Hear

O choir of silence, without nois A human voice would break the Of wavering shades and sounds Here at my feet sings melodies And clearer than the voice of a Yes, even than that lark which In trill and triple notes that M "O Love complete!" soft sirette;
"O Heart of All!" deep sighs t
"O Heart of Christ!" the lily v
In fugue on fugue; and from

Lush borders of the Lake, the The tenor of the reeds—"Love, —Maurice Francis Egan CATHOLIC PE

A prominent Philadel posed an anti-treating shows the absurdity of to offer liquid refresh acquaintance within s one feels personally this as the offer is frequentl

of mere compliment.

man can trace the ruin of of courtesy. Even in this day of e is not common to fin poet, in a Protestant m R. Campbell, in the Y ion), o'erleap the boun so far as this in praise of Mother of God, what is thy t As His dear, patient face loo Moist with the dews of unjour Hast thou the prophet's eest To scan afar the world's noo Art thou rejoicing in the joy Perchance, but oh that tren The mother's heart still right—

right—
"Give me my Child, if all the And through the shadows of Streams morning sunshing years.
Upon thy breast the smilin
And all the happy days in
Break on thee through
tears.

Were it not that a 1 can not realize the Compassion of Our B pretty sonnet might painto a collection of Ca Pittsburgh (

The mope in his re will never make pro narrow road. He m but his place is a Providence will give only when you wor sleeves and shoulder the mope this seems practice makes easy

Oratory in the pu sary for the salvati what is needed in t estness. When the herd is on fire with l that his language is a soul imbued with the inspiration is flame is kindled i which is destined ne need of fine ser imagery of language but earnestness, which is full of These will do the w the pulpit the lever

Baltimore

Apropos of the

the relic of St. Ann

the cures reported i May 29 devotes a history of the Grott the first moment of there to the child present time, when grimages to the spe the world, compr stances persons wh nor even member religion. Among been seen praying secular standpoint Catholics, and is a newspaper narrati of literature bas be lation to Lourdes and the testimony does profoundly nen of science an bers of the med been fascinated phenomena prese following, in nur use of the Lou things, so surpris so to Catholics. the omnipotence

miracles are not N. Y. Ca The humor of sists principally are asked to lat replies of childre

Cor Cordium.

(A Night in June.) ich is the scent of clover in the air, and from the woodbine moonlight and the dew raw finer essence than the daylight knew; ow murmurs and an incense everywhere! ho spoke? Ah! surely in the garden there subtle sound came from the purple crew hat mount wistaria masts, and there's a clue f some strange meaning in the rose scent rare:

some strange meaning rare; lence itself has voice in these June nights.—
lence itself has voice in these June nights.—
ho spoke? Why, all the air is full of speech
(God's own choir, all singing various parts;
e quiet and listen: hear—the very lights
ny onder town, the waving of the beech,
he maples' shades—cry of the Heart of hearts!

The maples' shades—cry of the Heart of hearts!

On such a night spoke raptured Juliet
From out the balcon; and young Rosalind
Wandered in Ardon, like the April wind.
And Jessica the bold Lorenzo met;
And Perdita her silvered litles set
In some quaint vase, to seen the Prince's mind
With thoughts of her; and then did Jacques
find
Sad tales, and from them bitter savings get.
To all of these the slence sang their though;
To all of these the slence sang their though;
To all of the tily, roses' lone
And passonate contraito, oak boughs' bass—
All sing the thought we bring them; be it
Fraught
With the sad love of lovers, or God own.

This sweetness and this silence fill my soul With longing and dull pain, that seem to break Some chord within my heart, and sudden take Life out of life; and then there sounds the roll of wheels upon the road, the distant toll of bells within the town; these rude things

or beins within the town; these rate thing make
Life wake to life; and all the longings shake
Their airy wings—swift fly the pain and dole.
Again the silence, and the mute sounds sweet
Begin their speaking; I alone am still.
What are you singing, O you starry flowers
Upon the Jasmine;—"Void and incomplete,"
And you, clematis?—"Void the joys that fill
The heart of love until His Heart is ours."

O choir of stience, without noise of word!
A human voice would break the mystic spell
of wavering shades and sounds; the lify bell
Here at my feet sings meiodies unheard;
And clearer than the voice of any bird—
Yes, even than that lark which loves so well,
Hid in the hedges, all the world to tell
to trill and triple notes that May has stirred.
O Love complete!" soft sings the mignor
ette;

"O Love complete: otte; otte; of the control of the

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria. A prominent Philadelphian has pro posed an anti-treating league. He shows the absurdity of being obliged to offer liquid refreshment to every

acquaintance within sight whenever one feels personally thirsty, especially as the offer is frequently accepted out of mere compliment. Many a young man can trace the ruin of his moral char acter to this false notion of the demands

Even in this day of elastic dogma it is not common to find a Protestant poet, in a Protestant magazine (James R. Campbell, in the Youth's Companion), o'erleap the bounds of Arianism so far as this in praise of Our Lady :

Mother of God, what is thy thought to-night, As His dear, patient face looks down to thee. Moist with the dews of unguessed agony? Hast thou the prophet's ecstasy of sight. To scan afar the world's noontide of light? Art thou rejoicing in the joy to be? Perchance, but oh that trembling minor key. The mother's heart still clamoring for its right—

right—
"Give me my Child, if all the world must die
And through the shadows of the scene of deat
Streams morning sunshine from the form

years.
Upon thy breast the smiling Babe doth lie,
And all the happy days in Nazareth
Break on thee through the blinding mist o
tears. Were it not that a non-Catholic poet

can not realize the meaning of the Compassion of Our Blessed Lady, this pretty sonnet might pass unchallenged into a collection of Catholic verse.

Pittsburgh Catholic.

The mope in his religious practices will never make progress along the narrow road. He may live in hope, but his place is a stationary one. Providence will give you His grace, only when you work with rolled up the mope this seems hard work, but in a second attempt to get into the practice makes easy and the end is sure.

The noterist zon has been defeated in a second attempt to get into the books is too much for the Immortals. sleeves and shoulder to the wheel.

Oratory in the pulpit is not necessary for the salvation of souls, but what is needed in the pulpit is earn-estness. When the flock see the shepherd is on fire with his glorious work that his language is the outpouring of a soul imbued with the love of God, the inspiration is catching, and the flame is kindled in many a heart, which is destined never to go out. need of fine sentences, graceful imagery of language, rhetorical tropes, but earnestness, and that charity which is full of fire and unction. These will do the work which makes the pulpit the lever of unending good.

Baltimore Mirror. Apropos of the reverence paid to the relic of St. Anne in New York and the cures reported in some instances to have followed, the New York Sun of May 29 devotes a whole page to a history of the Grotto of Lourdes, from the first moment of the manifestations there to the child Bernadette to the present time, when there are large pilgrimages to the spot from all parts of the world, comprising in many instances persons who are not Catholics, nor even members of the Christian Among those who have been seen praying at the shrine were The article is written from a secular standpoint, although fair to Catholics, and is a simple and graphic newspaper narrative. A vast amount of literature bas been published in relation to Lourdes and the events there, and the testimony regarding the cures is of such a character that it must and does profoundly interest, not only persons of religious inclination, but men of science and physicians. Members of the medical profession have been fascinated by the indisputable phenomena presented at the grotto or numerous instances, the use of the Lourdes water. These things, so surprising to others, are not so to Catholics, who, acknowledging the omnipotence of God, believe that miracles are not impossible.

N. Y. Catholic Review. The humor of the present day conreplies of children to their parents, at church in Glasgow. That took them

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the ridicule of the family relationships -at family jars and at the mother-in law—disrespect shown to superiors—the grandfather's hat of the President—at very vulgarities that burlesque faith and duty, ambition and enthusiasm. For this degradation of wit, Mark Twain is principally responsible, and next to candlesticks upon the altar, which were him are *Puck* and *Judge* and other made from the old oak wood from the coarse-minded comic papers. They are a pest!

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, has an article in the current Forum on "Impending Paganism in New England." He reports that statistics of fifteen counties in Maine show that out of 133,445 families 67,842-or a little nnore than half—are not attendants upon any Church. The populations of those regions are almost exclusively native American and Protestant; if the Catholic settlers be taken out of account, the decay of religion in that commonwealth will be all the more striking. Protestantism has no grip on its adherents, and its hold is all the weaker because it is split up into a multitude of sects, every one Lo, here!" The only Church that can restore a vitalizing faith to those indifferent thousands in New England s the old, old Church, the first members of which received the tongues of fire on Pentecost nearly two thousand vears ago.

Catholic Columbian.

Beautiful pictures in a room suggest They are marks of good thoughts. ulture, aids to refinement, comfort in trouble, and helps to serenity in pros-And the choicest master pieces of art have Christ for their

The man who has a happy home is the man to be envied. Troubles may worry him, business cares may per-plex him, friends may be faithless, but if the wife of his bosom be a loving helpmate and his children be a blessing to him, storms may blow outside his castle, yet his heart will be at rest.

The Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia graduated last forty-two young doctors, of whom one, Miss Marie W. Haydon, M. D., is a Catholic. The field of medicine opens a splendid opportunity for a career to women, expressely for the treatment of members of their own sex and of children, and, like the calling of trained nurses, is a vocation steadily practicing one of the corporal works of mercy, and one, therefore, that may be most easily sanctified by the highest motives. Would that there were a multitude of skilled women physicians, Catholics in faith and sucessful in practice!

The Rev. G. A. Reeder, of the East Ohio Conference, have given \$10,000 to assist in founding a headquarters for Methodism in Rome. Henceforth, therefore, our Wesleyan friends will be known, we suppose, as the Roman Methodist Church. They may elect our own Dr. Bennett as their Pope. Methodist Church. They will then denounce themselves as governed by a foreign hierarchy, and have lots of fun generally. But, really, men and brethren, isn't it a shame and a reproach to the Christian name that while hundreds of millions of men are in darkness of paganism, this so-called Christian Church is willing to fritter away its forces in a scan-dalous antagonism to the old original Church that has come down to us by an unbroken succession of Bishops from the days of the Apostles to the present time?

Buffalo Union and Times. The novelist Zola has been defeated

Rudyard Kipling is one of the mos powerful English writers of the time, and like so many others of his kind has an abiding hatred of two nationalities -the Irish and the American. as in New York, these two run into one. and furnish the political leaders, business men and journalists from their ranks, his hatred becomes more won-derful and ferocious than his own writings. It is remarkable how easily in he modern Englishman great mental qualities are found grafted on the

meanest of spirits. Ave Maria. In a notice of the annual report of the Association of the Propagation of the Faith, the London Tablet relates this edifying little story: "Some eight years ago an unknown Irishman sent to the society a sum of 50,000 francs, through the late Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. It has since been ascertained that at the time when he sent the money he thought he was dying, and so gave all he had in the world. except a few hundred francs kept for his burial. But to his surprise he re covered, and then faced the world in silence and penury. For years he lived in extreme want, never speaking of his former fortune or the way it had gone. It was only within a week of his death, which occurred recently, that he revealed his secret, else the society which had benefited by his generosity would assuredly not have

left him to want." Boston Pilot. Emperor William of Germany is said to be the proud owner of over 1,000 different costumes, and has become so expert in dressing that he "can make an entire change in eight minutes. There are a dozen song-and-dance men in America who could beat that record, and almost any of them would make as good an emperor as he is, besides.

Glasgow Observer.

An Anglican bazaar was opened re-Glasgow by the Marquis of cently in Huntly, who took occasion to say: "In St. Andrew's church they possessed a most valuable relic. He believed that most valuable relic. a piece of the high altar of Iona was are asked to laugh at the impudent in the altar of St. Andrew's Episcopal

back to the first mission founded by St. Columba in these islands in the begin-ning of the sixth century. It was a very great thing to think that St. Andrew's possessed a relic from the high altar of the church of Iona. Another of their relics were the

Stockwell Bridge which was built by Bishop Rae." It is bad enough to see good Anglicans getting so Papistical as to have relics of any sort, but what does it portend when the "most valurelic" is a piece of a Catholic

altar? Cleveland Universe.

At the Hollenden banquet of the Cleveland doctors on Thursday evening last Very Rev. Mgr. Thorpe spoke and felicitously, alluding, among other things appropriate, to the healing practiced in the early monasteries. After a Rev. H. D. Aves spoke, and following in Father Thorpe's wake the minister alluded to the dissociation of the ancient healing from religious life as a benefit to medicine, since it then became separate from "superstition. The minister concluded by upbraiding agnosticism, and adjuring the medical fraternity to Christian lines of thought. Now it occurs to us that Rev. Mr. Aves' was a very poor argument to accomplish his avowed design. the wanton upbraiding of Catholicity with "superstition" was not the best way to inculcate religionism in dis-believers. (Messieurs the allopaths with better taste had nothing to say against the homeopaths.) We under stand the superstition "fake." It is the cowardly appeal of weaklings who wish to carry out the appearances of a Christian ministry, yet suppliantly ask disbelief to give them a respectful hearing as "liberals" in thought. Men without mysteries. But religion is all We suggest to Rev. Aves mysteries. that not troubling himself with the quasi-harmless superstitions of religonists, which after all imply faith, he skirmish along the lines of agnostic superstitions. He will find them much more puerile and offensive to right reason, while repugnant to the very idea of a God. A mugwump is not much in politics but he is nothing in religion.

Milwaukee Citizen. The Washington Post remarked "It is safe to say that few days ago: the offices of half the leading journals of the country have been deluged with communications, more angry than coherent, touching the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber on the occasion of the late Mr. Barbour's funeral. The only way to treat this form of hysteria is to give it frequent cause for excitement until the novelty of Catholicity on a plane of equality with the other creeds will pall. Thousands of Americans are all right on the theory of religious equality, but they have no understanding of its application. It appears that religious services in the halls of Congress over deceased senators and representatives have been held from time immemorial, the public did not know it until that startling report came out that "solemn High Mass of requiem had been cele brated in the Senate chamber for the dead senator, and that the smoke the incense made Secretary Blaine

Redmond, the individual who is mos responsible for the continuance of the insenate division in the Irish Parliamentary party, is about to sail for America ostensibly to get funds to continue the faction fight; but possibly to hide the source from which his faction will be supplied with money during the impending elections. Tory funds can be nowhere more usefully employed. And the Factionalists are not unequal to the infamy. Division in the face of a foe that conquers by division has played the mischief with every promising Irish uprising. And the Alpha and Omega of division is refusal to obey the will of the majority. It is not that there are any more political quack doctors among the Irish than among any other people; nor any more men wise in their own conceit. But among other peoples drawn up in battle array for a great movement there is acquiescence in the will of the majority. In Irish movements this wisdom has been too dilatory. The political extermination of the Redmondite following is precisely the blood offering that the Irish race wants in expiation of the squabbling spectacles that have recently disgraced the Irish cities. The Redmondites have united with the common enemy to The Redmondites divide the miserable ward offices in Irish In the British Parlialocal elections. ment their manikins have risen to ask questions and make motions to the

echo of Tory cheers. Never permit the system to become run down, as then it is almost impossible to withstand the ravages of disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand at the head of all medicines as a blood builder and nerve tonic, correcting irregularities, restoring lost energies, and building up the system. Good for men and women, young and old. Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price—50 cents-by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

A lady in Syracuse writes. "For about

Brockville, Ont.

A lady in Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lymau's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance, or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time, without feeling exhausted; but now I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For female complaints it has no equal."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

A Liberal Triumph. Scores of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to blind them to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters now use and praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, constipa-tion and all blood diseases.

Minari's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

CHINIQUY AND THE CHURCH-MAN.

London Universe, June 4

The English Churchman has printed lately two columns of matter of which we shall not be exaggerating the folly if we say that perhaps on the whole it is a shade or two worse than what is generally to be met with in that ignorant and degraded journal.

