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## Reported for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

To-night I will prove that Christ established a visible Church under a visible head, and that He wished it to remain thus organized to the end of

That the Church of Christ is 1. That the Church of Christ I. visible by its very nature is clear from innumerable texts of Scripture.

1. The Church of God in the Old

Law was visible. But according to St. Paul, 1 Cor., x., ii., the Church of the Old Law was a figure, a type of the Church of Christ, and therefore it

must be visible too. and put under a bushel; to a city built on a mountain that can be seen built on a mountain that can be seen by all; to a farm containing good soil and also some rocky land; to a mustard tree in whose branches the birds of the air build their nests; to a net in which good and bad fishes are caught; to a vineyard in which laborers are hired every hour of the day; to a vine with many branches; to a ban-

quet, etc., etc.
3. This society or Church is not only visible but well organized. Indeed our Saviour compares it with a sheepfold under one Shepherd (Jo. x. 16.); with a kingdom of whose power there shall be no end (Luke i., 32, 33.); with a kingdom of that has many with a human body that has many member but one on head (Rom. xii.

Christ expressly states that He 4. Christ expressly states that He established one Church—not many Churches. (Matt. xvi. 13.)
5. This Church was to be one in faith, sacraments and practices—not divided and distracted.
a. Christ prayed for such a union among His followers, as He and the Father are one.

Father are one.

b. St. Paul says expressly, As there is one Lord, one Father of all, so there is but one Faith and one Baptism.

(Ephes. iv. 3 6.) c. St. Paul further reckons heresy and schism with murder and idolatry, and declares that authors of schisms or sects shall not enter the kingdom of

(Gal. v. 20, 21). Now how was this unity of faith and government, so fervently prayed for by our Lord, so necessary for the peace, harmony and progress of Chris-tianity to be maintained and preserved to the end of time? Not by private interpretation of the Bible as we have seen, for that lead and must necessarily lead to diversity of opinions—to divisions and subdivisions without end,

II. But by the appointment through Christ of a visible head govern His visible, organized Church. Indeed if we consult Scripture we find (1) that Christ promised to appoint Peter the Apostle as the Supreme Head of His Church. When Peter had made a public profession that Christ is the Son of God, Jesus said to him: "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but My Father who is in Heaven. And I say to thee: Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell will not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. xvi., 13, 19.) If these words of our Lord mean anything they certainly signify that Peter was to be to Christ's Church what a foundation is to a build ing, giving it firmness, stability, solidity, the power of lasting, and resisting all onslaughts of the evil spirit; "the gates of hell, ie. the powers of hell, shall not prevail against the Church. Why not? because Peter (the rock) was to be its foundation. The power of the keys significantle same thing, if of the keys signifies the same thing, if possible, still more strongly. And if any doubt could be left, our Lord removes it by stating explicitly to Peter: "Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, etc.; evidently giving Peter supreme power to bind men's consciences by eaching what is revealed, by laying down what is and what is not lawful, ruling the Church with supreme

authority.

This promise was repeated (Luc. xxii. 31, etc). When a dispute had arisen among the Apostles as to which of them was the greater, our Lord rebuked them, saying that the greater among them should become as the smaller. Then, continuing, He said: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan has desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat: But I have prayed for the that the faith feil not and then being once converted, confirm thy brethren." Here our Lord prayed for heart.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. SPETZ, BERLIN.

Why? That he, being strong in faith through Christ's prayer and assistance, might confirm his brethren. In what? In their faith and in Christian

IV.

In my last lecture I showed that the Bible alone cannot be our guide to truth and salvation, but that Christ established a teaching and governing body which was to preach the gospel to every creature—to teach and rule all nations to the end of the world.

To-night I will prove that Christ established a visible Church visible head, and result and

by Christ.

a. Whenever the Apostles are enumerated Peter is invariably mentioned first; and once he is said to be the first, although he was so neither in age nor by vocation. (See Matt. x. 2; Mark iii. 16; Luc. vi, 14; Acts iii.) Peter was the first to preach the Gospel to the Jews (Acts ii.) and to the Gentiles, for which he had received a Gospel to the Jews (Acts II.) and to the Gentiles, for which he had received a special revelation from above. (Acts x.) Peter points out the duty of electing an Apostle in the place of Judas, and the others acquiesce. (Acts i.) When a dispute arose in the Church regarding the necessity of circumcision Peter 2. Indeed a dozen similitudes of our Saviour represent it so. He likens it to a light placed in the candlestick and put under a bushel; to a city converts, and all the multitude held their peace. (Acts xv.) When Peter was imprisoned by Herod prayers were sent up to heaven for him in every Christian family of the land. (Acts xii.) St. James was also imprisoned about the same time; yet nothing is done, that we read of, to save him. Whence this difference? It cannot be accounted for except under the supposition that Peter was more to the Church than James.

The objections to Peter's supremacy are puerile. Our Lord certainly had a right to rebuke Peter, and St. Paul could also resist Peter up to his face without denying his authority. That Christ is the corner-stone of the Church we all admit, but Peter is the corner-stone or foundation after Christ, the visible head, whereas Christ is now only the invisible head. III. This authority of St. Peter was

to continue to the end of the world. 1. Indeed,
a. If the Church required a head when the Apostles were yet living it required one much more

after the Apostles had gone to their re-

ward.

b. The Church of Christ must have continued as Christ established it, continued as christ established it, continued as Christ established It, unless Christ expressly declared the contrary. But in all the Scriptures no such declaration can be found.

c. Christ expressly declared that He would remain with His Apostles to the and of time that they might teach

the would remain with His Apostles to the end of time that they might teach all nations. (Matt. xxviii, 20.) How could they teach all nations to the could they teach all nations to the end of time except through their successors in office?

2. Peter actually had successors in 2. Peter actually had successors in his office as supreme Head of the Church, in the Bishops of Rome. These Bishops of Rome always claimed to have, and exercised, the authority of Peter, and they are alone in upholding these claims. No other Bishops ever these claims. claimed equal authority.

Indeed, from the earliest co appeals were made to the Bishops of Rome in matters of faith, morals and discipline. St. Clement in the first century wrote to the Corinthians in order to correct certain abuses. This letter was long read with great respect in the Corinthian Church. the end of the second century Pope St. Victor decided a grave dispute about celebrating Easterin Asia Minor. About 250 the Patriarch of Alexandria, being suspected of heresy, was called upon by Pope Dionysius to clear himself; by Pope Dionysius to clear minselr, which he did at once. In the fourth century St. Athanasius, Patriarch of century St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria, having been deposed by heretics, appealed to Pope Julius I., and was reinstated in his Sec. Many more facts of appeals to the Pope of Rome from all parts of Christianity might be given, but there are enough to show that the Popes acted as the successors of Peter, as having supreme authority throughout the Church.

