Catholic Record.

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

of Christ.

VOLUME XX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898:

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, June 25, 1898.

I went to the Throne with a guivering I went to the Information soul. The old year was done Dear Father, hast Thou a new leaf for me, I have spoiled this one. He took the old leaf, stained and blotted And gave me a new one, all unspotted And into my sad heart smiled, "Do better now my child." -John Larmer.

The Best of It.

Give ever man his share Of sorrow or of glee And he will wonder where Theother partcan be. If pain be half his lot If the tries to make a jest of it, It serves to warn him not, He wants to know the rest of it.

Give woman haif a hint Of how the scandal goes And she will never stint When telling what she knows. One tells the story straight. Another what she guessed of. The others watch and wait They want to know the rest of it,

And so the story goes Through all the alphabet No evil, or science throws A light upon it yet!-The problem's in our hand We ought to make the best of it, But still, you understand, We want to know the rest of it. -John Lar

REV. MR. MADILL IN TROUBLE.

Rev. Mr. Madill has incurred the displeasure of his brethren. They have not only reproved him for conduct unbecoming a minister, but even withdrawn him from discharge of his duties. How times have changed ! He was once a burning light-a vali ant crusader against Catholics, an exponent of "free thought." His thoughts could be very free with his Catholic brethren and his language have the glow of liberty unbridled and unmeasured. But he had to handle tenderly the people under his charge. One fatal day he resorted to his favorite tactics-he imagined he was dealing with his enemies-and behold his superiors swooped down upon him like an eagle upon its prey, and Rev. Mr. Madill's career was ended.

"His friends, the A. P. A., will give him a decent funeral-that is if they have not gone off to sloughter the Spaniards.

AN INSTANCE OF BIGOTRY.

The Protestant denominations, we are told, have requested the President of the United States to expel the religious orders from the Philippine Islands. The request comes strangely from the gentlemen who in the interest of liberty have clamored for the present war.

What does it mean ? It means that these ministers are dyed-in-the-wool bigots. If the religious orders were guilty of the crimes laid at the door of Spanish officialism we should be slow to pen a word of condemnation, but we are informed by reputable witnesses that the friars have done much to

was assailed by His enemies with the most contradictory charges so is His Church. His words are literally fulfilled: 'You shall be hated by all men for my name's sake. The disciple is not above his master.'"

A TALK WITH THE CHILDREN.

Had you lived in Cambridge fifteen or twenty years ago it is quite likely that you would have claimed as a personal friend the sunny-tempered, tender hearted, gray-haired man who loved you all, and wrote a great many beautiful things for you to read and enjoy, and who was a general favorite posed to have built in Newport among young folks and often entertained them at his home. One day a friend coming to him, told him that a little girl had come to see where he lived, and hoped to catch a glimpse ef him through the window. The door of his heart as well as of his home at once opened wide, and the little girl was right royally received. Thus in deed and in word this genial man was constantly saying of children :

"Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said ; For ye are living poems, And all the rest are dead."

Surely you all recognize this man as the poet Longfellow ! Thousands who were never favored to know him personally have joined with the " blue eyed banditti " of his home

" Grave Alice and laughing Allegra And Edith with golden hair," in their raids upon his Sanctum, and who were quite ready to be

"Put down into the dungeon In the round tower of his heart."

Children of all ages were dear to him. The lines in "Weariness" indicate with what' tender feeling he looked upon

"Little souls as pure and white And crystalline as rays of light Direct from Heaven, their source divine."

" The Castle Builders " shows that he well knew how to tell stories to eager listeners at his knee. As the girl-"A smile of God thou art" grew older he penned for her the poem "Maidenhood" that blends sympathy with her half-timid longing while

"Standing with reluctant feet, Where the brook and river meet," and whispers gracious words of counsel-

"Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth In thy hand the dew of youth, On thy lips the smile of truth.

For the boy he recalls his own babyhood, and pictures its haunts, reading meantime a chapter in our country's history as he refers to the " sea fight far away." His own youth is not so " Lost " but that he still knows

The gleams and glooms that dart Across the schoolboy's brain ; The song and the silence in the heart That in part are prophecies, and in part Are longings wild and vain."

The simplicity of his poems and the common subjects with which they so ympathetically deal render his works

Are halfway houses on the road to Heaven." worked and prayed beside Him. Are you interested in history, read when all this is done to our best and utmost, we find that there is something 'Paul Revere's Ride," "The Courtship we desire far more than to see and of Miles Standish" and the tale of we desire far more than to see and speak with Him. We want to know His thoughts, His Heart, His Sacred Heart. And \bigcirc we approach that school of knowledge in the Church, "Evangeline." Often at twilight you will be reminded of the lines

" Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget me-nots of the Angels."

In "The Skeleton in Armor" you will read the tradition of the Norseman who in Longfellow's time were sup-

'The lofty tower Which to this very hour Stand looking seaward."

"The Rainy Day" will teach you contentment, and "Excelsior "drives cowardice from our hearts, and makes us obedient to the cry that comes ringing to our ears-Higher. "The Ladder of St. Augustine " reminds us that "The heights by great men reached and

kept Were not attained by sudden flight. But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night." "The Builders" likens life to the

work of an architect and the helpers-

" For the structure that we raise, Time is with materials filled : Our to days and yesterdays Are the blocks with which we build."

Of Longfellow's personal friends we can learn much through his verses. "A Gleam of Sunshine" and "Footsteps of Angels " are tender references

The Being Beauteous Who unto my youth was given, More than all things else to love me."

chisel at a carpenter's trade. The books Longfellow read often called forth lines such as "Travels by the Fireside," Chaucer, Milton, etc. Not unfrequently as he read, his desire to share with others what he enjoyed led him to translate from the Latin, Italian Spanish and German. Thus he gives an excellent description of winter and spring from Charles d'Orleans. The song "Beware" and the "Bookmark of St. Teresa," with its inspiring words "Moriture salutamus" seems to forecast a gloomy strain, but rather it is full of cheer for the young students at Bowdoin, and of encouragement for his classmates of fifty years before, whom

Age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress.

ne assures that

Come to know him intimately and he will sing all bitterness out of your heart. He will make you better, nobler, more content and courageous. His "Excelsior" will resound ever in your ears, but better than all he will teach you to view men and things by the light of a kindly heart.

John Larmer.

Th

not.

by rough ways

THE HEART OF JESUS PLEADING. Sacred Heart Review.

The month of June is the month of the Sacred Heart. On Friday of last

little lamp, to find the small lost coin

of the Good Shepherd, going forth into

lift with bleeding hands the straying

sheep to safety on His bosom, and bean

forth shadowings of the hunger and

the fold. These are only faint

met Him, have spoken with Him, have DR. EGAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF McMaster would probably have disap-JAMES A. MCMASTER.

An Answer to the Question: "Was James A. McMaster an American Monarchist ?'

There seems to be a fortunate re vival of interest in the life of the late James A. McMaster, due no doubt to governed by no less a teacher than the Holy Ghost Himself, wherein the mysthe publication of some of his most characteristic and tenderest letters, by tics are taught how to teach us these the Carmelites at Niagara Falls ; and deep and inner things that possess such special charm. the efforts of our historical societies to foster a regard for all things Catholic The first Christian mystic was none and American. McMaster deserves to be better appreciated. "Now that the other than Mary, the Virgin Mother be better appreciated. smoke of battle, "-of the many battles he waged,--" has cleared away," it is " She only knew Him, she alone Who nightly to His cradle crept; And, lying like the moonbeam prone, Worshipped her Maker while He slept." just that the real figure of the man should be made to appear as it was,great, loyal, rugged and fulgent, at She held His beating Heart to her the same time kind and gentle. There was no doubt that he was a good hater, and that he hatreds ; he was, too, an ardent lover Word of God-was spoken in her enand the firmest of friends ;- only those who hate can love, was one of his axioms; and, if he mixed sometimes the person with the principle he hated, Murillo has shown us the longing in the Child's eyes for His Heavenly he was ready enough to distinguish if he was ready enough to distinguish if he discovered that he was wrong. He was a Scotch Highlander still, in spite

> ity never, until death began to cast its shadow, quite eradicated the old fight ing desire to strike the head of an opposing clansman whenever he saw To the world he offered the aspect of a warrior, for he hated the world. To the little circle of which he was the centre, he was the gentlest and most considerate of men. A glance only at the letters, recently printed in The Carmelite Review, will show this. But,

McMaster's heart was always vulner underneath all, she read His Heart. able; his piety intense and mystical. Towards the end of his life, his It was a life of continual prayer and his self-oblation, offered to Gc1 for souls. favorite book was Grignon de Mon-We do not doubt these things in re-gard to the Blessed Virgin Mary, fort's. As he advanced in years, -he died at the age of sixty-eight,-he be-Mother of God. But let us follow the came more and more sympathetic and Church's history as the centuries pass away. It is not three hundred years but he could find excuses for those since, to one who bore the name of who differed from him ;--this he found Mary, our Divine Lord appeared, and it hard to do in the earlier days. He said to her these memorable words: "Behold this Heart that has pressed it, with all the fervor of St. To much loved men." She heard Him also say that He wanted "love for believed in Catholic education to the love." And now, this very month, the death. Politically, he never gave up League, founded since then to honor the doctrine of state rights, but as the that pleading Heart of Christ, places memory of the wrongs he had en-before us assthe special intention of our dured faded, he began to find some prayers for June: "Dovotion to the Blessed Sacrament." Extended a second second

Thus it says to our listening souls that the same Lord is really there in the tabernacle, Who lay on Mary's man's Journal, was entirely forgiven. oreast, and toiled at Joseph's side, and He believed in The Freeman's Journal went after the wandering sheep into the wilderness, and hung dying for vs upon the shameful tree, crying: 'I thirst." It says that the same Lord is written by himself, in which he did there, Who spoke to Blessed Margaret Mary in the Visitation convent, be-seeching us to give Him love for love. Out of the tabernacle does no voice were proven to be wrong,-but it was speak to us also in the silence, telling difficult to put him in the wrong.

The death of his wife was a terrible us that the interior dispositions of Our Lord's Heart are still the same, and epoch for McMaster ; it left him utter that He loves and longs for the hearts ly lonely, but deeply resigned. The leader on this occasion, and that writ-When we kneel there next before ten on the disapproval of The Free-Him, let us for a while forget our-selves and our own special needs ; let

ent dynasty to lay the blame for the evil results of their own folly and rime upon the Church.

proved of it. He was heart and sou against centralization ; and he would doubtless have looked upon the annexation of Spanish colonies colonies as a grave danger in principle and as the furtherance of corruption in practice ;- in fact, considering the mixed races involved - as a sort of miscegenation. An imperial policy would doubtless have struck him as a subject for fierce denunciation. No man knew better how to distinguish between his personal utterance and those dicta which he repeated as the echo of the Church, and he had no desire that anybody should confuse them. That he believed his mission to be the directing of public opinion is true,-that he used every effort to fulfill that mission is

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also true, but that he ever intended that his strong personal predilections, -often prejudices exaggerated from principles-should be taken for the pronouncements of the Church, is not true

Politically, McMaster detested Lacordaire ; but he admired him as a man of piety and genius :- ethically, he hated Lord Byron, but he was never tired of quoting "Childe Harold," with many apologies for having, when young and a heretic, learned it by heart. He believed that Washington and Jefferson were autocrats, and that the germs of aristocracy lay beneath all the formulae of the founders of this country ; but because Washington posed the American admirers of Camille Desmoulins, it does not follow that he was in sympathy with a possible mon-archy on American soil. McMaster bearchy on American soil. lieved in what he held to be legitimate nonarchy in Austria, France and Spain. For his own country, he was one of the most stringent opposers of centralization that can be imagined.

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THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN RIOTS.

There is a disposition on the part of some friends of the reigning family in Italy to lay the blame for the recent riots in Milan and elsewhere at the door of the Vatican. The London Times has a characteristically cowardly article on the subject in which it intimates that the Pope, notwithstanding his public utterances, was in some degree secretly in sympathy with the rioters. And all this in the face of the fact that His Holiness has taken pains to express formally not only his regret for but his positive disapproval of the disturbances. Writing to the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan the Holy Father said : "We should have desired that it had been possible for your eminence to be in your beloved Milan as a counsellor of peace and minister of consolation in the critical hour. But the fact that occasion has been drawn from your absence to pour a torrent of insults on the head of the annointed of the Lord, and to drag through obloquy a member of the Sacred College, who is attached by a special bond to us and to the Holy See, is something which cannot but inspire indignation in the mind of every who possesses any Christian civilization

hers; the lovelight of His eyes first gentle. heart ; He drew His human life from dwelt on her ; His first low word-that believed all his hatreds to be righteous wondrous first word of the eternal

raptured hearing, and thrilled her with a sweetness beyond all possible songs in heaven. The brush of a Father ; the brush of a Raphael has shown His intense, world-wide, longof a generation or two between him ing vision of the myriad souls of men. and the Gael, and the highest spiritual-If genius, illumined by faith and prayer and love, saw this, Mary the Mother saw deeper and saw more. She saw the prophet's dreams ful-

filled. She knew, by angelic an-nouncement, that the world's Redeemer had come ; yet she saw Him looked upon by their neighbors as only a Hebrew boy among other boys in lowly Nazareth ; and she saw the omnipotent Creator working with plane and

elevate the natives of the Philippines. They were teaching them to respect their neighbors and to worship God long before the ministers came to the United States. We do not claim that all the monks are paragons of every virtue. If, however, we find some not up to the standard, shall we condemn them all and demand their explusion ? Would it be reasonable to say that every preacher is an infidel because some of them have cut adrift from Christianity ? But what would they do if the President granted the request and gave them the Philippines as their [exclusive camping-ground? Would they wean the natives from the pernicious errors of Rome ?

Their past history of missionary effort may enable us to give an answer. They have since the seventeenth century been sending out missionaries, and they have never succeeded in enlisting a nation under their standard. They have had bibles by the shipload and dollars by the thousand-and they have failed. More than this, their senseless scattering of the Bible amongst the illiterate has brought contempt and ridicule upon it and robbed it of its dignity and sacredness. Even their own writers attest this, as may be seen by a perusal of Marshall's exhaustive work on "Christian Missions."

If the leaders of our separated brethren would confine themselves to the preaching of truth there would be soon "one fold and one shepherd." At all events the foulness of calumny would not befoul lips set aside for other things.

But as Father Oakley says :

"One of the most striking marks of the truth of the Catholic Church is the fact that she is scribes the inheritor of the reproaches heaped on her Divine Founder. Just as our Divine Lord

delightful reading from early childful devotion the great annual feest of hood. He tells again in pleasing rhyme many a story that has come down to us from the olden timelegends that are not unlike the stories you often think out for yourselves. If you have younger brothers or sis-Heart for the souls of sinful men. ters they will enjoy with you that story of "Hiawatha." Its rhythm has a magical charm. The red man's interpretation of the wonders of nature and the poet has told us that "The and the strange stories of lost piece of money He will seek for and find." We have pictures, also, adventure are enchanting. You will feel at home with "Hiawatha" where you read of his familiarity with and through thorny thickets, stooping pityingly, and all-forgetful of self, to the robin, the rabbit and the squirrel. You will find that he

Learned of every bird its language, Learned their names with all its secrets, How they built their nests in summer Where they hid themselves in winter."

thirst of the Heart of Jesus after the How easily in imagination will you souls of men, ever felt and ever ex join "Hiawatha" in his hunting of the pressed in the League of the Sacred sturgeon Nahma. We suppose every boy Heart by the motto which is the watchword of its members : " Thy kingdom holds contests with imaginary giants armed with weapons almost as powerful as "Hiawatha's " magic mittens. And your tears will flow as you read of the sorrow that came to "Hiawatha's happy home. We hope the remembrance of these scenes will make your hearts all the more tender. When a stormy day shuts your windows, and you are wanting some means of entertainment, turn to the account of the "Skipper and his Little Daughter" who

suffered so sad a fate off Cape Ann, on the reef of Norman's Woe ; or read the threefold story connected with the building of the ship. "The Bell of Atri '

" Pleads the cause Of creatures dumb and unknown to the laws." And the "Birds of Killingworth" de-

come. There is a method of studying the life of our Blessed Lord which has peculiar interest for devout and reflective minds ; the study, namely, of His "interior dispositions," as they are called, His motives, wishes, aims, The prayerful plans, and loves. student of these matters must quickly discover that the glory of God, and

storm and darkness,

His most holy will, together with the salvation and sanctification of souls, were objects that Our Lord and Master kept ever before Him in His earthly Yet, during the first thirty career. years of His mortal life, what was His

way of carrying them into effect ? Referring again to His outward life, we look at the Babe in Bethlehem, and the Child in Egypt, the Boy in Nazar eth, the Young Man in the carpenter's shop, the marvellous Worshipper in synagogue. We picture to ourthe

selves that face with its heavenly ex

week, the Church celebrated with joyus lose ourselves in the infirite abysses that blessed Heart. Only in the the Sacred Heart. Now, on this third darkness, when all earthly lights are vanished from us, can we hope to see Sunday after Pentecost, in the touching parables of the lost sheep and the that thorn-encircled, cross crowned, lost piece of silver, the gospel for the day displays to us the intense and inand fiery Heart of love. Ever peace fully athirst now for souls It beats there, pleading sweetly with us: "Satiate My Heart ! Satiate-satiate veterate craving of the Redeemer's artist's brush has drawn for us the My Heart, that bled and broke for picture of the woman sweeping diligently her floor by the light of ber

and the souls of men ?

What reply shall we make to It but that strong cry of the League, unceas-ingly repeated now the wide world "Thy kingdom come, sweet lesus ! Thy kingdom come !'

Let us indeed cease thinking what we want, and think what He wants. He wants neither wealth nor fame nor worldly success. He wants our love, our loving, faithful, holy hearts ; and He wants to have the lost and wandering sheep brought back to His blessed fold. ran How is it that we can set our minds on lesser things, that must pass away like smoke, yet we dare to weigh them in

the balance with immortal souls and the thirst of Jesus Christ? Alas ! I know We could help Him-we, poor abject beings, could help Almighty God to win souls to His yearning Heart. Is it possible that it shall ever be said of

that we went on choosing selfishly to please ourselves, when, of our great Exemplar and Our Saviour, an apostle, inspired by the Holy Ghost, tells us 'Christ pleased not Himself."

TSCHING-TA-JEN. Some of our separated brethren who have been brought up on missionary stories about the ignorance of Catholic converts to the faith, and their

descendants in China, will be surprised to learn that the new Chinese ambassador to France is a Catholic, and that lic instinct as "Henry V." was de-b's ancestors have been Catholics for lightful; but he did not claim the For fear that they same relation for his favorite doctrine will be not only understood but appreover two centuries. may think he is an Englishman or an of state rights. A monarchy

American of English ancestory in dis-guise we give his name. It is Tsching. from a monarchy here. As to "im-The street musicians of the heavenly city pression ; we pleture to ourselves that ta-jen. There is nothing Auglo Saxon perialism," in the sense in which it is heaven would find that a windo the would but whose habitations in the tree-tops even dear Redeemer as we would fain have about that.—Sacred Heart Review.

they show two noble aspects of the man. It has been observed that McMaster's paper was personal. It never pre ended to be anything else, and when he laid his heart bare in that pathetic editorial on the death of her he loved best of all earthly things, he spoke, not to the world, but to his little ennot to the world, closed city of readers, -- each of whom was his friend. To be a subscriber to The Freeman's Journal was to be a friend of McMaster ; and his readers, learned or unlearned, were his, -literally his.

At one time he was a devout admirer of Don Carlos, and of the late Comte de Chambord ; naturally, his admiration of Don Carlos was communicated, in Italics and capital letters, to the readers of The Freeman. He used to show with pride a letter written by a devout miner in California, who had enclosed six dollars in gold. And the letter

"Hurrah for Dan Collins,-I don't know who he is,-but as McMaster's with him, he's all right, and here is my money !"

His support of these two pretenders and his opposition to Kossuth have, no doubt, occasioned the revival of the rumor that he was a fiery imperialist, us that we would not? Shall it be said and the quoting, among Protestants, his certain utterances of which seemed to voice Catholic sentiment in regard to monarchy. Politically, McMaster never intended to represent Catholic sentiment. He did his best to control that sentiment, but he did not assume to announce it as if he had the right to commit his brethren to it. It was his fixed opinion at one time that, in the Count of nambord, lay the salvation of France. Similarly, with Don Carlos lay the ope of Spain. According to McMaster, Thiers was as repugnant to Catho-

two purposes. It affords justification for new cruelties and for fresh acts of oppression levelled against the minisers of religion. Harold Frederic. cabling on last Saturday, said: "Private advices from Italy confirm the published information that Rudini's new cabinet is contemplating severe measures against the Pope and the Catholic Church. If it carries them out its policy will be suicidal. Indeed, the persecution of the Church on such imperfect and biased evidence as the Government now has at its disposal

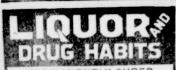
It is quite characteristic of the pres-

could have but one result. It would rouse moderate men to anger and de stroy not only the makeshift cabinet now in power, but endanger the stability of the throne itself. There is, indeed, no sober proof that the Pope imself or his advisers, or any body of men whom he immediately controls. have joined the late forces of the revoution directly or indirectly.

But the London Times, which is ever eady to aim a cowardly blow at the Church, promptly jumped to the conlusion that the benign Pontiff was at

the bottom of the revolution which broke out prematurely in Milan. It knows better. It knows that the Italian Government is decaying gradually but surely of its own rottenness It knows, as every intelligent person in Europe knows, that the cause of the uprisings was the discontent of the people because of excessive and exorbitant taxes. It knows that the ministry is tottering to its fall, that the treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy, and that the corruption in high places has been simply enormous. But it is desirous of shifting the responsibility from its proper place and diverting attention from the real sources of the discontent This may help Humbert and his ministers for a time, but the whole truth must come to the surface soon. Meanwhile the Pope's position ciated. - Boston Republic.

Many a man would find that a window in moven would soon open if he would but stop



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Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have been a great boon to my daughter Maggie. Prior to taking them she had been suffering from excessive nervous-ness for a long time, and her nerves were in a terribly shattered condition. The action of her heart was so weak that it did not have strength to perform its functions, causing violent palpitation and smothering after retiring. Frequent-tion she was afraid to go to bed. Slight exertion exhausted her and caused short-ness of breath. Her blood was impover-ished and lost vitality, and she had no appetite. She was wasting away and began taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, and she improved at once, and in six weeks her impaired nervous and in six weeks her impaired nervous ind in six weeks her impaired nervi and in six weeks her impaired network-system was restored to its normal healthy condition. Her heart responded to the healthy condition of her blood and nerves and resumed its strong and healthy func-tions. She now sleeps without any of the dangerous, distressing, smothering and choking spells; her appetite is good, and she has gained in flesh. Healthy color has replaced pallor, and she is now color has replaced pallor, and she is now well and strong, thanks to Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills. I thank you, gen-Blood and Netverland themen, for the remedy that has restored my daughter to health. A. GUNN, Ragguemaster, Grand Trunk Railway, Oshawa, Ont. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at soc. per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00, at druggists. DR. WARD

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE GUARDIAN'S MYSTERY; OR, Bejsoted for Conscience's Sake. BY CHRISTINE FABER. CHAPTER XVL.-CONTINUED. CHAPTER XVL.-CONTINUED. CHAPTER XVL.-CONTINUED. CHAPTER XVL.-CONTINUED.