The first professes to be a reprint of a letter from the unfortunate man Chiniquy, and the second is intended as an account of the doctrine of St. Thomas upon persecution.

With regard to Chiniquy, the matter

can be settled in a very few words.

The editor of the English Church man seems to suppose that an apostate is looked upon by the Catholic Church as sure to come back, or at all events to wish to come back, when he finds himself on his death-bed and not very far from the gates of hell.

On this erroneous supposition the editor holds up the late letter of this wretched man in a sort of triumph, as much as to say to us Catholics, he stays with us until the end; he is resolved never to go back to the faith which alone can save his unhappy

It is quite true-he will never (without a miracle) alas! come back to his faith. It was the gift of God, and he threw it away; he will never find it again; it has returned to Him who gave it with an account of the soul which has rejected it.

The Christian Churchman has, perhaps, never read Bossuet's fearful description of an apostate's final repro bation, of "the deadly slumber and false peace" in which sometimes the divine judgment leaves God's greatest hostile to the Christian religion as the

Chiniquy could hardly have given us France. a more horrible proof of the total loss of moral conviction which his sins have brought upon him than we find in the letter of which the English Churchman seems quite proud.

To be given up to "a reprobate sense," to be one of the ex cacati, to be of the number of those spoken of in Sacred Scripture who, by a fearful sentence of the divine justice, have "the heart blinded, and the eyes heavy and the eyes shut" (to use God's own words to the Prophet Isaiah), "Lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and be converted, and I heal them.' So far from expecting the return of an apostate to the fold of Christ, the

case is looked upon, we believe, generally and on sound theological reason ing as almost without hope.

That very condition of obduracy observable in Chinquy's letter which seems to have afforded a sort of diabolical delight to the English Churchman is the saddest of all signs to the Catholic heart, reminding it of the sentence of St. Paul pronounced against those

who have abused Divine grace to the extent of losing it forever. "It is impossible for those who were once illuminated . . . and are fallen away to be renewed again to penance." (Heb. vi.) penance."

Another List of Converts.

The Archbishop-elect is arranging o confirm a considerable number of notable converts from Anglicanism. Amongst these may be mentioned Lady Somers, wife of Lord Somers (not the Countess of that ilk, as inaccurately stated by the World); the Baroness Sherborne; Lady Edith Cecilia Howe, daughter of Earl Howe, and sister of Lord Curzon, M. P.; Miss Evered, of Wadhurst Castle, Sussex; Mr. J. L. son of the well-remembered economist and statesman of that name; Mr. Gilbert Firebrace Marshall, Furness Lodge, outhsea; Major Walter Cotton, R.A. Mr. John Long, the Firs, Wilberton. Sussex (late 10th Hussars); Mr. Neville Taylor, of Rock Abbey; Mr. Laurence Kip, grandson of a Protestant Bishop Mr. Waugh, son of the Rev. Benjamir Waugh; Messrs. Coleman and Durant, members of the Anglican brotherhood; and Mr. Donald Arbuthnot, son of the

Hon. Donald Arbuthnot. THE TWO GREAT UNIVERSITIES have recently contributed some "re cruits to Rome," one of whom has left the Isis to enter the novitiate of the learned order of St. Benedict. Seven or eight elergymen of the Establishment who have been received into the Church are now preparing for the priesthood, but amongst recent accesions occur the names of the Rev. Howell Lloyd, M.A., a gifted member of the Cambrian Archæological Society; Rev. Howell Pattison Lewis Blood, M.A. rector Bergholt, Colchester; Rev. F. Besant, M.A., of St. Michael's, Shore-ditch; Rev. Hugh Lean, M. A., a nephew of the Rev. Mr. Coles, chaplain of Pusey House, Oxford; the Rev. Dr. James Field Spalding; the Rev. Herbert Boothy, M.A., etc.

MEMBERS OF HIGH CHURCH SISTER HOODS

figure, as is frequently the case, some what largely in the list. The Arch bishop has received an entire communty of these ladies into the Church. London Universe, June 4.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. D. A. WILSON, Ridley, Ont.

MRS. D. A. WILSON, Indeey, Ont.
S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co.,
writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma
for several years. I commenced taking Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it
in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have
not had an attack of it since, now nearly one
year."

Summer Complaint and Diarrhea. I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhosa, as I have used it in my family, both for children and adults, with the best results. F. E. Dunn, Clear Creek, Ont.

More About Masonry.

To the Editor of the Catholic Review: I allow myself to add the following information to that contained in the article published under the heading of A Protestant View of Masonry your paper of 11th inst.

Two Protestant sects, the Reformed

Presbyterians, the Quakers, positively condemn Freemasonry and forbid their followers from taking part in it. I have been told that the former sect is very strict on this point and enforces the prohibition; the latter much less so, for a Quaker, whom I consider good authority, admitted to me that in his religious society there was lax observance of the prohibition. A history in French of the origin

and foundation of Freemasonry and its

establishment successively in European

countries, by Paul Rosen, formerly

"Very Illustrious Sovereign Grand Inspector General, of the 33rd degree of Freemasons" has been published in Paris and Brussels about three years ago. The work has been approved and recommended by his Holiness Lec XIII. by a Pontifical Brief dated July 7, 1890, as a work containing very instructive information very useful for reference. It will probably be translated into English. The writer shows conclusively from documentary evi dence that the persistent aim and efforts of Freemasonry in Europe is the destruction of the Christian religion and particularly of the Catholic Church. Whether the same course is followed by Freemasoms in the United States and, if so, to what extent, I have no means of knowing. I have been the obedience of the Lodges here is of the Scottish Rite which is not so fiercely Grand Orient which flourishes in

Nevertheless Past Grand Master Jas W. Husted's open declaration, during the last session of the Legislature, of his unwavering hostility to Freedom of Worship, has decided opposition to the passage of the bill conceding it, seem o be "a straw showing how the wind blows.

The First Jesuit in America. Father Peter Martinez, superior of

the first band of Jesuits that trod the soil of America, was born in 1533 at Fernel, a little village in the north of While yet a mere boy he con secrated himself to Heaven by a vow of perpetual chastity. He entered the Society of Jesus, for which he first felt an aversion, and soon became noted for virtue and learning. When Mendez understook the conquest of Florida, 1565, he asked and obtained some Jesuit missionaries. Father Martinez was appointed superior. Owing to an unexpected delay, however, the Father did not sail with the admiral, but took passage several months later in another expedition. When the vessel in which the Father sailed approached Florida it separated from the rest of the squadron, taking a northerly direction. captain, on nearing the shore, desired a few men to land in a yawl and ex-plore the country. All refused to hazard their lives among the fierce savages. Finally about a dozen Belgians and Spaniards offered to comply in case Father Martinez were allowed to accompany them. He was informed The fearless priest, moved by charity, was the first to leap into the boat. The exploring party landed, but had scarcely landed when a sudden storm arose, driving the ship which they had left far from the shore. Pages might be filled with the adventures of the brave Jesuit and his sorely tried companions in their efforts to create a Spanish settlement. At one of the rivers which kindness of Father Martinez in wait ing for two Belgians caused his death Rushing to the boat a troop of hostile savages seized the heroic priest, forced him on shore, and began their murder-ous work. With hands uplifted to heaven, he received the blows of heavy club until life was extinct. His death occurred on the 28th of Sept. 1566, within about three leagues of the mouth of the St. John's River. And thus the good and fearless Father Peter Martinez, the first Jesuit who stepped on the soil of America, baptized it with his martyr blood. - Kansas

The London CATHOLIC RECORD is a splendid paper and ably edited. The amount of instructive matter contained within its eight pages every week is large and varied.—Catholic Observer, Rochester, N. Y.

Gives Good Appetite. Gives Good Appetite.

Sirs,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it—After suffering from headache and less of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health, which I owe to your valuable medicine.

MISS MINNIE BROWN, London Ont.

Minard's Lintment cures Colds, etc.

ITCHING HUMORS

oring, disfiguring eczemas, and every species hing, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, are relieved in most cases by a single applica-tion, and specdily and economi-cally cured by the

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rhoumatic, eciatic, hip, kidney, cheat, and muscular pains and weathnesses. The first and opply pain-killing styppgthening plaster.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of cric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony :-

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters. discemfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflanmatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pectoral Balsamic Elixir



general."
Montreal, March 27th 1889. N. FARAFD, M. D.
Professor of chemistry
at Laval University.

"I have used *PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR with success in the different cases for which it is advertised, and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public." Montreal, March 27th 1889. Z. LABOQUE, M. D.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT 25 & 50 C. PER BOTTLE. Sole Proprietor L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist,

JOLIETTE, P. Q., CANADA. ASTLE & SON MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS





A Spring Thought for Mothers.

Do not continue giving your little one improper food until it is stricken with summer complaint, but begin at onec the use of Nestle's Food, universally acknowledged by the highest medical authorities as the best summer diet. When the heated term comes your child will then be strong for the battle with the heat. Sant 'e sent free on application to

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

- CURES + DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA HEART BURN. SOUR STOMAC DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

MASS WINE.

WILSON BROTHERS

LONDON, ONT., Have just received a direct importation of the Choicest and purest Mass Wine, which will be

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES. They hold a certificate, attesting its purity, from Rev. Emmanuel Olea, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Taragona. The rev. clergy are respectfully invited to send for sample. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmo street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—82.00 per annum.

EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, Messes, Luke King, John Nigh, P. I. Neven and M. C. O'Donnell are fully unthorized to receive subscriptions and transact ill other business for the Cathollic Record.

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London, Saturday, July 2, 1892.

THE PENDING BRITISH ELEC-

It has been officially announced by Mr. Balfour that the House of Commons would be dissolved on Wednesday, June 29, and that the elections early in July. By the time this issue of the RECORD reaches our readers the three kingdoms will therefore be in the throes of a general election to Ireland. It was Mr. Gladstone who campaign. In fact the preparations for the contest have been progressing their notice, and it is now pretty clear already going on in full vigor.

There are, of course, several side issues at stake, of which much use result in various localities. Among these will be the trade policy which Lord Salisbury already announced; but on this point his announcement was rather tentative than positive, as make any immediate change in the ship between them. general free trade policy of England. The elections will, therefore, not turn upon this question to any decisive most of them disestablishment in Scotland also is desired; but it is universally admitted that the question of Home Rule for Ireland will be the great issue on which the elections will almost exclusively turn.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his addres to the electors of his constituency, Midlothian, and in it the subject which engrosses most of his attention is Home Rule. He declares that while Ireland 100. enjoyed Home Rule, from the year 1782, she was at peace; and a friendship which grew stronger from year countries, until concord was disturbed by the machinations of Ireland's ene mies after 1795. After this date, the opening year of the present century, and Scotland took place, and for a the sleep of physical misery and political servitude

At the period of which Mr. Gladstone Home Rule was indeed very imperfect and very far from being such as justice and equality demanded. The franchise was withheld from Catholies, and none but Protestants were capable of holdnot be said to exist, except in a very visionary sense. The electoral franchise was also so high that the Irish Parliament represented the wealthier classes, rather than the people. Nevertheless an Irish Parliament governed they should have been, the Irish Parliament of that period had truly the gen eral interests of Ireland at heart. The Parliament, such as it was, was entirely a Protestant Parliament, governing a Catholic nation. Nevertheless, Pro testants have the same social and poli tical interests as their Catholic neighbors, and thus even if the state of affairs then existing had been perpet uated, Ireland would have been legis lated for with a view to ameliorating the condition of the people, to some ex tent, at all events. But the union with England changed all this. Imperial interests were so important that the Imperial Parliament had quite enough to do to attend to them, and during the present century there has been no legislation for Ireland, except such a the landlord interest demanded so a to enable the landlords to crush more and more every year the unfortunate tenantry over whom the law gave them authority.

It is this state of affairs that the

Home Rule agitation is to remedy. Mr. Gladstone states in his address that the people of Great Britain now recognize the irresistible claim which labors. He ad is that "Ireland is to- during the campaign.

Thre Cathelic Lecord. day calm and peaceful because she relies upon the British electorate to re lieve her of her sufferings and bur dens. Reciprocal affection will undoubtedly follow the frank concession of self-government to the afflicted coun-

> No one who has studied carefully the history of Ireland's woes can be surprised at the anti-English feeling which has been in the past cherished in the breasts of Irishmen, because of the anti-Irish feeling which was the cause of the oppressive legislation of the British Parliament. The general election of 1886 proved that this anti-Irish feeling was very universal, as it resulted in the return to power of a Government pledged to coerce Ireland by riveting her claims more strongly than ever.

But the by-elections have shown that the anti-Irish sentiment arose out of a want of reflection on the true state of affairs. The people of Engwould take place so as to be concluded land had no positive wish to oppress Ireland, but they would not take the trouble to study the Irish question so that they would be able to do justice brought the question intelligibly to for some time, and the campaign is that the general disposition of the people of England is to grant that justice which has been so pertinaclously denied. There is now a will be made in influencing the changed disposition among the masses generally in England and Ireland towards one another, arising out of better appreciation of their reciprocal sentiments of good will, and the present prospect of Home Rule for he admitted that it is not possible to Ireland has produced an actual friend-

Lord Salisbury's Government as sumed the reins of power in 1886 with a majority of 118. The by elections degree. The disestablishment of the have reduced this to 60, and it is Church in Wales is known to be de- almost a foregone conclusion that it sired by the Liberal party, and by will be entirely swept away by the coming election.

It is still estimated by the supporters of the Government that the Tory party will win, but this estimate is founded on their wish rather than on any reasonable basis of calculation. The most the Tories expect is to beat Mr. Gladstone by a small majority. The Liberals, however, estimate that they will win by a majority of at least They expect at least 40 or 50 from England, Wales and Scotland : and as Ireland is sure to give at least a majority of 60 or 70. to year sprung up between the two a sweeping Liberal triumph may be expected. The only obstacle in the way of Ireland's giving a majority of 70, as at present, to the Liberal side is the unfortunate division which exists the Legislative Union with England in the ranks of the Nationalists. It is not probable that this division will be generation afterwards "Ireland slept healed before the elections take place, though every effort has been made by those who have the interest of Ireland at heart to heal it, or at least to render speaks, when Ireland is said to have its consequences less disastrous than enjoyed Home Rule, its measure of they might prove to be if the factionist quarrel be carried into the general election campaign The most that can be expected now is that the two sections of Irish Home Rulers will refrain from opposing each ing a seat in Parliament. Under such other in those Irish constituencies a state of things, Irish autonomy could which might possibly elect an enemy to Ireland, through a division in the

In any case there seems to be little or no doubt that the Liberals will secure a decisive victory and that a Home Rule measure will be one of the first the country, and though the interests reforms placed upon the statute books of the people were not safeguarded as upon the inauguration of the new ministry.

ranks of the Nationalists.

It seems to be taken as a matter of certainty that the lords will at first refuse to sanction the Home Rule Bill which Mr. Gladstone will introduce, but they cannot for long refuse to yield to the strongly expressed will of the people. The threats of the Ulster Tories will be made the pretext on account of which the lords will take their stand, as the bulwark of Irish Protestantism : but the shallowness of this pretext is sufficiently apparent to the mass of the electors, and it cannot prevent the will of the people from prevailing to sweep away the injustice which has lasted so many years, and reaching even into several centuries.

THE Honorable Edward Blake has been nominated by the Irish Parliamentary party to contest South Longford in their interest. This is a safe constituency for a Home Ruler, as at the last election the seat was deemed by the Tories to be so hopeless for them that they did not dare to bring the death warrant of his Prime out a candidate. At the previous Minister, Lord Stafford, in order to election ninety per cent of the votes cast were given for Home Rule. Mr. Ireland makes upon their sense of jus- Blake sailed for Ireland on the 26th such a price. tice to remedy the ills under which she ult., to be present in his constituency

JESUITS SAILED.

Among Canadian journals, the Mon treal Witness is almost alone in defending the outrageous attack of Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, upon Sir John in the sense that we should believe that Thompson.