The General Councils were either called by authority or with the consent of the Pope. They were presided over by Papal delegates, and were not considered as binding until approved

by the Pope.

All nations converted since the times of the apostles were converted by missionaries sent directly by the Popes, or at least in communion with This shows that Christ remains faithful to His promises; that He is still with the Church, which He founded on Peter; and that all Churches that reject Peter as their foundation — as their divinely ap-pointed shepherd—are barren in spite of millions of Bibles and untold treasures spread broadcast among the heathen and idolaters.

Could you but know the beauty of an immortal soul, you would think it a little to give your life a hundred times over for its salvation.

My soul, be patient to day, to-

## Peter that his faith might not fail. | THE HOLY VIRGIN AND JAPAN.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. Kumamoto (Japan), May 11, 1893. It is well known that Faith was brought to Japan by the great Apostle of the Indies—St. Francis Xavier. He landed here under the auspices of the

Holy Virgin, on her Assumption day, August 15, 1549. After him came other Fathers of the Society of Jesus, followed soon by the Francisch, igns to preach the Gespel, and needs a ians, to preach the Gospel, and made a great number of Christians, to whom they deeply inculcated the worship of Our Lord. Never from the days of the primitive Church was so much fervor and piety seen. The jealous devil then raised a long and dreadful persethen raised a long and dreadin persecution. Thousands of martyrs gave their life in the torments, and their last cry, when dying, was Jesus, Maria. It is reported also that many of them were comforted in their sufferings by apparations of the Mother of God. apparitions of the Mother of God.

(It is well known that of those

martyrs, twenty-six were canonized in 1862, and two hundred and five

on 1862, and two hundred and five beatified in 1867.)

At last, with the greatest portion of the flock, all the pastors disappeared in the storm, and there remained no

martyrs during that long and frightful night; she was the luminious column going before them: the veneration of that beloved Mother, rooted in their families, maintained by itself in them the whole Catholic religion.

In 1847, when Japan was seemingly as unapproachable as ever, Pope Pius IX., by an inspiration from heaven, declared the Holy Virgin principal patroness of the whole Japanese Empire, under the title of Her Most Holy Heart.

At length, in 1854, the year in which the same Sovereign Pontiff pro-claimed the dogma of the Immaculate claimed the dogma of the main been to fifty so long secluded, was opened again to foreigners and preachers of the gospel.

But all was not yet done. The But all was not yet done. The Protestant ministers installed themselves first. The offspring of the ancient Christians came to see them hiddenly—

for they were still under the ban of persecution—hoping to meet in them the successors of those who converted

Japanese martyrs canonized in 1862. In that church an altar was built to Our Lady, and above that altar was put the statue of that august Mother holding her Child in her arms.

As soon as the church was opened to As soon as the church was opened to the public, there was every day a great flow of visitors. The descendants of the martyrs were in the presence of Santa Maria. They had found again the priest days. On the 17th of March they revealed themselves to one of them— Father Petitjean-who, the next year, was appointed by the Holy See to rule with the title of Bishop of them. Myriophyta and Apostolic Vicar for all

Japan. Some time afterwards Pius IX., in Some time alterwards FIUS 1A., In order to perpetuate the memory of the benefactions of Mary towards this country, established in her honor a special holiday, which he fixed on the 17th of March of each year. We call it the Feast of the discovery of the Christians or simply the Feast of Our Lady of Japan. The same Sovereign Lady of Japan. The same Sovereign Pontiff attached Indulgences to the invocation "Our Lady of Japan, Mary conceived without sin, pray for us.

There was no station thus named, when four years ago-in the beginning of 1889-a missionary was appointed for the great Province of Higo, which had not yet been evangelized. Before proceeding thither the missionary cho a patron saint for the new post, and had his choice approved of by his Bishop. But this was not the patron Bishop. But this was not the patron which God desired. The missionary sent before him to the chief town called Kumamoto, a native priest in order to rent a house. Houses to let were not wanting, and several times arrangements were made which were always broken up abruptly, mostly because they did not like our religion to be preached.

At last a contract was signed; the missionary came speedily; but as soon as they saw him they refused to fulfil the agreement—and this also through hatred against our Faith.

What was to be done? They were on the day before the 17th March. Suddenly the missionary thought to

The anti-Catholic sects are endeavoring to take this country. It is necessary to oppose to them her of whom the Church sings that by herself alone she has killed all the heresies in the whole world: cunctas hereses sola interemisti in universo mundo. Her church if it be handsome will attract the eyes and hearts of the heathen, and will be the pledge of numerous conversions.

Take him, "he added, "and cast him the Protestant despotism can pestilence-bree fair land, unti-of-the Catholic message to the lime-kiln. Carlos set out, and hastened through the smilling on all darkness.

We Catholic world:

Come to Americ the best title to As for the Unit the Protestant despotism can pestilence-bree fair land, unti-of-the Catholic message to the lime-kiln. Carlos set out, and hastened through the smilling on all darkness.

We Catholic

lous, and containing about two thou-sand five hundred villages or towns, and two French Sisters, who have rented a little house in Kumamoto, from where they are working to convert persons of their own sex.

This contracts the first that time he was more careful about listening to uncharitable insinuations against his holy spouse.

This town contains over one hundred temples, where the devil has been worshipped for many centuries. Is t not time to erect one to her who has trodden on his head, the sweet Virgin

Letters reach me directly with the address, Rev. J. M. Corre, Missionary Apostolic Kumamoto, Japan. Alms accounts given of the visit to Ulster made at whitsun by some North of cheque on any bank. They can also be directed to Father Hinard, director of the England workingmen at the invitation of the Belfast Unionist committee, writes Harold Fredrick to the New Morel Times. It was thought that, if the Foreign Missions, 128 rue du Bac, York Times. It was thought that, if Paris; or to Rev. G. Andre, St. John's judiciously handled, these honest felseminary, Brighton, Boston, Mass.; or lows might be sent back strong antito Rev. E. M. Boinard, director of the Home Rulers, but the experiment has Grand Seminaire, Montreal.