She spoke cheerfully enough, and he

or practice.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED. "Unexpected circumstances made her end her visit," "awfully sad and tired-look-ing," in made her lie down as soon as poe-sible," these were the statements that worked themselves into Mr. Mallaby's brain, and as they did so, the expression of his face changed to one of positive pain and anxiety. His brown eyes were full of that sad wisifulness which had ap-pealed so to Florence Wilbur's heart, and which now almost brought the tears to Mrs. Denner's eyes. Mrs. Denner's eyes.

Mrs. Denner's eyes. "Do you think she is sick?" Even his voice seemed tremulous from anxiety. "No, I don't think as she's sick, but I think she's unhappy some way. Just stay here, and I'll see if she's rested enough to come down to you." Miss Hammond, unable to sleep, had remained in bed but a very short time, so

for practice." She spoke cheerfully enough, and he, not knowing that the cheerfulness was assumed, went to his daily avocation quite satisfied that with such pleasant occupation she would be neither lone-some nor home-sick; but he kept think-ing as he went down the street, what he should bring her when he returned. Books and music, those were the things to which her tastes inclined. He remem-bered the time when his tastes were similarly inclined, and then he seemed to feel a sudden chill—a chill that made the perspiration which the heat of the morn-ing had brought out upon his forehead to become as cold as if it were a death dew. He had to cross to the sunny side of the sireet, and to put down his umbrella in order to get out of the grave-like-shiver. As he walked on briskly, in order to crush the awful remembrance that had caused the chill, he set his face into the expression that reluctant debtors dreaded, and he caused his eyes to assume the hard, keen, persistent stare which few cared to encounter a second time. On Nassau street, where his office was That she was quite prepared to descend to Mr. Mallaby, and she rose at once from her pensive position by the window and accompanied Mrs. Denner to the parlor. That good-hearted, but somewhat curious woman would like to have entered with the young lady, and it was with more than one sigh of regret she kept on her re-

On Nassau street, where his office was situated, he was so well known that his sad appearance had long since ceased to excite comment, and as his reputation for than one sigh of regret she kept on her re-luctant way to the kitchen. Mr. Mallaby was standing just as Mrs. Denner had left him, the same anxious expression on his face, the same wistful look in his eyes. Never, perhaps had even his ward observed that look so plain-by hefore. excite comment, and as ins reputation for integrity had also become well estab-lished, he was held, despite his eccentric ways, in no little regard by business men. On this morning, at the very door of his office he was met by as odd-looking a figure as he was himself — a tall, lank, large height young man. v before.

Welcome, Miss Hammond," he said "Welcome, Miss Hammond, he said, his look changing to one of genuine relief and pleasure, as her appearance—she had forced a smile to her lips—seemed to deny the probability, at least of illness. "And how have you come to us so un-expectedly?" shaking the hand she ex-tended and speaking playfully, as if to

ong-haired young man. He was evidently young from the ab-sence of all down upon his face, and a certain infantile expression that denotes the spooney age; but he was so tall, and at the same time so slight, that the high, expectedly?" shaking the hand she ex-tended, and speaking playfully, as if the hide the evidence of much deeper feeling She told him in a few words of Flor ence's unexpected departure, and in order carefully brushed beaver on his head, and the bright blue of his broadcloth panta-loons, and swallow-tailed coat, made a very gaidy and absurdly attractive sight. His feet were exceedingly small and en-cased in brilliantly-polished boots, and it was evident from the admiring looks he account for any dejection she might e future be unable to conceal, she told ow acutely she felt that departure. Flor how acutely she feit that departure, Fior-ence and she having loved each other as if they had been twin sisters. And, of course, Mr. Mallaby dreamed of no other pang, that his ward could have suffered when she bade farewell to her friends and while he sympathized with her sor row, he felt that, arising as it did only from a friendship formed at school, i could have neither the strength nor the constance, to cause him much anxiety was evident nom the sinning to be how the frequently cast upon them 'that he re-garded them as the most important por-tion of his very slim person. Certainly, from the shape of his head, and the exfrom the shape of his head, and the ex-pression of his short-chinned narrow face, the quantity of his brains must have been limited. His pale-blue eyes were small, placed close together, and had the white event decomposition which the short praced close together, and had had he white rim about the pupil, which physiognom-ists say denotes "a bad eye." "Mr. Mallaby, odd as was his own ap-pearance, gazed with a sort of amused wonder at this apparition — the young man's attenuated person might almost pass for such.

constancy to cause him much anxiety. In that manner he expressed himself when he told Mrs. Denner why Miss Hammond had left her friends so soon, and Mrs. Denner quite agreed with him She said that, in her opinion school-gir friendships were like pills, " sticky while you're swallowing, but forgotten when they're down.'

XVII.

Mr. Denner's boarders were few-owing as she said to the season of the year comprising but four very staid gentlemen, and a couple of exceedingly deaf old ladies. The gentlemen breakfasted early did not return to lunch, and at the eve-ning dinner seemed to pay an entire, and very solemn attention to their plates. The deaf old ladies made but few atimpts at conversation, but they atoned or their silence by attending religiously their appetites and demanding from very one in their vicinity constant atten-on in the way of passing to them articles hat were often within their own conenient reach

Thus, Miss Hammond, when she went o breakfast the next morning, found not uch a public table as she had dreaded to neet. Mr. Mallaby sat next to her havmeet. Mr. Manaby sat next to her hav-ing the old ladies on the other side of him. The four staid gentlemen had breakfasted an hour before. He intro-duced his ward to the old ladies, and Agnes heavy-hearted as she was, found it difficult to refrain from laughing as one of the bewigged dames stiffly responded : "How do you do, Miss Apple?" and the

'Hammond !" shouted Mr. Mallaby,

his florid face growing more florid in his exertion to make the deaf old creatures

door to that of Mallaby, and hence the mistake that put into his hands on the previous day an epistle that so bewildered him he took it home for some members of his for the merciles, Agnes !" is take that put into his hands on the revious day an epistle that so bewildered im he took it home for some members f his family to explain it. The only one

In the took is holde to be able to be able to be able to be seemed able to do so was his aunt, and she, sagely concluding that it must be meant for somebody else, asked her nephew if there was anyone in the vicinreplew if there was anyone in the vicin-ty of his office who bore a similar name, or a name even somewhat like his own. After a little thought he remembered Mr. Mallaby, of whom, brief as was the time of his own connection with a firm on Nas-sau street, he had heard, and whom on one occasion he had even seen, Mr. Mal-laby being pointed out to him by a com-

'Then he is the man," said his aunt, "Then he is the man," said his auni, and having obtained from her nephew as ull a description as the latter could give of Mr. Mallaby, her soul was secretly claddened by the thought that he must be the very Mallaby to whom she had been introduced, the guardian of that hated Miss Hammond. Should such be the ware and if that mysterious latter were ase, and if that mysterious letter were eally for him, what satisfactory conse-uences for herself might not follow. quences for herself might not follow. Perhaps even the inclining to her favor matrimonially of Mr. Mallaby himself through that very letter which had fallen so strangely into her hands. Her nephew, in his idiotic fear at having actally read a letter not intended for him, ranted to destroy it, and never breathe a

wanted to destroy it, and never breathe a word about it to anybody ; but his annt, in well-feigned, virtuous horror, ex-claimed violently at such a proposition, and protested that in such an event it should become her religious duty to ac-quaint Mr. Mallaby herself. That threat distanced Mullioproce are soul and he vant That threat frightened Malliflower's very soul, and he hastened to promise compliance with whatever Aunt Prudence should advise. She advised that her nephew should go early next morning to Mr. Mallaby's office, tell him the mistake that had occurred, and deliver to him the lettter, no neglecting at the same time to watch carefully the effect of his communication upon Mr. Mallaby. She even prepared a upon Mr. Manaoy. She even peaked a speech to accompany the delivery of the letter, but her nephew in his semi-idiocy, had forgotten one part of it, and had he dicrously distorted the other part. His stupidity, however, did not prevent him taking in more of Matthias Mallaby than the latter dreamed the dolt was canable the latter dreamed the dolt was capa of doing, and when with a deep-dra sigh of relief he put the letter into his pocket bidding at the same time a curt "good morning." to Mallary, and turned into the office, he had not the slightest uspicion of how faithful a description (lis agitation was to be given a few hours later to Prudence Liscome. On that same morning, hardly an

hour after the departure of young Mal-lary, Anne, out on a domestic errand made time to call upon Miss Liscome, de-livering to that lady the parcel and note h were to have been given to Sydney

Wilbur. "I couldn't manage to give them ma'am. Mr. Wilbur wasn't home at all or Friday, as you know yourself, and he was out on Saturday," secretly assuring herself that she was telling no lie, so long as Mr. Wilbur had left the house on Sat-

urday to take the steamer. "And you couldn't get any chance? oh, Anne "said Miss Liscome in a sort of dismayed disappointment, as she took back her gift. haven't mentioned it to Miss

some emotions of displeasure, will on my part only come from a respect that is tem-ted by-" "Butyon haven't mentioned it to Aliss-Wilbur, not anybody, "her dismay chang-ing a little to fear. " No, ma'am; I never yet made a fool of myself, by meddling in things that didn't belong to me, or putting myself for-ward, and I hope I never shall. Good meaning ma'am" ered by—" He was cut short by Mallaby fairly oaring at him : "What the devil are you roaring at him: "What the devil are you trying to say ?" The apparition retreated a little, but

And Anne faced immediately about and departed, thinking to herself as she

I wonder if the old creature took

hat I said." But Miss Liscome took it no further than to think that Anne was rather im

pertinent, and to feel that only she was somewhat in the power of that domestic, she would like to have given her a good setting down; and then she went back to all the feelings engendered by the return

"You are merciless, Agnes!" And in spite of herself her thoughts would wander to the life of the two on ship-board, to the foreign shore to which they were going, to conjectures about Wilbur's future movements—whether he would remain with Florence and her mother, or go still further abroad; and then she longed with a sort of wild, fierce longing, for the letter that Florence had promised to write on the steamer, and to post the first opportunity. But so many post the first opportunity. But so many days must elapse before she could receive it, that her heart sink, and it was only by it, that her heart sank, and it was only by beginning a wild, loud, brilliant passage of music, she managed to suppress a pas-sionate burst of tears. When Mr. Malla-by returned to lunch—which it was only occasionally convenient for him to do, and which he did to day, with a good deal of inconvenience—he bore with him a pack-age of books and music for his ward. The selection gave evidence of so much tasta age to boost and there exists and the selection gave evidence of so much taste and culture, in such matters, that the young lady was further puzzled to under-stand her odd-looking guardian, while she stand her odd slowing guatahan, which has was also not a little touched by his kind thoughtfulness. And when she would have thanked him with more feeling than she usually manifested he turned away hastly, as if he were either offended or these he could not hear the exhibition of

her gratitude. Every day she experienced in number-less ways evidences of his watchful re-gard, and yet he seemed positively bash-ful in her presence, speaking but little, and always acting as if he feared he were guilty of some intrusion. Sometimes she could not help being amused by it all, but oftener she was touched—touched to sudden tears by his rare, and woman-like gentieness. Nor ner gratitude.

rare, and woman-like gentleness. Nor was she long in ascertaining the devotionwas she long in ascertaining the devotion-al regard with which he seemed to have inspired everybody in the house; the deaf old ladies had a positive affection for him, the staid gentlemen often in turn con-sulted him, and in return seemed less staid and more cheerful after the consul-tation, while the affection of Mrs. Denner and the little ones was visibly and aud-ibly demonstrated many times a day. and the mark the many times a day. She for do her proximity, would wait to He was so modest and gentle in all his requirements, and so grateful for the sm illest service, that to wait upon him was a pleasure of which every servant in the house gave convincing testimony. The house gave convincing testimony. as a pleasifie of which the test mony. Thus, despite her former half-contempt-ous regard for Mr. Mallaby, and her inuous regard for AI, Shanaoy, and her hi-tense satisfaction that he was no relative, Agnes was daily experiencing an esteem for him that did not seem unlikely to grow into positive affection. She even found herself when Florence's first letter

came, announcing its arrival to him with a freedom and abandon that she might have used with Florence herself, and only that she was too eager to go to her room in order to read its contents in solitude she might have noticed the singular look hat came into his face at her manner.

The letter writen on the steamer though lengthy, contained little more than expressions of the writer's affection for Agnes, and the pain that absence caused Of Wilbur it said no more than :

"Sydney does not mention you, dear Agnes, and when I do, he remains sternly silent; but, h. dearest, how nobly you have done your huty, and I feel that our Blessed Lady, to whom you have been so devoted, will find means of compensating you even in this world."

But the little attempt at consolation was effectual, for Agnes, woman-like, was inking only of the cold, cruel fact that ydney hever mentioned her. She semed to forget for the time that she had ydney given him up irrevocably, and that ever since, while she prayed for him fervently, since, while she prayed for him lerventry she had been trying desperately to put every other regard for him out of her eart and mind. As she read the letter a hi d time she became indignant, saying to herself : I should not have been so sternly

eilent about him

ilent about him." Then her old pride that had seemed to be quite crushed, but which had only lumbered, biding its time, flashed up, lrying the tears, before they did more han moisten her eyelashes, and flushing her pale cheeks. She put the letter into her trunk, and

JUNE 25, 1898

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instruction, she was obliged to turn back in short order, the skirt of her dress being most violently plucked—it was in the ad-miring hands of the whole motley dozen.

miring hands of the whole motley dozen. She speedily convinced, even the Den-ners, privileged as they feit themselves to be, that she was not there for ornament, nor amusement, and when the hour for dismissal arrived she felt that the session had indeed been a time of distraction. Owing to the buzz about her, and the ceaseless vigilance required by her own restless and mischievous charges, she had not been able to yield for an instant to her wonted thoughts. She wondered a little, as tired and spiritless she wanded her way home, whether she had not been little, as tired and spiritless she wended her way home, whether she had not been premature in committing herself to such an uncongenial spiritual work, as this, her first experience of Sunday School teaching seemed to be. How much more pleasant would her books have been; but, with that thought herstronger, and better nature aroused itself; she felt her checks arouse het at the sealization of her sei growing hot at the realization of her spir-itual sloth and cowardice, and she began to walk very fast as if to atone by exer-

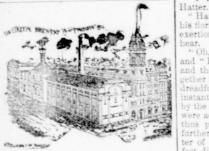
to write very last as it to acoust by ever-tion for her secret weakness. There were pattering steps behind her, and she turned to behold her whole Sun-day School class headed by the redout-able Denners—to whom she had not even able Denners doning of their sectors. hinted the slightest desire of their com-pany home-close in her rear. They had maintained a very respectable distance until Miss Hammond's accelerated gait that he could not bear the exhibition of put them off their guard, when in a sort of unconscious boldness they had in-creased their own pace until it suddenly brought them almost up to her. Their look of dismay at being detected was comical, and the way the more bashful ones endeavored to hide themselves behind their companions caused a scramb-ling that was ludicrous; even the digni-fied young lady had to laugh a little, and then her amusement gave place to won-der, as the whole pack encouraged by the Denners, rushed past her in pursuit of an-other object. That object was Mr. Malla-by who, on his way home from church, was just turning a corner a whole block in extrance of the nativ.

in advance of the party. Miss Hammond slackened her gait thankful that she was so near home, for she felt that Mr. Mallaby being speedily informed of her proximity, would wait to reached him, and if the fittle one told him he did not even look back to ascer-tain the proximity of his ward, but de-voted himself at once, as he always seemed to do, to the childish interests about him. It was evident that the Dan-ners had introduced their companions, and that Mr. Mallaby was delighted with the avcceedingly friendly terms which the exceedingly friendly terms which immediately appeared to ensue, between all parties. They walked on each side of him trying to arrange themselves so that each one could get as near to him as poseach one could get as near to him as pos-sible, and whatever charm he used even the boisterousness of the Denners became subdued, and they, as well as their companions, were listening to him with a silent but evidently delighted attention.

ilent, but evidently delighted attention Miss Hammond felt increased esteem for her guardian; an esteem so much for her guardian, an esteen so much mer met reased that she forgot to take the slight-est note of his odd appearance; and, mingled with her admiration of his un-selfish qualities was a sort of shame of herself; her secret consciousness whispered that it was very selfishness which had moved her to the charitable work of that morning-her selfish desire escape the pain of her own fruitless long-ings and that same consciousness whis-pered that her work had been done in a pered that her work had been done in a sort of half-hearted and ungraceful way, utterly unlike the manner in which it would have been done by truly good and zealous people. Her feelings were a little intensified when Mr, Mallaby, having arrived at his own stoop, bade good-bye to the little strangers,—the Denners, sniff-ing the odor of the dinner, dived into the scale and waited swillnely until his ward area, and waited smilingly until his ward

joined him. "I fear you have tired yourself, my but even while he dear," he said gently, but even while he spoke he seemed to avoid looking at her, and when he had opened the door with his latchkey, and held it back for her to

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ear. Oh, Hartache," exclaimed the first

"Oh, Hartache," exclaimed the first, nd "Hastate," chimed in the second, nd then they both begged pardon to-ther for having in the first instant so readfully misunderstood the name, and nstantly fell to demanding of Mr. Malla-y the attentions that it was evident they rere accustomed to received from him, hus preventing him from making any urther effort to correct them in the mat-er of his ward's cognomen. But that act did not make him less thoughtful nod kindly in his attentions, and while he was delicately watchful to see that Miss Hammond had everything for which she cared, neither did he neglect the glut-tonous old ladies in any particular. His

tonous old ladies in any particular. His ward noticed that the very waitress at-tended him with an alacrity and manifest pleasure not bestowed upon anybody els

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histen per she ould be thus trie

pass for such.

His wonder increased when the appari-

in, said in a very high shrieking sort of role—the kind of volce one hears from roledenish girls trying to be masculine. "Say, boss, are you Mr. Matthias Mal

in his graff, business tone. "Well, then, boss ; just let me preface my remarks by assuring you it is with no idle curiosity that I've approached you this morning for the purpose of saying that, which, while it may cause in you

mmediately resumed in the same shricky

"A moment, boss; just let me explain. I was going to tell you, that as I said be-fore, it is with no idle curlosity I ap-proached you this morning; but I'll pre-face myremarks by saying that in view of the mistake which has occurred, I would

nly say, so that you may be quite clear in

"And I would only say that you are a

consummate jackass!" came again from Mallaby, indignant that both his time and

A moment, boss; just let me explain

That's my name," answered Mallaby

other said, with a piping voice like that of "Either say what you want to say, you fool, without so many prefaces, or beam happy to meet you, Miss gone

Ob, now boss, listen a minute while I preface my remarks by telling you that a letter came to you for me—I mean came to me for you—I mean came to both of us or each other—'' and at that stage of his oreach other and at that stage of his explanation he became so uncertain him left of what he did mean that he stopped short, turned very red in the face, looked hown at his exquisite feet as if they ight help him, and began to fumble in

You're a born ass !" ejaculated Malla by, unable to contain himself, and not t

by, unable to contain himself, and not to be detained longer he turned shortly on his heel to go within the office. By that time, however, the strange-looking youth had produced a letter the broken seal of which showed that it had been opened, and he pulled Mr. Mallaby back and placed it in his hand. Mallaby turned to the superscription, reading with new wonder his own name, Mr. Mallaby, only that the "b" carelessly made, and not of sufficient height, might be taken at a cursory glance for another letter. Then, he turned again to the broken seal and from that to the youth with a most indignant glare: the glare had the effect of enabling the latter to say without prefacing his remarks :

had the effect of enabling the latter to say without prefacing his remarks: " I thought the letter was for me, boss —my name's Mallary—and I read it; then I thought it must be for you." The florid hue in Mallaby's face died away to ghastliness, and his hand shook violently as he opened the letter: it had been folded so as to make its own incloseen louide so is a format of the second seco narks upon it-those made his heart

Wilbur's look on the steamer when she had made that remark to him had caused her to doubt a little his acceptance of the gift; still, as Anne had not returned it on the preceding day, she had felt he must have taken it, and that fact consoled her not a little ; now, however, to find it had not even been offered to him, she knew not whether to yield to disappointment because it had happened so, or to be glad hat he had not the opportunity of reject-

ing it. The incident, however, in connection with her recollection of his indignant and contemptuous look awoke within her the lesire to crush him as mercilessly as she would crush Agnes Ha

would crush Agnes Hammond. It made her also wish with a sort of fierceness to win Mallaby. Why should ghe not, remembering the attention he had paid her on that only time of their meeting, and, as the wife of Miss Hammeeting, mardian, what might she not be able to do in the way of revenging herself upon Miss Hammond? Then also mat-ters in her sister's household were becomters in her sister's hold were become ing rather uncomfortable; unpleasantly frequent demands being made upon her for loans from her own little private an nuity, so that a combination of undesir-able circumstances seemed to point to Mr. able circumstances seemed to point to Mr. Mallaby as a very happy settlement. She put her little charm into its old rest-ing-place with the single tarnished ear-ring and the pinless breast-pin, and she felt as she closed the box that it might not be very long until the golden heart would be again brought forth and pre-sented to Mr. Mallaby as a token of her maidenty reserd.

diately made a very of her resolution to compel her hear: to be sternly silent about Sydney Wilbur; and to strengthen her resolution, she deter-mined to devote part of her time to some charitable work. She had already begun charitable work. She had already begin to go to Mass in the mornings, concealing her pious practice under the pretense of a morning walk in Washington Square which was almost in the immediate vicinity of Mrs. Denner's, and, she had even conquered her pride sufficiently to accompany Mr. Mallaby to the High Mass on Sundays. The latter victory cost her accompany and the latter victory cost her no slight struggle, for Mr. Mallaby's dress on the Sabbath, even to the item of the green umbrella, did not differ from that which he wore on week-days; to be sure he was always spotlessly clean and neat, never a speck appearing even in his nails, that were suffered to grow a full eighth of

that were suffered to grow a full eighth of an inch beyond his white, freckled fin-gers; but all that did not detract from his exceedingly odd appearance. In her strong desire now for spiritual distraction she thought of offering her services in the Sunday-school, and the thought became more ardent as she pictured a Sunday-school class of poor children to whose homes she might make charitable visits. It was true her benevolent intentions would probably cause serious inroads upon her slender annual allowance, but in her present zalous mood she felt conal in her present zealous mood she felt equal

in ner present zealous mood she felt equal to any personal sacrifice. In the fulfilment of this determination, on the very next Sunday, instead of ac-companying Mr. Mallaby to the High Mass, she asked to go with Mrs. Denner's four tow-headed youngsters to Sunday school, at which Mrs. Denner accertain-ing the young lady's intention was much school, at which sits, Denner accertain ing the young lady's intention, was much surprised, honored, and edified ; but, Mr. Mallaby, when apprised of his ward's de-sign, only smilled—it might be in appro-val, or it might be in doubt, of her perse-

quake.It bore no formula of date or place, at
the head, as letters do, nor was there any
form of address; it began at once:Alcohn
religious works—and atranging them for
convenient use, and then removing from
to use a mathy-bound
voime of music with which she repaired
to the parlor. Mrs. Denner was there,
having just finished her daily careful
dusting of the apartment, and she assared
that you may know what to zpece.Miss Hammond introducing herself,
to the same time keeping the little
to the parlor. Mrs. Denner was there,
having just finished her daily careful
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the young lady she would not be dis-
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to the same same apparel that when she ap-
peri werance in the good work. Miss Hammon. Introducing herself, but at the same time keeping the little Denners about her as a sort of testimonial

ass, he looked beyond, rather

Distasteful as was Sunday Schoolteach-ing, and visiting the parents of Sunday School-children, when the latter were de-linquept in the matter of attendance, or lessons, Miss Hammond faithfully perse-vered in each; and owing to her acute consciousness of selfishness in it all, her acts were not corroded by the vanity that might at another time have destroyed their merit. She hated herself for being so selfish, and she hated herself for being Distasteful as was Sunday Schoolteach. so selfish, and she hated herself flercely for not being able to forget Sydney Wil-bur. She never mentioned his name in her answer to Florence's letter, and she was sconstantly summoning to aid her in repelling every thought of

TO BE CONTINUED.