We already stated our conviction that Sir John acted wisely in paying no attention to the tirade of the Methodist professor, which could have no effect upon the public except to show how venomous a person can be while professing to be actuated by the most ardent Christian charity.

When Sir John was asked what reply he intended to make to the Dr. he answered:

"Those who know that a man ma change his religious views need no explanation, and it would be idle to give reasons to those who do not believe that a man may conscientiously be come a Catholic

Any further reply Sir John Thompson very properly refused to make; but the Witness pretends to discover in this plain answer "a cleverness characteristic of his new religious affiliations in getting past at the point at issue:" whatever this may mean.

The Witness continues:

"We do not imagine that Dr. Douglas questions the freedom of every one to change his religious views. does he object to every Roman Catho lic as a possible premier of Canada. What he distinctly objects to in a premier of this free country is a ma who of his own free choice becomes an ally of Jesuitism, a man who is the placeman of the hierarchy, and who is certain to do its bidding, and to act upon the maxims of that body from which he derives his morals. more eminent Sir John Thompson is as a jurist, the more importance is to b attached to his wilful selection of teachers whose teachings are subversive of numan society, political and social Dr. Douglas accusation is not that Thompson has Roman Catholic: it is that he had become practically a disciple of the Jesuits. The question to answer is whether this is true or not. If no true it is easy to deny it.

Which is "that body from which, according to the Witness, Sir John Thompson "derives his morals" Is it the hierarchy, or the Jesuits: The elegance of our contemporary's phraseology makes it impossible t ascertain its meaning from the gram matical structure of its sentences; but we judge from the context, and from the frequently repeated calumnies which have appeared in that journal, that the body indicated is the order of Jesuits.

Assuming this to be the meaning of the Witness, we have the statements. 1st, that Jesuit teachings are "subversive of human society, political and social;" 2ndly, That Sir John Thompson is necessarily a disciple of the Jesuits; and, thirdly, we are told a little lower down that the Jesuits teach a "notorious code of ethics" with which Sir John Thompson must be in sympathy, inasmuch as he sends his sons to a Jesuit institution to be educated. Of the first and third of these charges we may say a few words jointly. We ask, what are the notorious ethics subversive of human society which the Jesuits teach?

The Jesuits teach nothing different from the general teaching of the Catholic Church ; but the ethics of the Catholic are in every respect the ethics of Holy Scripture and pure Christianity. We are quite aware that several Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian divines of Canada have loudly professed to have discovered that one Jesuit teaching is that the "end justifies the means," in the sense that t is lawful to do evil that some supposed good purpose may be attained. But the Jesuits have no such doctrine.

If by any means some such teaching were to be found in an obscure Jesuit book, it would be unfair to maintain in consequence that is the teaching of the Jesuits: but as is not the custom of Jesuits to write meaningless or third rate books, we can safely say that no such teaching is to be found in any book written by a Jesuit. There are many theological works written by Jesuits, but it will be found that, with out exception, those which treat of the morality of human acts state that evil is never to be done that good may come from it. This is in accordance with the doctrine of St. Paul (Rom. iii, 8). It can be shown, however, that Protestant clergy have frequently maintained that doctrine which has been so falsely attributed to the Jesuits. We shall here refer to one instance, when the Anglican Bishops officially authorized Charles I. to sign

Methodists and Presbyterians have ethi-

ONCE MORE AS- cal principles which are really subversive of morality. Such are the doctrines generally held by Baptists, that he who is once sanctified can no longer sin : the Methodist doctrine that Faith, we are justified, is sufficient for salvation, without contrition for our sins ; and the Presbyterian doctrine that men's evil acts are the result of God's decree, and not of human will.

> If our Canadian premiers are to be selected from among the disciples of teachers whose ethics are sound, such are to found rather among the pupils of the Jesuits than among those who have been indoctrinated with the prin ciples we have indicated.

But we may add that Sir John Thompson by becoming a Catholic, by no means becomes a disciple of the Jesuits any more than of any other religious order. The Catholic Church is not by any means to be identified with any religious order; yet we regard an attack upon any approved order as an attack upon the Church, because religious orders are the fruit of Catholic teaching; and when the Rev. Dr. Douglas attacks Sir John Thompson on the plea that he is friendly to or in sympathy with the Jesuits we know that it is hatred of the Catholic which really moves him

to such a course. But we can say both to Dr. Douglas and the Montreal Witness that the Catholics of Canada are not disposed to allow either of them to dictate that no Catholic, or no friend of Jesuits, shall ever take an important position in the Government of the country. Fanatics would be glad to make the profession of the Catholic faith an obstacle to political promotion; but the Catholics of Canada are influential enough, and strong enough, to insist upon it that they shall not be ignored.

PRESBYTERIAN EVANGELIZA-TION IN QUEBEC

The Presbyterians as a body seem to have learned nothing from the figures recently given in the census bulletins for 1891. The Protestants, or rather, the non-Catholics, of Quebec increased during the ten years preceding the census, from 188,209 to 196,566, being at the rate of 4.44 per cent., while the 1,291,969. The increase of the Catholics was therefore 11.2 per cent... exceeding considerably the general increase of population of the Province, which was 9.5 per cent.

The Presbyterian Increase during the same period was 2,314, making the present Presbyterian population 52, 601, and the increased per cent. 4.6.

It will be seen from these figures that, notwithstanding the large exodus of French-Canadians into the United States, the characteristic Catholicity of the Province of Quebec is even more marked than it was ten years ago When we take into account the natural increase of population, which must have en experienced among Protestants as well as Catholics, it will be seen that all talk of the increase of Protestantism by conversions from among the French-Canadians is a mere fable, invented for the purpose of imposing upon the credulity of those who have the money to contribute toward the work of so-called "French evangeli-

At the meeting of the Canadian Presoyterian General Assembly, held in Montreal last month, the Secretary of the Committee on French Evangelization, the Rev. J. S. Taylor, made nost glowing report of the progress of Presbyterianism among the French-Canadian Catholics. We are therein informed that there are 36 French-Canadian congregations attended by Presbyterian missionaries, besides 95 preaching stations, and that 941 Catholics are attending the Mission services, out of a total of 3,020.

It is scarcely necessary for us to remark that the figures of the census prove that all this is mere boasting, without any foundation in fact. If it were true, the Catholic population of the Province would show a smaller, and the Presbyterian a larger, increase than that of the general population. It is evident, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Taylor must have drawn largely on his imagination in making his report on the progress of Presbyterianism.

WE CONGRATULATE Miss Cleary, daughter of Francis Cleary, Esq., of Windsor, on her graduation in the Sacred Heart Academy, in this city, on last Friday. It should, and no doubt will, be considered one of the brightest days of her life, to be numappease his Puritanical Parliament, bered amongst those who will wear who were not to be appeased even at that coveted prize, the graduate's medal of the Sacred Heart-passport to We may state also that Baptists, all that is good and noble and refined in the world's best society.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic party of Belgium has again achieved a decisive victory at the general election, which took place last week. The new Parliament will have 92 supporters of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, and 46 in the Senate, while the Opposition, or Liberal Party, will have 60 Deputies and 39 Senators. The Liberals in several cities exhibited their rage by rioting and attempting to wreck the houses of prominent Catholics.

WE are gratified to notice that General Morgan, the United States Indian Commissioner, has been called to acaccount by the United States Senate for the high-handed manner in which he has been conducting Indian affairs in the West, with the avowed object of destroying the Catholic mission schools. Among the measures which he adopted one was to depose the hereditary chief of the mission Indians of California, against the will of a majority of the Indians, and to substitute a chief of his own choosing, by name Williams. Great discontent exists among the Indians on account of this arbi trary proceeding, and there is some danger of a new Indian outbreak on account of it. But Senator West moved McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt. an enquiry into the General's conduct, and the Senate adopted the motion by a decisive majority. It is to be hoped that the result will be the removal of the Commissioner to a position where to the cause of Home Rule at present. he will no longer be able to do mis-

THE Democratic Convention, which

assembled last week in Chicago, nominated Mr. Grover A. Cleveland as the party candidate for the Presidency of the United States. There were 9071 votes in the convention, making it necessary that the successful candidate should poll 606. Mr. Clevelend received on the first ballot 6171, thus securing the nomination which was afterwards made unanimous. Judge A. E. Stevenson was nominated on the second ballot as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The Tammany Democrats of New York were bitterly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the whole New York delegation of 72 votes were given to Governor Hill, Catholics increased from 1,170,718 to jof that State. It was said that Mr. Cleveland would not be able to carry New York, but now that the choice has been made, Mr. Croker, who is the leading spirit of Tammany Hall, declares that Mr. Cleveland, though not their party, and that the solid vote of the New York State electors will be for Cleveland and Stevenson. The Republican ticket is Benjamin Harrison for President, and Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President.

> THE great sacrifices which Mr. Gladstone has made during his sixty years of public life fully justify him in stating to the electors of Midlothian, in his country. dress which has just been issued, that in the event of his success in the coming elections he cannot hope to perform more than a "small special share of the work " which his party will need to do on the formation of the Liberal Government. When it is considered, however, that his will be the mastermind which will not only direct the future legislation of the party, but will also frame the details, it will be readily understood that his share of the work will be by no means small. It was the hope of the Tories that, owing to his advanced age, either death or illness would interpose an effectual obstacle to his directing the present campaign, and they were by no means backward in thus expressing themselves, and even in publicly maintaining that the entertainment of such hopes is legitimate. It is with much gratification that we record the fact that they have been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone's vigor and clearness of intellect are such that most effective work is expected from him during the campaign. He will hold many meetings in his own constituency, besides addressing the electors of several other constituencies in various parts of Engand and Scotland.

THERE are parsons even so far away as India who are as ready to vilify Catholic religious orders as are any in our own land. As it is not to be supposed that they have been made calumniators through imitating the Douglases and Wildes of Canada, it nay reasonably be inferred that calumny is a characteristic of the breed. A rev. editor in Bombay recently compared the religious ceremony by which God to the incantations of the Hindoo dancing girls. To the credit of the Protestant secular press it must be said that with one voice

they have denounced this language as an atrocious libel. The following from the Bombay Gazette is a sample of the style in which the mendacious parson has been answered .

"Until he has apologized, he must be kept at arm's length by all people of cleanly life and thought, who live in charity with their neighbors, and think it worth while to keep their tongues from evil speaking, lying and slandering. The police have been sampling the filthy literature by which these singular missionaries pretend to advance the cause of Christianity in the East. There is a provison in the Penal Code which was meant for these gentlemen, and it would be a pity if they did not get the benefit of it. is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the obscene trash which would have been so widely circulated is now under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor.

Several other papers have spoken in language quite as strong.

A CANADIAN INVITED TO HELP IRELAND.

Hon. Edward Blake, late leader of the Liberal party of Canada, received a telegram on June 14, which read as follows: "Hon. Edward Blake: Irish follows:

Irish seat at the general elections. The despatch was signed by Justin T. M. Healy and William O'Brien.

party unanimously invites you to accept

There is no doubt that a representative Canadian of Mr. Blake's high character and Parliamentary experience would prove a most valuable aid As a Canadian he knows the of self-government enjoyed country, and he can tell Englishmen that its effect has been to make his country more loval than ever to home government. been a good or a bad thing for Canada is another matter; it unquestionably

has been good for England The true sentiments of Canada on the Irish question has not been expressed by its paid and titled agent in Great Britain, Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Blake, a very different type of statesman, refused the cheap honor of knighthood long ago, and he be bought by baser bribes. Should he take a seat in Parliament, it will be as a genuine Liberal, not as a sorehead like Prof. Goldwin Smith, nor a nincompoop like the Marquis of Lorne who writes heavy articles on Domin ion affairs on the slightest provocation and the slenderest knowledge of his

subject. Mr. Blake can, if he choose, en lighten the English people on the true Canada as indicating the spirit of their brethern in Ulster. they have been the most noisy, turbulent and untrustworthy element of the community, from the time when choice, will be loyally supported by the Dickens excoriated their brutality, saying that only one flag, and that th Orange flag, could shield such murderous ruffians, down to the time when they insulted the Prince of Wales, mobbed William O'Brien and fomented strife and bigotry in the North-West He can show how the Irish Catholics of Canada are and always have been peaceful, law-abiding, prosperous and contented, filling the highest offices of the State and filling them with hono to their race and profit to their adopted

Americans from the United States have told all these things to England already, but the Tory mind refuses to accept the testimony of America or the palpable evidence of history. isten more intelligently to an American

who is not a hated "Yankee The invitation to Mr. Blake comes appropriately with Mr. Gladstone's latest utterance on the Home Rule question to a deputation from the London Trades Council. In reply to request for legislation on the eight-hour question, he said that "the Home Rule question blocked the way of any consideration of that matter at present. He declared that "He had dedicated the remainder of his public life to one special question—that of Home Rule. He could not promise that a statesman who had reached the age of eighty-three years, could set aside the main work to which he had pledged himself in order to take up a juestion the importance of which he

fully recognized. He was not indifferent, he said, to the gravity of the labor question, but, as he emphatically expressed it. he turned aside from the cause of Home Rule, he would rightly gain the con-

Should Mr. Blake accept a seat in the British Parliament it is quite likely that he would be given a portfolio in Mr. Gladstone's next cabinet, where his familiarity with the Canadian federal system would prove of great serv ice in preparing a practical scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. Canada, and indeed the whole British Empire, has a vital interest in the righting of Ire land's wrongs, and it fitting that a colony enjoying complete self-government should send a champion to aid in obtaining justice for the country to which it is indebted for some of its best citizens, including Hon. Edward Blake himself

Pere Marquette, one of the early French Jesuit exp'orers of the great lakes, is to have a statue placed in the capitol at Washington by the State Catholic nuns devote themselves to of Wisconsin. The ashes of this heroic but gentle priest, are believed to be interred at St. Ignace, Mich., and the spot is marked by a small shaft that inadequately represents the interest of Michigan in his services.

DIOCESE OF HAM FOND FAREWELL-THE WATERLOO SAY GOOD

DR. SPETZ.

WATERLOO SAY GOOD DR. SPETZ.

"Father Spetz is going the sorrowful news that pas one to the other of the Cathe when it became known the exemplary and popular passonarch had received word in the was to start for the old days. The time was very taneous movement was im foot to show him, in howev way, that his zeal and un behalf of the Church had I In a remarkably short tim ments were completed and the congregation had been by the church council to church on the evening of when the presentation of and costly hunting case gol congregation, and a gold-mand the emblem of the C. wrought in gold from Bran was made. One of the driven to Berlin and broug the church. Upon his arm of the church. Upon his arm of the church. church. Upon his arraltar Mr. W. H. Riddell the attar Mr. W. H. Ridden and on behalf of the cong following address, Mr. Ado ing him with the watch, scription "Presented to Spetz, G. R., DD., by the c Louis' Catholic Church, V

To the Rev. Theo. Spet Pastor of St. Louis C. REV. AND DEAR FATI lying and grateful parishio leving and grateful parishic the occasion of your approte the External City, the cot Catholic unity, whithe called by your Superior, giving expression, however sentiments of love and esfor you and, assuring you absence, which we trust fervent prayers will ascent to the throne of the Most sonal safety and speedy ref your congregation.

sonal safety and speedy ref your congregation.
We have not forgotten, aget, your untiring devotion the parish, both temporal its formation up to the pfully convinced that to your severance, admirable tac financial ability, we owe, undence, in a great measure church of St. Louis which Hill, "and which, complete ments with but a small doday a monument to you religion and a glory and lies of Waterloo. The significance of Waterloo. The significance is sufficiently and the significance of waterloo. The safety and lies of Waterloop. lies of Waterloo. The sidays—an eye-soar to pass the magic of your unflagg by the active and willing opeople, been transformed handsome church sites to and when the shrubs, tree their normal growth, it beauty and a joy foreve whose hands have fashion the beautiful who may in the grounds and church o loo.