#### ST. ELIZABETH. The Lily of Portugal. JULY 8.

The saintly subject of this sketch was the wife of Dionysius of Portugal, a brave and generous prince, but one passions to win him from the fidelity than ever. Their views were epitomhe owed his holy wife.

Elizabeth was most remarkable for her charity to the poor, serving them herself in the hospital and relieving with the utmost delicacy and tact those who, lead fellow, from a position of her, and when he left her she told so much as we were told it had.

The establishment of a Parliament of the establishment of the estab him not to appear again in her presapply to Our Lady of Japan. He called the native Father, and they decided the native Father, and they decided to gether to put the new post under her name, if she procured for them a house for the following day.

That very evening a man called on them, and said that he would place at their disposal a house situated in such a street, such a number, and that they circumstances, and ignorant of their disposal a house in the called the owed the king, his learn, cause much of a rush in the learn, cause much of a rush in the bankruptcy courts, and I cannot help father, and her royal consort. Shortly father resign his share in the disaffection and ask his share in the disaffection and ask his father's forgiveness. The king, because their disposal a house situated in such a street, such a number, and that they

was their joy, and greater yet their thankfulness towards Our Lady of Japan. The Bishop consented without difficulty to annul the first patron, and to name her who had in this way offered herself as patroness.

And thus Our Lady of Japan has a post—that is to say, a large and handsome town with an immense province around it. (That province is situated in the very centre of that portion of Japan whereformerly flourished the Christians and martyrs, and where took place the discovery I just related.) She has a post, I say; and thanks to God, that post begins to have some converts, but it has yet no church, no chapel, not even an altar—the Mass is celer brated in a little Japanese room, on a poor table.

The question is therefore to build in this town of Kumamoto in honor of the mother of God, under the title of Discovery of the Christians, or Our Lady of Japan, a sanctuary which would serve at the same time as a parochial church, and a monument to thank her of or her past benefactions and attract there bessings on the future.

church, and a monument to thank her the court of King Dionysius was an for her past benefactions and attract her blessings on the future.

To have something suitable to that private commissions to the poor when private commissions to the poor when the court of King Dionysius was an object of especial interest to the saintly Elizabeth. She entrusted him with private commissions to the poor when the court of King Dionysius was an object of especial interest to the saintly elizabeth. She entrusted him with private commissions to the poor when the court of King Dionysius was an object of especial interest to the saintly elizabeth. She entrusted him with the court of King Dionysius was an object of especial interest to the saintly elizabeth. She entrusted him with the flock, all the pastors disappeared in the storm, and there remained no Bishop or priest. The country was entirely shut to foreigners, and for nearly two centuries and a half it was generally believed in Europe that nothing was left of the brilliant Japanese Christendom.

But that Church, founded under the auspices of Mary and educated in her love, could not perish. In lack of priests, she herself undertook the care and direction of it. She was the star which guided the sons of the martyrs during that long and frightful night; she was the luminious column going before them: the veneration of that beloved Mother, rooted in generosity, it is necessal and informed the proprietor that on of that beloved Mother, rooted in ing to take this country. It is necessal and informed the proprietor that on the king's ear base insinuations was a claim to a foothold on American continent, that it was a claim to a foothold on American continent, that the king's favor, and whose life in the king's ear base insinuations was a vicious as that of his royal master. This wicked page breathed but to consider what they can do.

And that good mother, who never priests, she herself undertook the care and direction of it. She was the star which guided the sons of the martyrs during that long and frightful night; she was the luminious column going before them: the veneration of that beloved Mother, rooted in the termination of that beloved Mother, rooted in the following morning he would send the following

conversions.

The Japanese empire contains over forty millions of people. The number of our Catholics does not yet amount to fifty thousand. But we have had freedom of creed for the last four the la The Japanese people are the most intelligent and the most virtuous of all the heathen people which exist on the earth. St. Francis Xavier called another Mass. The pious page waited the earth. St. Francis Xavier called the Japanese the delights of his heart. It this nation be converted to the faith there is good hope that it will exert a happy influence around itself, and that it will do a great service to the church.

I have to evangelize two hundred and ninety-three communes, very populous, and containing about two thousand containing about two thousand fixed hundred villages, or towns.

after, was told to assure his royal mas without reckoning this large city of ter that his commands had been exe-Kumamoto. It is the equivalent of cuted. The king, astonished at the several dioceses. To help me I have a event, asked the page what had kept native priest, whose centre of action is him so long, and, on learning the cause thirty-six miles from here (we meet every month for confessing each other),

#### A GHASTLY FAILURE.

Belfast Unionists Fail to Convert Eng-lish Workingmen.

Much more interesting are the accounts given of the visit to Ulster proved a ghastly failure from the Tory point of view. The humble visitors, instead of spending the whole time among Orange bigots, as Lord Salisbury has been doing, went about among the people, talked with Nationalists as well as with Unionists, and buttonholed all sorts and condititons of The result was that before they out one left Belfast they publicly declared of his that they were stronger Home Rulers men. ized later in the course of an interview which one of them gave to a Newcastle

who had fallen from a position of Rule, but before we went we knew we affluence to one of discomfort and would find that. There is, however, Her eldest son, Alphonsus, a strong feeling among large sections rebelled against his royal father, and of the people in its favor, and our largenumbersofthePortuguese subjects visit has shown us that even much followed him, contending for imaginshown us that even much ary liberties. Being conducted secretly to his mother's presence, Alphonsus was most gently reproached by her and when he left have to believe. The approach of her her told by her and when he left have told left her beautiful talked of Bellast is not nearly so unanimous as many of the Tories would have us believe. The approach of Home Rule hasn't staggered business

ence until he had returned to the in Dublin will not, from what I could

could take possession of it from the following day, and preach there our religion with entire freedom. Great was their joy, and greater yet their thanktulness towards Our Lady of large. The Bisher converted without the state of the realm. The Bisher converted without large. each end of the party all the time din-ning into our ears what he thought would be the outcome of Home Rule, and seeming to say that we would never get such a meal as that again unless we came to his side. It was enough to make the food stick in a man's throat. Of course, you don't like to tell a man that you think he has a good deal of bigotry in him and are opposed to him all round when you are eating his bread; but that one experience was enough for some of us." The Ulster Tories are not likely to repeat this disastrous experiment