DIOCESAN PILGRIMAGE,

We call the attention of our readers to the date, Jaly 19, prox, of the great Diocesan Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupré, Qaebec, of the Archdiocese of Kingston, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrely, Administrator. Fare from Toronto and return on both the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., only St.75. Those who do not desire to visit the Shrine of St. Anne will have a gread opportunity by taking in this Pilgrand opportunity by taking in this P grimage, to visit the chief cities of Province of Quebec, or to make as from Montreal to the far famed Lake plain and vicinity, as all tickets will be good for a week and good to return on any regular passenger trains. 1222 9

HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READ-ERS MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

I have noticed the different ways in which some of your readers have been which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling Bairds Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, never mak-ing less than §3 a day, and I often-times clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, enstards, cakes, flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any deli-cacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have not any trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them tried buys them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pitts-burg, Pa., they will give you full particu-lars and give you a start. I give my ex-perience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have.

maidenly regard. XVIII. Miss Hammond tried to occupy herself with her books and music, taking from her trunk its little store of volumes—they were all either histories, philosophies, or

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

It is a discouraging tradition which seems to be confirmed by the experi-ence of many people, that "one woe is the forerunner of others," that "woe succeeds woe as wave a wave." This was certainly true in the case of the Simon family. The dangers which threatened their home and establish The dangers which ment by the unsteady habits and inattention of the head and master, were increased by the fatal illness of Mich. Burns, the old and faithful clerk; he was suddenly stricken down by a paralytic stroke which affected him both bodily and mentally. This was a dis-astrous shock to Mr. Simon, for the whole control of his business for some years, handed over to that faithful old man and everything was dependent upon his experience and integrity. The fidelity and industry of this faith ful old clerk should have stimulated his young master to have been as faithful to him by his father as the old clerk had been in his position. But instead of having assumed with dignity his proper place as proprietor, he practically retired from it and became nothing more than a sleeping partner This sudden removal of the pillar of the establishment seemed to arouse Mr. Jesse Simon from his lethargy and he astonished the employees by resuming with energy his official position. The good old clerk at last succumbed

malady and his remains were interred in the cemetery with every mark of respect and expression of grief by the establishment he had so faithfully served.

For several weeks, after this sad event the affairs of the factory seemed to progress with the usual regularity, but the constant mental work of the office and the responsibilities of the business proved too great for a man, unaccustomed for several years to the regular routine of business. It is not an easy task to put aside at a moment's notice old habits, to bring under con trol appetites habitually gratified and to effect a thorough change in our mode of life. Worldly and ungodly men, converted to Christianity deeply influenced by Divine truths, assisted by the grace of God and truly peni tent, have suddenly reformed their lives and turned from sin to holiness, from immorality to purity, from the debaucheries of a drunkard to the piety and self denial of a saint. But those persons who have been aroused and urged to abstain from sin and change their habits merely from the fear of temporal losses or from pecuniary motives or for mere worldly gains, have not the gift of perseverance in well doing.

Mr. Simon's sudden withdrawal from dissipated and indolent habits was forced upon him by circumstances beyond his control ; he was not actuated by ambition or any divine inspiration therefore, it was not astonishing that he relapsed into his old vice after a few weeks of hard and steady work. The business of the establishment being suddenly interrupted by these relapses, could not maintain that re liable standing in the community and the commercial world as formerly. A young man had been chosen to fill the place left vacant by the death of Michael Burns, but he had not the ex-perience, attachment to his employer, nor the deep interest in the welfare of the business of his predecessor. When ever possible he turned everything to his own advantage, and during his employer's periodical absence from the office he had constant opportunities to

act in this manner.

before the fire occurred. Thus the valuable buildings, with the machinery in which the founder of the establishment had expended large sums of to their changed circumstances. They money, were entirely ruined and were found themselves dependent upon a not even partially covered by insur-ance. The loss was estimated to be about \$20,000. Thus, their only hope, as they sorrowfully gazed upon the employment as was adapted to him, and mass of ruins, had been placed upon indeed he appeared incapable of filling the Insurance Company, but this was utterly crushed. Truly, could poor Mr. Simon have exclaimed "One woe mother of invention." In accordance doth tread upon another's heels so fast with this axiom, reverses and embar

they follow. Mr. Simon was now, in reality, a poor man, in every sense of the ex-pression, not only on account of his material and commercial loss but he stances. Mrs. Simon began to exerwas impoverished mentally, socially and even physically. There had been the maintenance of her household. She an invisible fire within himself which recalled the accomplishments acquired had been insiduously consuming the as a pupil of the Convent, which might precious gifts implanted in his soul. now be utilised in the present emerge He could not blame any one but him ency. One of those, which she had self. He had easily acquired a good not entirely forgotten or neglected, mame on the start of life, a respectable was the art of fancy work. She had exname on the start of life, a respectable name on the start of life, a respectable position in society, a substantial home and a profitable business; but he had allowed all these blessings and advan tages to pass out of his hands through tages to pass out of his hands through indolence, frivolity, dissipation and imprudence. As neither he nor his wife had ever been obliged to endure want and hardship, their changed circumstances were keenly felt by

them. The Sunday following this visitation

was particularly trying in some re-spects to Mrs. Simon. On entering the house of God, on that occasion, she felt, for the first time in her life, deeply humiliated in the presence of the congregation. She was not now so well off, in a worldly sense, as the other worshippers, whom she was formerly inclined to regard as her inferiors, as a class lower than herself, socially. She now knelt before the sacred altar, where the Real Presence of the Divine Saviour was manifested, feeling deeply her need of the love and compassion of Him whose sympathy with suffering proclaimed, when H umanity was ent forth that invitation, saying "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." She now longed earnestly for that maternal love and compassion, which the Church had taught her to seek from the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God, and earnestly did she repeat that beautiful invocation, "Hail holy Queen, my life, my sweet ness, and my hope, to thee do I send up my sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears." Poor Mrs. Simon! her heart had never been moved by prayer as at this time ; never had she felt so sensitively the need of a Saviour, of a loving advocate, of a compassionate Mother until she was bowed down with her own sorrow. A hymn that she had learned long ago, now came to her mind as being appro priate and soothing and she found her self saying :

" Nearer my God to Thee
Nearer to Thee,
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me-
Friends may depart from me
Night may come down :
Clouds of adversity
Darken and frown.
Still through my tears ; I'll see
Hope quietly leading me
Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee."

How true it is that we cannot pray heartily until we really feel the need of the providence of a loving Creator and Father, the compassion and help of a divine Saviour and our entire de pendence on the graces of the Holy Ghost. Those persons who are quite Ghost. contented with this world, have no imon soon perceived that there fears about the present, are uncon-

the policy had lapsed about two weeks abode with his family in a humble cottage. They withdrew from the society in which they had formerly moved and accommodated themselves found themselves dependent upon a small legacy which Mrs. Simon inherited from her late father's estate, as Mr. Simon was unable to obtain such employment as was adapted to him, and

> rassments in the career of man have aroused the industrious and self reliant cise hermind in the important subject of and succeeded by her industry and skill, in making the fruits of her labors attractive, saleable and profitable

Mrs. Simon's only daughter and child-little Mabel-had attained her tenth year ; she was a loveable little girl, very pretty and intelligent, and the only picture of joy and happiness left in the lonely and desolate home of her poor mother. But the poor child's education had been sadly neglected, indeed both in the religious and secu lar branches.

The indifference of a father and mother to their religious duties affects very seriously the spiritual welfare of their children, who learn more by the example set them than by the precepts dictated. The pious lives of parents teach the young more forcibly to be lieve in God, to fear and love Him than all the hard answers to the doctrinal questions of the catchism ; Both are essential to the training of the young and should not be separated.

Poor Mrs. Simon had been well in structed in her youth and had never wavered in her faith as a Catholic, but the apathy of her husband in matters of religion and the anti Catholic associations to which she was subjected affected her seriously in many re-spects. One of the strongest objections to mixed marriages, where the wife is a Catholic and the husband a Protestant or where the one is a Christian and the other an infidel, is the injurious effect such as union has not only upon the faith of the Catholic wife or husband but upon their off-spring. It is very difficult to raise up children religiously and virtuously so long as the parents are not united by the one faith. Children, whose thoughts and characters are formed by

observation, cannot understand the absolute necessity of being a Catholic so long as one of their beloved parents is not of that faith. This incongruity generates indifferentism or makes them think that one religion is as good as another or that the distinctive articles of a creed is unimportant. It is very evident that man and wife must be of one mind and one heart in the all-im portant subject of religion, otherwise here cannot be laid down by them any spiritual foundation of a solid charac r for the salvation of their posterity. The monotonous depression of the affairs of the Simon family was inter-rupted, at the beginning of the month of June, by the contents of a letter addressed to Mrs. Simon, from her brother of the city of B----, in the state of Maryland, which was as follows My dear Sister, -I wrote to Jesse some time ago, on having learned of his irreparable loss and expressed my sympathy with you both, in your dire calamity. Anna and myself have been very anxious about you and been thinking again and again how we could render you some comfort and relief in your great trial. I have been unable to find a position here which would be suitable to Jesse, but I trust in time something will turn up in his favor. Anna wishes me to ask you, will you allow our dear httle niece and godchild to pay us a long visit? We will take great care of her and keep her safe until your affairs are again in a pros perous state. As we have not blessed with either a girl or a boy we will consider it an act of kindness it you and Jesse will grant us this favor. It may prove very advantageous to Mabel, in some respects, to come to us. As you have no good school for Catholic girls in the town where you are living and as it is very important that Mabel community with Mr. and Mrs. Simon at her age should be carefully in-in their adversity, especially of that structed we will send her to the Convent near us, where you are so well-known and received your edu cation. I enclose a cheque on the Bank which you will accept from your loving brother. A small portion of the money, expend on the purchasing for Mabel such necessary articles of dress she may require and in procuring the Railway ticket for her journey here ; the balance of the money you will aevote to your own personal re-

Hawkins.

It is stated that one of the ablest and most experienced occupants of the Eng-lish Bench-Mr. Justice Hawkins-has been received into the Catholic Church. Rumor has it that he has just been baptized. During the Tichborne trial (which the claimant and his counsel declared to be a Jesuit plot) he acquired so much insight at first hand into the

manner in which "Jesuit Plots " were manufactured that probably it set him thinking that the Catholic Church had also been grossly misrepresented. The no Popery harangues of Dr. Kenealey and the implicit faith which many placed on them and on the "unhappy nobleman now languishing in prison, would arouse the inquiring faculties of less acute minds than that of Judge Hawkins.-London Catholic News.

A great deed is never lost ; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind was never sterile, but generally gratitude begets reward .- St. Basil.

A Great Feat. The bicycle run of "200 miles in one day," performed by Dr. W. N. Robertson, of Stratford, Ont, on the 3rd of June, was a re-markable exhibition of endurance in a purely anateur rider. The doctor's scientific train-ing would, no doubt, prove an important factor in successfully engineering such a difficult operation, though (as will be seen by letter published in another column) he does not hesitate to award due credit for his performance to the agent he relied upon in his great effort. The doctor's testimony to the marvellously sustaining power of Mal-tine with Coca. Wine is entirely spontuneous and unsolicited, and, therefore, of the higher yalue. His report will be read with interest by wheelmen generally, in view of his clain that Maltine with Coca. Wine enabled him to "pedal comfortably for hours after the period that I should have been exhausted without it." Dr. Robertson tersely summarises the valuable action of Maltine with Coca Wine in most " novices on the wheel," and affirms that "it is a wonderful heart sustainer." This preparation may be had of all drug-gists, and may be relied upon as an agent of uninite value in nervous prostration and input the mental or physical energies.—Daily Globe, July 6, 1895.

on the mental or physical energies.—Dail be, July 6, 1895.

ie, July 0, 1885. on need not cough all night and disturb r friends ; there is no occasion for you sing the risk of contracting inflammation te langs or consumption, while you can Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This icine cures coughs, colds, if flammation te langs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectration which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

(From Toronto Globe.) June 9, IS98.

THIS CERTIFICATE

Brings Forth a Story. BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

We the undersigned certify that the health of the Rev. R. A. Bilkey has for some months been deteriorating, and that he is now suffer ing from severe nervous prostration, and urgently requires immediate and prolonged rest.

J. W. McLaughlin, M. D. A. Beith, M. D. L. Holland Reid, M. R. C. S., etc.

This Interview Tells it.

This Interview Tells It. A reporter called on the Rev. R A. Bilkey, rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Bowmanville, Ont., during the progress of a church function recently and was compelled to comment on the great change for the bet ter in the rector's physical appearance since he had met him before. It is due entirely to Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, said the reverend gentleman.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, said the reverend gentleman. "I suffered for over three years from ex-treme nervousness, weakness and prostra-tion, and until recently could not obtain re-lief. A few months ago it became only too apparent that extreme nervous prostration had set in, as I lost flesh and appetite rapidly. A tonic which I had been using seemed to do me little good, and three of our medical men-pronounced me in urgent need of immediate and prolonged rest in order to build up my nervous system to its former healthy condi-tion, giving me a certificate to that effect. About this time by pure accident Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills were brought to my notice, and suggested as the remedy I needed. I decided to try them, and on doing so a decided change for the better took place at once. I have since continued taking the pills, with con-tinued and marked benefit and improvement. My appetite has returned. I am gaining in flesh steadily, and my general health is now so good that I do not hesitate to recommend these pills, and, in fact, have done so in many instances. Further, I am sure that these re-sults are due to the action of Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, and I have every confidence that they will do for others all that they have done for me." This is a straightforward testimony to the worth of a medicine. It is not a vain boast. It is a proven fact that appeals with irresis-tible force to all the brain-worried, nerve-tired and weak debilitated men and women of the land. If you need health, strength and energy the pathway is pointed ont. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50c per box, 50 boxes for S2, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by the Dr. "I suffered for over three years from ex reme nervousness, weakness and prostru

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was a great difference between the present state of his business and that which had previously characterized it ; it had deteriorated greatly ; he had lost many regular customers, through in attention to orders, neglect of corres pondence and errors in accounts.

There was, at that particular time, much depression in trade generally the markets were dull, and several leading firms had become insolvent. These events effected more or less the establishment of Mr. Simon and caused him much anxiety. But instead of having been aroused to greater energy and determination by evil forebodings. his intemperate habits increased as his

troubles grew heavier. During one of these periodical at-tacks of dissipation, to which he was subject, on a certain night in the month of September 1890, the citizens of the town of B---- were aroused by an alarm of fire ; it was located in the rear of the factory. The fire, it was discovered, had started in a small frame building, and the flames were carried by a high wind then prevail ing, towards the Simon buildings. The conflagration got such headway when it extended to the factory and raged so fiercely that the local fire brigade was absolutely helpless to cope with it. Within three hours after the alarm was given, the factory was a mass of smoking ruins.

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several days passed before Mr. Simon fully realized his loss, and then he was so cast down by the dire calamity that had it not been for the consoling and cheering words of his good wife he would have been driven to despair. Observing that she was as loving and true to him in his poverty as she had been in his prosperity, for her sake he became more resigned to his fate.

It was reported that the factory was covered by insurance as it had been the especial duty of the head clerk to cover from their misfortunes, especially carefully attend to the premiums when This duty had the payments were due never been neglected during the serv-ices of the late Michael Burns. But,

the premiums had been overlooked and irom the homestead and take up his Hood's,

erned about the future, whose daily life accords with the conduct of the epicure, whose motto is, "Live while you live and seize the pleasures of the passing day," they have no desire for prayer, for such devotion implies helpessness

We must sacrifice pride if we kneel down before the throne of God ; we must acknowledge ourselves to be sinners and in danger of per dition before we will have a living faith in the Redeemer Jesus Christ ; we must discern by a careful diagnosis of our nature, certain bodily and spiritual maladies before we will piteously call upon our Lord "to have mercy on us and wash us that we may be cleansed.

It is therefore undoubtedly a blessing in disguise when reverses interrupt man's prosperity. Adversities check his worldliness, and sickness crushes his pride ; otherwise he would become oblivious to his spiritual being and immortal soul, to the transitoriness of this world and the stability of heaven, to the limit of his inheritance here on earth and his eternal inherit ance in the kingdom of God.

There was much sympathy in the in their adversity, especially of that class with whom they had been associated ; but it was of that kind of sym pathy which expresses itself in words rather than deeds. Some of their old friends excused themselves for not taking any steps to reinstate them in their former position on account of in-temperance, others belonged to that class in society who are very courteous and generous to their prosperous and wealthy acquaintances but estrange themselves from respectable people who quirements. have become impoverished by reverses.

Thus, there seemed to be no prospect of the Simon family being able to reas Mr. Simon, instead of being aroused to exert himself to the utmost and manfully face his troubles, seemed to have lost all heart and become more and more disposed to intoxication.

alas! it was discovered that the corres-pondence and business neglected, since the death of the old clerk, included that of the policy of insurance, that

Your loving brother, F. O'Neil.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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dress be sent us. London, Saturday, June 25, 1898.

A STRANGE IMPOSTURE.

A curious fraud has been attempted by a lady who is publishing in Rome a journal which she calls the Petit Moniteur of Rome. The Moniteur was formerly the official organ of the Pope, but it was suppresed four years ago by the Italian Government, and lately it has been announced that there is some intention to republish it. The lady who issues the Petit Moniteur is the Countess Carolina de Saint-Arnaud, and the main purpose of this journal is to endeavor to make the Catholic world believe that Leo XIII., who was duly elected Pope by the College of Cardinals, is not the real occupant of the Papal throne.

The story told by the Countess is that L30 XIII. was put into prison ten years ago because of his liberality toward the Italian Government, the Cardinals who are antagonistic to Italy having dethroned him, and put in his place a monk who bears a great resemblance to the real Pope Leo.

By giving to her paper the name Petit Moniteur, this lady was enabled to pass her journal upon many people as the Pope's official paper, and it is said that, wild and absurd as her story is, she had persuaded many persons to believe that it is the truth, and she was able to collect a considerable sum of money under the pretence that it would be employed for the purpose of liberat. ing the imprisoned Pontiff.

The Countess who is propagating this fraud is the daughter of the late Dake of Modena, who was the sov ereign prince of Modena before that Duchy was seized by Victor Emmanuel, the father of the present king of Italy, and incorporated into the present kingdom. The Countess having a taste for extravagance found it difficult to bear her changed condition when her father was dethroned. The Dake died almost in penury, and as the Countess was left portionless she endeavored by various devices to live by her wits. She founded a sort of convent which never had the approval of the Church, for the reason that it was irregularly iustituted, and conducted in defiance of the canon laws by such institutions are governed. Pope Leo XIII. found it necessary to excommunicate all who had anything to do with this pretended religious order, even where they have congregations the and it was then that the Countess of St. Arnaud invented the story that the bulk of the non-Catholics throughtout real Pops Leo had been imprisoned. and that the present incumbent of the Papal throne is an impostor. The wonder is that she found any who were credulous enough to believe her wild story. Several of those who did believe it at first, and who gave liberal contributions to the Countess repented their credulity, and had her arrested for obtaining money on false pretenses. She was convicted together | churches in various cities, to ascertain with an accomplice who passed by the name of the Dake of Bustello, but who was in reality a convict from Honduras. The two have been released, their term of imprisonment being ended, and the Countess has revived her ridiculous story about the Pope. It is not likely, however, that she will find as many dupes now as she found before to give money to her, as her story has been thoroughly exploded. nevertheless it is asserted that the fact that she has assumed the name of the Patit Moniteur for her newspaper has caused a good deal of annovance at the Vatican, as some thoughtless persons may imagine that her paper with that title is the official Vatican organ.

The total number of children attending the Protestant Sunday schools is 10.890 992. of whom 12 per cent. are over eighteen or under five. This gives us 9,983,409 between these ages who attend Sunday school, some very regularly, others only from time to time. But the alarming feature about these figures is that there are about 8,881,968 non-Catholic children who do not attend Sunday School at all.

As the Catholic children; for the most part attend the Catholic parochial schools, and the Sunday schools in addition. their religious education is well provided for, but there is no such provision for the teaching of religion and morals to the non-Catholic children, as religion is totally excluded from the school room curriculum. Hence the 8,881,968 children who never attend Sunday school are entirely without religious instruction, unless it be imparted to them in their homes, which is certainly not the case. Those parents who do not send their children to the Sunday schools certainly do not undertake the task of teaching

their children, but let them grow up without any knowledge of Christianity. It is no wonder, under such circumstances, that over one half the non-Catholics become practical or professed infidels, not belonging to any Christian denomination.

But this does not give the whole extent of the evil. It must be admitted that between irregular attendance of the children at Sunday school, the lack frequently of competent teachers, and the neglect of study on the part of the children, a large number even of those who do sometimes attend Sunday school are very poorly instructed. With the very best attendance, and welltrained catechists, a good deal may be done in the way of instructing a certain percentage of the children attending, but the great majority even of these, receiving only one hour's in-

struction each week, must be sadly wanting in religious training. The responsibility for this sad state of affairs rests with those who deliberately advocated the establishment of a purely secular school system throughout the country, and the ministers were among the most zealous advocates of this. They are now reaping the fruit of their former hostility to Catholic education, for it is well known that it was to prevent Catholics from enjoying the privilege of having their Christian schools recognized under the laws that they advocated purely secular schools The Catholics would not fall into the trap, but maintained their own schools. though at the great sacrifice of having to pay a double tax, as they volun.

tarily maintained their own schools at their own expense, while they were paying the State levy for the educa. tion of their neighbors' children. The ministers thought they were doing a very clever thing by imposing this burden on Catholics, but the consequences have fallen upon themselves, which as they have thus by degrees succeeded only by leaving hundreds of their churches throughout the country without congregations to attend them, and complaint is universal that the great the country do not attend any church on Sundays, but spend the day either at work or in various kinds of amuse ment. Thus a New York preacher complained a few weeks ago that not more than between one fifth and one fourth of the non Catholics of that city attend any Church service, and those newspapers which have sent special reporters from time to time to the the number of church-goers, have uniformly reported the existence of a similar state of affairs. It cannot be doubted that this is traceable directly to the absence of religious teaching in the schools.

tear them. If we were to let them progress without putting obstacles in the way they would push us out of everything and become our masters. You must admit that from our Russian standpoint we can not permit any-thing of the hird. Hence here originated all t we can not permit Hence have originated all Hence have and ig of the kind. our measures against the Jews. We secute no one; we only defend ourselves, we must be careful to protect our inter while there is still time." careful to protect our interest

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

This confession, becoming known to the Russian Government, the press censor was directed to prohibit the publication thereof in Russia, and the sending of it to the press of foreign countries; nevertheless some smart correspondent managed to transmit it. The American Hebrew papers publish it in double-leaded print. The Amer-

ican Hebrew remarks regarding it : "It is clear that, while other countries be-eve it a good principle to raise the general ducational status of their people, Russi inks it good policy to keep them on a low iane of intelligence. Hence the Jaw must o; no relief can be expected at any rate hile Pobledonostzeff stands so close to the zar." ieve it a goo Czar

Another journal remarks that this is reproduction of old Pharaoh's methods of thirty-five centuries ago. One hundred and twenty (modern) Egyptians are quaking lest four or it is not lawful to put away one's wife, five millions of Israelites shall rule them if they are granted life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This journal, the Jewish Messenger of New York, continues :

"Evidently the only hope for the Jaw in lassia is to become as drauk and frivolous s the Russian. But the Russian will im-rove in time, and with his full emancipaas the ion there will be givil and religious liberty in Russia for all creeds. .