The Separate school, with the church, which, tions, fitted up with all ments, fully equipped, he occupancy, was handed o free ef all encumbrance the school was first open with pupils, who, under the school was first open with pupils, who, under the school was first open with pupils, who, under the substitution of the excell have made satisfactory edge, both religious and source of unfailing joy to is of incalculable benefit togatish. parish.

In order, therefore, to extent our sense of the mader which you have pleaser from the faithful discharge of your priestly selves priceless, and as a respect and warm affection accept of this watch; and ever in the future you ret

ever in the future you ret the winged passage of ti you of your loving an Waterloo. Wishing you a pleasan

and speedy return, an remember us in your whenever you offer up to the Mass, We remain, on behalf your most devoted and fa The Lay Council of Mr. R. P. O'Donohue t from the C. M. B. A., naking the presentation inscribed "To Rev. Theo

Wate Wate Rev. Father Thoobaid Advisor of St. Louis M. B. A., Waterloo: Having heard of you mexpected call to Eu-subsequent absence from eel that we cannot allow ithout at least makin estation, however humb

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and esteem in which members.
Signed on behalf of Prosident: John Bier Dr. Spetz replied ver, ing is the substance of that the presentation very agreeable surprishim because he knew the insubstance of the substance of the substa knew his shortcomings ministry for the past could see many opport that he had missed; but for the people, to whot tached. He was not esaid that he knew of no willingly exchange for When he was appointed sion His Lordship the

you will be infatuate was sure that too not been used. He unity would always early safe and the same please paster and people. He his congregation for his mission to the old was, would be pleasin, good to all concern good to all concern always remember his ers, and especially w the Sacrifice of the anking his congreg the C. M. B. A. for and handsome presen a time and hoped that during his absence safely to assume his of

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

FOND FAREWELL-THE CATHOLICS OF WATERLOO SAY GOOD BYE TO REV.

WATERLOO SAY GOOD BYE TO REV. DR. SPETZ.

"Father Spetz is going to leave us" was the sorrowful news that passed quickly from one to the other of the Catholics of Waterloo, when it became known that the learned, exemplary and popular pastor of St. Louis' Church had received word from the Superior of his Order to meet him at Rome, and that he was to start for the old country in a few days. The time was very short, but a spontaneous movement was immediately set on foot to show him, in however an inadequate way, that his zeal and untiring energy on behalf of the Church had been appreciated. In a remarkably short time all the arrangements were completed and the members of the congregation had been quietly notified by the church council to assemble in the church on the evening of Tuesday, June 21, when the presentation of a very handsome and costly hunting case gold watch from the congregation, and a gold-mounted silk guard and the emblem of the C. M. B. A. order wrought in gold from Branch 104, Waterloo, was made. One of the parishioners had driven to Berlin and brought the Rev. Dr. to the church. Upon his arrival at the foot of the altar Mr. W. H. Riddell stepped forward and on behalf of the congregation read the following address, Mr. Adolph Kern presenting him with the watch, which bore the inscription "Presented at the Rev. Theo. Spetz, C. R., DD., by the congregation of St. Louis' Catholic Church, Waterloo, June 23, 1822;"

Spetz, C. R., DD., by the congregation of St. Louis' Catholic Church, Waterloo, June 23, 1892."

To the Rev. Theo. Spetz, C. R., DD., Pastor of St. Louis' Church, Waterloo: REV. AND DEAR FATHER:—We, your loving and grateful parishioners cannot allow the occasion of your approaching departure to the External City, the centre and source of Catholic unity, whither you have been called by your Superior, to pass without giving expression, however inadequate, to the sentiments of love and esteem we entertain for you and, assuring you that during your absence, which we trust may be brief, our fervent pravers will ascend without ceasing to the throne of the Most High for your personal safety and speedy return to the bosom of your congregation.

We have not forgotten, nor can we ever forget, your untiring devotion to the interests of the parish, both temporal and spiritual from its formation up to the present time, being fully convinced that to your indefatigable perseverance, admirable tact and well-known financial ability, we owe, undefatigable perseverance, in a great measure the presence of the church of St. Louis which adorns "Catholic Hill," and which, complete in all its appointments with but a small debt upon it, stands to-day a monument to your real for our hely religion and a glory and pride to the Catholics of Waterloo. The sand hill of former days—an eye-soar to passers-by—has, under the magic of your unflagging energy, aided by the active and willing co-operation of your people, been transformed into one of the most handsome church sites to be found anywhere, and when the shrubs, trees and hedges attain their normal growth, it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," not only to those whose hands have fashioned it, but to lovers of the beautiful who may in years to come visit the grounds and church of St. Louis, Waterloo,

The Separate school, also, in connection with the church, which under your direction.

The Separate school, also, in connection with the church, which, under your directions, fitted up with all modern improvements, fully equipped, heated and ready for occapancy, was handed over to the trustees, free ef all encumbrances, and which, since the school was first opened, has been filled with pupils, who, under the careful training and tuition of the excellent school Sisters, have made satisfactory progress in knowledge, both religious and secular, must be a source of unfailing joy to you, as the school is of incalculable benefit to the youth of the pagish. The Separate school, also, in connection

order, therefore, to show to some small In order, therefore, to show to some small extent our sense of the many obligations under which you have placed us, apart altogether from the faithful and conscientious discharge of your priestly functions, in themselves priceless, and as a mark of the great respect and warm affection in which you are held by the congregation, we beg you will accept of this watch; and we trust that whenever in the future you refer to its dial to note the winged passage of time, it may remind you of your loving and devoted flock in Waterloo.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage and a safe

Waterloo.
Wishing you a pleasant voyage and a safe and speedy return, and begging you to remember us in your prayers, especially whenever you offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass,

the Mass.

We remain, on behalf of the congregation, your most devoted and faithful children,

The Lay Council of St. Louis Church.

Mr. R. P. O'Donohue then read the address from the C. M. B. A., Mr. Thomas Nihill making the presentation. The emblem was inscribed "To Rev. Theo, Spetz from Branch 104, Waterloo:"

101, Waterloo: Waterloo, June 21, 1892.

Rev. Father Theolaid Spetz, Spiritual Adviser of St. Louis Branch, No 104, C. M. B. A., Waterloo: Having heard of your very sudden and unexpected call to Europe, and therefore subsequent absence from us for a time, we feel that we cannot allow the occasion to pass without at least making some slight manifestation, however humble, in recognition of the noble scrvice you have rendered to us in the capacity of Spiritual Adviser of our branch.

schlost a bost making some sizest main between the most between the capacity of Spiritual Advisor of our branch.

We there all unite in wishing you are the most between the most between the properties of the capacity of Spiritual Advisor of our branch.

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We there are all unite in wishing you are the most between the most properties of the capacity of Spiritual Advisor of the Common the Comm

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHICACH OF THE HOLY ROSAWY. THOUGH.

Thoroid Post, June 2.

Yelly exessis ally have people the privilege of wiressing the erronomes attendant, and, when the privilege is excorded, it is usually to No. Smaday last the people of Throid I and the privilege of witnessing this rare corromay, the property of the privilege of witnessing this rare corromay. The property of the privilege of witnessing this rare corromay, the property of the property of the privilege of witnessing this rare corromay. Resary was selomly consecrated to the service of God. Great were the crowds that pecked every available foot of space within represented. It is estimated that ever one thousand people attended the morning and the property of the property of

district, be proud of the church they that day assembled in as a congregation for the first time.

The doctrines of the Church teach that a child previous to baptism is in sin, the sin hereditary; and so a church, previous to consecration, is of the earth, earthly. But after the ceremony it is a place set apart for the adoration of God. What is the world's idea of religion to-day? Many men consider that it is to be sober, to be honest, that religion is to do a good work to man; but every stone in this building, every prayer here uttered, tells us that there is a higher duty than this — man's duty to his God. Religion is that which binds man to God. Every stone here speaks in unmistakable tones, and says: "There is a God, a rewarder and a punisher," and unless we fulfil our obligation of prayer we have no hope for God's salvation. By loving those around us we lay a foundation for a religious life. We may worship God by sacrifice, by prayer, by devotiens, by singing. Let all present be attentive to their churchly duties, be always present at the services, and learn of God. Their prayers would be heard on the highways, in the workshop, or in the fields, but the church was God's home, and their prayers would be more fittingly answered were they made in the church, the place where God abides in true, real and and substantial form. Every altar is a Calvary. Here mot only was He sacrificed, but here He dwelt. Here was the word of truth preached, and the doctrine of salvation declared in plain form that all might understand — preached by a priest inspired of God and one who might be believed even more than an angel sent from heaven. The priest was ordained by the Archbishop, who was appointed by the Pope, the successor of Peter, the appointed of God. Try to appreciate your many blessings, your great advantages, and do what you can, be it much or little, to advance the work of Christ. Show gratitude by use of the church. Attend the various services, and when the hour of death comes the soal shall not be doomed to remain

years ago His by Grace, the late Archosnop.
Lynch, of Toronto.
P. H. O'Neil, formerly of Thorold, designed the lower portion of the edifice, and Joseph Connelly of Toronto the interior. The gentlemen have to-day in the church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary a work to which they may point with pride. The church has a seating capacity of over six hundred, and is unique in its architectural beauty. To show how much so it may be mentioned that one of the visiting priests who has travelled extensively in Europe and America, and on who should certainly be a judge, remarked as he entered: "A gem! A perfect gem!"

The fittings throughout are rich and costly. The altar stands second to none in Canada.

To An Infidel Correspondent Who

Wants to get into Print

Buffalo Union and Times The following correspondence fully explains itself. The numberless admirers of Father Lambert will thank the Indianapolis gentleman who is the

Indianapolis, Ind., June 14, 1892.

Rev. L. A. Lambert: Dear Sir-I have just received letter from the editor of the Union and Times of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he refuses me the use of the columns of that paper through which to reply to vour "Notes on Ingersoll." challenge you to a discussion of the leading points in your book through the columns of the Boston Investigato Will you accept my proposition to discuss them through that Free Thought journal? You say in your book, "Then let some of his (Ingersoll's) disciples or admirers try to rehabilitate his smirched character." I accept your challenge (not to rehabilitate his smirched character) to meet you in the discussion of the main points in your book. Would prefer a Catholic paper, but as none of them I suppose such a discussion will have to take a Free Thought one.

Would say if you accept my chal-lenge you shall be treated with the greatest of courtesy, not only by my-self but by the editor of the Boston In-

Will write my side of the argument you can write yours in the same form By accepting my challenge you can have an audience of at least 25,000 Free Thinkers, men and women, who will read carefully every word you write.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, W. H. LAMASTER. Scottsville, June 17, 1892.

W. H. Lamaster, Esq.:

Dear Six—Your letter duly received.

As Ingersoll, when an opportunity was offered him by the president of the Nineteenth Century Club, of New York, declined to discuss Christianity with me, I do not see that I am under any obligation to discuss said subject with any of his disciples who for one motive or another may want to have a tilt at

It is true I challenged any of Ingersoll's disciples to rehabilitate his smirched character, and that challenge still stands. In the "Notes" I proved that he was unfair and dishonest in debate, that he was untruthful, that he stated downright falsehoods which he must have known to be such, and that he was sophistical and tricky in argument. Having done this I called on any of his disciples to rehabilitate him. His disciples and himself have been pretty quiet. Even you who say you accept my challenge decline the task I proposed. You say you accept my challenge and in the same sentence, in parentheses, you say you do not accept

Too much praise cannot be given the choir

Too much prase cannot be given in a char-for their really splendid service during the day. Rev. Father Harold conducted the singing. Miss Heysel presiding at the organ. In the evening a sanctuary choir of boys took part in the services in addition to the regular choir, which added materially to the service.

As may be gleaned from the foregoing, the church is a magnificent and costly structure. It is built of red stone, in the true Gothic style of architecture, and has taken many years of patient toil to bring it to its present shape, the corner-stone being laid fourteen years ago His by Grace, the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto.

The altar stands second to none in Cana and was viewed with admiration by all. stands 24 feet in height, of Gothic style

After committing yourself to this strange contradiction you offer me a challenge of your own on other issues on the pretense that you are accepting You have in fact declined my challenge and made another. Whether you intended it to be so, that is precisely where you stand.

Your proposal "to meet me in the discussion of the main points in your (my) book" seems to me somewhat strange under the circumstances. The positions taken and the arguments made by me are in logic supposed to stand, so far as Ingersoll and his motley following are concerned, till disproved

The book is my side of the discus ion of the points brought up in it You now propose to discuss those points if I will agree to argue them all over again with you. I am perfectly satis fied as the case stands until some on (you, for instance,) shows that the "Notes on Ingersoll" needs any de-If you are not satisfied as the ase stands, the best thing to do is to attack and demolish it-if you canwithout hampering the enterprise with any conditions depending on me If you are influenced solely by the love f truth and the desire to overthro what you believe to be my errors, that would be the plan that should naturall If, which I do not occur to you. assume, your purpose is notoriety, I would respectfully decline to play an

accompaniment to your fiddle. If you should adopt this plan and attempt in a criticism to upset my posi-tions and arguments in the "Notes" and produce anything that I may con sider makes a reply necessary, I shall most certainly reply; but to enter formally into a discussion with you without knowing who you are, or what you can do, or what is your standing as a representative of infidelity would in my judgment be a great piece of stupidity on my part. When you make it clear to me that the "Notes" needs defense I will leave you no reason to propositions : I shall, however, reserve to complain. myself the right to judge whether your attempt needs any reply. Paper don't refuse ink, and a great deal of trash and swash floats on the current of literature in these times. You must first convince me that you can say something

that deserves attention. Some years ago, a Mr. Lacy, a Philadelphia lawyer, published what he called a Reply to Father Lambert. The Infidel press praised it as a masterpiece and unanswerable. I replied to since which time I have heard no more

I think he had a correcter sense of propriety than you show. He did not make the publication of his reply con-

FATHER LAMBERT'S LETTER it, but went straight and manfully garb if they were made to wear it; ahead did the best he could and put his reply before the public—to stand on its own bottom. As he, author-like, believed his book was a good thing. marking an era in literature, h naturally believed I would have t reply to it or "take to the woods. His forcast was correct. I did reply t Had he made the same condition

indirect cause of providing them such you make his book would never have a rare treat: had to get along as best it could with out it, for I would not have bound myself to reply to it until I had seen whether or not there was stuff and heft

enough in it to work on. Now, you are utterly unknown to public, and though you may be a better scholar and logician, a better philosopher and an honester man than Ingersoll-which is not saying much for you -yet you will see how very stupid it would be in me to bind myself to reply to you until I see whether you can pro duce anything worth a reply.

I have received several challenges from time to time since I published the 'Notes." Some were from inveterate cranks, others from incipient cranks and others from parties whom I strongly suspect of having a bias in the same direction. As a rule their letters were ignorantly written, in intolerable grammar and unspeakable spelling, but these defects were compensated b a swelled headedness and a nasty self conceit and self-importance. Judging from the *tone* of their letters the writers were adepts in all the sciences and masters of all the 'ologies-in fact, knew everything except English grammar and the art of spelling. Ignor-ance of their mother tongue, however, did not give them any trouble, for they did not know that they did not know Their time had been devoted to the vain pursuit of the higher sciences. They knew all about matter and proto plasm, the descent of man and ascent of the monkey. The Malthu-sian theory and the Mistakes of Moses, and they could talk on all these fluently—in English gibberish. Per

haps they have imagined I was afraid of them as I never answered them. To be frank and confidential with you, was afraid of them. My fear was o that kind which makes a man avoid getting into a squabble with an idiot in the public street, or into a colloquy with a man who has drunk himself into a hilarious, lachrynose or confidential humor. Following the average agnostic philosophizer is like running after your hat on a windy day. You may catch up and you may not but in any event you risk being the object of a good deal of merriment for the bystanders. It is very embarrasing, for the laugh is apt to be against you

whichever way it turns out.