#### Who Are the Foreigners.

The organs of the American Protestant Association speak of Catholics as "foreigners in this country." It is laughable to witness the display the writers in the Loyal American and the Patriotic American make of their gross ignorance of history. They have the hardihood to consider themselves as the natives of America, and Catholics only as a foreign element intruding itself. Forsooth, have they never heard that almost one thousand years

come to America, and have ipso facto the best title to the name of "natives." As for the United States, together with the Protestant element, the gloom of despotism came and settled like a pestilence-breeding miasma over our fair land, until, by the establishment of the Catholic colony in Maryland, a bright ray of liberty pierced the eter-

We Catholics have every reason to complain of the ungenerous lack of sympathy and good-will on the part of sympany and good in on A. P. A. stamp, when these are well aware it was Catholic blood and Catholic nerve that seolic blood and Catholic nerve that secured first our country's independence and latterly her preservation and safety. During the lapse of this century, what have not Catholics contributed to the welfare of our country? What would she be without her railroads, her manufactories, machinery, etc., which the industry of her Irish and German Catholics have contributed so largely to secure her? They have no small share in her glory and the fanatics of the A. P. A. will have as much success in depriving us of it, as their prototype the Orange blusterer their prototype the Orange blusterer of Belfast will have in preventing Home Rule for Ireland .- Sunday

#### Reported Return to the Church of Ex-Pere Hyacinthe.

Among the remarkable conversions of late years is that now reported of the ex-Carmelite Friar so long known as Fr. Hyacinthe. The Paris Figaro of May 17 learns that the ex-Father Hyacinthe, who is about to depart for America after having handed over the America after naving handed over the administration of his church to the Jansenist clergy, sent by the so called Archbishop of Utrecht, has actually retired to the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. It is further asserted that he entertains a continuous correspondence with several dignitaries of the Vatican, who do not despair of seeing him make a complete submission to the Church.

Within late years the ex-Father's idea regarding conversion has changed. In 1872 Mrs. Merriman, who was "married" to M. Hyacinthe Loyson in presence of the late Dean Stanley at Westminster—retired from his order—called upon the late Mgr. Nardi at Rome to procure for Nardi at Rome to procure for Hyacinthe an audience with Pius IX. to procure for The Pontiff expressed his willingness to receive the erring Father, provided he first made a public declaration and retraction of his error, and retired to a monastery for a certain time to do pen-This Pontifical message, conveyed to the lady by Mgr. Nardi, was not at all acceptable. She assured the distinguished prelate that the object for which the audience was sought, was that Hyacinthe might convince Pius IX. of the justice and correctness of the steps taken by the ex-Friar. There is, if the Figaro report be true, a greater chance of the conversion being sincere on the present occasion.

-Roman Cor, of Boston Pilot.

There is in every true woman's hearta spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is-until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.—Washington Ir-

P POOR CATH-nucelled postage ountry and send ammonton. New your address, and sary explanation m Missious. LADIES

t of the Sacred nencing Monday Saturday, July 8. I further particu-or. 765 3 by a leading Trust at par. Suitable

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

There's a stream that is flowing fast and far, To a deep and boundless sea: Its source is a cradle, its goal a grave, And it flows to eternity.

For some it glides like a smooth refrain, A sweet, harmonious tone; For some it wails in a minor key, And ends in a weary moan.

For some it runs a long, long course, For others a single wave: Anon it dashes o'er rock and reef, Or flows through a gloomy cave.

Full many are born on the highest crest, And they laugh in derisive glee As others receive but their dashing spray, In the trough of the angry sea.

We call it tife, that swift flowing stream.
Where we float from our earliest breath;
And, smooth or stormy the onward way,
It flows through the portal death.

It rushes on, nor stays its equrse
Till it reaches the boundless sea
That breaks on the shores of the
The endless eternity.

-A. San Jose

#### LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

CHAPTER II.

GLASGOW . "God gave a gift to earth:—a child Weak, innocent, and undefiled— Opened its ignorant eyes and smiled Earth gave it first a tarnished name, For heritage a tainted fame, Then cradied itin want and shame. All influence of good or right, All ray of God's most holy light. She curtained closely from its sight."

A raw December afternoon, the streets looking as if they never could be clean any more; a bitter north wind driving the freezing sleet inte the faces of those whom compulsory duties had driven forth from comfortable firesides to face the inclemency of

the weather.

Geordie Græme could not be said to rank in this category. It behooved him through no duty to be abroad on such a miserable afternoon; but the fact was he knew that, as he was leaving Glasgow next day, he should not Mabel's commission. Partly, therefore, through good-nature, but also actuated by the wish to open a correspondence with the interesting child who had chosen him for her confident in this matter, he had her confidant in this matter, he had made up his mind, on the afternoon in question, to sally forth in search of little Katie. So about half-past four o'clock he wrapped himself in his Inverness, slouched his Glengarry

bonnet down over his eyes, and set out, prepared for anything in the shape of an adventure. Rain, sleet, mud, or cold never seem to diminish traffic in the busy town of Glasgow. Argyle street swarmed as usual. The "Toll Cross" presented the appearance of hustings on an election day. High street fell little short of Argyle street in the number of those who thronged the

crowded thoroughfare ; but whereas in the latter many well-dressed and well to-do persons were to be met with, in the former none but the most abjec Rough, half-drunken were visible. men, coarse, and, for the most part, depraved - looking women, children squalid and shockingly dirty, wrangled together in very seas of mud. Such were the objects that met the eye, wherever it turned, of the waylard

through High street.

Geordie Græme was well inured to the repulsive features of his native city, so that he went along his way searcely noticing the bold glances that leered out after him from the doors and windows of the miserable dwellings; but even he, accustomed as he was to scenes of wickedness, paused irresolute ere he turned down the dark narrow alley leading out of the High street into that part of the town which is known in Glasgow as The Old Vennel.

A group of saucy girls stood at the entrance of the court, talking to-gether in loud, harsh tones, their evil countenances and the dirty careless ness of their attire looking strangely repulsive in the glaring light thrown them from a neighboring whiskey-shop.

While Geordie Græme stood looking up the dark street, into which it would be impossible for him to penetrate without requesting some of the group to stand aside, as they completel blocked the passage, the child fo whom he was seeking came out of the whiskey-shop, followed by another girl, some years her senior, to the skirt whose dress little Katie was tightly

" Awa ye gang hame the noo, Katie ! I canna be fashed wi'ye, bairn-gang awa hame, or I'll gie ye a guid hidin.'" And the elder girl raised her hand, and hit the child a sharp

slap across the face. An oath burst from the almost baby lips, then the little girl ground her teeth together and spat out viciously at her sister, who, enraged by the roar of laughter with which this insult was greeted by the bystanders, pushed the child violently from her, exclaiming indignantly,
"Jist for that, noo, ye'll hae nae

supper the nicht, ye throughgaun v that ye are!"