It would be interesting next to discover why Mr. Pobledonostzeff has persecuted both Catholics and Protestants, but it may be presumed that the press censor would, if possible, prevent any testimony on this point from leaking out into a civilized atmosphere.

REACTIONARY RELIGION.

The question of divorce is just now ccupying the attention of the Episcopalian clergy of the United States. The evil of the lax principles which are put into operation under the present divorce laws is felt to be very great, endangering the peace of families and the very foundation on which society rests.

Six years ago a joint commission was appointed by the General Convention of the Church to revise its canons, and it is now stated that the commis sion has almost completed its labors and will be ready to report at the next meeting of the convention, which will be held in a few months. The divorce question has especially been a subject of consideration by the commission, and it is announced that it will report a canon to the effect that "No minister of the Church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the life-time of the other party.

This solution of the matter is said not to be pleasing to Bishop Potter of New York and some other New York divines, but Bishop Doane of Albany upholds the decision, together with many other Bishops and probably a majority of the clergy.

It is gratifying to observe, both in egard to this and other doctrines, that

who understood Christ as allowing di- who are earning for themselves a supvorce and remarriage, was founded on port, to contribute a certain sum, prothe 8th and 9th verses of the 19th chap- portioned to the means of each parishter of St. Matthew's gospel, which he thinks to be of doubtful authenticity. The passage is surely authentic, and

Revisers, who exercised with a good deal of freedom their supposed privilege of sitting in judgment on the authenticity of alleged doubtful passages. For the Catholic, the decree of for keeping the church warm, comthe Council of Trent proclaiming the authenticity of the Vulgate is sufficient proof of authenticity. But it does not follow from this passage that the party who has been put away for adultery

may marry again. Christ here answers two questions which had been at least implicitly asked of Him by the Pharisees : One,

whether for every cause it is lawful to put away one's wife: the other whether it was lawful to marry her that was so put away. To the first, He makes answer that under His law except for adultery, and the answer to the next is that it is not lawful to marry her that is so put away.

Bishop Hall was of the same sentiment as Bishop Doane, but other speakers took a variety of views, showing the exists in Anglicanism on this most vital subjec. One thing is clear, however, that there is no authority in the Episcopalian Church to; settle the question whether or not there is a divine law which is to be followed. Nothing more will be done, even if the proposed canon be adopted, than to decide what is to be done in practice when the occasion will present itself, and it is extremely doubtful that any canon which may be adopted will be obeyed as binding on the conscience of ministers.

If the so-called Reformation in England had been less thorough, Anglican. ism to day would not have found the reaction so difficult and violent.

THE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH AND CHURCH WORKS.

Fifth Commandment of the Church :- To contribute to the support of our pastor.- The Catechism. progress of the wagon. There is scarcely a Catholic parish in which there are not some chronic grumblers who have the notion that the demands made upon them for contributions for various purposes in which the Church takes an interest are excessive. This grumbling is often contagious, and the society of grumblers is frequently thus made to comprise a considerable proportion of the congregation.

A little reflection on the part of these people, and those who might be tempted to join them, would generally show how unfounded are these complaints. The necessities of the Church are numerous, as there is a large expense in properly conducting the divine worship and in meeting the needs of religion, both in the parish

fully paid, and, besides, a special con- teaching body of the one fold which tribution should be given for all the Christ instituted, and to which these it is recognized as such even by the general needs of the church, for build- remarkable words were spoken by ing or repairing the church itself, for Him : "He that heareth you, heareth maintaining the church service in a me, and he that despiseth you, demanner suitable to God's majesty, and the ability of the people, as for music, Luke x, 16.) fortable, and clean, for the decoration of the altar, for vestments suited to the various feasts, for the erection of stations of the Cross, which will stimu-

late piety, etc. Besides all these things, schools are itely when the Apostles assembled at to be erected and kept up and in the large towns and cities, hospitals, orphan asylums, houses of refuge, and the like institutions are to be maintained for the use of the whole diocese. Every parish should deem it a privilege and an honor to aid in keeping these institutions in a state of efficiency, and there are, besides, sometimes good works in which the Holy Father desires the whole Catholic Church to participate.

These special collections are not numerous, but when they do occur, all should contribute generously, accordgreat diversity of opinion which ing to their means, and without the grumbling to which we have taken exception, for "God loves the cheerful giver." All should remember that it is to God, and for the santification of His name, and the spread of His Kingdom on earth that these contributions are asked. The chronic grumbler would make those who listen to him believe that he is the main prop of the Church, and that the demands are especially heavy upon him. This is not the case. The grumblers are usually, perhaps always, the smallest contributors for church purposes. They may fairly be compared to the rusty axle of a wagon from which all the noise comes when the wagon is in motion on the road. One would suppose that this rusty axle with its wheel were doing all the work, whereas the truth is that it is precisely this wheel and axle that is an obstacle to the

> Catholics are not frequently called upon, in comparison with Protestants, for special contributions such as those to which we have alluded. We have seen recently in one of our Presbyterian contemporaries a list of the general schemes of the Presbyterian Church towards which all the congregations of that denomination are called upon to contribute. They include Knox, Queen's, Montreal, and Manitoba Colleges, Home and Foreign Missions,

aries to the Klondike.

The Church spoken of in all these passages is not an agglomeration of a multitude of sects such as modern Proioner. This, at least, should be cheer- testants would have us believe, but the spiseth me, and he that despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me." (St. Hence one, and not a multitude of

churches, is constantly spoken of by Christ and the Apostles, and it is to this one Church to which obedience is to be given. This one Church spoke defin-

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Jerusalem to pronounce upon a question which had caused dissensions even among the first believers in the Gos. pel. This was whether or not the practice of circumcision, commanded under the old law, should be observed among Christians. The Jewish converts were disposed to insist upon it, whereas those who came from heathenism had great repugnance to be subjected to that ceremony. The decision reached by the assembled Apostles was that no such burden should be imposed, but they did impose a law as expressed thus :

It hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to impose no further burden on you than these necessary things : that you ab-stain from things offered to idols and from blood, etc." (Acts xv.)

The efforts which have been made during late years to effect a union of certain sects which do not greatly differ in their tenets is an evidence that these truths are being felt more and more strongly by Protestants, on account of which they are endeavoring to minimize the existing tendency to divergence ; but even if, in some instances such unions be effected, it will still remain true that the fundamental principle of private judgment, which is maintained by all the sects as being the only justification for their existence, is a principle of disintegration which will continue daily to bring new sects into existence, even though a few of the old ones manage to patch up some kind of a compact of union.

It has been hitherto a practice among Protestants to represent the number of existing sects to be as small as possible, so that the absurdity of so many contradictions may not be observed by the general public, but notwithstanding all such efforts to the contrary, from time to time its extent is brought prominently into view. This was the case a few days ago in the / nerican Congress when a Bill was brought forward to grant permission for the erection of a building for religious worship by any denomination on the West Point Military Reservation.

There is already an Episcopalian chapel on the Reservation, and the immediate reason for the intro luc ion of the bill was that Catholics have already taken steps for the erection of a Catholic chapel there at their own expense. The bill, though unanimously approved of by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, was opposed in the House by several members, who argued that all other dedenominations might demand that they should have the same privilege, if Catholics were to be allowed to carry out their purpose. During the wo hundred and fifty different sects discussion which ensued one member different sects in the country, and so It is an axiom of logic which is taken there might be 600 different demands for granted also in mathematics that a to erect chapels if the Bill were passed. We presume that Mr. Bartholdi's estimate is considerably exaggerated, surd, and as these sects hold most con- but it shows, at all events, the inextradictory tenets it is a necessary con- tricable confusion which has arisen out sequence that the principle of private of the rejection of Church authority by interpretation of the Bible is also erro- Protestantism, and there is no doubt neous. It is, besides, condemned in that the evil will become greater as the the Bible itself, which constantly up population increases. So strongly is holds the authority of the Church as it felt that this state of things is a the last tribunal to which appeal should necessary consequence of the Protestbe made in all matters of faith. Thus ant theory that the ministers have St. Paul declares the Church of God to been at great trouble to find a reasonbe "the pillar and the ground of able excuse for it, and the favorite theory now is that a variety of denom-Its hierarchy was instituted by Christ inations is not an evil at all, but a expressly to preserve us from being necessary and desirable consequence It is not necessary to refute further tion will assemble in October. This is votes himself entirely to his people, Church, tells us that they were insti- futed by what we have already stated a Church, namely, that there should be one Church whose authority should be

JUNE THE

In a few tion will com study halls a will be des mar the hay forward to 1 boy, or conve day only h September. days will past - a n of contentm member tho are not long golden year count the mo by and bye, then each m upon the car lated the nut in the colleg nights to be At mitory. comparative we darted for of games, no no masters alas ! as Jul more rapid proached glimpses of would have confinement great and fit is no endi of which the punishment,

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Augmentation (to supplement the salaries of ministers in poor localities), Widows' and Orphans', Infirm Ministers', and General Assembly Funds. French Evangelization, and Pointe aux Trembles school. To these are to be added Mission Stations, and a recent voluntary movement to send mission-

The Ontario Catholics are by no

EDUCATION.

Statistics recently issued by the United States School Union state that United States School Union state that in the whole country there are 20,865, 377 children between the ages of five and eighteen, of whom 1,600,000 are Catholics. The Catholic children must be really about 2,000,000, which would leave 18,835,377 non-Catholics of the age indicated. United States School Union state that in the whole country there are 20,865, state contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jawas pupil is catholics. The Catholic children must be really about 2,000,000, which would leave 18,835,377 non-Catholics of the age indicated. United States School Union state that in the whole country there are 20,865, state contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jawas pupil is catholics. The Catholic children must be really about 2,000,000, which would leave 18,835,377 non-Catholics of the age indicated. United States School Union state that in the whole country there are 20,865, states contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jawas pupil is catholics. The Catholic children must be really about 2,000,000, which would leave 18,835,377 non-Catholics of the age indicated. United States School Union state that States contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jawas in the school the same state of affairs as in the states contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jawas is cometate of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary the the service, in business, every which the state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they are very and the same state of affairs as in the states contrary they a

THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Pobledonostzeff, the Procurator of the Russian Holv Synod, and the Head of the Greek Church in Russia. has recently given a very curious held to the true. Christian doctrine, reason for the persecution of Jews in that what God hath joined together no that country, of which he was himself the main cause.

A committee of the Jewish Colonization Society waited on the Procurator wandered. THE RESULTS OF GODLESS to secure his co-operation in their work, which was inaugurated by able opposition to the report of the made generous sacrifices to fit him-Baron Hirsch. Mr. Pobiedonostzeff said :

and in the diocese. there is a decided tendency on the part

Among parish works, the pastor is of Protestant sects to return toward worthy of decent support. He is a Catholicity, and Anglicanism in both man who has spent his life in studying its English and American forms is tending in this direction more and to fulfil his office properly, and it takes many years of laborious application more every day. This cannot but before he can fit himself to direct souls help make thinking people reflect that in the way of salvation, to make known the truth is to be sought in the Cathto his flock the antidotes against sin olic Church itself, and not in the sects and temptation, to comfort it in diswhich are thus wavering, being "cartress, and to preach the word of God ried about by every wind of doctrine. in a suitable manner, that he may in-It is known to all that it was this very struct, and at the same time persuade question of divorce which led Henry VIII. to establish Anglicanism as a his people to follow the divine law. Under the old law it was obligatory new religion, and he was able to inon the people of God to give the tenth duce his crown-dependent Bishops to authorize his divorce from Queen Cath. part of all the increase to the Levites arine, and his marriage to Anne and to God. The Levites had no other Boleyn. Once this was done it was an share in the possessions of the nation, easy matter to obtain their approval so that the people might be made to of his divorces as often as he might de. understand the necessity of doing their

sire it. It was, therefore, on the ques- duty. So large a share is not insisted tion of laxity in the granting of on now, but the support of the priest divorces that the Church of England and of the Church is no less a duty was instituted, though now the opinion now than it was then. In the secular professions and callprevails in the same Church that they should not be allowed on any considerings, the fees paid for services ren-

ation. Those who reflect upon the dered are proportioned to the labor, matter will see that the Cath. time, and expense applied in learning olic Church alone has constantly to do the work expected.

The priest does not measure his services by the same standard. He is man may put asunder. The result willing to share the poverty of his must be that many will return to the people, but where the people are not truth. true faith from which their forefathers poor they should be willing and anxi-

ous to give him a generous support. copalian clergy in Boston at which and even a laudable pride unite in doctrine". (Eph. iv; 11, 14 Bishops Doane of Albany, Lawrence of demanding this from a congregation Christ also commands that we hear acknowledged by all His disciples.

means called on for so many purposes, and they ought to be generous toward the necessary works to which they are asked to give their mite.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT AND CHURCH AUTHORITY.

It is known that there are at least of Protestants in the United States and said : "I understand there are fifteen, about the same number in England | twenty or thirty different denominaand Scotland, but as far as we are tions." This is, of course, a ridicuaware there are no reliable statistics lously minimized estimate of the numshowing accurately to what extent the ber of existing sects. Another memsetting up of the individual judgment ber, Mr. Bartholdi of Missouri, assertas the supreme arbiter of faith has pro- ed that there are supposed to be 600 duced a Bable of creeds.

principle which leads to contradictory conclusions must be itself false and ab-

There will undoubtedly be consider. As we have already explained, he exposed to fall into dangerous doctrinal of the spread of Christianity. errors, for the same Apostle, enumercommission when the General Conven- self for his duties, and he now de ating various grades of teachers in the such a theory, which is sufficiently reevident from a discussion which re- for their spiritual and even tuted to preserve the faithful from be- to be Christ's intention in establishing cently took place at a meeting of Epis- temporal welfare. Justice, gratitude, ing "carried about by every wind of

Boston and Hall of Vermont were pres- which is not absolutely poverty-strick- the Church under penalty of being ent. Divorce being discussed, Bishop en. In most dioceses there is an epis- "as the heathen and the publican.

The sacrament of penance is the only revealed channel of the pardon of Jesus Christ to those who fail from baptismal grace.

Schmitt. the "Fro I at Covingto He was bor Heinstadt. his family him a com meeting w some titled his prediled ened. Aft centers of] in 1856. in army a quisite silv numerable salons of th Schmitt's olic and was to dev cal soul, n escent. C

faulty ana out they a the angeli acesofChi divine in gelico, and lemic train justifiable greatest r times.

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THE LONG VACATION.

The Pen.

In a few days the summer vaca tion will commence ; the class-rooms study halls and even the play grounds will be deserted. Nothing now to mar the happiness and long lookedforward to pleasures of the college boy, or convent girl, expect that each boy, or convent giri, expect that each day only hastens the approach of September, when the grand holi-days will be a thing of the past — a mere vision, a dream of contentment. How well we re-member those good old times—they are not long past ! About it imes. are not long past ! About " twenty golden years ago " how we began to count the months that were to come by and bye, we counted the weeks then each morning we cut off a day upon the calendar ; finally we calcu lated the numbers of meals to be taken in the college refectory, the number of nights to be passed in the long dor At last the bright morning of comparative freedom dawned, and off we darted for home, long sleeps, plenty of games, no lessons, no punishments no masters ! Grand vacation ! But alas ! as July began to pass more and more rapidly, and as August ap proached we caught nightmare glimpses of that black day when we would have to return to our tasks and confinement. How we longed for the great and final vacation ! the one that ending, or, rather, at the end of which there is no class, no study, no punishment, no cast-iron rules, no harsh professor—all liberty, all man freedom !

Well, that day finally came, as it must sooner or later come to every pupil. They need not hurry nor worry ; they may rest assured that the and of their school-days will yet come. and that the battle of life will have to be fought by them as well as it has been by all mankind. It is then, when passing through the college, or convent or academy door for the last time that they will find themselves entering at once the vestibule of life's stern and unrelenting school. They have as yet only been learning their A B C's; now are bound down by rules that know no vacation time, they are under the rod of an untiring master whose " Forward, voice cries unceasingly. work, advance, or you drop by the wayside !" It is at that stage of life that the student looks back and wishe that his school days were to be com menced all over. But no ; he had longed for the endless vacation ; he has it now, and he discovers that it is simply an uninterrupted term in a more trying school that he is begin ning.

In college or convent the youth lives in a mimic world-a world with its oys and sorrows, hopes and fears, likes and dislikes, success and re verses, affections and hatreds, jealous ies and attachments: a world where labor rewarded and where sloth is pun ished, where virtue is recompensed and vice receives its chastisement ; a world the very picture, in miniature, of the greater one beyond, wherein man must

Labor ever and ever with hope Through the morning of lite. Winning home and its darling divinities, Love-worshipped children and wife: Where he's the trae jaler and conqueror, He the true lord of his race. Who nerves his arm for life's combat. Addlooks a strong world in the face."

The second and more important school is not without its vacation. The term commences after the spring, and just before the summer of life, and i goes on, without one hour's rest or pause for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, or more years, as the case may yet not one conge, not one mo-

painter was stricken with paralysis, and from that time to his death his brush mostly lay idle. His life was made up of good deeds, and in character he was like the artists we read of in history. He gave freely of his productions and his wealth, educating several young men to the priesthood. A man of imposing presence, sincere in his religious belief, devout, kind and generous to every one, yet comparatively neglected and forgotten by many who owed him gratitude, -- physically dis abled and broken in spirit, his death was a relief which he earnestly prayed for and which came to him gently His brush had never stooped to sordid ness, but he filled with beauty the Lord's House and glorified His sanctuary like the artists of old ; and now after so many years of faithful service it is to be hoped that the "covenant of eternal peace" is his. R. I. P.

AN AMERICAN SAINT.

Steps in the Process of the Canor'zation of Bishop Neumann.

The cause of the Venerable Servant of God John Nepomucene Neumann has taken on a new phase. Bishop Neumann is the former Bishop of

Philadelphia, who is expected to be canonized a saint. For some months a tribunal has been engaged in taking testimony bearing apon the many instances of Divine in tervention attributed to the interces sion of the Venerable Servant of God Many witnesses were examined, and the evidence brought to light fully a half hundred instances of assistance cures, etc., obtained through the inter-cession of the Venerable Servant. As postulator of the cause, it was the duty of Very Rev. Joseph Wissel, C. SS. R., of Philadelphia, to arrange this mass of testimony and forward it to Rome.

which he has done. A CLOSE INVESTIGATION

The work of this important tribunal having been completed. Rome has now sent instructions to Father Wissel to institute another tribunal, whose work it will be to prove the reputation for sanctity enjoyed by the Venerable Serv ant. The members of this tribuna have been appointed, and they held their first session on Monday. Twelve witnesses will be examined, ten of whom are to be presented by Father Wissel and two by the members of the tribunal. The searching nature of this inquiry and the rigidity of Rome's requirements in matters of this kind may be inferred from the fact that in the instructions sent to Father Wissel thirty three points to be covered by the testimony are specified.

THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE.

Rev. James C. Monahan, rector o St. James', who performed the duties of promoter *fidei* (devil's advocate) in the tribunal whose work has just been completed, will occupy a similar posi tion in the new tribunal and with him in this capacity will be associated Rev. James P. Turner, of the cathedral, and Rev. Ernest O. Hiltermann, of Holy Trinity. The next step in the "process " will

be a very important one. The report which, as stated above, has been sent to Rome by Father Wissel is now be ing scrutinized by the Sacred Congre gation having the matter in charge, and from the total of forty miracles therein attributed to the intercession of the Venerable Servant a small number, not more than six, will be selected and returned to Father Wissel. who, as postulator causa, must, if possible, obtain additional evidence of their authenticity - evidence which, humanly speaking, eliminates every possibility of doubt. This evidence is then forwarded to Rome and the miracles are finally passed upon by the Sacred Congregation. If the congregation accepts two of the miracles as proven, there then exists no further obstacle to the beatification of the Venerable Servant.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

REDMOND SPURNS UNITY.

London Catho''e News. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M. P., the general secretary of the Irish National

League in Great Britain, writing under date June 1, to Mr. John Redmond, M. P., draws the attention of that gentleman to the fact that at the National League Convention in Birm-inghrm on the 29th May a resolution was passed inviting the Parnellite party to accept an invitation to confer with the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party with a view to "arrang. ing a basis of reunion," each party to have an equal number of representa-Mr. Redmond replies to Mr. tives. O'Brien's invitation, and says that while he quite sympathises with the desire for unity entertained by the delegates at Birmingham, the most effective step to have as a beginning world be for

"some discreet and impartial person, say Mr. W. O'Bien, to endeavor to bring about a conference with Mr. Mealy and Mr. Dillon to 'arrange for a basis of re union ' amongst the

Mr. Redmand's action is in no way surprising. He simply keeps to the attitude which he has all along held. He will have no reunion at any price. This was very well known to those who unity resolutions at proposed the unity resolutions at Birmingham. In our view these resolutions were proposed for a purpose entirely outside and apart from their apparent object. We have all along declared that the putting of them forward was mere ruse to distract the attention of the Birmingham conference from the treason to the Irish cause percetrated by the proposers of them at the time of the York election. The ruse suc-York was not so much as cc: ded ; mentioned.

Of course the resolutions fared in the ong event as everyone knew from the beginning they would fare. How-ever, this much has been served by them. Tney have shown that Mr Redmond intends to persist in his op position to any measure tending to re unite the Itish parties.

When Mr. Parnell formed his party there were some unassimilable outsid-ers just as there are the Redmondites now The Irish Party was not con solidated by any perpetual and pious attempt to appease those outsiders. Mr. Parnell went ahead without them, and left them to perish "by the force of Anno Domini.

It has long been an accepted axiom of Irish politics that if either of the Irish minorities associated loyally with the Irish party the remaining minority would be robbed of any potency what

ever and could not continue to exist.

DIME NOVELS. The Pen.

Parents are responsible for the chil dren-a truism that none can dispute They are obliged to clothe and feed their children ; equally, if not more so, are they in duty bound to educate -that is, to train, by precept and example — the offspring which God has given them. Consequently, parents cannot honestly allow their children to ruin their futures through the means of evil, pernicious, sensational litera-ture. Young people will read, just as surely as they will eat. If they can not get pure, elevating, nourishing literature, they will get the "dime novel," and the light periodical thrash that floats like scum upon the surface of our present literature. We could not better point out the fearful dangers to which the youth of the country are exposed, through means of bad litera-

THE" INTELLECTUAL SLAVERY OF CATHOLICS. Sacred Heart Review

Oh, you Catholics are all intellectual slaves. You have to believe what your priests tall you, and you have no opinion of your own. In case of differ ence of opinion appeal is made to the Pope, who claims to be infallible in all that he says and does, and when he gives his decision you will have to obey whether you like it or not." Such is a fair specimen of the language which is often heard and read from anti-Popery orators and writers. Even Gladstone, the Grand Old Man, once undertook to prove that Catholics were such slaves to the Pope that they could not be loyal citizens. Then he went to not be loyal citizens. work and appointed distinguished Catholics to some of the most important positions in the Government.