But I do not class you with thes agnostic scientists and profound philosophers. I only took occasion of your letter to suggest to them in a general way that it would be good economy to devote their postage stamps to some other use and not squander them or

Your case is different, and that is why I answer you. Strange things have happened and may happen again Now, suppose we had a discussion and suppose I were to trip you up, demolish you, leave you standing on your head with your heels up in the air, as it were — what would I gain by it Notoriety? A poor goal for ambition but there is no assurance even of that for to win that one should whip ar antagonist of reputation, one of recog nized standing among his co-believer whose defeat would mean something mean the overthrow of or serious dam age to the principles he advocate Have you that kind of standing among your fellow Ingersollian disciples a Would they be willing to leave his

ase in your hands? But do not let any action or non action of mine put any obstacle in the way of your enterprise. If you be lieve you can refute the "Notes," o upset the principles of Christianity an Christian philosophy, or unsmirch In gersoll and give a gloss of reasonable ness and decency to his doctrines, and doctrines that have been approved b him, by all means go ahead, and I, o reading what you have to say, wil make up my mind about answering hold myself responsible for the Notes." That is the best I can do

I have read many infidel produc tions, and for crassignorance of religior and science, for arrogant self-conceit downright dishonesty, low and vulgar distribes against Christianity, utter disregard for truth, shameless presentation, flimsy sophistry, hypo critical cant about liberty, intelligence and enlightenment, and nasty lewdness

they are unsurpassed. Here is an instance. A New York court, Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, presiding, decided that Inger soll (by writing an introduction to a book) was responsible for the following

-That it is right and proper to lie. 2-That it is right and proper to

3-That it is right and proper to be In the light of these approved doc

trines one can better understand Inger soll's methods against Christianity. No wonder he hates it, for it forbide these crimes. He who teaches that lying is right is meaner than the He who teaches that habitual liar. He who teaches that thieving is right is meaner than the it in a book called Tactics of Infidels, sneak thief, and he who teaches that unchasteness is right and proper is a worse ulcer on society than the keeper of a brothel.

The wretch who teaches these doc trines and the wretch who commends ditional on my consenting to reply to them would disgrace the state's prison

and they would most certainly be made to wear it if they had the "courage of the soul " to put in practice such agnos

If you accept my challenge and undertake the unsmirching of your prophet, you will be required to defend these devil's doctrines. Are you ready to undertake it? Of the book hat proclaims these doctrines Ingersoll

said, in his introduction to it:
"In my judgment this book, filled with original thoughts, will hasten the

A blessed time indeed—for thieves. liars, lechers and libertines. And this is free thought, and these free thinkers! It is well that at last the public knows the evil spirit that impells them; well that smooth-tongued cant can no longer hide their ultimate purposes. The veil is lifted and the visage of Mokanna is revealed, and what a visage!

-That mocking Fiend, whose veil now raised. Showed them as in death's agony they gazed. Not the long promised light, the brow, whose Was to come forth, all conquering, all redeem

Ing.
But features horribler than Hell e'er traced
On its own brood;—no Demon of the Waste,
No churchyard ghoul caught lingering in the
light
Of the blest sun, e'er blasted human sight
With lineaments so foul, so fierce as those
Th' Impostor now, in grinning mockery, shows,

I hope I have explained myself suf-

I commend the good judgment of the editor of the Catholic Union and Times in declining to devote its columns to the spreading of irreligion and errors that in their consequences lead to immorality and social disorder. French savant Pasteur has, they say, an infallible cure for the hydrophobia, but it would not be wise in an editor to inoculate his readers with the virus merely for the purpose of proving the efficacy of the remedy. The common-

sense rule is to avoid the virus. L. A. LAMBERT.

Sick Headache

S a complaint from which many sufter and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the

is indigestion and a suggish river, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine—sustaining all the claims made for them."—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.
"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A

- Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas. "I was troubled for years with indi-gestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W. H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. THE HURON AND ERIE

Loan & Savings Company

Dividend No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four and one-half per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of

NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM. upon the paid up capital stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Company's office in this city on and after

SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1892. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant inclusive. By order of the Board,

G. A. SOMERVILLE, London, Ont., June 1, 1892.

A POSITIVE PILES.

A RETREAT

FOR LADIES WILL BE GIVEN AT the Sacred Heart Convent, London, commencing on Monday evening, July 4th, and closing Saturday morning, July 9th. For cards of invitation and further particulars apply to the Lady Superior.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A CATHOLIC TEACHER HOLDING A 2nd or 3rd class certificate; duties to begin after midsummer holidays for balance of year 1892; state salary expected; testifications.



A BEAUTIFUL HOME RULER. Miss Gonne is Now Thrilling France

Miss Maud Gonne, a beautiful Irish Home Ruler, is now making a tour of France. Her purpose is to pour into the ear of France a recital of Ireland's wrongs. See has made a beginning wrongs. See has made a beginning with the French, and she means to go through every country on the contin ent. She is an accomplished linguist. She is young and fervidly earnest and her views on the Irish question are so strong and thorough that they have won for her a high place in the favor of the Irish Nationalists.

This picturesque advocate of the se is the daughter of an officer in the British Army, who is now dead. Her father belonged to an old Irish family, and he was known, in a quiet way, to be in sympathy with Irish aspirations for autonomy. Miss Gonne aspirations for autonomy. Miss Gonne was born in 1866—so she is now only twenty- six years old—near the Gap of

Under the influence of the lovely scenery in which her girlhood passed Miss Gonne became passionately attracted to Ireland. She was fond of listening to the stories of the peasantry about daring rebels who, in struggle after stauggle against the oppressor, were often forced to seek shelter in the fastnesses in the Kerry mountains. There was not an outlaw's hiding place within miles that she did not know, and all these she regarded as sacred

She was sent to a High School in England when she was in her tenth Then she received a thorough year. Then she received a thorough education. It was during a visit to Ireland in 1880, on one of her vacations, that she witnessed an incident which caused her to take the course she is now following.

The newspaper accounts of "cam paign incidents" in rural districts in Ire land during the fierce fighting days of the Land League movement, befor its power became recognized as a fac-tor in British politics, contained of necessity but little of the details of

NUMEROUS TRAGIC SCENES. Within easy reach of the Gonne House is the beautiful region of Glengariff. Here on a little farm, close to the shore of Bantry Bay, lived Michael McGrath, his wife, sister and four children in 1880. The lord of the soil, Lord Bantry, wanted McGrath's little to a higher bidder. The rent was £48. To get rid of McGrath Lord Bantry raised the rent to £105. McGrath could not pay and the result

McGrath had built the dwelling house himself. Parnell's new watch-word had spread through Ireland-'Keep a firm grip on your home-teads" McGrath barricaded the doors and made a brave effort to put in prac tice Parnell's advice. He stood the siege for five days, throwing boiling water on the evicting force whenever it approached the house. On the sixth his supplies gave out and he was

forced by famine to capitulate. But the struggle was not yet over. McGrath went back to his farm. For this he was sent to jail. Then his wife took possession, and she, too, was sentenced to imprisonment. Next his sister and his eldest daughter for returning to the old homestead were put in Three times was this repeated three times the four McGraths were At length Lord Bantry incarcerated. levelled the McGrath home.

was half farmer and half fisherman. He owned a fishing-boat, which his away by any mere external, ceremonneighbors helped him to bring from the Bantry Bay to the roadside near the spot where his home had been. The boat was turned bottom up, the sails were used as walls, and in this queer shelter McGrath and his family "kept a firm grip of his holding." The Land League made a hero of Mc Grath, and gave him financial support in his fight against Lord Bantry. Bu poor McGrath, at the end of a month after he made a house of his boat, caught typhus fever and died. Under the boat he was waked.

It was when returning home from Glengariff, on a bleak October evening in 1880, that Miss Maud Gonne cam across the wake. She saw McGrath's shivering family, and she saw his dead face, wet with the rain that the wind

SHE LEARNED THE WHOLE SAD STORY The ghastliness of the sight sickened the young girl — she was then only fourteen—and for several weeks she was unable to leave her room. When she got well she told her father that she had made a vow to "do something for Ireland vet.

In 1886 Miss Gonne's father diedher mother had died while she was a baby. The young lady found herself inheritor of a snug fortune, and she travelled with a cousin through Europe.

This was at a time when everything was looking bright for Ireland. Parnell was at the height of his power and Gladstone had become a convert to the policy of the man whom he had imprisoned for his advocacy of that same policy a few years before. But Balfour's reign of terror followed.

Then Miss Gonne went to Ireland She reached Donegal in October, 1889. The scenes she witnessed fixed her She started a relief fund and spent her own money lavishly in relieving the distress that followed evic-

tions and imprisonments. When the split came in the Home Gonne wrote several stirring articles in the Irish and English papers urg-ing the Irish to stand by the old leader. the dissension grew she left Ireland and began the crusade in which

she is now engaged.

Here is what La Petite Gironde, a

land's fair pleader: "A brow crowned by a halo of golden hair; large eyes, which are now fired with indignation, now bathed in tears of pity; a grace-ful, slender and supple figure; the guestures large and noble; the whole appearance stamped with a character supreme elegance - such is Miss Maud Gonne. Miss Gonne has made it her mission to gain the attention of France, and, through France, of Europe, for her tale of Ireland's sufferings and wrongs. Her patriotic efforts have been crowned with success, attended by large subscriptions to a fund for the relief of Irish distress. Men of the highest rank in literature and politics—authors, deputies and ministers—have appeared on her platforms, and everywhere she has been received with unbounded enthu-

"Speaking the purest French, in voice which commands every note of passion and of tenderness, Miss Gonne delivered a discourse on her country's history which held a great audience spellbound. Miss Gonne possesses true oratorial instinct—she knows at once how to inform and to pursuade. Each great epoch of Ireland's history is summarized in a few brilliant and clear-cut sentences, which sometimes glow with passion as she recounts the more tragic episodes of that unhappy story."
After completing her tour of Europe,

it is said to be Miss Gonne's intention to lecture in the United States in support of the Irish cause. — N. Y. World.

LOYALTY TO THE TRUTH.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

What is truth? Pilate asked the uestion of our Lord but he did not wait for an auswer. He was evidently favorably impressed with the saying and the demeanor of our Lord, for He went out to the people, who wer determined to have Him condemned, and told them that he found no caus in Him; and he actually proposed to release Him. He knew that for envy they had delivered Him. He had every reason to believe that He was not only innocent but that He was a very extraordinary man. There was enough prima facie evidence of the truth of His claims to impose upon him the obligation of not only asking carelessly, What is truth? but of looking into it-of examining candidly the foundation of the claims of this extraordinary person and satisfying himself of their truth or falsity. did he not do so? In one word, he feared the people. He was evidently a politican and he feared to lose his popularity. There was a great struggle for a while. More than once he appealed to the people to let our Saviour go as an innocent man. But when he found that it was no usethat they were bent upon His destruc-tion and preferred a robber to Himwhat did he do? Did he honesly say 'I believe He is innocent and there fore I cannot conscientiously sanction His condemnation," and let Him go free? No; he actually scourged the innocent and delivered Him to them

to be dealt with according to their wishes. Then, see the hypocrisy of the man. He knows he has done wrong; but he wants to throw the blame upon the people. So he ostentatiously washes his hands before them and with a lie in his mouth says, "I am innocent of the blood of this just man." As if the McGrath was not to be beaten. He stain of a deep and damning sin which had scarred his soul could be washed

We have instanced this case of Pilate as typical of a large class of persons in modern times and in our own country. We call ourselves a Christian people. There is albeit a failing faith in Christianity. But owing to the confusion and uncer tainty resulting from the radical tendency of Protestantism, the people de not know what to believe. not like to give up faith in Christianity altogether. They are naturally a religious people, and they still retain more or less of the Christian traditions of the fathers; but they are all at sea as to any definite, positive system of belief and practice. Is there any adequate remedy? We say, yes, here is the old original Catholic Church in our midst which claims to be just what they want. It has a settled, fixed system of belief and practice. It is not dependent upon the ever shifting and varying opinions of fallible men. It satisfies the intellect of the profound ations of the religiously inclined.

est thinker and the most devout aspir s indeed a wonderful system which the more it is studied the more it is seen to embrace the combined wisdom and experience of the ages and to be perfeetly adapted to the wants of man as a religious being.

How is this system received by the great mass of non-Catholics? welcomed as the great boon from heaven which it really is? Alas, no. And why not? Is it for want of evidence? No, the evidence is abundantly sufficient if the people would only examine it. And it is worthy of special note to remark that the prime facie evidence in its favor is sufficient to impose upon every one the obligation to look into it more closely and to investigate it thoroughly with a candid and unprejudiced disposition, to accept it if true.

We have the best reasons for know Rule ranks over the leadership, Miss ing that thousands of people have become favorably impressed with the superiority of the Catholic Church to all the so-called churches of Protestantism; and many have even gone so far as to say frankly that if there is anything in Christianity it must be in Here is what La Petite Gironde, a the Catholic Church. Yet they pause, Bordeaux journal, has to say of Ire- and hesitate to take any step toward

satisfying themselves. They dance attendance on the Church; they are almost persuaded; sometimes they are thoroughly convinced of the truth, yet they hesitate to take a decided step and acknowledge their convictions. vacillate, and sometimes they are found in the ranks of the anti-Popery zealots lest they should be suspected of a tendency "Romewards." What is it that stands in their acknowledging their conscientious convictions and taking a decided stand? It is want of

loyalty to the truth. Loyalty to the truth implies, first, a deep and abiding sense of the great importance and imperative obligation of the truth, and, second, a firm and unflinching determination to seek for the truth as for hidden treasure, and resolutely to follow it when found.

should be borne in mind that truth is God and God is Truth. reject the truth you reject God. If you fail to correspond with the grace of God leading you towards the truthgiving you intimations and favorable impressions of it-God will hold you re sponsible for your negligence. We ought to love the truth for the truth sake, and be willing to make any sacrifices for it.

We know of no more pitiable object than that of a man who is almost per suaded — struggling with his convictions—drawn towards the Church but held back by some of those powerful motives and considerations which are always operating to keep men from doing their duty and being loyal to the truth. It may be political aspirations, or social consideration; pride of opinion : fear of what people will say ; ing of caste, and being laughed at by the silly and thoughtless devotees of pleasure. It is a most wretched and uncomfortable slavery and it is as pleasure.

dangerous as it is uncomfortable. It is such a great mistake, too. It is the devil's artifice to keep us from doing our duty. Ingenious and plausible are his reasons for vacillation. But they are delusive. There is nothing lost by being loyal to the truth. On the contrary, the man who courageously make sacrifices for his conscientious convictions is always respected. It is an infallible indiction of character and in spires confidence at the same time that it commands the admiration even of those pusillanimous souls who have not

the courage of their convictions. Be courageous then, O ye timid souls Resist the devil of doubt and vacillation; rise above the low and grovelling motives that restrain you; resolve to brave all things for the truth's sake, and great will be your reward both in this world and in that which is to come.

How a Methodist Preacher Became a Bishop.