It's not frae ye I'll come seeking it," was the saucy response, as Katie turned her back upon the Vennel and slunk up the High street, with a look of hatred lowering black upon he

small hungry face.

Geordie was curious to see what she would do next. Unwilling, however, to attract attention to himself in the place where he then stood, he deter mined to follow at a distance, in order to seize upon the first favorable opportunity for speaking to the child. found it necessary to quicken his pace considerably, that he might keep up with her, for she ran on at a smart speed, in the direction exactly opposite

to her home. She was evidently making for some definite point, which turned out to be the City Prison. Arrived before the gloomy entrance Arrived before the gloomy entrance gate, the child stood for a minute irresolute; then, raising herself on she timidly rang the great tiptoe, she timidly rang the drawn hell. The wicket was sharply drawn back, and a rough voice inquired what was wanted.

"If ye please, sir," said the child, in a trembling voice, "will I rin intil mither the nicht?"
"This is neither the day nor the

hour for visiting the prisoners," was the curt reply; and the wicket closed again immediately.
"Eh, mither! mither!" wailed the

little girl, in a tone that went to Geordie's heart, "I wish I war deed!

—I do!—I do!"

"Alas! poor child? What a sad face for her young eight years of life; how thin the blue lips; how full of misery the eyes that should have laughed so joyously; how shivering the poor little half-clothed body, in many places exposed through its many places exposed, through its miserable rags, to the bitter Winter cold! No wonder she had attracted happy Mabel's compassion.

Geordie Græme hesitated no longer. He crossed the street, came close up to the weeping child, and addressed her

kindly.
"Well, Katie, why don't you go home this cold night, eh?"
She looked up in utter astonishment, staring blankly at him, but said noth-

Mhere is your home? Whom do you live with?" asked Geordie, en-

couragingly. "Whiles I bide wi' Maggie, whiles wi' mither. Mither's gaun awa' these two months an' mair. I maun aye bide alang wi' Maggie noo."
"And who is Maggie? Was that

she whom I saw along with you in High street just now?" "Ay, it was jist Maggie hersel"; wha telt ye that?"

"Never mind. You see I know all about you. Maggie is not good to you. Is she your sister?"

you. Is she your sister?

"Ay, she's my sister, and she's just
awfu' bad to me. I hate her, I do!" 'And your mother, is she in prison "Ay, ay, she's oop for the Lords-

she'll be gettin' likely seeven years,' said Katie, beginning to weep afresh "Poor child!" sighed Geordie, compassionately. "Are you hungry?"
"Ou ay—I's awfu' hungry!" sobb

the little girl. "Come, then, suppose I take you into a cook-shop and give you a good supper; and while we are going tell me some more about Maggie and how you live. What does Maggie do?"

Katie glanced furtively from under her long wet eyelashes, and Geordie thought he saw something like a cunning smile hovering about her lips he repeated his question more sharply.
"What do you and she live upon how does she support you, eh?"
"Whiles she warks in the mills,"

replied Katie cautiously; "whiles she just goes oot an gets what she can

'In other words, she's a thief, soliloquized Geordie; aloud he added,

And what do you do, Katie?" " Nought. "Nought! what's the meaning o that? do you ever pick pockets?"
"Na!" responded Katie, briefly.

"Do you go to school, Katie?" inquired Geordie, changing his tac

Katie screwed up her face with an air of disgust.
"Na, na, I dinna ken oucht aboot

"What a perfectly hopeless savag s!" thought Geordie to himself.
'I wonder if it has any religion

"Katie," he asked gravely, pausing upon the threshold of a cook-shop more popularly called in Glasgow a "eating-house," where he meant to feed the child-"Katie, listen, and give me a sensible answer: did you ever hear of God?"

"I dinna ken," said Katie, gazing greedily on some steaming pork-pic which were just then being carried on a tray past the door; then she added vaguely, "Whaur wull He

"Well! well! go in now and eat your supper," answered Geordie, feeling both hopeless and helpless in face of such utter ignorance. stepping into the shop behind her, he ordered a basin of hot pea soup, with one of the identical savory pork pies, to be set before the child ; having paid or which, he reflected that his mission might possibly be ended.

So, having carefully noted down in his pocket book Katie's name and address, with a vague view to making further inquiries, he nodded kindly to the girl and departed.

Just outside the door of the eating nouse a policeman accosted him. 'Ye'll excuse me, sir, but I would ounsel ye to gie a bit squint to yer

pooch afore ye quit the place. All right," said Geordie, clapping his hands upon his pockets.

you think she would steal?" "Deed, sir, I wadna say but she might; she belongs to an unco bad lot, and I just thought it wad be as weel to gie ye a bit word o' warning. "Sad case! very ignorant, I fear

she ought to be sent to school. nothing be done about it?"

The policeman shook his head "I dinna think it, sir; the mother is aye in prison, and ye may depend on't there's naebody belonging to her that will fash theirsels concerning the bairn. The best thing that wad befall her would be to get hersel' ta'en

difficulty, to be sure," thought Geordie, as he went along; "I wonder how that idea would please the little lady?"

In the meantime Katie, having finished her supper, wandered forth again into the cold, dark streets.

She had not proceeded far on her

She had not proceeded far on her way back to the Vennel, when she was overtaken by a handsome girl some three or four years older than herself, and very much better dressed than was

Katie.
"Bad cess to ye, Jeanie Kerr!
"I's na ejaculated Katie, frowning. "I's nae wantin' ye," and she made an effort "Och, lassie! dinna be in sic

hurry. Whaur hae ye been! whaur was ye? I've been seekin' ye till I'm jist wearied! "Mair's the pity! I wasna needin

ye, Jeanie Kerr. Gang awa' hame, an' leave me to mesel.'" 'Ow ay Katie! but ye hav' na telt

what keep it ye sa lang?" "Nae ill gate," responded Katie sullenly.
"I dinna ken sae muckel about

that. I doot ye hae been in ill com-pany!" said Jeanie slyly. "D'ye ken "D'ye ken whaur's Maggie!"
"I's ne'er heedin' oucht concernin'

Maggie-min' yersel', Jeauie Kerr!'
"Weel, Katie Mackay, ye dinna need to be sae loutit. Maggie's awa' to prison! Whaur will ye bide noo? Ye needna' think for to gang awa' oack to the Auld Vennel; the hoose is a shut up."
"An' whaur will I gang, then?

inquired Katie, beginning to cry. "Haud yer tongue, noo, Katie Mackay. That's what broucht me ool seekin' ye — ye ungratefu' lassie! What way in a' the warld hae ye cast oot wi' yer frien's? afore, if ye hadna I wad hae telt ye if ye hadna been sae ill-temperit. Ye can come awa' hame along me - my mither 'll gie ye

lodgin'.' "I dinna like ye, Jeanie! mither's an awfu' bad wuman, I ken it fine !"sobbed Katie, hesitatingly.