Well, dear Protestant friend, let us look at the matter a little. You read the Bible, of course, and you believe it, at least you profess to believe it, and we hope your conduct corresponds with your belief. What will you say then to that command of St. Paul to the Hebrews (xvi-17), "Obey them that have the rule over you and sub-mit to them, for they watch for your ouls as they that must give account? We give King James' version for your benefit. Do you obey that injunction : If so, whom do you obey? do you submit? Do you To whom Do you obey your ministers? Do they rule over and do you submit to them? you You laugh at the very idea ; and well you may, for it is utterly foreign to the whole spirit and constitution of Pro-testantism. You have no idea of obeying anybody or pinning your faith on anybody's sleeve.

But Catholics do obey them that have the rule over them. They obey their priests, their prelates and the Pope. They obey them because they believe that they have authority from Christ Himself to teach them the truth, and to govern the Church which He established. Now we put it to you frankly who are the best Bible Christians The Bible expressly commands obedi ence and submission to spiritual superiors, not merely in the single passage quoted, but the whole spirit of the New Testament is to the same purport. Catholics obey this injunction. testants do not. Can there be any doubt that Cathotics are better Bible Christians than Protestants?

This strikes at the very heart of the essential, fundamental difference beween Protestantism and Catholicism. Protestantism encourages free thought. independence, individual supremacy. and tends to disintegration, and re bellion against constituted authority. Catholicism encourages obedience to authority and tends to unity, harmony and universal brotherhood

Catholics do not obey their priests merely as individual men, because they are learned, talented or ever so good men, but as the representatives of a divinely constituted society. They look beyond the priest to Christ Him self Who founded the Church, gave to it a deposit of divine truth and commissioned the apostles and their successors in all ages to preach that truth, to establish His Church and to proclaim the glad tidings of His gospel to all men, promising to be with them unto the end of time. In obeying our priests, therefore, we are not obeying man, but God, Who has given them authority and committed His truth to their keeping. It is not the opinion of a fallible man, but the majesty of a divine law that commands our obedi well understood, and has in all ages

NOT THE APPOINTED WAY.

In the last number of the Presby erian Witness we find the following item, under the heading "In France :

A French clergyman, a Protestant, recent A French clergyman, a Protestant, recent ly told the following incident: "A woman who had attended one of their meetings a Clermont Ferrand, a town of 50,000 popula tion, went to a bookseller's and asked for. New Testament. The bookseller had neve heard of it. 'A New Testament?' be said 'I have not heard of the book. I suppose is is not out yet. If you like I will write t Paris and get you a copy as soon as it out.''

This is the sort of stuff that peddl. ing proselytizers in Catholic countries issue by the vard and send out by the cartload for consumption in Protestant countries. Just fancy how the con-ventional old maid at home, prim and proper and puritantical, and zealous member withal of half a dozen Bible societies, would cast up her eyes and hold up her hands on alighting upon such evidence as this of heathen dark ness in the land of France ! If even a bookseller in a city of fifty thousand people has not so much as heard of the New Testament, what must be the state of the peasantry in the remote rural districts of that benighted land No doubt there are in France, as in other countries, many booksellers who regard the New Testament in much the same light as they would Xenop hon's Anabasis or Cæsar's Commentar ies on the Gallic War. But the intrin sic credibility of things is stretched in the story told above until it is very close upon the snapping point.

However, our quarrel is not so much with the story as with the purpose of His aim is plainly to con the teller. vey to gullible people in Protestant lands the idea that the New Testament is an exceedingly rare book in Catholic France, the implication being that the priests there keep the Bible from the people. Now, we have no means of knowing at the present moment to what extent the New Testament is circulated in that country, but here are some facts and figures which relate to a period when few Frenchman could read and the cost of books was vastly greater than it is to day :

vastly greater than it is to day:
A French translation of the New Testament, by two Augustinian friars, Julian Macho and Pierre Farget, was published at Lyons in 1478. A copy of this version is preserved in the public library at Leipsic. The French Bible at Guiars de Moulins was printed soon afterwards in a quarto edition; and in 1487, a new edition, corrected and enlarged by Jean de Rely, afterwards Bishop of Angers, was published at Paris under the auspices of Charles VIII. Before the year 1517 it passed through sixteen other editions—four at Lyons, and twelve at Paris. In 1512 Jacques Le Fevre endertook a new translation—the New Testament appearing at Paris in 1523; the Old at Antwerp in 1530, 1534, 1541. This version corrected by the Louvain divines, became so popular that it passed through more than forty editions before the year 1700. Another French translation, by Nicholas de Leuse, was printed at Antwerp in 1534. The first Protestant version appeared at Neufchatel in 1555. (Le Long's Biblia Sacra; Dublin Review, voi. i.)

But really, our Protestant friends make a sort of fetich of the Bible, so exaggerated is the estimate they put apon it. They seem to think that the salvation of a man's soul is in some mysterious way bound up with the possession by him of a Bible or at least a New Testament, and that the man who is without one is in a hopeless case. They organize societies and yearly subscribe enormous sums of money to scatter copies of the Scripture broad-cast in every land. This is the Protestant way of propagating Christian. ity; but it is not Christ's way, and and therefore does not succeed. Christ and therefore does not succeed. Himself preached the Gospel and ence. That law is well defined and charged His disciples to do likewise in all nations. Never so much as a hint commanded the homage of the ablest men, the profoundest intellects the men should come to a knowledge of H men should come to a knowledge of His truth. The New Testament itself bears witness that the voice of the preacher is by Christ's own appointment the organ and herald of the gospel. History bears witness that the nations of the civilized world were converted to Chris tianity by the preaching of the gospel that not a single nation or even tribe has been converted by the reading of the Bible. These facts stare Protest ants in the face, yet they seem to have no eyes for them. Truly there are none so blind as those who will not see.

of days before the great statesman's death. At the close, it is reported, the old Liberal chief wrung his faithful lieutenant's hands and said fer-vently, "God bless you, Morley," and the reply was an equally fervent "God bless you "from the supposed agnostic. This indicated a pleasing charge, to all who knew anything of the facts. And the change seems now to have come, indeed. Wonderful are the things we are witnessing to day in the winning over of souls to the true Church, and we thank God we have lived to see them.

(For the Catholic Record.) "At the Port.' BROTHER REMEGIUS

little hamlet by an inland sea Whose mimic waves break white-capped one

Whose mimic waves break white-capped And be sight, A state sight, I vastness, grandeur and evenity: for warting é en the sail that flutters free, And dots the blue with hiny spois of white Making a picture fair, a scene so bright is beauty lingers long in memory.

o me'if brings the thoughts of early joys, Of school let out, of many a youthful sp be were a sturdy race, Saint Peter's boys, And loved a tumble in the seething Port-ur scniors frowned, and gravely question Our seniors frowned, and gravely quest then, If youth so wild would e'er develop men.

St. Joseph's College, Cinn., Ohic

The Meaning of June

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

He giveth His beloved sleep, And life and joy and peace in Him; He asks His waiting souls to keep The hopes that shall not cease for Him Until these hopes are lost in sight— And things of earth for our delight.

He give hall the blissful June, Fraught with the clover and the rose, The thousands scents beneath the moon From blossoms that His smiles unclose; But only His beloved read The meaning of the flowered seed.

He sendeth all the warmth and glow, The azure sky, the ripping fields, The clover white-the summer's snow— The woodbine which sweet honey yields. But they who love have perfect part, In union with his Sacred Heart.

-Ave Maria.

CATHOLICS IN THE PEERAGE.

of the nuptials of Viscount and Viscountess Encombe. This marriage has to Catholics an importance beyond its significance as a social event. Viscount Encombe is the son and heir of the Earl of Eldon, and the occur-rence chronicled is notable as being the occa-sion of adding to the list of the Catholic nobil-ity in these countries one of the most illustri-ous names in the British Peerage.—London Catholic News. Last week we printed an extended account f the nuptials of Viscount and Viscountess

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamship Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854. The Company's Fleet consists of Thirty-four Steamers aggregating 134,937 tons. Twin Serew Steamers – Tunisian, 10 000 tons-building. Castillan, 8,500 tons. Bayarian, 10,000 tons-building.

Bayarlan, 10,000 tons-bullding. Steamers sail weekly from Montreal to Liver-pool, caling at Londonderry, during the season of navigation; also separate service from New York to Glasgow. The Nt. Lawrence route is 10%0 miles less ocean sailing than from New York. The steamers are fitted with every improve-ment for the comfort of the passengers, in all classes, including bilge keels, making the vessels steady in all weather, electric light, midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, music rooms, smoking rooms, etc. > pecial attention has been paid to the venti-lation and sanitary arrangements. An ex-perienced surgeon is carried on all passenger tabares.

camers. Rates of passage lower than by most first-lass lines. Circular giving rates and sailings n application to

i application to H. BOURLIER, Toronto, E. DE LA H«OKE, T. R. PARKER, F. R. CLARKE, Or, H. A. ALLAN, Montreal.



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Issue of Forty-Vear An

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Ever 18 th Time crying in your ear : "Forward ! no pause ' jostle ahead !" And on you move. Finally the day of the last grand vacation approaches ; the only true vacation for man, either here be low, or there above. It is the great rest, the endless holiday, the long vacation of Eternity. In proportion as the pupil studied, as his conduct was exemplary, as his work was well performed, so are the medals, books or honorable mentions at the close of the scholastic year ; in proportion as his future life is good, his deeds noble his virtues great; so will be the crowns, and joys, the inscriptions in the register of life, upon the day of that great distribution of prizes, the commencement of the endless vacation.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ARTIST.

Schmitt, the great Catholic painter, the "Fro Angelico of America," died at Covington, Ky., on the 10th June. He was born of humble parentage in Heinstadt, Baden, Nov. 17, 1825, and his family could only afford to give him a common school education ; bu meeting with the encouragement of some titled personages in the army his predilection for art was strength ened. After studying in various art centers of Europe he came to America in 1856. He had gained a reputation in army and court circles for his ex quisite silver pencil portraits, and in numerable of these gems hang in the salons of the wealthy across the water

Schmitt's art was distinctively Cath olic and deeply religious. His aim was to develop the spiritual, not physi cal soul, not clay, immortal, not evan escent. Critics may harp about the faulty anatomy of many of his figures, but they are silenced when beholding the angelic beauty of his heads. Hi faces of Christ and the Blessed Virgin are divine in expression as those of Angelico, and if he had acquired the aca demic training of Gregori it would be justifiable to give him full title as the greatest religious painter of modern

sad. Three years ago the venerable - The Sacred Heart Review.

A SAINTLY BISHOP.

John Nepomucene will probably be the first citizen of the United States to be canonized. At present the western hemisphere has but two saints. Both of however, are from Peru. Two these North Americans are also in process of canonization, Father Joques and Tegakwita, a Mohawk Indian girl, but they lived before the United States came into existence. St. John Ne-pomucene Neumann will, therefore, be the first representative of that country in the calendar.

The dead man whom it is proposed to exalt to such great glory was the fourth Bishop of Philadelphia, Penn., and during his life was remarkable for his piety and great learning. Bishop Neumann was made Bishop of Phila delphia in 1852 and his great learning and saintliness made him known, He died Jan. 5, 1860. him widely



Trials for heresy are becoming as plentiful as berries in June in the Protestant sects-notably the Presbyterian. This is a nice way to try to freedom of thought !' We squelch thought it was only dark and cruel Rome that did such things .- Union and Times.

SAVONAROLA.

The Boston Herald recently had a sub heading which read as follows: "Methodists and Freethinkers of the Italian Quarter Unite to do Honor to the Forerunner of Luther." This went before a report of a celebration at the Italian Methcdist Episcopal Church, which purported to be in honor of Savonarola. The poor faithful Florentine friar ! In what strange company has his name been bandied about of late,

mes. The closing chapter of his life was ition of Methodists and Freethinkers.

ture, and consequently the benefit of the antidote-good, sound books-than by quoting from Judge Deque's charge to a grand jury once, delivered at Newark, N. J. This address needs no comment ; we give it as food for reflection to the public. The learned judge said :

"I desire to make a few observations with regard to a case that was tried here during the last term—a case in which a boy of the age of sixteen was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing a man whom he had ottemptied to rech. The ones here structed a the last term—a case in which a boy of the age of sixteen was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing a man whom he had attempted to rob. The case has attracted a great deal of vablic attention from the char-acter of the hierature in which the boy was educated—'half dime novels.' I never saw a copy of one until I saw it during the trial of the case, when several were produced. It is apparent that it is the most pernicious literature that can possibly get into the hands of children. Men would avoid it. I am not aware that any law would warrant the indictment of any of the publishers of the books that I have seen, but at the next term, if I can find any of these books that come within the scope of the law, I shall ask the grand jury to indict. I find from unformation that upward of twentv persons in this city are engaged in the saice of this sort of literature, and that it is sold to boys and girls—schoolboys and schoolgrils. As I have also obtained an esti-mate from a very authoritative source of the relative ages of persons who are brought be-fore our police courts for offences involving attempts to rob, stealing, and offences involving attempts to rob, stealing, and offences of that character, and I will take the opportunity of mentioning the figures now: — "Persons charged with larceny, combined with intent (that is a high crime), under the age of eighteen years, 30 per cent.; between eighteen and twenty-three, 60 per cent.— making 90 per cent.; over twenty three, 10 per cent. For simple larceny, which in-volves the same grade of or ine, being petty or grand larceny, according to the amount, under eighteen, 60 per cent.; over twenty-three, 10 per cent.; over twenty-thre

The League of the Sacred Heart is to be found almost everywhere where Catholics are. Camp Alger has a league now, as one was formed there last week by the men of the North Massachusetts Regiment who are prac-beally all Catholics and representatives of "the fighting race."

world has ever proluced.

It is true that in case of doubt or dispute in regard to the meaning of this law final recourse is had to the in fallible authority of the successor of St. Peter, the Pope of Rome. But it is a great mistake to say that we consider him infallible in everything. But for the crass ignorance of a vast number of Protestants it would hardly be necessary to repeat, what we have so often declared, that the Pope is infallible only in deciding authoritatively, for the whole Church, questions of faith and morals. Cardinal Newman, in his "Letter to the Duke of Norfolk," in

answer to Gladstone's "Expostula-"But a Pope is not infallible in his laws, nor in his commands, nor in his not of state nor in his commands, nor in his acts of state, nor in his administration, nor in his public

The Pope is the supreme judge in spirituals, and the priests are subordinates, but are all governed by the same grand code, and there is no more intellectual slavery in obeying that law and submitting to our spiritual rulers than obeying the civil law and submitting to our civil rulers. Without obedience to the decisions of the civil tribunals, and submission to civil rulers, there can be no order in society, and anarchy reigns supreme. without obedience to the decisions of the spiritual tribunals, and submission the ecclesiastical authorities, you can have no order in the Church, but instead disorder, disintegration and rebellion, such as now reigns throughout the Protestant world.

Knew It for Years.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. We find the following interesting statement in "Orestes A. Brownson's Early Life," by Henry F. Brownson : "About this time (1929)

asked Webster. that for years.'"

AND NOW JOHN MORLEY.

Catholic Standard and Times.

The New York Sun quotes the Dab lin Daily Independent as authority for the statement that John Morley has joined the Catholic Church. We would not accept the Independent as guide in matters of opinion ; with a matter of news the case is different, and we be lieve its London correspondent, from whom the news probably came, is Mr. James O Kelly, M. P. Mr. Morley, it is stated, was received into the Church at the Brompton Oratory a few days If this tale be true, we can only ago. say that we rejoice over the event as one of the most notable triumphs in the spiritual and intellectual world of Mr. Morley rethe present century. 'Mr. Morley re-presented all that is best in modern scholarship combined with a stern al though polished antagonism to Catholic We may fairly describe him as truth. a brilliant agnostic. Fair in every thing else, he never could be described as fair to Catholic history. As Chief Secretary for Ireland he was admirable in everything but his attitude towards the Irish claim for full Catholic education, and on this point he was more stern and unyielding than the rapid

arly Lute," by Henry F. Brownson: "About this time (1813) Brownson, return-g from a round of lectaring, related that hile in Washington he was one day discuss g will Calhoun and Buchanan the necessity the Catholic Church for salvation, when aniel Webster i live were talking about el convinced that its necessary to become Catholic to get to beaven." "" Have you just found that out?" set and unyielding than the rapid-est Tory. The news that he has been won over to the faith is, under these circumstances, a thing almost to take one's breath away. We would be inclined, even with the authority gizen, to doubt the accuracy of the statement, so fixed were Mr. Mor-ley's secularistic and agnostic prin-ciples, but for one fact. This is his inthen and unyielding than the rapidest (1812) Brownson, returning, related that of he was one day discussion, when and Euchanan the necessity areth for salvation, when and Euchanan the necessity areth for salvation, when and Euchanan the necessary with the salvation, and Buchanan the necessary to become the aven."
We were talking about h, and I, for one, an privative truther information of the statement, so fixed were Mr. Morthey is secularistic and agnostic principles, but for one fact. This is his interview with Mr. Gladstone a couple
"Tender for Province of Ontario Annuities." "Tender for Province of Ontario Annuities." Interview with Mr. Gladstone a couple
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Sealed tenders for the purchase of termin-Sealed tenders for the purchase of termin-able annuities running for a period of forty years, issued under authority of an act of the Ontario Parliament, 47 Vic., chapter 31, will be received by the undersigned at his office, Parliament buildings, Toronto, on or before 14th day of July next, at 2:30 p. m., when the tenders will be opened in the presence of such of the applicants, or their agents, as may attend. ittend

Attend. The annuities will be in the form of certifi-cates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, in which certificates the Provincial Treasurer will agree to make half yearly payments at his office at Toronto, or in London, England, of sums of S100, or larger sums, or their equivalent in sterling at the par of exchange (220 108 114) on the 30 h day of June and 31st day of December in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June instant, the first half yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next.

The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1898 is \$5,700 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$200 annually.

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than \$200 annually. Tenders may, if preferred, be upon condi-tion that the annuities be payable in sterling in London, England. In such case the con-version will be at the par of exchange, \$4:802 to the pound sterling. Tenders will be re-quired to state the purchase money which will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such parting as may be tendered ffered or such portion as may be tendered

will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 20th July and pay-ments from the persons whose tenders are accepted must be made within ten days thereafter at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, but if, from any cause, the purchase money is not paid by the 1st day of August next, purchasers who have not then paid will be required to pay interest on their purchase money from that date to date of payment, at the rate of interest which the investment will yield, according to their re-spective tenders. The annuity certificates will be delivered at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, where, if desired, they may be specially registered. The Provincial Treasurer reserves the right to determine what tender is most ad-vantageous to the province, but no tender will necessarily be accepted. Tenders should be on the accompanying form. En-velopes containing tenders should be indorsed "Tender for Province of Ontario Annui-ties."

THE ISOLATION OF THE SACRED HEART.

Rosary Magazine.

We have been thinking of the social side of the nature of our Blessed Lord, and of the beauty of its manifestation, where He admitted its exercise. It would seem as if, apart from that min-gling with multitudes and individuals for that great purpose of His mission, or the instruction of apostle and disciple, there were moments of relaxa-tion which He permitted Himself, in which His love to man found simplest expression.

His tenderness to little children, His visits to Lazarus and his sisters in the home at Bethania, His associations with His disciples at times beyond those distinctly demanded for their teaching. His customary manifestation toward a "beloved disciple" which won the name, His grateful acceptance of the anointing with Mary Magdalen's precious spikenard, and, more than any of these, His turning to His disciples in intervals of bitter need, seeking the solace of their prayers and watchfulness, indicate a nature far removed from isolation by choice.

Yet loneliness must have been Its constant portion.

To look upon the perishing numbers He had come to save, and see no desire of such salvation, no appreciation of the great gift, must have demanded God-like patience, and it is improbable that the very apostles at first realized the magnitude of the work to which their sanctity admitted them.

He looked forth upon a sin smitten world with His Divine Heart yearning to save it, and they turned from their Saviour, as men turn to day, for the trifles of besetting cares and vain ambition ; and but for the presence of God the Father, He must have anticipated the experience of the Garden long bet came. fore it

To have suffered as we suffer in order that the measure of His sympathy be full, since "He was tempted in all things as we are, yet without sin, He must have often longed for som He must have often longed for some companionship, for communion with some lofty soul, in whose capacity for high purpose He could find means to carry out His own immortal mission.

The Apostles supplied it according to their measure, yet the standard was less than His own. We speak here less than His own. reverently of His highest incarnate nature, which must have transcended every other, and which, apart from the Divine, must have lifted Him above

any perfect human sympathy. How sensitive He was, how glad to receive every loving expression toward Himself, even what would seem trivial, we see, wherein exalting Mary Magdalen's gift, He gently reproaches Simon's lack

"And turning to the woman, He said: 'Simon, dost thou see this woman? I entered into thy house, said : thou gavest Me no water for My feet but she hath washed My feet with tears and wiped them with her hair.

" 'Thou gavest Me no kiss, but she since she came in, hath not ceased to kiss My feet. "'My head with oil thou didst not

anoint, but she with ointment hath anointed My feet.""

He wanted the water, and the kiss and the oil, for what these things meant of love toward Him, and this woman of "many sins," found them forgiven for the love which lavished tears, and olntment, and humble

caresses. Does not this bind us to Him with a very keen sense of His human knowl-edge of our little daily needs ?

with all the strength of my own being, and pray Him to protect you with His love and blessing ! God be praised Who has created and

permitted such friendships on earth as this! Were they uninterrupted, they would be true foretastes of Heaven, the beginning of the communion of saints but we soon learn that our heavenly home is far away, and these allevia-tions to our exile from it, are dealt with a measuring hand.

Sooner or later we stand, at times,

There are hours and days in which, no matter how great the pain, how keen the sorrow, there is no ey which we can look for sympathy ; there is no eye to ear is beyond the affectionately whispered "I know just how you feel," for

which we long. And down in the deep interior of some hearts lies a gloom, a despond-ency which mocks the effort of the fondest to relieve. In hours when these have overpowered human reason, men have been driven to force themselves beyond the vital barrier, and thrust themselves to their judgment unbidden. But for the believer ?- Was it not for

such crises of anguish that the three imes agony in Gethsemane was borned And for what but this utter desolation was that awful cry from the Cross : "My God, my God, why hast Thou for which rent the veil of the saken Me "? temple, and shook the wide earth which rent the rocks, and called forth the "saints that had slept"? Then those whose faith had delayed could no onger doubt, and they cried in convic

tion, "Indeed, this was the Son o God." For some of the scourged heart of earth, all this had to be suffered to make them feel that their own multi plied sorrows were in every way ex ceeded, and enable them, crucified souls themselves, to cry, standing alone, but for God :

"Although He shall kill me, I will trust in Him.

GOD'S WONDROUS WAYS.