A Methodist minister in Milwauke told the following last week: "I do not care to mention names, as they will come out if the investigation is made. But I have no objection to giv ing the facts, which can be supported sufficient proof when it The clergyman then went quired." on to say that shortly before the last general conference met in New York the ministerial and lay delegates on the Pacific coast were surprised to re ceive, with the compliments of a United States Senator, who is also a railroad magnate, passes to and from the general conference, via Washington. delegates felt pleased and honored by this expression of good will, and when they reached Washington they were still more delighted to accept invitations to a reception given at a palatial home of the Senator and railway mag-

"A clergyman, who was afterward elected a Bishop, was present as the the delegates to the host. During the evening the railway magnate managed to secure a personal interview with each delegate, at which he asked, as a personal favor to him, that the dele gate would vote for the clergyman who had that evening, as the friend of the magnate, introduced the delegates. As a further favor the magnate asked that the delegates say nothing about having been furnished free transportation by him. As every delegate felt under obligation to the magnate for the passes and for the honor shown, it was not difficult to secure the desired

'It was not till several weeks later that some of the delegates opened their eyes to the fact that they had been practically bribed by railroad passes and social honors by one of the most astute politicians in the country to accomplish the elevation to the episco pacy of the clerical friend of the politician

"The facts stated," the clergyman added in conclusion, "will come out, beyond doubt, if the investigation is at all thorough,

No matter what may be the ills you bear from indigestion, a dose of Ayer's Cathartic Pills will ease you without question. Just try them once and be assured; they have much dyspeptics cured. You 'll find them nice and amply worth the price.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 18, residing in the Province ot Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10: 2nd, \$8: 3rd, \$1: 4th, \$1: 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a ipretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not later than 22th of each month, and marked "Competition;" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mait on first Saturday in each month.

Oh. My Head!

That splitting headache, aching brow and

That splitting headache, aching brow and irritable feeling can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for headache, constipation and all disordors of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Minard's Liniment cares Garget in

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

In the last issue the Christian Register makes some very frank admissions concerning public worship in Protestant churches. It deprecates the fact that they so undervalue religious feeling as a motive power that they regard their acts of worship as a mere "pre-liminary" to the main thing in their meetings, which, of course, is to hear a sermon from the minister. It expresses a fear that their acts of worship are often a mere traditional custom, kept up for appearance's sake. The intelligence has been cultivated in them, it thinks, at the expense of the heart, until there is no longer a deep feeling of the presence of God as a

comforting, sustaining power.
We did not need the Register to tell
us that our separated brethren are not satisfied with this state of things. There are many signs that their hearts yearn for something better than mere preaching, accompanied by a few prayers, which, so to speak, are often offered at a venture. They may express what the preacher himself feels, out how can they be prayers from the hearts of the people, whose aspirations, fears, sorrows and trials are unknown to him, and perhaps wholly different from his own. It is no wonder that we see the Episcopal Church trying, by the help either of timid symbolism or bold ritualism, to increase in its public service the spirit of worship, or that the Presbyterians are agitating the question of having a liturgy, instead "preliminary exercises" and a ser-

The Register well describes the condition of the separated Church as like that of people in a nightmare. want to go from where they are, but do not know exactly where they want to go to, and are perplexed as to how they Those of them who shall get there. have no authorized liturgy would be satisfied, if the soul of the minister was always so full of feeling and desire as to enkindle a like flame in the hearts of the people. But if it is not—and how often must it be that it is not—the service is "either a wasted opportunity or a positively immoral perform-ance." For it is immoral to use the language of deep religious feeling where it does not really exist. The method of worship by a set form of prayers "never sinks so low in heartessness as this. But the great objection to it is that it "leaves no room for hat spontaneous utterance which religious feeling sometimes demands. As neither is wholly satisfactory, an attempt has been made to combine est lectures of each. And we are told that the Church which first succeeds in offering to the men and women of this ge a method of worship best suited to heir needs will perform a service for the world that will meet with swift recognition.

This last assertion is a great mistake The world has had, in the Catholic Mass, just such a form of worship for nineteen centuries. But it has not met with swift recognition from many who confess their need of just what it alone would supply them. In it may be offered the fullest, freest, most satis fying expression of every feeling of the human heart towards its Creator. whether it be gladness and praise or sorrow and mourning, or even that conscious spiritual languor which the must cloquent preaching and the most beautiful liturgies are often powerless to heal. In it there is no dependence upon the man who offers it. Its benefits, its comfort and consolation, are as great to those who assist at it when the selectory is secretly cold and unwayed. most eloquent preaching and the most fits, its comfort and consolation, are as celebrant is secretly cold and unmoved himself, as when he is full of the fire of friend of the magnate, and introduced love and zeal. The experience of countless millions in all ages proves that it is the Holy Sacrifice itself that satisfies the soul, whether the offerer be the most eloquent or the dullest

preacher. What is the secret of the power of its attraction? Why is it that the poor and the lowly, the world over, will crowd around the Catholic altar, not on Sunday alone, but day after day, in winter's cold and summer's heat? Why was it that New man could say he could assist at it forever without being weary of it? It is not alone because its liturgy contains that for which our separated friends are longing—a set form of prayers and praises of surpassing beauty and sweetness, and yet elastic enough to meet the wants of the soul in all its varying moods. All these it has. Its Gloria, Sanctus and Preface have never been approached by any songs of praise in any other Church. Its Mis erere and Agnus Dei have made many a sorrowing heart a fountain of penitent tears of love.

But these are not the real source of its sweet attraction. That lies in the Real Presence of Jesus upon the altar. Just as the Godhead was present in His person, when He lived and moved visibly among men, by presence in a mode different from His omnipotence in the universe, so at the words of Consecration, He comes down upon the altar by a real, actual, sacramental presence, different from that by which He is in the home or closet, or in the streets or the fields. The words of the Mass are but beautiful expressions of adoration which we owe to this Divine Presence. But no one is confined to those words alone, any more than every one was obliged to approach Jesus in the same way, while He was visibly on Some may follow the priest earth. using the same words - others may pour out their souls in language of their own. One whose spirit is attuned to joy and glandness may make con tinued acts of praise and thanks-giving, another whose spirit is bowed in grief may prefer to meditate upon the sufferings like his which Jesus

once endured. Very often not a word is read or spoken. The soul is simply engaged in silent, devout adoration of its God. Even those who are conscious of spiritual languor and coldness are sweetly drawn to the Divine Presence, by the feeling, If we may but touch the hem of His garment, we

shall be healed. How strange, then, to the Catholic to hear other Christians speak of wanting a more satisfactory mode of public It is to him as if a child should study out a way of addressing his father when in his presence. And how strange too, may we not say, to see them so anxious to have a beautiful and appropriate way of coming into the Divine Presence in the earthly temple of God, while denying that He is there in any other way than He is present everywhere else.

A Front Door Scandal.

Col. Russell, says Truth, is the Tory candidate for East Aberdeenshire. The colonel and Mrs. Russell, having met the schoolmaster of Old Deer, and his wife. asked them to call on them. This they did, but, on calling, Mrs. Russell asked them their business, and showed them the door; this somewhat cool welcom being followed by the receipt of the fol-lowing letter from Col. Russell's factor. The letter is interesting, as showing how Tory candidates regard the relations that ought to prevail between them and their neighbors whom they do not deem of the same social standing as themselves. Note, schoolmasters that if you want to see a Tory candi date, you must understand that the front door is for your betters:

"DEAR SIR-Mrs. Russell of Aden has instructed me to inform you that she is very much surprised at you and your wife coming to the front door and asking to see her without any reason Mrs. R. wishes it to be distinctly under stood that she never receives visits from any of the people in this district; she could not receive one without many others. If she wishes to see anyone she sends for them and expects that they will come by the back door. If at any time anyone wishes to speak to Mrs. R. on any business connected with the social or moral or intellectual interests of the community, or for any philanthropic purpose, Mrs. R. will be obliged if they will let her know beforehand, in order that she may fix a time to see them which suitsherown convenience, and she will give them an interview in the business room set apart for that purpose. In any case of illness or trouble Mrs. R. is always ready to assist, but the application should be made by letter, for she cannot possibly permit unauthorized interviews upon her privacy. Mrs. R. begs me to add that she feels convinced that your conduct arose from ignorance of the world and its customs, and not from any intentional imperti-She is, therefore, ready to nence. forgive what has passed, but begs that

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st CURES.

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coughed up is those parts of the lungs Disease. which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and

soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

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Christening To-day I saw a little, calm-eyer Where soft lights rippled at tarried Within the church's shelter arc Peacefully wondering, to the White-robed and sweet, in White as the daisies that ad cel ike a gift-the young Offered to God as her most p

Then ceased the music, and th Was silent; and the multitu Hearkened; and when of Fath He spoke, the pastor's deep trembled. But she, the child, knew not the And suddenly yielded to a transfer whose untried wings for flight

How like in this, I thought to The blessing falls: we call i And fancy that we wear a sor Even at the moment of our Pure daisy-child! Whatever Of dream or doetrine—or of A hand may touch our heads. Of grief and doubt, to bless meaning
Be clear as dew, and sure as
Scattered afar from some

Wise is the ancient sacramer This weakling cry of churches, With strength of prayer or an To Him who hearts of in We are like the babe who again,
Within her mother's cradli
Bright as a new bud, now,
And on her hair, it seemed,
rested.

-George Pe FIVE-MINUTE S Fourth Sunday afte

Brethren: I reckon that this present time are not won with the glory to come, that in us. (Epistle of the Day.) I think, my brethren few good and faithful do not have, as they j life, a fair share of and sufferings. crosses are not noticed people, but they are he those who have to be priest hears more of he world, as well than any one else very old story to him own trials, too, in many think that in hi has mostly avoided the and suffering seem to they really are, the Christians, happiness tion; unless we are what some call happin ing the law of God.

Now this is a very it. But how shall which But how shall

consider. Shall we simply t because we cannot he little as we can, becar makes it worse? (comfort by thinking the same plight as believing, though pe see it, that our luck not harder than that

around us? These would be ways of getting along no better. But it for us to fall back on has faith should be a way than either of the

"Yes," you may what you mean; a C be resigned to God are taught and we things come to us by God: that He is allgood ; so, when He : hard to bear, we mu be done, and know

Now I do not war against this way of it is a good way, ar way; none more sometimes it is the seem possible. Bu exactly what I me what the great Apo glorious and triump life of suffering, we immortal words wh 'I reckon," say

ferings of this pr worthy to be compa to come, that shall That is his consol he says to us, "a but what is it af bitter it is true, bu against an eternal which God is going souls. Truly it i compared in its p the ocean of deligh earnest for the fut the little price wh

for that future :

speaking of when will bring. Indeed, my bre matter of astonish it ought to be so so little of the he in it; we do bel seem to forget all very crosses and tr are a sign that ou to force it on us. more of heaven ; forward to it. T was the joy a martyrs; why constant support

Els there anythin having your corn anything more del of it? Holloways Try it and be convi

Love's secret things for God, cause they are s Father E. W. F

Christening.

To-day I saw a little, calm-eyed child— Where soft lights rippled and the shadows tarried Within the church's shelter arched and aisled— Peacefully wondering, to the altar carried;

White-robed and sweet, in semblance of a White as the daisies that adorned the chancel ike a gift-the young wife's natural

offered to God as her most precious hansel. Then ceased the music, and the little one Was silent; and the multitude assembled Hearkened; and when of Father and of Son He spoke, the pastor's deep voice broke and trembled.

But she, the child, knew not the solemn words And suddenly yielded to a troubled wailing As helpless as the cry of frightened birds, Whose untried wings for flight are unavail

How like in this, I thought, to older folk: The blessing falls: we call it tribulation, And fancy that we wear a sorrow's yoke Even at the moment of our consecration.

Pure daisy-child! Whatever be the form Of dream or doctrine—or of unbelieving— A hand may touch our heads, amid the storm Of grief and doubt, to bless beyond bereav

A voice may sound, in measured, holy rite:
The words we know not, though their soler
meaning
Be clear as dew, and sure as starry night
Scattered afar from some celestial gleanin

Wise is the ancient sacrament that blends
This weakling cry of children, in our
churches,
With strength of prayer or anthem that ascends
To Him who hearts of men and children
searches.

We are like the babe who, soothed by song again, Within her mother's cradling arm lay nested, Bright as a new bud, now, refreshed by rain: And on her hair, it seemed, Heaven's radiance

> -George Parsons Lathrop. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

HOW TO SUFFER. Brethren: I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us. (Epistle of the Day.)

I think, my brethren, that there are

few good and faithful Christians who do not have, as they journey through life, a fair share of crosses, trials and sufferings. Sometimes these crosses are not noticed much by other people, but they are heavy enough for who have to bear them. priest hears more of the troubles of world, as well as of its sins, than any one else; misery very old story to him; and he has his kind? own trials, too, in plenty, though many think that in his state of life he little embarrassed. "We do make has mostly avoided them. Yes, trouble and suffering seem to be, and indeed really are, the rule of life for Christians, happiness rather the exception; unless we are willing to get what some call happiness by disregard-

ing the law of God.

Now this is a very unpleasant fact: but it is a fact, and we have to accept it. But how shall we best do so? it. But how shall we best do so. That is a point which it will be well to consider.

Shall we simply take our trouble because we cannot help it, and fret as little as we can, because fretting only ing. "I-I-don't mean to be unmakes it worse? Or shall we take kind," she stammered. "And-and comfort by thinking that others are in I'm sure the girls don't either; we the same plight as ourselves; by believing, though perhaps we cannot see it, that our luck, though hard, is not harder than that of most of those around us?

These would be two pretty good ways of getting along for one who had no better. But it would be a shame said: "My love, do you know for us to fall back on them. One who has faith should be able to find a better

way than either of these. "Yes," you may say, "I know what you mean; a Christian ought to be resigned to God's holy will. We are taught and we believe that all everyone laughs at."

"Will you go with her, Ethel?" things come to us by the providence of God; that He is all-wise and infinitely good; so, when He sends us anything shoulder and for a minute remained hard to bear, we must say, 'Thy will silent, while more than one in that

against this way of bearing trouble; against this way of bearing trouble; it is a good way, and it is a Christian way: none more so. And perhaps sometimes it is the only one that will "Courage, described by the original of the original But after all it is not seem possible. But after all it is not exactly what I mean; and it is not what the great Apostle St. Paul, whose glorious and triumphant death, after a life of suffering, we commemorate with that of St. Peter to-day, meant in those immortal words which I just read.

"I reckon," says he, "that the suf-ferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us.

That is his consolation. "We have," he says to us, "a little to suffer here, but what is it after all? A drop, bitter it is true, but still only a drop, against an eternal torrent of joy with which God is going to overwhelm our Truly it is not worthy to be compared in its passing bitterness to the ocean of delight of which it is the earnest for the future. It is, in fact, the little price which we have to pay for that future; and it is not w speaking of when we think what it

0.

Indeed, my brethren, it must be a matter of astonishment to the angels, it ought to be so to us, that we think so little of the heaven which God has prepared for us. We profess to believe in it; we do believe in it; but we seem to forget all about it. We can have it if we will; moreover, these very crosses and trials, if we have them, are a sign that our Lord means almost to force it on us. Let us, then, think more of heaven; meditate on it, look forward to it. The thought of heaven was the joy and strength of the martyrs; why should it not be the constant support of ordinary Chris-

Els there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Love's secret is to be always doing things for God, and not to mind be cause they are such very little ones.—
Father E. W. Faber.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

That Stupid Girl.

"Grandma, we have a perfect owl at our school." And Ethel sighed deeply. "She means a stupid girl," explained Nell, in her precise little manner. "You see, she is very stupid, grand-

"Really," continued Ethel, "I never met a girl with less brains. She's, And Ethel gave an expressive shrug.

In your class?" insinuated Will "Yes," said his sister, indignantly; "in my class, and sitting next to me. I think it's a shame! I don't know what Sister Claudia was thinking of to put her in our class. Why, Kindergarten would be too high for her. She is a mite in size, but she's old-real old.

"My age?" suggested grandma. "Ah, you know what I mean ; about Mary's age—sixteen or seventeen."
"Thanks!" said Mary, demurely

while everybody else laughed except grandma, who asked: What does she do that is so very

stupid?"
"Why, she gets everything quite upside down. She has the queerest German accent, and mixes things dreadfully. The other day it said in our history lesson that Columbus on landing chanted the Te Deum. Gretchen Muller got up and said: 'Columbus Muller got up and said: 'Columbus on de land him did chant de Demon. And that wasn't enough, but to-day she pronounced Father Rasle 'Fadder de And, dear me! she never can see where the joke comes in; she only stures stupidly when we laugh. I always have to nudge her to rise when she's called upon, -so there !" Ethel subsided.