Jeanie flushed scarlet. Tossing her

head proudly, she replied, "It ill becomes ye, maist o' ony ither body, to mak' sic impidint remarks. my certie; but my mither wad be gay muckle obleeged for yer guid opinion her! Gang yer ain gates, then. I'll nae fash mysel' nae mair aboo

"Eh, but, Jeanie, I didna' mean to vex ye ; but I'm awfu' feart o' prison, an' I ance heerd my mither say Mis-tress Kerr wad mak' a thief o' a' the bairns in Glaskie, gin she had the chance

"Och! ye fuil that ye are, Katie!an' whaur's the hairm? Stealin's aw fu' fun, ye maun tak' my word for it. I ken fine ye wad be that clever-I aye telt Maggie sae.'

Katie hesitated. She had no aver ion to thieving; but, young as she was, her perceptions were wonderfully She knew that her mother ha gone to prison from Mrs. Kerr's house; Maggie, too, had evidently shared the same fate. Katie therefore had an instinctive dread lest, following in their footsteps, she should be punished like wise. Prison was associated in her mind with loss of liberty, the most terrible of all evils, hence her unwillingness to give herself up to Jeanie's guidance. Nettled by the child's indecision, Jeanie exclaimed, impatiently "Jist please yersel', I'm no gaun to

bide a' nicht here, wasting time alang wi' ye ; sae guid nicht to ye, lassie. "Whaur wull I gang?" reflected

Katie, as she stood watching Jeanie's retreating figure down the street. "Och! I canna help it. I suppose I war just born til't. Jeanie, Jeanie " she began to call loudly. Kerr!

"Weel, what's this ye're wantin'?" said the other coldly, as Katie came up breathless alongside of her. "I'll gang wi' ye, Jeanie Kerr. Dinna heed what I war sayin' the

noo."
"Na, na," answered the elder girl, with rough good-nature. "It's a richt, Katie, and I wadna gang to repeat it to my mither. Awa' ye come It's awfu' cauld, an' ye are but puirly clad. My mither 'll gie ye a braw

new short-goon an' petticoat. So saying, Jeanie linked Katie's arm within her own, and walked on rapidly down the High street, away towards the Gallowgate. They were just about to turn down into the Gallowgate, when they were joined by another girl, apparently about Jeanie Kerr's own age.

Ye are gay late, Jeanie," she I. "It's jist nigh on seeven; we'll said. be gettin' nae places ava' the nicht.'

"Nigh on seeven! hoot, lassie, the toon clock has just chappit sax. I maun gang hame to get some dacent claes for the bairn . bairn?" asked the

"Wha's yon bairn?" aske new-comer, in a loud whisper. her gang till her bed. We canna be fashed wi' her. She'll spile a' the fun. "Haud yer tongue, Ellen.

Maggie Mackay's wee sister. Ye ken Maggie's in quod." "Eh, niver! puir Maggie! Och bad cess to them a'!" was the angry response. "Whaur was she ta'en?"

"Jist forenent oor ain hoose. She wadna snitch, ye ken; she didna rin in to hide.

"Did ye get speakin' till her?" I ca'ed oot to her to cheen "Ay up, an' I telt her we wad min' the bairn. Come on, Ellen-I maun tak

The three girls proceeded for some little distance till they came to a house, standing back from its neighbors, a the bottom of a long, narrow street. for some trifling depredation, and then she'd be getting five years in a re-rofmatory schuil."

"That's one way of getting rid of a which resulted in Ellen's remaining

outside,-she (Jeanie) ran briskly up the steep wooden steps, beckoning Katie to follow.

A long, dark passage at the end of which there was a door, led up to Mrs. Kerr's abode. The door was closed, from their Bishops to use but Jeanie having rapped upon it twice sharply with her knuckles, it opened, apparently of its own accord. It was not the first time that Katie had seen the inside of Mrs. Kerr's dwelling,

on into the kitchen, Katte was at he loss how to find the way there.

The kitchen was empty. A large fire burned cheerily in a deep, old-fashioned grate, and before it the child squatted herself down on the child squatted herself down on the heavy heav hearth, spreading out her benumbed fingers to catch the delicious warmth from the ruddy blaze. In this position she was found by Mrs. Kerr, who, with Jeanie, came into the kitchen presently, prepared with a rough but kindly welcome.

"Eh, lassie!" she began, clapping Katie over the shoulder, "I'm that vex't aboot puir Maggie, but ye maun aye ke keep up yer hairt. Ye ca bide wi' us, ye ken gin ye'll promis to haud yer tongue, an' nae snitch about a' ye see."
"Ay!" resp

responded Katie briefly, and staring with all her might into

Mrs. Kerr's face.
"Jeanie," pursued Mrs. Kerr,
cheerily—"Jeanie, we maun get her riggit oot frae heid to fit. Awa' ye gang, an' fetch me here yon scarlit strippi petticoat-ye ken whaur ye'll get itan' the wee blue short-goon.

In a very short time Katie found herself completely metamorphosed. Her fair, matted hair, well washed and combed, had been then tied back with a piece of blue ribbon, which almost matched the color of her wild, brilliant eyes, and her skin, freed from its usual coating of dirt, had begun to glow feebly.

"Noo, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Kerr in a satisfied tone, the toilet being completed, and Katie standing before her scarcely knowing whether to laugh or cry in her astonished delight, "ye're that bonnie I wadna ken ye for the same bairn. Awa' ye gang to the theaytre gie yersel' nae gran' airs, an' dinna neddle openly wi' ither fell vi' Jeanie, an' min' what I said to ve openly wi' ither folk's affairs, out aye keep yersel' open to hear wha ve can. Jeanie there'll larn ye hoo to onduct versel'.'