Strange as it may seem to the inex

perienced, says a writer in the Catholi Times of Liverpool, Eng., it is never heless true that hundreds of Catholi converts living to-day owe their con ersion, under God, indirectly to anti Catholic lecturers, whether apostate or the ordinary ignorant sensational A peculiar case has just ecturer. ome under our notice in Blackburn, the accuracy of which we can vouch A Protestant workingman of Blackburn attended one of Slattery' lactures, wherein he made certain serious allegations concerning the Catholic confessional. Wishing to test

for himself the accuracy of Slattery' statements he went as a Catholic to three different priests and made a mock confession to each, the last one being made to Canon Maglione, St. Joseph's Church. At the con clusion of his third "confession, con finding that the ordeal was totally different to what it had been repre-sented by the apostate lecturer, the man explained to the astonished Canon the purpose he had in coming to the confessional, and made an earnest request to receive instructions prior to eing received into the Church. As the man is the head of a family of ten. nost likely all will be eventually reeived into the Catholic Church.

day or two after the above event took place, the Canon received a summons to attend a Protestant sick man living in St. Joseph's parish, but totally known to him, who expressed a strong desire to receive instructions in order

to become a Catholic before he died. In the other parishes there are always,

fabrication is at a stand when the not Jesuits' oath is pronounced spurious by a member of the Boston Presbytery. It will be a long while yet before the truth of history, of character and of motive, is not prostituted to polemical advantage. Yet compare the Catholic Dictionary on one side and Herzog's Encyclopedia on the other with what would have been possible on either side a few generations ago, and we find that "the ethics of controversy "-to use the phrase of my friend, the Rev. Robert Johnson, of South Boston, - are at last beginning to get a hearing. As Mrs. John Stuart Mill says, "the world is only beginning to out grow injustice." Yet it is out growing it in fact.

I need not say that the Rev. Mr. Lansing no more doubts the genuine ness of the Jesuit oath than the genu ineness of the Canons of Trent. Indeed. t would be much easier to persuade him that the latter are spurious, for some years ago, when I quoted against a proposition which he declared Cath olic, an anathema of Trent, he actual y answered me that he did not know what the Council of Trent said, in a style that signified very evidently that he did not care. Imagine a man parading himself for an expounder of our federal jurisprudence and beginning his lectures by informing his pupil that he neither knows nor cares thing about the constitution of the United States! However, when Lansing's malice can find a canon o Trent for its ends, his attention suddenly revives. Thi

To revert to the Jesuit oath. is essentially different from the Monita Secreta. Even the animosity of Doctor Littledale, as also of Professor John Huber, owns these to be "a libel and caricature." Indeed, although written about 1612, and widely circulated, Pascal himself disdains to notice them. being written by an expelled iet, Jesuit, of no mean^sparts, a Pole named Zaorowski, they have been able to imitate with extraordinary adroitness the style of genuine Jesuit documents, and The author, who f the Constitutions. makes it out to be an express injunction of the superiors that rich and sensual women shall be encouraged by any ompliance, moral or immoral, to leave their wealth to the order, of course could not know that the general Aqua viva, the reputed author, had already, in 1587, written to the German pro vincial expressing the liveliest dislike of female felly in making vows to leave bequests to the society, and commend ing the provincial for having refused to receive such legacies. Nor could Zaorowski forsee that a time would come when the archives of the order would be suddenly seized by its enemies and given to the world, and with them all manner of evidence invalidating his insinuations. He took the best order possible that his forgery should sucseed, and if the stars in their courses at last fought against him, he might fairly plead that it was not his fault if a God of truth made and governs the

world. Compared with the Monita, the Jesuit oath is clumsiness itself. I could easily believe it, in view of its stupid I could ity and ignorance, to have been written in Boston, by a member of the Association, Protective American However, it seems to be some-what older and of uncertain origin, although its coarse and common one still speaks for the probability of an origin nearly akin to that which I have suggested. Lansing quotes it out of a book called "Romanism, written or published by A. P. Grover, Chicago, 1887. Where Grover picked it up does not appear. In Europe it was taken up in 1891 by a French Stitions are good Catholic orthodoxy:

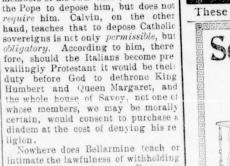
deprive a prince of hi rights, but rendered him liable to be deprived of his rights. As we know, to discharge subjects of their oaths of allegiance, a specific and personal decree of the Pope was commonly required. Moreover, there were even then many Catholic writers who denied the Pope's power to depose on any ground. The Jesuits themselves, in 1682, declared either opinion consistent with Catholic faith. And a century earlier, after the Pope had solemnly pronounced Henry of Navarre incapable of ever reigning, the Pope's own legate allowed that the validity of such As w a decree was problematical. know, it did not prevail, and was never acknowledged by France. Henry IV did not solicit from Rome a ratification of his title, but only a personal abso lution. Did the Jesuits now make higher

claims for the Pope than the highest advanced by medieval canonists? the contrary, they distinctly receded Their great writer, from them. Their great writer, Robert Bellarmine, explicitly denies that the regal power is derived from the papal, or that the Pope can depose even an unjust prince on simple grounds of civil welfare. A papel attempt to this effect, he declares, is to be resisted by any means and at ary cost. Even civil legislation pre-judicial to the salvation of souls he does not present as a ground of deposition, but only of antagonistic papal action. The only ground of deposition which he allows is heresy. This, he eaches, in contravention to many Catholic writers, and even to some members of his own order, authorizes the Pope to depose him, but does not require him. Calvin, on the other hand, teaches that to depose Catholi

ligion.

See.

uits



Nowhere does Bellarmine teach or intimate the lawfulness of withholding ivil allegiance from a Protestan prince whose government the Pope allows. Now, since 1603, every Pro testant government of the world, when once clearly independent, has been dealt with by Rome as subsisting by a lawful title. Therefore, accord ing to the great Jesuit Cardinal, since 1603 every Catholic Englishman, Ger man, Dutchman, or American has been in conscience bound, in all matters outside of religion, to obey the author ity of a Protestant government.

Bat how far has the society committed itself to these teachings of its illustrious member? It has emphatic ally confirmed them by action, whose weight is only the greater for its in directness. It is known that one feature of a canonization is the declar ation by the Holy See, in the case of a divine, that his doctrine has nothing erroneous in it. This, as Pope Bene dict XIV. explains, does not mean that it is throughout infallibly true, but that there is no error in it of sufficient moment to be noted by the Apostoli As he remarks, it is still open to temperate criticism, no longer open to ecclesiasthe Jes tical censure. Now have not succeeded in obtaining the honors of the altar for Cardinal Bellarmine, but, as is known, they have presented him as a





Sewing Machines of the Present are very different from those of the past. Very

few users of sewing machines know the techn cal differences; patents have expired on gene features, but "the world moves," and radi improvements have been made in sewing chines, so that the one of to-day shows a mendous improvement on its predeces Women who have used both kinds qui realize the difference between a cheaply m imitation of some ancient type and the light-running machine which is easily adjust does all kinds of work, and is always read go. The Silent Singer of to-day is the lat sult of constant improvement in mechanical excellence. For practical use

compares with the old-time sewing machines sold at department stores much modern railway train surpasses a stage-coach of the last century,

Singer machines are so simple that a child can understand them; they are strong that a bungler can hardly get them out of order. Every part is made w such scrupulous care, from the best materials, fitted in its place with the utmo xactness, and tested and re-tested so many times before leaving the that it never gets the "fits" which try a woman's patience, destroy the fruits her labor, and consume her time in vexing attempts to coax the machine t proper performance of duty. Singer machines are sold directly from maker ser; they are guaranteed by the maker, always ready to furnish parts and s plies in any part of the world, and not by a middleman totally unable to rend Buy a sewing machine of the Present, and not one of the Past.

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FIVE - M Fourth Sun

JUNE

HOW TO REND. GO

> At Thy word, I Everything ing, says so ancient Chri than three th royal psalmis Lord build th vain that built true this is, w we see it also and his comp night, and p stones, but no the next morn their nets at they caught so fish that the vou see, dean lessing can what you mu your labors like Peter, le command of Jesus and wit I say with your work, th

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blessing and rest upon it. the happy sta contrary, mon God. vou are, Churc of the High, a horr His eyes, and catch fish, wh ful a conditio ing for His e only for His c instead of fish only stones fi penitence, st stones of divi and misfortu 'multa flag roval prophe many are t and the expe daily in nun that we ma door against ediction, let remain in t confirm this tion of the sa faithfully all always labo quently with tor time and Bat not of

> nets with J e. He must troubles and by a good in honoring H complishing good intent regards in which mak of our brow ious; witho most exalte fore God, n nense. The gian king obtained fr everything into gold. but for us faith, that I our most or holv father expresses divine, i. e meritorious is of very l purchase s check fro may be wo

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

When in the awful loneliness of Gethsemane He prayed that His chalice be taken away, yet returned to its bitter draught, since such was the Will of God, here perfectly our own natures feel the pang which prompted the words

"Couldst thou not watch with Me one hour?" and when He had returned and prayed the second time, and found them sleeping still, little wonder "they knew not what to answer" that gentle spirit in its human grief.

But after the third battle and conquest, He had learned to do without them, and His "Sleep ye now, and take rest," is truly a Divine utterance.

He had entered upon His final isola tion, and when, directly after this, the kiss of Judas profaned the Sacred Face, and the rude grasp of the rabble was laid with vile hands upon Him, it must have been only an added pang of less degree, with which He saw that "His disciples leaving Him, had all fled away.

If a single one had stayed with Him here, we should have loved and vener ated that one, and it helps us to forgive St. Peter that "he followed," though " afar off.

Close beside the forgiveness of iniuries, one of the most perfect lesson taught by the life of Christ upon earth seems to me that indicated by His loneliness.

To many natures affectionate sym pathy is their strongest demand. We can bear almost any degree of personal privation, and great bodily pain, if we feel that the one is to win us the appre ciative glance of those we love, the other to become the care of some fond heart which would gladly divide the suffering with us; and some find it half borne already

However simple the home, we would pot exchange it for the splendor of hall or palace, were such unshared by the task. fond hearts which we greet on entering, and which know our footstep, and still current on our side-I can no are gladdened by its coming. And how perfect the tie which unites those who daily place each other in the Sacred Heart of Jesus, as the fondest expression they know how to make,

hroughout the year, numbers of non Catholics receiving instructions who have been attracted to the Catholic Church mostly through the disgraceful attacks made upon Catholics at different times by salaried and other slan lerers.

Sacred Heart Review. POPULAR PROTESTANT CONTRO. VERSY. VIII

resppear, my friend comforted me with

recrudescence of spiritual despotism.

fast.

ism quite as intensely as Mr. Lansing, Some six or eight years ago, when has the misfortune of being a scholar complaining to a friend in the Method and a thinker, and therefore is obliged st Episcopal ministry, since then ad vanced to an exceedingly important to pronounce it a forgery. A very slight acquaintance with the and influential position in that Church anguage of monastic vows discloses that the most convincing demonstration of falsity, if it inured to Roman Catho

the spuriousness of the oath. It takes the current charges of Jesuit dissimulalic advantage, gave no assurance that ation and Jesuit plottings against Pro the calumny would not immediately estant governments, and puts these, against every instinct the reminder that even the heads of the hydra did not prove immortal. of human nature, and everything known of the Every blow given at a lie, he remarked, history of the order, into the language brings its end nearer, though the end of the barest and baldest avowal.

The new Jesuit is made to declare may be long in coming. Time was when both Catholics and Protestants that he believes Protestant doctrine condemnable. In other words, he has Mr. Lansing complains of thought they could not do honor to their own religion without devising into purge himself from a suspicion of heresy on entering that order which does not tolerate in its youngest novice the faintest surmise of having ever famous falsehoods about the death beds of their chief antagonists. Bellarmine, Luther, Calvia, and I know not who else, are among the victims of these inleaned towards heresy, unless he is a convert from a Protestant nation. famies. Some of these fables are dead past resurrection, the rest are dying The society would as soon think of asking one of its members to declare at Soon it will be acknowledged his profession that he believed in God. that the Reformation was not a mere

The candidate is made to deny that outbreak of libertine passion, and that he owes or can owe allegiance to a Prothe Counter reformation was not a mere testant government, on the ground that it has not received the Papal These considerations of my friend confirmation. Here is high flying orencouraged me to go on with what thodoxy with a vengeance. Even those medieval canonists who view eemed for a while an unprofitable He then may be regarded as those the regal power as an emanation of the possessing an undivided molety of in-terest in what I write for the Review. Papal do not hold a Papal ratification necessary for validity. Tacit allow-ance is quite sufficient. Setting apart The coarsest and clumsiest forgery doubtful titles and cases of feudal answer for the other-appears to be the so called Jesuits' oath. And as a superiority, it is held as of course that a subject who owns the sovereignty of man overtaken on the marshes by a a Christian prince or magistrate can be flood knows that the tide is receding and so say I love you so well that, feel-ing my own helplessness to make you happy, I ask our Blessed Lord to do so

1) The Papal power is of Gcd. Lutheran sheet of small account, called The civil power is of God. Le Temoignage. However, though it went up like a crocket it came down Th civil power is not derived from the Papal power. (4) The civil power in like a stick, nobody at last seemingly, civil matters, is independent of the Church. (5) An attempt of the Pope clinging to it except the noted, or notorious pastor, Stocker, who seems to hate Jesuits and Jews with equal into control the to control the State by force in properly civil matters authorizes the State to tensity. With him and his adherents it appears to have found a refuge in take up arms. (6) However tragic Germany, and with the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing in America. Professor John the consequences of such an aggression might turn out for the Pope the sin would be only on his head. Moore of the Boston Presbytery, how-Yet, according to this oath, every

ever, though hating Roman Catholicyoung Jesuit, at entering the order s bound to declare as follows : " My spiritual Father, my heart bleeds to say it, but you, and all the Provincials, and the Superior General, and all his

Assistants, and all the Rectors, Provosts, Coadjutors, temporal and spirit ual, and all the Professed, and all the brethren, are involved in deep, not to prethren, are involved in deep, hot to say deadly, error against the Holy Father, his rights, prerogatives, and dignities. I come, therefore, to re-duce the Society at last to true orthodoxy, and to turn its wisdom to folly and its great men to confusion, and

Mr. Lausing complains of Roman Catholic demands on his powers of be lief. His demands on our powers of belief surpass all description. There is yet more of this precious ath. Charles C. Starbuck. oath.

Andover, Mass. Catarrh of ten Years' Standing Cured

by Dr. Chase. by Dr. Chase. I suffered from Catarth for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarth Cure, and can state posi-tively it cured my Catarth and Catarthal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully, ANNA A. HOWEY, Eden Ont,

J. D. Phillips, J. P. Witness.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe sure and effectual.

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail. NERVES must be fed on pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best nerve tonic. By enriching the blood it makes the nerves erpond.

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BIGOTRY AND WARS.

In this century we have had three noteworthy outbreaks of bigotry in this country. The first was the Native American excitement, the second the Know Nothing party, and the last and the least was the late unlamented A. P. A.

It is a remarkable fact that each of these outbreaks was quickly followed by a war. After the Native American riots we had the war with Mexico.

Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil.

They cannot digest it. It upsets the stomach.

Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites; that is, we have broken it up into little glob-

ules, or droplets.

We use machinery to do the work of the digestive organs, and you obtain the good effects of the digested oil at once. That is why you can take Scott's Emulsion.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto."

After the Know Nothing agitation we had the Civil War. Now, soon after the A. P. A. went to pieces, we have the war with Spain.

While there is no real connection be tween these outbreaks of bigotry and the subsequent wars, one has not been without effect on the other. If any war can ever be said to be providen tial, these wars were providential. They came at a time when public attention was directed to Catholic patriotism, and Catholic patriotism was never yet found wanting in the hour of trial. -The Monitor.

agreeable taste. •••.iss Dyspepsia and Indigestion.--C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: • Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for plaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: • Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her.



FIVE - MINUTE'S SERMON.

Fourth Sunday After Pentecost.

HOW TO RENDER YOURSELF WORTHY OF GOD'S BLESSING.

" At Thy word, I will let down the net." (Luke

Everything depends on God's bless ing, says so beautifully and truly an ancient Christian maxim, and more than three thousand years ago the royal psalmist said : "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." (Ps. 126, 1.) How true this is, we experience every day, we see it also in to day's gospel. Peter and his companions had labored all night, and probably drew up a few stones, but no fish. When, however, stones, but no fish. the next morning they again let down their nets at the command of Jesus. they caught so great an abundance fish that they filled two ships. Here you see, dear Christians, what God's lessing can do. But you learn also what you must do to secure success in your labors and affairs ; you must, like Peter, let down your net at the command of Jesus, that is, labor for Jesus and with Jesus.

I say with Jesus, you must begin your work, that is, in the state of grace, of love and heirship of God, if heaven's blessing and eternal recompense shall rest upon it. If you are no longer in the happy state of grace, but if, on the contrary, mortal sin separates you from God, you are, according to the teaching Church, an enemy of the Most High, a horror and an abomination in His eyes, and how could you expect to catch fish, while your soul is in so fearful a condition ? No, God has no blessing for His enemies and despisers, but only for His children. Oa the contrary instead of fish, you draw with your net only stones from the abyss of your impenitence, stones of divine penalties, stones of divine anger, of maledictions and misfortunes in all your ways. For "multa flagella peccatorum," says the royal prophet in his pealms (31: 10). "many are the scourges of the sinner," and the experience of life confirms this daily in numberless examples. Hence that we may not willfully close the door against blessing and choose malediction, let us, above all, see that we remain in the state of grace, let us confirm this state by the worthy recep tion of the sacraments, and preserve i faithfully all through life, that we may always labor with Jesus, and conse quently with happiness and blessing, for time and eternity.

Bat not only must we let down out nets with Jesus, but also for Jesus, i. e., He must offer Him all our works. troubles and difficulties, sanctify them by a good intention, for the purpose of honoring Him, serving Him, and ac complishing His holy will. It is this good intention which God principally regards in all our actions. This it is which makes every drop of the sweat This it is of our brow precious, holy and meritor ious; without it, however, even our most exalted works have no value be fore God, no claim to eternal recom pense. The poets tell us of the Phry gian king Midas, who by his prayer obtained from the gods the favor that everything he touched was converted into gold. This is a fable, an anecdote for us it contains a doctrine of faith, that by the good intention, even our most ordinary daily actions, as the holy father of the Church, St. Anselm, expresses it, becomes golden and divine, i. e., immensely valuable and meritorious. A piece of blank paper is of very little value ; for a trifle will purchase several sheets. And yet, as a check from a responsible person, it may be worth ten, twenty, fifty, yes, hundreds or thousands of dollars. Even so, O Christian mechanic, may also your hammering, your planing and sawing in the workshop; or, Christian house-keeper, your cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing in it self, certainly, something altogether indifferent before God and Heaven, and yet, if you do it for the love of God and to honor Him, with the aim o glorifying Him thereby, then your whole labor is converted into an inces sant and beautiful prayer, and your every drop of sweat will, for all etern ity, glitter as a precious jewel in your heavenly crown. And, therefore, do not omit making fervently a good in tention early in the morning, at the beginning of your day's work-yea, according to the admonition of the cate chism, frequently renew this good in tention during the day, by looking up to God, saying in the silence of your heart: "Lord, all to your glory, all for love of you!" "The hand at work for love of you !" "The hand at work the heart with God !" says the beautiful maxim. Oh, that you could work in this manner,-united with Jesus in love, by sanctifying grace ; offering to your Redeemer all difficulties, by the good intention; how easy and sweet would everything be for you! How would, not only the most magnificent heavenly reward, but terrestrial bless ing in richest abundance, be your con solatory portion ! Well, then, O Christian, devoutly do what you have learned to day. In the name of Jesus let down your net, i. e., labor with Jesus in the state of grace and heirship of God ; labor for Jesus i. e., with a good intention to love and honor Him, and you, like Peter, will catch fish in abundance. The bless ing of God will drive them into your net. Amen.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. ST. ANTHONY'S CLOCK

Dawn Graye, in the Ave Maria.

Long, long ago, a legend tells us, there lived in the old French village of Epinal a skilful clockmaker named His fame had Antoine Turenne, spread so far and wide that the cople of Nancy, Domremy, and even Strasburg, who came to Epinal on monthly market days, never failed to pay a visit to his shop in the Grande Rue, to inspect the latest novelities his genius had evolved. For Père Turenne was a human spider-never idle, neve discouraged: spinning webs to catch Time in. "Time," said he, "is one of the most precious things that the good God has entrusted to us. We must do our best, our most, with it while we can divide it into moments and hours ; for, ere we know, it will have slipped away from us and become eternity.

About the noon of his life, Père An toine had begun the work which had been his heart's dream from boyhoodthe construction of a huge clock, full hidden springs and elaborate of mechanism, which, when completed, should adorn the steeple of his native village church. With this pious thought ever in mind, he labored for years-testing now one, now another

fancy ; and welcoming with a pleasan smile those curious neighbors who paused at his work-room door to watch him. "How does my clock go? It does

not go at all yet," he would respond, cheerily. "But, with Heaven's blessing, it will some day. I think, though, I have been so long engaged upon it, I shall be sorry when it's done. We have grown old together, my clock It is become a friend-a part and I. of me. When you hear it summoning you to Holy Mass some morning, after have lain under many seasons of green grass and immortelles, maybe you will remember, and say, 'There is Père Antoine asking us to pray for the repose of his soul, on our way.

They would answer: "Readily will we do that, neighbor. But if you are as long upon it as you have already been, 'tis our children and our chil dren's children whom it will be remind

ing to pray for *our* souls." "Circles are the only things in the round world that have no ends," per-sistel Turenne. "My clock, you see, is square.

And, in truth, news went forth at last that the wonderful clock was fin-ished; that, mounted temporarily in the courtyard of his dwelling, it would sound its first stroke at noon one day in Advent. Long before the time designated the

villagers began to assemble. Tall and imposing, in his Sunday blouse and cap, Pere Antoine moved among them, his honest eyes full of joy, and little Antoinette, his favorite grandchild, perchei like a bird upon his broad shoulder.

"It is 'Toinette who has helped me to finish it," he said, drawing her golden head against his silver one. "In the five years that she has been here to laugh for me when I was disto sing for me while I couraged, to sing for me while I work d, I have done more than in all my li e previous. Yes, neighbors, it is 'Toinstte's clock ; not so, sweet heart? "No, grandpere !" cried the child.

"It is the good God's clock, because there is a cross on top like there is on His house." And she pointed her tiny hand toward the distant church. "But, grandpere, hush !" as a low rumbling made itself heard. "Listen! O

Those who came next day to witness a repetition of the clock's performance found its maker working upon it. had stopped, the hands pointing to 4 o'clock. "Ha, ha !" commented Epinal's

" O.d Turrival in clockmaking. "Od Tur-enne's clock will never be placed in our steeple. Tis a pretty toy for him to play with till he dies. But the majority clung to their belief in their skilful neighbor.

'Twas simply a spring out of order he who had made a thing could surely mend it.

And his workshop once again became the village lounging-place, till the morning they found its door for the first time closed ; and Turenne, look ing down upon them from an upper window, enjoined them, in anguished accents, to speak softly, tread lightly. "Little Antoinette is sick-sick unto death." Like a broken lily, the child lay in

her white bed, the great eyes open wide and the smile flown from them. Waking, fevered and delirious in the night, she had suddenly passed from a night, she had suddenly placedy. state of excitement into lethargy. "God help you, friend !" whispered the old doctor. "The loss of a child

the old doctor. "The loss of a leaves a wound that never heals. Give this potion every hour ; but unless she can be aroused from this stupor, I see little hope.