"A dreadful arraignment, surely, observed grandma, smiling. "But, Ethel dear"—and her tone was now more serious, - "she may be a very good girl for all that.'

"Oh, yes, ma'am, she is one of the good girls!" agreed Ethel, carelessly. Of course, if she had any spirit she wouldn't stand having the girls make such a butt of her.

"And are the girls really so un

fun of her, but I don't think she's smart enough to know it really. while she cries a little, and then we sort of try to comfort her, you know But it's as much as I can do to keep from laughing, she screws her nose and eyes up in such a funny way.

Grandma's face grew very grave "Am I listening to one of my own children?" she said, in a sad "I know Ethel has her faults, grandchildren?" voice. but I thought she had at least a kind heart.

By this time Ethel's face was burnnever thought of it in that way. Please, grandma darling, don't turn away from me!" And she crowded be-seechingly close to the old lady's side.

The dear arm encircled her and drew her nearer, but grandma's voice that more harm is done in this world by thoughtless people than by those who are deliberately unkind? Who is this poor child's companion?"

"She hasn't any," was the answer. "No one likes to go with a girl whom

Ethel hid her face on grandma's hard to bear, we must said that it is little group waited breathlessly for her answer. Poor Ethel felt cold Now I do not want to say anything shivers running through her; and well grandma knew the conflict that

"Courage, darling!" she whispered. "Try it even one day this month for the sake of the Holy Infant of Bethle-

men. Ethel drew a quick breath and looked up, then she said eagerly: "I shall try hard, but it's going to be tremendous.

"Ethel! Ethel Lenox! Where is Ethel Eenox?" And Grace Hartford came with her question to a group of her classmates who were standing in the recreation grounds.

"Oh, she has quite 'cut' us!" answered one of the girls. "She has a new companion, Grace." Grace looked indignant and incred-

ulous at the same time. She and Ethel had been bosom friends "for ages," as

they expressed it.

"I'd like to know what you mean,
Kitty Cranch?" she demanded.

"Just what I say," replied Kitty,
pertly. "Ethel told us, before you pertly. "Ethel told us, before you came to school this morning, that she

wasn't going to go with anybody to day but Gretchen Muller."
"Gretchen Muller — that owl!"
And Grace dropped a book she was

carrying.
"That's just what I said to Ethel," returned Kitty. "And, oh, didn't she flare up at me! She said stupid people were human beings as well as smart ones—look! there they go now—te hee!" And the group of school-girls And the group of school-girls

giggled, as school-girls will. Grace looked and saw that Kitty spoke truly. There, arm in arm, paraded the two girls. Ethel's round, rosy face had a calm, serious, resigned expression; while that of Gretchen expressed by turns timid surprise, gratitude, doubt, and a vacant sort of wonder. Poor Ethel evidently was endeavoring to have no eyes or ears for anybody but her companion, though the conversation seemed to flag every moment or so. But we shall be a little bird for a few minutes, and try to hear a part of it.

"So you like this school?" Ethel music." Ethel's eyes opened wide in

was saying.
"Yes," returned Gretchen.
"Hm!" said the other, in surprise. Shouldn't think you would. No answer from Gretchen.

"Like to be snubbed?" was the next rather blunt question. 'Snub, snub? Vat you mean, ishing discovery.

a girl that told me that.'

to ache ze Heart of ze dear Lord! No, to his native Germany, and I

back?" she inquired. Yes," said Gretchen, simply.

frightened away, and couldn't hear natural difficulty in acquiring our lananother word of the conversation.
"Well, I never!" exclaimed Grace, der. And she has one grand talentafter she had several times failed in she is a born musician.

self indignantly away.

Owing to some rehearsing for a spear."

She shall never want for a companmiddle - examination entertainment, school did not close till late that after-eyes such a beautiful light of love and gratitude that Ethel, always impulsive, felt that she must hug her. Then Gretchen went; and Ethel, turning laws makes it necessary for them to

round quickly, almost overthrew a return immediately."
statue of Our Lady beside which they "Oh!" cried Ethel, with such a had been standing. As she caught it crestfallen expression that the others safe, the loving glance seemed to meet her own, and out of the dim stillness of "But perhaps," sa own, and out of the dim stillness of room was borne a faint whisper: quietly, "there may be some Grethens "Well done, my little one; well left in school."-Marion Brunowe.

made it a point to pay a little visit to the greatest blood medicine in the Blessed Sacrament every day. world. Ethel, her heart in a strange flutter, as I am now. slipped in quietly now. Although yet day-light without, all within the little

Suddenly, soft and low, but sweet and clear, a strain of music broke upon the silent air. Note after note rippled forth, somewhat hushed and rembling at first, but gradually swelling out into one grand, joyous burst of adoration. A few moments of this and then again the tender, plaintive train, like the cry of a wounded heart. But once more, and louder now, the joyous chords burst forth, till to Ethel's entranced senses it all seemed like a grand dream of heaven, a sound as of ngelic choirs.

How long it lasted our little girl never knew, but she knelt on, listening till

"It linked all perplexed meanings Into one perfect peace; And trembled away into silence, As if it were loth to cease."

Then she rose, knowing she must go. She was conscious of a vague wonder. Did the organist often practice at this hour? If so-and she made a mental resolve. As she opened the outer vestibule door she felt a light tap on her arm, and what was her surprise to find Gretchen following her!

"You here, Gretchen?" she said. And then, without waiting for an answer, "Oh, such music! Did you hear it?"
"Yes," said Gretchen, in what

seemed to Ethel a strange voice.

But Ethel continued: "Let us wait, Gretchen ; let us wait. We may see

that organist.

astonishment. But Gretchen, apparently unaware of her surprise, went on: "Ah, liebe Etel, you did make for me, zat owl stupid, zo appy I did come to tell ze dear Lord in For a whole moment Ethel was

bereft of speech. Here was an aston-Then she turned

"Snub, snub? Vat you mean, plerie?"
"Oh, don't you know? Why, have us girls say mean things—things to make you feel badly."
"It sometime makes me to have a sorrow," said Gretchen, with quaint ashamed."
"Then, before Gretchen, with quaint ashamed."
"Then, before Gretchen, with quaint ashamed." sorrow," said Gretchen, with quaint ashamed !" Then, before Gretchen could answer, she had turned ahruptly

pathos.
"I'm sorry I ever snubbed you,
Gretchen: but you know you're
awfully stupid."
"Yes," said Gretchen, humbly.
"Gracious! why don't you get
angry at me for saying so?" exclaimed Ethel, impetuously. "I'd hate
a girl that told me that."

could answer, she had turned ahruptly
away and was sweeping home.
When grandma heard the story she
expressed hardly any surprise. On the
contrary, she had her own little quota
to add: for she had that day received
a visit from no other than Gretchen's
father, who, coming on business, had
been recognized as a friend irl that told me that."

No, no, no, mein fraulein Etel!"

been recognized as a friend.

"He saved your Uncle Will's life

cried Gretchen, in a more confident once," grandma told the children tone than she had ever used. "To be "and was for years my dear son's best bad, cruel, angry-oh, it would make friend. After my boy's death he went eo!"

Ethel started. That was putting heard of him since. However, he married there, but lost his wife soon after her thoughtless conduct in a new light. the birth of this little girl. He tells me Is that the reason you don't answer the child had a fall in infancy which seriously injured her head, so that till within the past couple of years, when Ethel's cheeks grew very red, and her brain first began to develop, she she walked up and down fast—indeed, was never allowed to touch a book, so fast that we, the little bird, were Considering that, together with a guage, I think little Gretchen is a won

after she had several times intended in the first statement of the first lessons. You see, they have only been in America a little over

noon; and Ethel was one of the last Grace shall hear about Gretchen, and "Gretchen

Ethel pressed her lips to the hem of the white robe and hurried off, saw you a year ago, your face was strangely moved in many ways. Her way home lay past a church, and the all right now." "Yes, sir; that's children of grandma's group always because I stuck to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I was never so well in my life

WHY CAN'T THEY MARRY?

slipped in quietly now. Although yet day-light without, all within the little church was dim. The tiny sanctuary lamp alone told of the Presence there. Kneeling, with folded hands, Ethel tried to say a prayer. But no words would come; instead there stole over her a happy, peaceful feeling,—a calm, restful feeling, such as active Ethel rarely knew.

For many minutes no sound broke that holy stillness. The lamp trembled as if with a great joy; the soft shadows grew and lengthened; and Ethel, with upturned face and eyes riveted on the Tabernacle, felt the awe and bliss of God's real near Presence. "Dear Lord, dear Lord!" Her heart said the words, though her lips moved not. And in that moment, that faint foretaste of heaven, a kind Master had paid golden hire for the little sacrifice of one short day.

Suddenly, soft and low, but sweet and clear, a strain of music broke upon the silent air. Note after note

The experience of the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is a valuable lesson in political economy. Previous to their commencing that brand, the tobacco made of the finest Virginia leaf, was always held at fancy prices, and put up in some fancy style of manufacture. It was thought that only the rich would buy such tobacco, and at the old prices none but the rich could buy it. The makers of the "Myrtle Navy" resolved to strip the manufacture of the tobacco of all its fancy costs and put their profit at so low a rate that no competitor could possibly undersell them with the same quality of article. From the very first, until now, their rate of profit has been a uniform percentage upon the cost. It is their enormous sales which make their low rate of profit a satisfactory one in the aggregate, and also gives them they in the same of the same

to study over.

A HAPPY HINT—We don't believe in keeping a good thing when we hear of it, and for this reason take special pleasure in recommending those suffering with Piles in any form, blind, bleeding, protruding, etc., to Betton's Pile Salve, the best and safest remedy in the world, the use of which cuts short a vast deal of suffering and inconvenience. Send 50 cts to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., or ask your druggist to order for you.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes.

your druggist to order for you.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes:
"I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering with Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her."

So other Sarsaparilla possesses the Com organist.

Mein own dear fadder you mean?" | So ether Sarsapariia possesses use Combination, Proportion and Process which makes Hood's Sarsapariila Peculiar to Itself said Gretchen, inquiringly. "Him makes Hood's Sarsaparina Feelmar to fisse is not in ze schurch. I did make zat Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.



A Handy Thing

N WASH DAY-half a cake of SURPRISE SOAP-" just fits the hand" and just takes the dirt out of clothing with aston-

ishing ease and quickness--no waste-every particle does its share of the work. A handy thing to have around to handle the dirt;

makes it drop out of the clothing very quick. Why not try SURPRISE SOAP the "surprise way"? Your Grocer READ ON THE WRAPPER. SURPRISE SOAP the

sells it. If not, ask him to get it.

Prize worth \$15,000.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephen, N.B.

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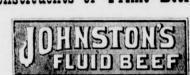
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An Invaluable Food for all who need strong nourishment in an easily-digested form.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS&OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all agos. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gont and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment.

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDONnd are sold at ls. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be h
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Parchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address
is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

GREAT OFFER CAUTION.



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dard size, containing about social and a linehes of printed surface, and is bound in cloth.

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THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society

Dividend No. 40. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of sper cent, for the current half year cheing at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum) upon the paid up expital stock of this Society has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Society's offices at London on and after SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1892.

The transfer books will be closed from the th to the 30th inst. inclusive. By order. H. E. NELLES, Manager.

June 13th. 1892. SMITH BROS.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Have Removed to their New Premises 376 Richmond Street, Opposite Masonic Temple.

IN A DAY. LAWRNCE, KANS., U.S.A., Aug. 9, 1888.

George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

ALL RIGHTI ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, Pres. Vm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A.

The Care of Abo Money.

We publish the chloring letter from the Care of the C

of birth. This is not an unusual thing; every respectable Insurance Company, and a number of secret societies, to my knowledge, demand such certificate as a condition precedent to the payment of such claim.

There has been do undue delay in the payment of Mooney's death claim, under the circumstances, because they failed to turnish such certificate when requested. I assume that such certificate when requested. I assume that such certificate has or late been forwarded, and that is the reason why the claim has been paid, because if the claim has been paid without furnishing such certificate then an injustice has been done, indeed—not to Brother Mooney's heirs, but to the association in general, on account of payment by the Supreme Council of a claim in which the proofs furnished by the heirs have been all along legally defective. It is quite true they may have furnished the ordinary proofs, but this was a case which peremptorily required the furnishing of the date of birth. I think that a great number of members under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada agree with me that in all cases where members are verging close upon fifty at the time of entry, a certificate of date of birth should be in all cases be condition precedent to payment of beneficiary certificate; more especially when after the course of a few months' membership the member dies; and there is often a well-founded suspicion that in such cases the risk was an improper one to be taken, as very frequently parties at that age are in an alling condition at the time of entry. I caded I have had a conversation with one very eminent member of the Grand Council of Canada in which he agrees with me that a certificate of date of birth should in all cases be filed. It is only too alarmingly apparent that there is a fair percentage of members in the association by false pretences. I know professionally of two such cases in Branch 30, Peterborouch. I have been informed of one such case in one of the vertificate of one of the furth should always be proc

result of showing the necessity of a strict observance of the constitution with reference to age at time of entry. It was to this end, and to prevent impositions of this kind by Catholics on the shady side of fifty, that I ventured to suggest in my proposed constitution that the age limit be raised to the age of fifty-five, and the amount restricted to one thousand dollars; because I looked upon it that there were some cases where the parties were on the wrong side of fifty when they joined the society, who considered that they were just as well entitled to join the society as if they were close to fifty years of age, but not actually fifty, and that at worst such persons thought that a wrong statement as to age was nothing more than a white lie.

sion of the death of my beloven incoming.
Griffin.

Be assured I shall always feel grateful for your evidence of sympathy. Words cannot express the kind regard and remembrance which I shall ever cherish for you.

May God bless the good work you are promoting! Hoping that the power of the Catholic Order of Foresters will be ever felt in assisting suffering humanity, and most fervently praying that its influence be felt in every home and family.

family.

I also beg leave to acknowledge receipt of funeral benefit, together with cheque for \$1,000, full amount of beneficiary certificate, both of which has been promptly passed to me some time arm.

time ago.

Again thanking you, I remain
Yous respectfully,
Mus, Joseph Griffin,
Any person wishing to ascertain the benefits
and workings of this Order can secure the same
by applying to J. J. Lynch, D. H. C. R., Peterborough.
Peterborough, June 30, 1862 rough. Peterborough, June 20, 1892.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

St. Brigide, Iberville Co., Que.
On Wednesday, June 22, our small
villare was on the qui vice on the
occasion of the marriage of Mr. J. D. E.
Lafond, son of D. Lafond, Esq., merchant
of this place, to Miss M. E. Donnelly, daughter of Wm. Donnelly, Esq., also merchant of
the same place.

Also the marriage of Mr. A. Giroux, advocate of Farnham, to Miss E. Lafond, daughter
of D. Lafond, Esq. After the marriage ceremonies were over a solemn High Mass was
celebrated by Rev. Capon Larocque, of St.
Hyacinthe, Rev. H. Balthazard, P. P., acting
as deacon, and as sub-deacon Mr. A. Lafond,
brother of the respective bride and groom.
Music and singing was of a very high order, as
Mr. Viau, organist of Farnham, presided at the
organ, and Mr. Birtz, of St. Hyacinthe, formerly
singer at Notre Dame church, Montreal, and Mr.
Letkoy, of Farnham, joined our small choir, so
we had a rich musical treat. A large concourse
of friends were assembled in the church to witness the ceremony. After Mass the happy
couples and invited guests proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lufond, where a sumptuous meal
was awaiting them. The two brides received
many valuable presents from their friends,
which shows the universal esteem in which
they were held by their many acquaintarees.
In the evening the two couples left home on their
wedding tour. We hope that heaven's choicest
blessings may be the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Lafond,
also of Mr. and Mrs. Giroux, through life.