"Whisht, mither! d'ye hear?" in terrupted Jeanie suddenly, as a sharp, quick whistle sounded just below the

windows. "Whaur's Agnes?"
"It's hersel'! Open the door til her Jeanie. I trust she mauna hae gotten hersel' into trouble !" spoke Mrs. somewhat anxiously eyeing Katie meanwhile, as though calculating the possibilities of turning her presence into practical account.

'Come awa', bairn," she said, after a pause of a few seconds, during which the house-door had been opened and closed again, and the voice of a new omer could be distinguished talking n a low tone to Jeanie in the passage 'D'ye see yon auld napery-pres

ahint the door?' Katie nodded sagaciously.

"Weel, then, slip ye in canny on yer hands and knees—ye'll push oot saftly the big basket,—an' ahint it ve'll get keekin' atwixt a sma' wundy

Aff ye gang, noo!"
"Ay, ay!" responded Katie, without asking for any further explanation, as she quickly obeyed Mrs. Kerr's directions.

Kerr. "Ay, an' what will I do the noo?" Cud ve win' thru it, think ye?

> 'Ay! I cud so-TO BE CONTINUED

#### BISHOP KEANE ON TEMPER-ANCE.

We print portions of a recent power ful address by Bishop Keane on Tem

My friends-I thank you heartily for the compliment you have in your kindness paid me this evening. Temand intemperance are the perance great and perplexing questions which agitate the minds of all who take an active interest in the welfare of man-Not alone in our land is this true, but in every portion of the world.

The governments of continental Europe have been invoked to display their interference, and to check, possible, this growing evil. But I find that it is our grand old Church that must, after all, combat and deal with this alarming question. And what may be done to stay this curse, And this blight of intemperance, let it be done in the honor and glory of God. I say here this evening there are none that know their people better than do the Bishops of our Holy Church. Yes, child. Bishops who have been elevated combating every difficulty, surmounting every obstacle in moments of sickness, disaster and death for their

At the Plenary Council held in the to-day? And their unanimous answer he must abstain altogether. was the baneful influence of intemper-

you dispute it?

when again the same perplexing questhat learned tion was discussed by body, and the same verdict was

from their Bishops their utmost endeavors courage among the laymen a spirit of total abstinence by the fostering and organizing temperance societies. They even went a step farther, and so that when Jeanie herself, turning off into a side chamber, bade her "go on into the kitchen," Katie was at no loss how to find the west there. cared not what misery and scandal they brought upon families and our religion, merely for the sake of gain.

I do not say that it is absolutely necessary for salvation that all must be total abstainers. I do say that all should avoid the terrible temptations which surround such a course

temperance produced by the liquor The speaker then in a beautiful and impressive manner portrayed the revelations of national characters embraced in mythologies of the North, making hard drinking one of the fascinations of the Valhalla. Here is the Anglo-Saxon tendency, and much as the Celt and Saxon may differ from each other in other matters, those of us who are of Celtic blood cannot but confess that on this point at least the Celt can take the Saxon by the hand. Therefore it is an indisputable fact that the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants among our people is the greatest and most dangerous evil that our Church has to encounter in this age. And why it is that so many of our people are engaged in this accursed business is something I cannot understand. Yet, nevertheless, such are the

unchanging facts. Some time ago a French priest arrived in this country intending to make it his future home. A Catholic Club of Boston tendered the good priest a reception, and while out driv ng he noticed numerous names upon various houses as they passed along and taking them to be of Catholic origin said that he was pleased to note in this country that so many of our people were apparently so prosperous in business. When the unassuming priest was told that those signs which attracted his attention were saloon keepers, the good man was consider ably crest-fallen at his discovery.

Here is a field and glorious oppor tunity for every one, it matters not what his station of life may be, to assist by example or by influence in checking this monstrous evil of intemperance. Yet, however, I am pleased to state that in the United States to-day there are over one hun-dred thousand Catholics belonging to the Total Abstinence societies, fostered and cared for by the Bishops and priests of our Holy Church, and their ranks are increasing in numbers every year. And here permit me to state that it was through the endorse-ment of the Catholic University of Washington that the cause of temperance received its greatest endorse-

I remember when Archbishop Ire land and myself paid a visit to Rome, and while there we had an audience of the Pope. His Holiness, in giving encouragement to the promotors and founders of a Catholic university in the United States, said in an emphatic manner to Archbishop Ireland, touch ing that venerable prelate on the shoulder, that "America ought to lead the world, and that the Church of Christ ought to lead America." to secure such a blessing it must have "D'ye see the wundy?" asked Mrs. a formidable array of earnest and moral people behind the intellectual development desired by every one, or else it could never come; and it only do so by our people leading in the vanguard of thought. To this end His Holiness addressed a letter to Archbishop Ireland, cheerfully endorsing the good work of temperance. But there are some who will say: "Well, I don't care much for those really good people who talk so much about temperance." I have no doubt there are peranete extremists among the temperance people, as well as anything else in life. Now, the fact is, I have no more regard for a temperance crank than would have for any other kind of a

crank. INTEMPERANCE NEVER DISAPPEARS. But intemperance does not dis It leaves its evil trace upon appear. ill generations, and I need not tell of the woes that it causes, the widows and the orphans, and the misery and disgrace and the evil deaths that it produces. They who take up this cause, as you intend to do, strive as far as they can to put an end to it. It will most likely never be utterly abolished in the world, but certainly it can be lessened, and in places and localities it can be made, perhaps, to disappear. To effect this, to try as far as you can to lessen this great, monthey love their people with that same strous evil is what brings you together tenderness as does a mother love her here to day. You attempt a great work. You attempt it in the name of from the priesthood for their piety, for their devotion, and for their humility, guidance of religion; you hope to guidance of religion; you hope to carry it through with the aids and the grace and the strength of religion. We can easily understand that when you teach men to aspire to something more than the ordin-United States in the year 1866, the ary things of life, and as you great question which was brought to try to teach a man that he must be a the attention of that body was What temperate man in the ordinary sense is the chief source of the greatest of the word, you show him that he misery that exists in the United States must be a total abstinence man, that