"Antoinette !" murmured Pere Tur enne. "Heart's love, dost thou not hear me? Look up! The sun will

soon be dashing round with his red horses, and we must open the morn a wild goose will come flying over, calling 'Good day !' to us in his hoarse voice : and if thou art not listening, thou wilt not be ready to ask him how his great great great grandmother's is, that she caught on that first cold Christmas. - thou rememberest. speeding through the bitter midnight offer her downy white feathers to Blessed Mother to make a pillow the for the dear Babe Jesus. And there is a bud on thy rosebush. Dost thou not wish to go with me to gather it ?

But the little girl did not hear. "Darling ! darling !" cried the old man, in despair. "Tel me - tell grandpere what would please thee. "Make the clock strike till St. An

toine comes," she murmured, faintly. "Let me see dear St. Antoine !" His heart sank. That which his darling asked was beyond his power. "His clock has stopped, dearest," e replied. "I have not had time to he replied. make it go. If thou art better to-mor-

row-" Oh. no. no !- now !" moaned the child, fretfully. "Now

Tae old clockmaker raised his eyes eseechingly, with a wordless prayer, o the picture of St. Anthory that hing

above his bed. "Mignonne," he said, after an in-"grandpere will go and try stant. But he can not leave thee. If thou wilt be very good, he will wrap thee warm and carry thee down to where thou canst watch him while he works. But it must be many hours yet before Now it is just sun St. Antoine comes.

rise, and his hour is noon." As tenderly he laid her in the bed of pillows he had prepared for her beside him on the scaffold that surrounded the great clock, heavy eyes fluttered open and, brightening, rested contentedly on its familiar face.

"Hush, *arandpere*! It is going to beak! Wait one minute!" she exspeak !

claimed, suddenly. "No, 'Toinette darling,-it will not strike vet," he answered, sadly. But just then there was heard a low

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN: Camp out in the Adirondacks, or seek

Catholie Columbia The talk is now of vacation, for vaca tion must come with the coming of the heat of summer time. For vacations we must have. The string cannot be drawn tight all the time. The bow must have its turn to soak in water. the brain must have its to soak in cool water or And space fresh air that the webs may be blown or washed out of it. The fores stream, the mountain pass, the country farm-house, keep the clots from break ing on the brain. Whether one should rest wholly and

let this summer vacation be a mere vegetating vacancy, during which the empty fountain of life shall be slowly filled up, or whether vacation shall a change of employment, depends on the exhaustion produced by the year' work, and the idiosyncracy of each One who does not work very person. hard during the winter does not need to rest very passively during the summer. To such, a change of occupation, travel, out-of door study nature, may be the best rest. Bat somehow, and by some form of change, all whose work is monotonous and ex acting should have plenty of rest, of deep, quiet rest, with abundance of

sunshine, fresh air and out-door life The Editor's Retreat.

Dr. Henry M. Field, that clever writer, gives this prescription for brain-workers:

You ask me for a suggestion about a summer vacation. I am afraid that my ideas, however they suit me, wil not be good for much to others. But believe in the old Indian philosophy that to have a bow at once supple and strong-that will bend to the utmost strain and fly back with such force as to send the arrow straight to the mark -it must be now and then unstrung and well soaked in water. The human frame must be unlimbered once in a while, or by and by it will snap and go to pieces. Every doctor will tell you this. The principle is settled ; it is only the where and the how that have to be considered. And here, as in other things in life, every man hath his proper gift, his special taste ; and what would suit one would not sui

another. If you ask me where I would choose to spend a summer I can answer very quickly: *Here*, on this very spot that ou, Mr. Editor, know so well-on this hilltop that my neighbor, Mr. Choate, thinks to be so near Heaven that he is not impatient to make the change. all my wanderings around the world I have found no such place of rest. There is peace in the very air. drink it in with my breath. I had rather swing in a hammock than rock in the cradle of the deep. What out look on sea or shore draws me upward so much as to lie on the soft grass and look up and see the clouds go sailing by

"Why then "-you may well ask-'if you are so perfectly satisfied with your home, don't you stay there? That is a very simple question and has a simple answer. It is that while I am with all my books and papers here. around me. I am haunted and pursued by the demon of work, from which I cannot escape. You know by experience that there is no man who is les master of his time than an editor, with the incessant calling of printers for 'copy "-a call that must be answered on the instant, for the paper cannot wait : Men may come and men may

go, but the newspaper goes on forever The editor may be in a state of collapse, rumbling of the unwound wheels : the but dead or alive the paper must ap pear ! Even his own home is no pro tection for him, and his only safety is to bolt-to cut and run ! Cut and run, indeed ! How easy it is to say that, but how hard to follow one's own direction! An editor is ommonly a man who is in dead earnest about something or other, and he will not, nay, he cannot leave his post Shall he be such a coward as to run away in the midst of the battle ? When his blood is up, his brain is on fire, and he never works so rapidly; and it is better work than that which he grinds out slowly when he is cold and dull. The impulse is almost irresistible to improve the golden hours that may not me again. So he keeps on pouring the oil of life upon the blazing fire till long after midnight — and that for night after night—with a strain upon his vitality that is very great, and may e fatal. With such a prospect before him, erhaps the wife and the doctor to gether will rout him out of his sanctum and set him adrift. But whither, ah whither, shall he go? Well brother,

FACE some lonely valley that is far away from the children of men. If you can, and a solitary house on some mountain pasture where a farmer keeps his cows and you can have a bowl of bread and milk for breakfast and supper that i good enough for any man. Baked

apples would make it a luxury fit for All that nature demands princes. eyond this is unlimited hours of sleep cep not only all the night, but all the day, if nature so inclines-sleep, sleep leep, till you begin to recover fro state of utter exhaustion, as the blood begins to flow back into y veins, and to reanimate your " vital

frame That is all the philosophy I have got in regard to vacations. Perhaps you expected me to say something about foreign travel. But that is no ot rest it is the hardest kind of work to be knocked about the rough world, to cross seas and oceans, to climb the Alps or the Himalayas.

There is still another experience which you have had as well as I-to be poised high in the air on the back of a camel, and to go swinging across the desert, when you can almost hear your own vertebra crack ! That is not exactly the ideal of repose. Let all these things be far from thee, O my brother and like the darky, "take to the woods !" where all things in nature, in earth, air and sky, shall be your ministers.

Fishing.

Fishing is not an expensive recreation, and probably yields more pleasure for the amount of money a man in vests in order to pursue it than almost any other form of out-door sport, proided the man takes to it naturally. A man can go trout fishing with an outfit that will not cost him more than \$5; that is, he can purchase his rod his reel, his basket and his flies with this sum.

In regard to the important question of flies, an old angler will be satisfied with a few standard flies when he goes on a stream. The ambitious amateur wants them of all colors and shapes. The angler who takes an intelligent interest in his art will surely foster the literary side of his favorite pastime Old Izaak Walton will be of no practical use to him, but it will imbue him with the true angling spirit if he has it not, and still further develop it if he does have it. The educational books published in this country about fishing are few. The earliest practical work is Thaddeus Norris's "American Angler's book." After that came the works of Genio C. Scott. For a man who loves the mechanics of he art-i. prefers to make his own rods, mend them, etc. - the book of Henry B. Wells, "Fly-rods and Fly-tackle," is one of ticles of value to amateurs and exper

impure

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11 MULLINS ST., MONTREAL, Que.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD

A Banker's Experience.

A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective, I regard the remedy a simple cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereatter, how ever, I intend to be my own family doctor." Het is nave the new Clock III place there," But Père Turenne demurred. "Leave it yet a while with me," he said. "After it has been going a few days, imperfections may appear— a spring may get out of order, or some-thing of the like." And as he foresaw so it happened.

0 grandpere, look! It is going to speak

And I wish I could tell you all that marvellous clock said and did. There were twelve doors, one of which opened at each stroke of the bell. We may imagine how grand it must have been when all swung back in succession and the scenes within were revealed :-- the Adoration of the Magi; a cock that flapped its real feather wings and crowed thrice ; Our Lord on the prow of a rocking boat stilling the waves of the sea ; the Twelve Apostles in stately procession ; and for the last of all dear Anthony of Padua kneeling with outstretched arms before the vision of the Christ-Child. In copying that scene from a picture that hung above his bed, Père Turenne had been in spired with tenderest devotion. Never had he been happier than when, after

repeated efforts, he succeeded in ad justing the delicate springs so that both arms would be extended simultaneous ly. Little 'Toinette had clapped her wee hands with ever increasing delight a the marvels unfolded themselves ; but

at sight of her beloved patron Saint there rippled from her parted lips one of those sparkling cascades of laughter in which childhood's suppressed ecstasy finds outlet. "St. Antoine ! St. Antoine !" she

cried, bounding forward as though to meet a recognized friend. "But he is even more beautiful than in the pic ture over the bed. He lives, he moves O grandpere, please make it strike all over again till St. Antoine comes back

"That can not be," said Père Turenne, smiling. "We must wait for his hour." "Marvellous! marvellous!" ex-

claimed the gathered villagers. "Our little church will be famous. Quick ! come to help us in our need.' let us have the new clock in place

hidden heart began to throb steadily tick, tick, tick; and clear and strong on the dawn rang out twelve strokes at each one a door opening, according

to the original design. At the first stroke a quiver passed over 'Toinette ; at the last, the impeded current of life rushed back. Starting up, she clapped her little hands, no longer fevered; and from her parted lips there rippled once again that sparkling cascade of rapturous laugh-

ter. "St. Antoine, dear St. Antoine!" she cried aloud. "I am so glad to see thee again ! I have been sick, sick but now thou hast made me well

"Hola !" remarked the neighbors St. Anthony's clock is growing erra There it is striking 12 o'clock tic. when it is only 5, true time. But when they beheld Père Turenne

come hastening out, with 'Toinette rosy and smiling in his arms, on the way to church to give thanks for the cure to God and His blessed Saint, they, when it was recounted to them, failed not to rejoice with and for him, like

rood friends and good Catholics. And we are told that, until its de struction during the Revolution, the wonder-working clock filled its place in the steeple of the church for which its pious maker destined it, -- marking sad and happy hours, without ever losing one. And for years after 'Toinette's grand - children were old men and women, the children of Epinal were wont to call 12 o'clock "St. Anthony's hour," and taught to twine their noon Angelus with this prayer :

"O dear St. Anthony, who so loved little children and was beloved by them, we are little children. Bless us, pray for us; and let there be no moment of our lives that thou wilt not come to belo us in our need."

Successful at Last.

Successful at Last. "I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was per-sunded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good and I continued taking it until I was cured." MRS. CARRIE PRICE, Georgetown, Ontario. *Hood's Pills* are the favorite family ca-thornic. Easy to take easy to operate. 250.

thartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The world is all before you where to choos And Providence your guide."

There are the mountains and the sea with no end of resorts in the White Hills or along the coast from Long Branch to Bar Harbor. What do you Branch to Bar Harbor. What do you want that is more fashionable? An yes! and there's the trouble. There are too many comers and goers for one whose only desire is to be quiet and at As Edward Everett Hale once rest. said to me : "I want to get away from people." "Where are you going ?" 1 sked. "I don't know," he said and don't want to know ; and especi

ally don't want my people to know." Fortunately, he had a people who knew his habits so well, and loved him so much, that they respected his desire

for absolute seclusion till his poor tired frame could get the rest it sorely needed. That is the truest hospitality to have the tact to see when a gues eeds nothing so much as rest, long and deep, and that the greatest possible kindness is to leave him alone But if people are so "dreadfully kind" that they will not let you alone,

then flee into some vast wilderness!

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFI London, On

C. M B. A.

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Barrie Branch.

Harrie Branch. The writer attended the last regular meeting, this branch heid at their hai on Moeding. The writer attended the last regular meeting the use of the standard of the second standard of the regular standard of the second standard of the the second standard of the second standard of the second standard of the second standard of the second standard standard of the second standard of the second standard standard of the second standard of the second standard standard of the second standard of the second standard standard of the second standard of the second standard standard standard of the second standard standard of the second standard of the second standard standard standard of the second standard standard standard of the second standard standard

C. O. F.

A. O. H.

Office of Provincial Secy., Toronto, June 16, 1898. P. Boyle, Esq., Department of Insurance Ontario:

Department of Insurance Ontario: Department of Insurance Ontario: CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY AS FRIENDLY SOCI-ET. Whereas by the application of the An ient Order of Hibernians made pursoant to the Ontario Insurance Act, 197, it has been made on appear to the undersigned. The Register of Friendly Societies for the Province of Ontario, that the said applicant is entitled to register as "This is to certury that the said Friendly Soci-tion of Insurance against sickness and death in the Frovince of Ontario, for the transac-tion of Insurance against sickness and death in the Frovince of Ontario, for the term beginning on the first day of July, 1."S and ending on the Hirtieth day of July, 1."S and ending on the First Society Registar No. 485, Folio 17. J. H. Hunter, E gister of Friendly Societies. W. J. Vale, Entry Clerk.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LON-DON.

DUR. Thursday, June 16, wr a happy day for the pupils of the Sacred Heart Academy of this city, *the* great event being the distribution of the model of the sacred Heart Academy of the pupils, *the* great event being the distribution of the model of the sacred Heart Academy of the the pr. Hanayan of this city, and the Missey Ella and Laiu Moran, of Windsor, nicees of Rev. M. J. Tiernan of the cathedral, I. adon-in each of whom the Curtotic Records extends in most sincere congrat distions, coupled with the carness wish that the Sacred Heart of our prime Redeemer may ever guide their bright model resolves of their graduation day. There were present, besided Heart of our prime Redeemer may ever guide their bright moment is not the sacred Heart of our prime Redeemer may ever guide their bright moment is the former of the high and model resolves of their graduation day. Thomas, Rev. Fishop O'Craner, the following primes T. Rev. D. Flannery, P. P. S. Thomas, Rev. Fishop O'Craner, the following the corneck, Woodstock, vanita, Mec Lane, Sectorth, McRae, Parkhili, Noonay, Lane, McCormack, Woodstock, Yalentin, prady, Heureux of the cathedra. <u>REGERAMME</u> Landow

Miss E. Scatcherd--Premiums for history, grammar, recitation, elements of metephysics and German; accessits to premiums for Latin observations and composition. Miss G. LeBel - Premiums for epistolary style and Latin elements; accessits to geo-creashy and annifestion.

graphy and application. Miss E. King- Premiums for composition and 2nd Latin elements.

graphy and application.
 Miss E. King-Premiums for composition and 2nd Latin elements.
 group CLASS.
 Miss M. Noble - Premiums for epistolary style, grography and French i accessits, ele-ments of logic, history and arithmetic.
 Miss A. Pelletier - Premiums for history.
 Latin elements, French grammar, French, epistolary style: accessits to good and and epistolary style accessits to application.
 Miss L. Tachereau-Prendums for grammar, epistolary style accessits to application.
 Miss M. Malony - Prench grammar, Miss R. Coles-Premiums for results, Miss R. Coles-Premiums for results, Miss A. (Girardot-Accessit to French epistolar ary style.

ary style. Miss R. Lang -Premium for book-keeping. Miss T. McDonneil - Premium for needle

Miss R. Lang - Premium for book-keepink. Miss T. McDonnell - Premium for newdle-work. Miss E. Smallman - Premium for Grm an accessit to French. Miss H. Howe-Premium for application. Miss M. Williams-Premium for German. Miss W. Butler-Premium for German. Miss M. Meredith-Premium for German. Miss N. Meredith-Premium for granma. Miss N. Connolly-Premiums for gran ma. history, epistolary style, recitation. Find. and neediework, accessits to application. weography and arithmetic. Miss D. Mason - Premiums for geography style, recitation and granmar. Miss D. Mason - Premiums for geography and Application. Miss G. Mason - Premiums for granmar, French and epistolary style. Miss G. Mason - Premiums for granmar, French and epistolary style. Miss A. Aust-Premiums for granmar, French and epistolary style. Miss A. Aust-Premiums for granmar, Miss A. Aust-Premiums for granmar, Miss C. Mason - Premiums for granmar, French and epistolary style. Miss K. Dromoly Accessit to French

sit to needlework. K. Dromgele – Accessit to French Accessit Miss

Miss T. Howe-Premium for arithmetic

Miss T. Howe scensit to French. Miss M. Gics-Premium for German. Miss M. Norton-Accessits to French and

enmanship. Miss O. Binks—Premium for history. Miss C. Wilson—Second premium for geo

graphy. Miss B. Gustin – Accessit to bookkeeping. Miss L. Leonard – Premium for history, geo-graphy: accessits to grammar and arithmetic. Miss G. Smith–Fremium for diligence; accessit to geography. FOLERIN CLASS.

FOLRIH CLASS. Miss M. Traher-Premium for application, history and geography; accessits to, recitation, grammar and French. Miss M. Ament - Premium for grammar, epistolary siyle and penmanship; accessits to French and application. Miss L. Martin-Premium for French read-ing.

ng. Miss N. Hillier—Premium;for recitation, Miss M. Coughlin—Premium for arithmetic

Miss M. Coughin - remium for arithmetic.
 Miss M. Connor - Premium for arithmetic.
 Miss M. Birtwistle - Accessit to pennaship.
 Meography and arithmetic.
 Miss A. Connor - Accessit to epistolary style.
 FIFTH cl.xss.
 Miss E. Traher-Premium for grammar and application; accessits to recitation, history.
 French and geography.

application; accessits to remain application; accessits to remain and geography. Miss E, Blackburn – Premiums for recitation and French; accessits to grammar, arithmetic

and French; accessits to grammar, arithmetic and application. Miss E. Mulkern—Premiums for history and geography; accessit to reading. Miss H. Dampier—Premiums for French and

Miss H. Dampler-Fremium for arithmetic. Miss L. Evans-Premium for arithmetic. Miss S. Biecox-Premium for diligence. Miss D. Gleeson-Premium for diligence. SIXTH CLASS. Miss I. Wilson-Premiums for grammar and history; accessit to geography, reading and

Miss A. Regan—Premiums for geography eading and recitation; accessit to history and reading and recitation; accessit to history and application. Miss M. James--Premium for application

accessit to grammar. SEVENTH CLASS. Miss A. Woodrow—Premiums to application geography. Bible history, needlework, pen manship and recitation; accessit to orthog

Miss M. Connolly-Premiums for reading and French. Miss E. Pocock-Premiums for orthography and arithmetic; accessit to reading. Miss E. Groves-Premiums for five accessits; accessits to Bible history, geography, appli-ation, arithmetic, recitation and needlework.

EIGHTH CLASS. Miss M. Miller-Premiums for application

Miss M. Amer - Frenching for orderation: Miss R. Mulkern-Premium for recitation; Miss R. Mulkern-Premium for recitation; Miss I. McDonnell-Fremium for Bible his-ory; accessits to reading and arithmetic. ELEMENTARY CLASS: Miss M. LeBel-Premium for orthography; uccessit to French. Miss K. Simes-Premium for reading.

cccessit to French. Miss K. Simes—Premium for reading. Miss G. Fenneck—Premium for object lessor Miss T. Donagan—Premium for encourag

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Archbishop Walsh, Dean Harris and Other Digaltaries Present at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the

indeed marvellous." It is a great miracle that ahe should have survived the vicissitudes of two thousand years, repeated the speaker, and the Dean dwelt on the admission of historians that the Church has a vitality that no man can fathom. If she were a human in-situation she would show changes and finally decay, but to day she confronts 'he world with a viger and versatility that is surprising. After telling the story of Peter and the paraly-tic, the Dean referred to the persecution of the saints after the crucifixion of the Saviour and the admonition of the doctor of law. 'If it (the church be of God, have nothing to do with it less you be found warring against God.' For three hundred and fifty years we have been charged with gross and growelling infor-nace, and a great quantity of literature has been circuiated against the priests, but the Church stands. Since the miracles of trines of the Church have been nabelievers. Down the chain of Popes from Peter to Loo there is not asing the hits. What are we building this church for a sked the is non-tatholics or wound the sensibilities of Protestants, or failify their doctrine? Were father Smyth to say anything insuling to protestants, or failify their doctrine? Were father Smyth to say anything in sulpit of an insulting nature to his Protestant fellow-citizes he would be summoned before his bein church. an complimented the pople of Mer-ten the down in bow reshipped in sincerity and in the down and the sensibilities of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

truth. The Dean complimented the people of Mer-ton that no more are heard charges that forty ars ago were hurled against the priests. Hu-mgratulated the people on the erection of the

new church. conclusion, the Dean said that the docu Inconclusion, the Dean said that the docu nents to be placed in the stone will record that Queen Victoria is gloriously regiming; that Pope Leo is nead of the Catholic Church; Lord Aberdeen Governor General of Canada; Sh Dilver Mowat, Lieutenant Governor; John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto. In addition there will be copies of the daily papers. While the Dean was speaking a collection was taken up and nearly \$900 realized for the new church.

new church. After another hymn by the choir the priest returned to the residence of Father Smyth.

Archbishop Walsh at Magara Falls.

(For the CATHOLIC RECORD.)