A Promising Young Man.

nished, then that some proper legal evidence should be obtained as to why the same is not flouished be obtained as to why the same is not flouished by the same is not flouished by the same is not an analysis of the same that the supreme Council to do any injustice to the Mooney helrs; and I am certain, as far as I am concerned, I merely desired to protect the association against the payment of what apparently appeared to be an unjust claim. Another thing, no injustice has been done the heirs, as the courts of law were open to them after the period prescribed by the constitution for payment had elapsed; and they might have sought redress therein against the Supreme Council if they considered they were entitled to recover the amount. The beneficiaries under the certificate, and Mr. Mooney's relatives gene ally, are persons of substa ace and any way, in the event of their success, the Supreme Council would have to pay all costs. They were not, of course, entitled to interest, as contended in your article, because their proofs were defective.

You say that you hope that you will never hear of such another case. I also hope the same, but for a very different reason. My hope is that the Supreme Council will adopt the policy of non-payment in every case until a certificate of birth its filed. By thus insisting, cases of imposition on the society will be avoided. If the Supreme Council now order that all our membership furnish such certificate I venture to say that fully 10 per cent. of our present membership will be in a position to be expelled.

It rust that the notoriety to which this case that given rise will at all events have the happy

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thos. Murray, Paris. Ont, The readers of the Review will be sorry to read the death notice, in another column, of Mr. Thomas Murray, who died on Monday eve not last at his residence in Paris. He was on the oldest and most respected citizens of this

of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place.

At the time of his death he was a resident of Paris for fifty five years, and everybody who knew him had a good word to say about him, and during his life he always had a kind word to say for every person. He did not seem to have one single enemy, although living and doing business for half a century in one place. During his life he amassed considerable amount of wealth, which he leaves to his grown-up family, leaving them in good circumstances. He was a faithful husband, and a kind-hearted father, a good neighbor and a generous friend; in religion, a faithful Catholic, and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and six of a family to mourn his loss, His family are Mrs. Roche of Watford: Miss Anne, school teacher at Lindsay; John Murray, in the freight department of the N. Y. Central, Niagara; Misses Helena and Maggie, and Thomas, who are still at home.

Deceased was born at Long Point and came to Paris when a surall boy, making his home here almost ever since that time.

Many will hear of this sad news with regret, as he was universally respected.

All his family were at home and stood around the death-bed of a loving father at the time of his death, except Miss Anne, of Lindsay, who was unable to attend owing to sickness, and who will not be advised of the death of her father until she more fully recovers her health, as her medical attendant stated that it would not be wise to inform her of the sad event, at present.

The funeral, which was a very large one, took piace on Weldandan.

Thomas Blute,
That the parishioners of St. Mary's
Church, Campbellford, hereby express our
heartfelt sorrow for the sad affliction sustained
by our pastor, Reverend Father Casey and
his bereaved family by the death of his
father, the late Richard Casey, Esq., of
Smith Falls and hereby extend to them our
sincere sympathy and trust that God will
give them strength to bear their loss with
resignation and submission to His hely will,
and humbly pray that He in His mercy will
grant eternal rest to the soul of the departed;
and that a copy of this resolution be sent to
the CATHOLIC RECORD and to Rev. Father
Casey.

D. J. LYNCH, Sec.

FROM DESCOUSSE, N. S.

FROM DESCOUSSE, N. S.

To THE RECORD—Rev. Angus Chisholm, D. D., for six years parish priest here, bade adieu to his parishioners yesterday, Sunday. It is sal at any time for a Catholic congregation to part from a priest, but doubly so when there exists such genuine and universal love between priest and people as has been the case in this parish for the last six years. To say that every person in this parish loved the Rev. Dr. is simply stating a fact—loved him as children love a good tather; and the parting is exceedingly painful. Few outside the Catholic Church understand why we Catholics love and respect our priests so much; at least if they do understand they never give a correct explanation.

"He that heareth you," says Christ to His Apostles, "heareth Me, and He that despiseth Wonderful words!—Not so much the authority, perhaps, as the doctrine they teach.

This is the principal reason why Catholics love and respect the priesthood. Apart from this, of course, there are personal charms which endear a priest to his people.

During the six years that Rev. Dr. Chisholm labored among us he built a beautiful parochial house, had gallaries placed in the clurch and had considerable repairs done to the church. These are only temporal things. After all the best legacy he could leave us, if we would only follow his example, is the exemplary life he led. In parting we can only say God bless him. "Better loved you cannot be, will you ever come back again?"

Descousse, June 20, 1892.

P. S.—Rev. Dr. Chisholm does not leave here to take another parish. He goes to the College, and will be Editor of the Casket.

NEW BOOK.

We have received the following instructive work from the publishing house of Messrs. Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York "Fitty-two Instructions on the Principal Truths of our Holy Religion." It is translated from the French by Rev. Thos. F. Ward, and is for sale at the moderate price of 75 cents.

ANOTHER HAMILTON SENSATION.

he Terrible Sufferings of Isaac W. Church From Paralysis.—Crushed by a Fall of Forty Feet—He Spends Months in a Hospital and is Discharged Only to Suffer Great Agony— Months Without Sleep and a Victim of Nerv-ous Prostration—An Account of his Cure as Investigated by a "Times" Reporter.

Hamilton Times, June 20, 1892. "In the spring of 1887, while working on a building in Liverpool," said Mr. Church, " a scaffold on which I was standing collapsed and I fell to the pavement, a distance of forty feet. Bruised and bleeding I was picked up and conveyed to the Northern Hospital, and not one of the doctors who attended me held out any hope for my ultimate recovery. The base of my spine seemed to be smashed into a pulp, and the efforts of the medical men were directed altregether towards relieving the terrible agony I suffered rather than towards curing my injuries. I had the constitution of an ox though, and the speaker threw out his chest and squared a pair of shoulders that would have done credit to a prince among athletes, "and as I seemed to have a tremendous grip on life the doctors took heart and after remaining in that hospital forty weeks I was discharged as being as far recovered as I would ever be. For twenty-six weeks I had to lie in one position, and any attempt to place me on my back made me scream with pain. Through circhten months after my discharge I was unable to do a stroke of work, and could with difficulty make my way about the house, and then only with the aid of crutches. Twice during that time I underwent operations at the hands of eminent surgeons, who were amazed at the fact of my being alive at all after they had been informed of the extent of my injuries. On the last occasion my back was cut open and it was discovered that the bones which had been shattered by my fall had, by process of time, completely overlapped each other. forming a knuckle that you see here," and Mr. Church showed the reporter a carious lump hear the base of his spine. "All efforts to straighten those hones continued unavailing, and maily the doctors told me that in the course of a few months paralysis would set in and my troubles would be increased tenfold. Their predictions proved only to 5 trae, and before long I was in almost as bad a condition as ever. No tongue can tell the pain I suffered as the disease progressed, and eventua

once more and accordingly procure in a box of those little Pink Pills from Mr. Harrison, the druggists, and commenced to use them according to the directions. This was in October of last year. I had not taken them a week till I began to feel an improvement in my general health. In a month I slept every night like a baby. The pains left my back entirely, and by the beginning of the new year I could lie on my back for nours and never feel the slightest pain therefrom. Prior to taking the pills I suffered terribly with its, many of them so severe that three or four men were required to hold me. The pills knocked those all out, though, and all the time I used them I did not have even the suspicion of a fit, and as for my weight, well, you will hardly believe it, but honestly, in that time I gained forty pounds. Well, to make a long story short, I went to work again a few months ago, this time in the Hamilton Nail Works, where I went as shipper, and I have worked there ateadily since the first day I went in. Last full I was too weak to walk a mile, now I work iron 7 a. m. to 6, p. m.; and my work is no child's play either, I can assure you. I handle about 500 kegs of nails every day, and each keg weighs one hundred pounds, and has to be lifted a distance of from five to six feet. All my renewed strength I ascribe to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I consider have worked wonders in my own case. For any one troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness or loss of strength in any way, in my opinion there is nothing in existence like those pills for restoring people who are thus afflicted. Yielding to the advice of friends, who claimed that my renewed health was not due to the Pink Pills, I quit using them for about a month, but the recurrence of those terrible fits warned me of my folly and I commenced using the pills again, and I will certainly never be without them in the house."

"Not If I knew it, anyhow," remarked Mrs. Church. "I know only too well the good they

price at which these pills are sold too make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

In Byng Inlet, on June 18, Patrick McNeill, aged fourteen years and seven months. May his soul rest in peace!

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 30—The market to-day was large, and in the strict sense of the word it was a strawberry market. Grain deliveries were small, and wheat fell to \$1.25 per cental or 75 cents per bushel. This is nothing but what might have been expected in the present condition of the wheat market, both over this continent and also on the other side of the Atlantic. But 75 cents per bushel does not pay a farmer in Ontario. Oats were in good demand, at 35 to 38 cents per cental. No peas or barley came forward. There was no chance in the meat market. Beef was easy, at 5.55 to \$4.50 per cwt. Mutton, 6 to 8 cents per pound. Lamb. It to 12 cents a pound wholesale. Veal firm, at 5 to 6 cents a pound wholesale. Veal firm, at 5 to 6 cents a pound wholesale. Veal firm, at 5 to 6 cents a pound A few plays that are ordered sell at \$5.50 per cwt., slaughtered. Poultry was searce. Butter was firm, at 16 to 17 cents a pound for best roll, and 11 to 15 cents for crock. Eggs were in good demand, at 30 to 12 cents per dozen; the former price for large store lots and the latter per single dozen. There was a large strawberry output, and this fruit advanced to 6 and 8 cents per quart. Gooseberries sold at 5 to 5c, per quart. There were large quantities of vegetables of all kinds, and old potatoes advanced to 50 and 6 cents per Log. Green peas were in good decent, at 3 cents a pound. Hay was easy at \$1.50 to \$4.50 to 3.50 per ton.

MONTHEAL MARKETS.

June 30–Flour-Winter patents, 84.50 (spring patents, 84.50 to \$5; straight rollers, 84.50 to \$4.50 (atmeal, 81.9) to \$2; bran, 813 to \$14; shorts, \$15 to \$16; mouille, \$24.5 crain-No. 1 hard Manitoba, roto see; No. 3 hard, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per per \$1.00 per \$1.00

dian, in palls. 8; to 9e; bacon, per lb. 9; to 1ee Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

June 39.—CATTLE—The market was firmer to-day, and higher prices were paid for one or two choice loads than were paid at the preceding market of the week. The general run of prices, however, showed but little alteration, good doads being obtained at 4; to 5e, and extrachoice at 56,12; to 56,25 per cwt. Messys. Rogers & Haligan sent through about 59 loads yesterday and to day, and paid the outside price for several choice lots. Mr. Thomas Crawford was a liberal buyer of the best shipping steers, and paid as high as 5-2e per cwt. for one bunch of 18 fine export cattle, averaging about 1,390 lbs. Butchers' cattle were not quite so active, but not quotably lower in price. About the last of the stall-fed cattle were placed on the market, and some brought lancy prices, as high as 4[e per lb. Grass cattle are now coming in freely and are selling lower, around 3; to 3]e per lb. By moon most of the saleable extile had changed hands. Among the transaction reported were: 12 export, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 45c per lb.; 25 do, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 45c per lb.; 25 do, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 45c per lb.; 25 do, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 45c per lb. less 85 (2) 29 do, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 41c per lb. less 850; 23 do, averaging 1,500 lbs, at 44c per lb. less 850; 23 do, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 41c per lb. less 850; 23 do, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 41c per lb. less 850; 23 do, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 41c per lb. less 851; 15 averaging 955 lbs, at 45c per lb.

Milch Cows And Springers—With limited offerings and a poor demand business was very quiet in this line to doa. One or two fine milch

as sonerings were night, and trade was quiet is consequence.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts are on the increase, and trade is getting broader. Export heep sold to-day at 4c per 1b., or from 85.5) to 55.5 per head. Butchers sheep were steady to 35.5 to 44.75 per head. Quite a number of pring lambs came in, for which a fair demand revailed at from 84 to 85.50 per head.

CALVES—Steady. About 55 came in, all of thich found a ready sale at from 85 to 85.50 piece. The quality of to-day's offerings was improvement on what we have had here ately.

ately.

House—The market was unchanged and tetady.

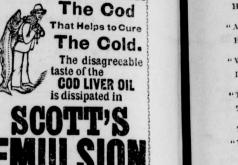
House—The best straight fat No. 1 to heavy bogs sold at 5 to 5/e per lb. off car. Stores sold at 4½ to 5c per lb. Rough and heavy hogs found no sale.

she, and each key weights one hundred jounds, and has too lifted a distance from the too is, and has too lifted a distance from the too is, and has too lifted a distance from the too is the care of the property of the prop something for Nothing
is a thing we cannot give you, and no other house can, but we can give you first-class dry goods at 45c on the dollar, and no other house in London can. The spring and summer portion of the bankrupt stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, has just been opened up for sale at our store, which means dry goods at less than wholesale prices to the ladies of London and surrounding districts. Never before did we have such bargains to offer all over the store. It's not one thing cheap and the profits made on the next. Everything at less than wholesale prices, and with our extra staff of help we find it no trouble to show goods, so if you don't want to buy come right in and look, and when you want to spend money you will not have much trouble deciding where to buy. In our store you will find 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1 dress goods, all-wool, 44 inches wide, in serges, tweeds, clothes and plaids, all at 25c a yard. You will find 10c, 15c, 25c and 30c dress goods selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$20c, 15c, 25c and 30c dress goods selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$1 lace curtains selling at 55c a pair. You will find 12½c prints in light and derk colors selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$3 lace curtains selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$3 lace curtains selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$4 lace curtains selling at 5c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$5 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$6 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$6 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$6 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$6 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find \$6 lace tottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You wi

Is practiced by people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Children ery for it.

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

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



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND BODA.

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITES, COUGH, COLD, OR
WASTING DISPLASES, takes the
remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer.
Take no ather, All Druggiets, 66c., LOO. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spi-

the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless

nal Weakness.

and leaves no unpleasant effects. A Valuable Book on Nervous
Discusses sent free to any address,
and poor patients can also originate
this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1870, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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I saw a violet's face to-day Peep out from 'nea h a st And kneeling close to it, I My cheek against its own

And whispered: "Tell me, With thy brave, tender fi How could you struggle to In this ungracious place "An extic from thy kin and To bear so brave a par! How could you live, my sw This stone upon your her

Why doth the laughter in Bring sudden tears to m Is't that I see an anguish Brave patience, dear, in

"Thy sweetness—did the ste Thy heart give this to th Tell me the secret, little o I'll guard it lovingly."

THE REV. DR. W. FI Editorial Correspondence of

Mednesday, June 29, the fand Paul, was a gala day Thomas, as on that day the of Divinity was conferred William Flannery, P. P. of Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, facting in the capacity of University of Georgetown, of priests being present, ediocose; but Toronto and Hawell represented.

of press both Toronto and Hawell represented.

High Mass was sung at in the Church of the Holy A J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock P. Breman, P. P. of St. M. Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P. of deacon, and Rev. M. J. Tier Peter's cathedrai, London, at the diocese, as master of cer During the Mass the che ient service, the solos of Mrist, Miss T. Hughson, Miss Int and Miss E. Challat noticeable and effective.

After Mass the Rev. W. Formal profession of Faith Right Rev. Bishop O'Com with the ring and cap of a I. The Very Rev. Dean W. the following address from the Rev. W. Flannery St. Thomas, Ont.;

Rev. AND DEAR FARMER.

To the Rec. Wm. Flannery
St. Thomas, Ont.:
REY AND DEAR FATHE
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In behalf of the priests of lou, Ont., Revs. E. B. Kilr ner. P.P., Dean, D. Cus M. J. Brady, Jos. Bayar Tiernan, Philip Breunan

To the Reverend William

REVEREND DOCTOR—O
your having conferred up
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