(For the CATHOLIC RECORD.) e of the memorable events of the current was the visit of our beloved Archbishou L. Patrick's parish, Niagara Falls. Hi ceame over on the early boat from Tor on Thursday morning, the 16th inst, and mpanied by Rev. Fhilip A. Best of the

nto on Thursday morning, the A. Best of the companied by Rev. Philip A. Best of the neglad-ounding church-bells were at once wung to the breeze, and everyone hastened t ender to the venerable prelate a hearty "Cea nille falthe!" A procession was soon formed at the schoo pouse under the supervision of the good Sister and proceeded to meet the Archbishop an accompanying clergy. The boys were unus ally neat and trim. Indeed it would be hard discover a better looking, healthy and bright set of well-behaved and devotional young me the devont sex, and I would prefer a manual young me sen to give them their meed of praise, suffic

the devout sex, and I would prefer a masculine pento give them their model of praise. Sufficient to say that the girls looked just lovely in their immaculate dresses—an index, I am sure, of the interior purity of their souls. As the cross-bearer led the procession through the main door of the magnificent edifice, the organ poured out a flood of soul-suffring music, and one could not help binking of that remark of the Lave poil orphan who listened to God freg's famous band, namely, "if earthy music is so lovely, what will it be to hear the music of hearen".

f heaven!" His Grace proceeded at once to catechise th hildren—about eighty—and this was a revela His Grace proceeded at once to catcehise the children-about eighty-and this was a revela-tion and pleasing surprise. For nearly an hour answer followed question. There was a supp. dash and decisiveness about the answers-no hesistation. It was edifying and an object les-son to everyone-above all a grand tribute to the persevering labor of venerable Situer Isa-bella and her worthy co-laborers. An able and instructive discourse from Arch-bishop Walsh was another treat in store for the large and attentive congregation which engerly mibled the words of wisdom, experi-ence and fatherly coursel as they flowed from the ling of the chief pastor of our great arch-

and fatherly counsel as they howed from ips of the chief pastor of our great arch

After this holy Mass was celebrated After this holy Mass was celebrated cording to the ancient Cormelite rite γ the Rev. Avertanus D. Brennar, C. C. of the Monstery of Mount armel, Rev. Father Smyth of Merritton we the Benediction of the most Blessed

ncal part of the services was ably t, under the direction of the organis: a musical part ed out, under the direction of the Annie O'Rourke. The number of children from S' Pat ss Annie goodly k s churc

A goodly number of children from S: Pat-ick's church. Queenstown, was also present, ick's church. Queenstown, was also present, Before His Grace blessed the people all the oys biedged themselves to abitain from all itoxicating beverages until they reach the ge of twenty-one. Amongst the visiting clergy we noticed: Very tev, Theodore J, McDonald, O, C, C, Superior f the Carmelites in Canada; Very Rev. W. farris, LLD, Dean of St, Catharines and the eminauia; Rev. Timothy J, Sullivan, rector of he Holy Rosary church. Thoroid: Rev. Doctor 'racy, of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto; 'racy, of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto;

c) of St. Michael's Customark, provide F. Smyth of Merritton, and other Father he Carmelite Monastery at Niagara Fall-fier the ceremonies, His Grace graciously niescing, a photogr.,ph was taken by aloca st of the clergy, of the Sisters and confirma-

s. t in Clifton the Archbishop was the cour beloved pastor, Father Feehan all in his power to give expression to esteem of himself and people for the nd learned Archbishop. nd learned Archbishop. e given to undetstand that in the latter the summer it is possible that His

Renaud, S. J., as deacon, and the Rev. Abbe Bedard as sub-deacon. A large number of priests were present in the sanctuary, includ-ing Monsignor Hamel of Quebec, and the body of the church and the galleries were crowded with worshippers. The casket was placed on the ground catafalque in the centre aisle, over which draperies of deep mourning were hang-ing in profusion. The numerous lights and the impressive notes of the harmonized Requiem Mass rendered the service very imposing. After the service, the march of the procession was resumed and the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery and deposited in the family vault, where Sir Adolphe's father and mother and other members of his family 2005. here, which was an eloquent tribute to the esteem in which the decreased was held. Arriving at the church her son, Father T. Heydon, read the obsequies, and her brother Father Ferguson, addressed the assembled congregation, evidencing much feeling in the course of his remarks. congregation, evidencing much feeling in the course of his remarks. Father Gibrey, the pastor, and Father Carbery, one of the Redemptorist Fathers who were just concluding a mission in the parish, also assisted. May she rest in peace!

VISIT OF BISHOP FOLEY TO

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT.

God, and High Mass by the rev. priest from Sebewains, and a sermon preached by his Lordsnip Bishop Foley on the doctrine of the Catholic Church which pleased every body present, the Lidies of the Altar Society had a grand dinner served in our large hall, to which two hundred and fify people did fe⁴¹ justice. Everybody left for home, moretek than pleased with their treatment in the Scoted set idement. The receipts for the day amounted to a little over \$200.00.

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONARY

WORK.

topy we would say that is a most concess compondium of the important doctrines of the Catholic Church. The express Catholic man or woman imbued with the desire to bring to the notice of their non-Catholic neighbors a knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church will find this publication one of the most valuable for the purpose. It is brief and convincing, and of its literary merit it is only necessary to refer to the name of the distinguished author. An appendix compiled by His Grace and dealing exclusively with the true attitude of the Church toward the disseminating and printing of the Holy Scriptures appears in the back of the pamphlet. The absurd notions re-garding the subcoard position of the Church towards the Bible heid by a great number of otherwise int(ligent non-Catholics can be ably met and refuted by any Catholic after r ading this appendix. The St. Mary's Catholic Trath Society are theroughly alive to the necessity of placing in the bands of Catholics literature not only of a

FROM NIAGARA.

Archbishop Walsh d Toron o held confirme on at Niagara on the Lake June 15, and o t Niagara on the Lake June 15, and on 16 at Niegara Falls. . John C. Frehar, pastor of St. Patrick' n, Niagara Falls, recently gave a mission

in Iowa. John Romana, a member of Branch 183, C. M. B. A. Sayder Ont, died suddenly on June 13, St. Anthony's day. He was buried on the

Right in the Van.

er \$200.00. Angus O'Hen'ey, Secretary Building Committee.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT. Popple, Mich. June 12, 1898. Mr. Thomas Coffey, Publisher CATHOLIC RECORD, Londor, Ontario: Dens Strict Lake great pleasure in informing you of the grand and glerious day we had on Tuesday, June 7, at the dedication of our new (st Columbkille) church in Scotch Settlement, sheridan Township, Mich. The day was all that rouid be desired. Although the sun was that rouid be desired. Although the sun was that rouid be desired. Although the sun was that dreamed the between which made it comfortable in church. His Lordship Bishop Foley of Detroit (accompanied by his secretary and several of the district clergy, was driven from Gagaciown to Scoten's Settlement, and re-turned again atter dinner-which made twenty miles of a drive. The new forty-inches-in diameter bell that was placed in the beifry tower, the day before, sounded a warning note of the approach of the carriage: contain-ing the Bishop and visiting clergy. and the congregation formed in double bine from the hish lord-hip and eiergy. The church was quite a surprise to the Bishop and clergy. We had a gram attar fla-ing the dow Beforme his Lord-hip and eiergy. The church to shoor and glory of God, and High Mass by the rev. priest from Seb wang, and a sermon preached by his Lordship Bishop Foley on the doctrine of in the family vault, where Sir Adolphe's father and mother and other members of his family rest. Testerday, Lady Aberdeen paid a visit of condolence to Lady Chapleau, and sympathized with her in her berævement. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Lady Chapleau drove to Lavat University io fake a last look at the features of the distin-guished man who, was the loving companion of her life. The scene was a very affecting one. Six ADOLFIE'S WILL. The terms of the last will and testament of Sir Adolphe Chapleau have been made known to the members of the family. The document was draw up on June 9 by Mr. Pepin, notary, in the presence of Judge Wartele and Mr. W. E. Biumhart, the testator being too weak at that moment to be able to sign his name. Lady Chapleau is left as sole and universi-usufructuary of her husband's estate, being a' the same time dispensed from the obligation of making an inventory or furnishing security. At the acth of Lady Chapleau, the estate is to be divided into four equal parts. One-fourth will go to deceased's sister. Heiene, one-fourth to his niece. Jeannine Chapleau, and one-fourth to his neether dia his be aphiled to works of charity. The will also provides for an annuity in behalf of Miss Helen Chapleau bauring the life of Lady Chap-leau. A special bequest of \$10,10 in cash is made

A special bequest of \$10.00 in cash is made

A special bequest of \$10,000 in cash is made in behalf of the archiepiscopal corporation, to be used in works of charity. There is also a special bequest of \$4.000 with zertain movable effects to Mr. C. Artnur Dan-sereau, Sir Adolphe's bosom friend. The sum of \$300 is lett in the hards of the Rev. Abbe-Dolin, superior of the Seminary, to have Masses said for the repose of the testator's soul. The will contains a solem deciration on the art of the testator that he dies a member of hurch.

Lady Chaptern is appointed sole testame Tary excentrix, with Judge Wurtele, Mr. 1 Barbeau and Mr. Albert J. Brown as advised The estate of Sir Adolphe is valued at abo

WEDDING BELLS.

MASON-HAINES.

WURK. It is with much pleasure that we announce to our readers the publication of the third edi-ition of the pampilet written by His Grace, Archbishon Walsh, entitled "Some Things which Cataolies do not Belleve." St. Mary's Catholie Truth Society of Toronto, Canada, have aircady distributed two editions of this work, and over a very wide field, com-prising not only the continent of America but they have requests for same from England. Ireland and Australia. This edition has been personally revised by His Grace, and for the information of those who have not altready had a copy we would say that it is a most concise compendium of the important doctrines of the Tholio Church.

MASON-HAINES. At St. Mary's church, Toronico on Wednesday, June 15, Mary, the third daughter of Mr. And Mrs. David Haines, of Pamerston Avenue, Toronico, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Thomas William Mason. The bride was at-tended by her four sist rs, Miss Emily, Miss Katle, Mrss L'ille and litrle Miss Florrie. The groom was attended by Mr. L. Heise. The wedding was indeed a very preity one, the bride and bridesmails being attired in white, wearing picture hat' and carry in shower bouquet: of handsoon press. As the brided party entered the fairer, the beauti-tast feature was the attendance in a body of the members of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, who rendered in an impress-ive manner the beaut'ul music of Holy Church usually given on such occasions. The was we conferred on the Sodality, the un-usary we conferred on the Sodality, the un-tary we conferred on the Sodality, the un-tary we conferred on the Sodality, the un-tary we conferred on the sound environ which we resided so long i. this parks, at the children of which having been christened in olds. Mary's Church end whose names have successively appeared on the partish reold St. Marys control to the ve successively appeared on the ster for almost thirty years. We the ssing that the parents had the populors some few years past of se enaughters enter the Monastery ine some rear the Monaster, out of an analysis and the many cost'y and analysis received were many, cost'y and the many at elaboration of the many at elabor

The St. Mary's Catholic Trath Society are theroughly alive to the necessity of placing in the hands of Catholics literature not only of a high order of merit but at the lowest possible price. The reasons for this course of action are self-evident. No Catholic can, therefore, rea-sonably excuse him or her self from their ry-sponsibility in relation to the extension of this work of the apostolate of the press. A copy of this valuable pamphlet with a complete catalogue of the society's other pub-lications. may be had by addressing the Cor-responding Sceretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 798 King street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclosing 5 cents in stamps-which will prepay postage on same to any part of the world. by in inis city. seni) received were many, cost'y i, After the ceremony at elabo-the creating with the far the creation by his presence, ich teeming with good wishes to are of the young couble. Follow kfast came the reception, both fing attended by about one hun Music, instrumental and yocal, more and a wake the evening of Th Music, instrumental and vocal, v , combined bunkle the evening or enjoyable in the experience of t . After an elaborate support he p by singing "Auld Lang Syne," ing most heartily their congratulat divisions

OBITUARY.

nd good

MRS. BARBARA CRITZ, SNYDER.

te and edifying patience. urity of a small village d

The Sisters of Charity, of Nazareth, Ken-tucky, with the racetstomed fore-thought and quiet aeroism, have opened a hosebial on Look-out Mount in Tennessee, and are prepared to the avec of and nurse back to her it the striken soldiers of the arrry. "Within thy Sacred Heart dear J at My anxious thoughts now rest; I neither ask for biferor death, Thou knowest what is pest." A good, Christian woman, fervent Catboli nodel wife and kind mother-Mis. Barbar

In the

Slattery's Return. a .--(nee Blundy) went to her reward yder. Ont., on Friday, June 10, after a l d paintul illness which was borne with

Slattery is buck to this country. His tour of England was a dismul financial failure. He cause buck in the second cabin. We take this nears of informing the President that we shal make proble ton to the appointment of Slattery to the cheplaincy of the first A. P. A. receiment mustered into service, —The Western Watchman.

RETREAT FOR LADIES.

IUNE 25. 1993

A retreat for ladies will be given at the Sacred Heart Convent, Dundas street, Lon-don, commencing Monday evening, July 4, For cards of invitation and further particulars address The Rev. Superior. 1027-2

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Joints and Limbs Were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size-The Suf. ferer in Bed for a Year and a Half.

freer in Bed for a Year and a Hait. From the Echo, Wiarton, Ont. Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the form of Wiarton, was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the Echo change was due. Mrs. Thew while not court, ing publicity, consented to give a brief state-ment of her case in hope that some other suf-ferer might be benefited. She said :--" My joints were all swollen up to three times their matural size and for a year and half I was un-able to leave my bed. I secured medical trad-ment and the doctors told me I would never bable to walk again. I took medicine they pre-scribed, built failed to give any relief. I took having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I conclided to its of January last. I have them about the trist of January last. I have them tool they attern the nerves, thus driving disease fink prine was due duil up the biods. and they renew and build up the biods. and they renew and buils duilations by inseting they renew and build up the biods. and they renew and build up the biods. and they renew and buils of pale people. k. Dr a wrapper bearing the full trade Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 23.—Grain per cental—Reff winter, §1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel; white, winter, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; corn. \$0 to 90e per bushel; oats, \$5 to 97c, ; peas, 90 to 95 per bushel; bar-ley, \$6c, per bush. Produce.—Exgs, fresh, 10 to 124c, per dozen; butter, best roll. 15 to 16c; buiter, creamers

eV, ise, per beggs, fresh, 10 to 12)c. per dozen; butter, best roll, 15 to 16c; butter, creannery, retail, 18 to 19c; hay, per ton, 86.00 to 86.00 to straw, per load, 82 to 83; cneese, pound whole-sale, 8to 8(c; honey, per pound, 19c. Seeds-Clover seed, red, 83 to 83.20; alsike, clover seed, 83.25 to 84; timothy seed, per bush, 81.25 to 81.75. Meat.-Beef, by carcass, \$5.50 to \$6; mutton, by carcass, 5 to 6c; yeal, by carcass, \$5.50.

Meat, --Beer, oy carcass, \$3,500 \$0; \$0; mitton, by carcass, \$5,50 \$0; \$26,15; lamb, by carcass, \$3,5010 \$4,00.
Live Stock, --Milch cows, \$25 to \$40; live hogs, \$4,60 to \$4,75; bigs, pair, \$3 to \$4; if a beeves, \$3,25 to \$4,00.
Poultry-(dressed)-Fowls, per pair, 50 to 60c; ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c; turkcys, each, \$1 to \$1,25; peafowls, each, 60 to 65c, TORONTO,

ducks, per pair, 70 to Suc; turkeys, each, 81 to 50;
\$1.25; peafowls, each, 60 to 65;
Toronto, June 23.-Wheat weak and unsettled, with few cars red winter west changing hands around 80c holders asking as high as 85c, but the majority of shippers not willing to go over 80c; Manitoba grades heavy : No. 1 hard afhoat Fort William, quoted about 90c, and \$1.05 Toronto, Flour duil and easy; cars of straight rollers, in barreis, west, quoted at \$1.20 to \$4.25. Mulifeed quiet; cars of shoring quoted at \$12 to \$13, and bran at \$9.50 west.
Barley duil; price: nominal. Corn quiet; cars of cars of white west quoted at \$21 to \$12, and bran at \$2.50 west.
Barley duil; price: nound \$1.06 to 10, 20, and \$1.05 Toronto. Flour duil and easy; cars of straight rollers, at \$00 west.
Barley duil; price: nound \$1.05 to 50, 20, and \$1.05 to 10, 20, and American, at \$2.50 to \$2.65. Monitoba torong barley duil; cars of white west quoted at \$21 to \$1.25. Nontreat.
Montreat, June 23. -A few lots of pers changed hands at 51c, and oats were held at \$30.5 to \$2.65. Manitoba attends, \$5.30 to \$5.65. Manitoba patents, \$5.50 to \$5.65. Straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.65. Manitoba patents, \$5.50 to \$5.65. Jonneal -The prices are nominally \$4.20 and \$4.05 in bars, \$2.30 to \$5.24.5 Oatmeal -The prices are nominally \$4.20 and \$4.05 in bars, \$2.30 to \$5.00 to \$10, 500 to \$10, 500

Church in Merrit.on. St. Catharines Star, June 13.

part of the summer it is possible that fills Grace may accompany his clergy to the Hospital at the Falls for the annual clerical retract. It is also a forvent hope that those who come to the great annual pikrimage on the Scapular-festival (July 16) may also have the pleasure of seeing the Archbishop in them who St. Catharines Star, June 13. The corner-stone of the new Catholic church, which Rev. Father Smyth and his people are creeting in Meritton, was laid at a clocek Sunday aftermoon, with appropriate corewories, by dis Grace Archbishop Vails' The venerable Archoishop vais sectal pressiv of the diocese, r mong them being Dean Harris and Rev. Father Ahain, of this city; Rev. Father Eullivan, Thorold; Rev. P, ior Macdonald, Father Peehan and Father Brennan, Niagra Falls Jounstery; Rev. Father Murphy, Nr arron-the-Lake, and Rev. Dr. Tracey, of St. Nicholas' College, Toront and Rev. Father Smyth, Merritton. Over a thousand people were pressed. De-spite the threatening weather, sever ' carloads went up from this city to assist Father Smyth with their presence and contributions. The evideren of the Catholic school took a position in rear of the canopy erected for the priests, and sang a could of set vions during the cremony. The procession of the clergy from the presby-

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observitive of a small village deceased gave evi-dence of uncommon virtue. Day and night, in rain and shine, she was ever ready to help the needy poor and suffering ones. The whole parish feels the loss of a common mother. All who knew her loved her, She received her last holy communion on Corpus Christi and saw her Good Friday on the following day being surrounded by priest and family. She was a very devout client of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and bequesthed Laesame spirit of piety and virtue to lare beingerd or her, who in the words of Holy Writ. "arose and blessed her," The prayers of all are begged for her, who instruct ing many to justice by her good works, may soon, we hope, "shine as a star for all et re-turned.

soon, we hope, "shine as a star for all et rn-ity." The funeral services were held on June 13, at St. Joseph's church. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. A. Di Brenann, O. C. C., and Rev. D. F. Best, O. C. C., as deacon and sut deacon. The singing was under the direction of Miss Annie O nourke, organist of St. Patrick's ciurch, Niagara Falls, The attend-ance was very large, friends and relations com-ing from Bufalo, Niagara Falls and other di-tant points. May the Sacred Heast, which she loves so well, soon conduct her to the abode o. everlasting happiness! 11059.

MR. JAMES QUINLAN, CAISTOR TP., LINCOLN

MR. JAMES QUINLAN, CAISTOR T.A., LANCOLN COUNTY. Died, June II, 1888, at his late residence, on Lot 12, in the township of Caistor, Co. of Lin-coln, James Duinkan, in the eight/Sourth year of his age. He was an old resident—one of the pinners of solaid township. He lived in the town-solar and the solar town years. Mr. Quinkan was born in the county of Tip-penery, Ireland, in the year 1814, and left the pand of his birth in the year 1814 to seek his fortune in Abaeri as. He married Maretta Lymburner, dauchter of Hiram Lymburner, and two girls. They are all living and were at his badide in his last sickners and were at his badides in his last sickners and witch the the of the hof June. The cancerd was largely attended by friends of the family from far and near, which showed the statement a good neighbor, a staument friend, a man very charitable to he needy, always ready to help a fellow-being in near. The Rev, Falher Chilon, of Dunnville, con-ducied the function service and gave a very appropriate service.

A dictionary for Three Cents. A dictionary for Three Cents. A fictionary containing the definitions of the most useful and important words the formation of the sort of the sort and the the sort of the sort and the sort of the sort and the sort of the sort and the sort of the sort of the sort and the sort of the sort of the sort and the sort of the sort

The Missionary.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, travelled to New York during Lie last bot spell o be present at the semi-annual meeting of the Di-rectors of the Cacholic Missionary Union. Faiher Doyle of the Paulisty rend the reports of the five missionaries 'D non-Catholics who are supported by this organization. The great problem now before the organization is the but method of supplying the missionaries with literature. The Missionary, the quarter-by publication which is issued by the Catholic Missionary Union, is very attractive in its new uters.

Irish Volunteers.

Ex-Mayor O'Brien, of St. Paul, in a letter 'o the secretary-general of the American - Irish Historical Society suggests that the society take the necessary steps to obtain an accurate roster of all men of Irish birth or lineage who are now contained in the b .000 volunteers re-cently mustered into the service of the United States for this war.

States for this war. The late Sir John Gilbert married Rosa Mul-holland, the distinguished novelist, a sister of Lady Russell, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir John and Lady Gilbert lived in a charming little home, Villa Nova, in Black-rock, a suburb of Dublin. It was a singularly hoppy marriace. The sympathy of Lady Gil-bert's friends on both sides of the Atlantic— and all her readers are her friends-goes out to her in her bereavement. R.L.P.

NEW BOOKS.

Pev. Thos. McGrady of St. Anthony's church, Bellevue, Ky., has lately edited a work which w'il do much good in dissipating the errors of infidels, as well as supplying answers to Chris-tians who may be questioned by unbellevers. It is well bound, printed on good paper, with large type, Frice \$1.3, Curt's & Jennings, Cincinnati, O., publishers. The work is en-titled "Mistakes of Ingersoli." We bespeak for it a large circulation.

A Good Dictionary for Three Cents.

Dressed Meat. Beef, Michigan, 85.50 per ton. per cwt.; live weight, 85.50 to 85.50 Chicago, 83.00 to 87.50 per cwt. Pork-Light, 84.30 to 85.00; heavy, no salo, live weight, 83.25 to 83.50 per cwt. Mutton -86.00 to 85.50 per cwt. Spring Lamb. 29

ty mark

PORT HURON. Port Huron, Mich., June 23.-Grain

barley, 50 to 60 cents per 100 5 to 50 cents per bush.; beans, o \$1 per bushel; picked, \$1.25

30 per bush. ducc.-Butter. 9 to 10c per pound; eggs, 9 cents per dozen; honey, 7 to 10 cents per d; checse, 8 to 9 cents per pound. pol-Unwashed, 18 to 19c.; washed, 22 to

23c. per pound. Hay and Straw. - Hay, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton, on

Mutton=86.00 to 86.50 per ovt. Spring Lamb=83 to 83.50 each. Veal=\$7.00 to 88.00 per ovt. Poulty-Chickens, 0 to 10c per pound; alive. 6 to 7c. per lb.; fowls, 7 to 10 cents per pound; alive. 5 to 6c. per pound; pigeons, låc per uit alive.

pair, alive. Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toron', June 23. -Export cattle sold from \$1:0 \$4.60; and in a few cases, for very choice, \$1.75 was paid; good burchers' cattle was firm at from \$4.00 to \$1.25, and occasionally \$4.40 was paid; nothing soid here below \$3.30; sockers are off, and sell at from \$3 30 to \$3.09. Soring lambs are wanted. Caives are wanted at from \$3.05 io \$3 and \$5 each for choice. Hors are unchanged and stendy at from \$5 to \$3.70, for the best coming in ; thick fat are fetching from \$4.60 to \$1.85; light hogs are worth from \$4.50 to \$1.29 and steng at 2c. The market was cleared all out by noon. EXST BUFFALO.

at 83 to 33.12 and stars at 2c. The market was cleared alu to by noon. EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N, Y, June 23.-Cattle-Receipts were light; but with those holding over there were several loads on sule; for good fat handy butchers' steer grades the trade was far, but there was no demand for medium or shipping steers. Hogs-Good to choice York-ers, \$4,05 to \$4,10; tight to good Yorkers, \$4 to \$4,105; mixed packers' grades, \$4,10 to \$4,15; medium weights, \$3,40 to \$3,45; heavy hogs, \$4,15 to \$4,17; roughs, \$3,36 to \$3,36; starg, \$2,57 to \$3,10; pixe, \$3,25 to \$3,30. Sheep and Lamba --Native lambs, choice to extra, \$5,70 to \$5,75; to \$5,25; mative clipped sheep, choice to mixed sheep, \$4,50 to \$4,10; common to fair, \$4 to \$4,25; culls to common sheep, \$3,25 to \$3,85.



Going June 28 Returning until Aug. 27

Going July 13)

Going July 14 Returning until Sep. 12

(S.S. Athabascal) Going July 19 Returning until Sep. 17 (All Rail or S.S. Alberta) For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agenty or to C. E. McPrignson, Asst. General Passr. Agent, 1 King St. East Toronto.

STAMMERERS COnsult DR. ARNOTT. a painful stammerer for years, and has cured scores who failed elsewhere,