This is the highest virtue; and men was the baneful influence of intemperations. Such, my dear friends, is the verdict of the assembled Bishops of our try to practice virtue in this sense. Holy Church in this land. And dare To do this requires something better, higher, stronger than man is himself In the year 1884—just eighteen years to keep him and guide him in the way afterwards — another Council of our of this great virtue. I congratulate Bishops was held in the United States, the congress upon its assemblage. We

will all look forward to wise and practical measures to come from the deliberations of this congress. I feel assured that in everything you do you will work with the higher light that will work with the enlightens the world, and ask God to aid and bless you in the work; that all your deliberations and your acts may be guided by prudence, wisdom and charity. And when you go back to your dear homes you will bear with you, I hope, pleasant memories of the congress; you will go back strength-ened and encouraged to continue this great work, and each one will become as it were, the centre in his own place, among his friends, his kindred and people, from which to propagate and increase this great virtue of total

#### AN AWAKENING. A very intelligent gentleman, the

on of a Presbyterian divine, visiting

this city during the past Lenten season,

accepted the invitation of a Catholic

centleman to attend the evening serv

ices at the cathedral. He came away

was intensely aroused. He saw the

to say the least, surprised.

spacious church packed with people he witnessed their outward manifes tations of devotion at the Benediction. Here were the masses, rich and poor, diamonds and silks jostling calico, all on a level, all children of a common Father, kneeling around a united altar. The sermon preached was a altar. The sermine preactical was a practical one. There was nothing sensational, highly spiced about it. It was a plain talk to the people, telling them of their faults and urging the remedy. In the morning he had attended his own church. There was a string of car-There church. riages at its door awaiting their com fortable, well-to-do inmates. more than a dozen of pews were The principal attraction was some fine singing, and the worshipper showed their approval by nods and smiles to one another. The reverend minister spoke on a highly intellectual subject, with a very fastidious title. Our gentleman could not help but express his views. This thing was a revelation to him. He had almost made up his mind from his past observations that religion was merely mutual-society recognition affair to be gone through on a Sunday, if time and inclination tempted one to go to church. His visit to the cathedral was the first time he had been in a Catholic church for many years. He was then younger and not so observant. He acknowl edged here is something like religion. something to be studied, investigated. "Why not study, investigate," he was asked." "O, what a mountain of labor it would be for me. You don't know

my prejudices of you Catholics. I have been taught from childhood you are not patriotic, that you are an enemy of our schools, that you have had bad Popes, you believe in intalli-bility, etc., your churches are places of superstition and idolatry, the wiles of your priesthood. No, I can't; I must get along as best I may, but tonight is a revelation. I must drive it out of my head or I can't sleep." Such the answer. What a deadly opiate is modern unbelief! It stiffes, it blinds. Blessed are they who have the faith -Pittsburg Catholic.

## Eli Perkins' Story.

"In the rotunda of the Columbus Capitol," continued Eli, "I saw a fine portrait of old Governor Brough, one of Ohio's early Governors, and they told me this story about him. The Governor had many forensic encountthese occasious Brough accused Cor win of being a protectionist for political effect. 'Yes,' said the Governor, you pride yourself in public on being a protector of American labor, and now understand that you have an En glish carriage made by English pau-per labor. You should not preach per labor. You should what you do not practice.

"'Yes,' replied Corwin, 'I do con-fess that I own an English-made carriage. It is an old one, all broken I inherited it from my wife's down. family. It is in an old stable, and my chickens have been roosting on it fo twenty years.'

"And you admit the charge?" said Brough with a grandiloquent gesture. "'Yes, I do humbly admit it,' said Corwin, 'but cannot for the life of me

found it out unless he has been around some dark night trying to break into

conceive how Governor Brough ever

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your con-fidence.

fidence.

Mr. J. R. Allen, Upholsterer, Toronto, sends us the following: "For six or seven years my wife suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inward Piles and Kidney Complaint. We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any relief, until we got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bottle was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Pleture.
Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to LEVER BROS. Ltd., 43 Scott street. Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from adversing, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost to postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A neglected cold in the head leads to Catarrh, perhaps to consumption and death. Why neglect with such a safe, speedy remedy as Nasai Balm at hand? D. Derbyshire, president of the Creamery Association, says:—Nasai Balm beats the world for Catarrh and cold in head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application. All dealers or by mail, postpaid, at 50c small and 81 large size bottle. No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Com. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

way ulate
We No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

CATHOLICITY IN THE M TIME PROVINCES. JOHN BODEN IN DONOHOE'S MAG FOR JUNE.

Canada claims a large sha public attention to-day. With future the entire continent is cerned. What it may be must a necessarily for years remain pro There is a feeling, that in the hands of the citize country will make history that need an apologist. discussion which has recently oc the space of the daily press of side of the line there have he there dropped out inuendoes Canada is an undesirable place cause, it is claimed, it is dominated by the members a hierarchy of the Roman C

It is true the Roman Cathe Canada stand well to-day esteem of their fellow-citizens is only because of their acknow patriotism, their industry, tale ambition. Years ago and the but one Province in the entire ion in which they were not re as absolute aliens. If to-day fill high places in public, so professional life it is because the caled the barricades that their progress, and in spite of opposition scaled heights th were held by the exclusive Every milestone made in their s a monument to an ambit refused to bow to the barriers

its way.
Their triumphs were peace Even in provinces in which the gained an ascendancy in there are no captives at their wheels, there are no heartin the communities in wh live, there is no man bettoceans who can point to an by the Catholics which any might blush for. The rig onest competence, an fame and the liberty to wo in the faith of their fathers all they struggled for, all the many have yet accomplished Catholicism in general i

this brief sketch does not even outline. It will mere it in the Maritime Provin Dominion, composed of New I Nova Scotia and Prince Island-three provinces bl wealth of forest, mine Rugged in natural beauty, wealth of climate, rich in harvests. provinces in which one e men hardy in body, mind, of large heart and expression. It is a land in doctrine of the survival o to a large extent prevails in the early stages of its d and drones and weak m branch are not encouraged Years ago the bulk of

lands of these provinces, the town sities, were pamong the men known tunited Empire Loyalists. tain them still to a very g The rest of the province homes had to be hewn forests by the sweat of the brow were laid open to set the famine of '47 many were glad to find a home a from the sad scenes of land. They were ship many cattle, bound the but confident could be worse than the c Their cons Englishmen of rank, and them to the Maritime Canada, where they m traditional hewing of wo ing of water for the

Lovalists. What these immigran the fever-laden ships in were huddled, parallels worst atrocities committee of the slave trade on Down on Partridge entrance to the harbor of traveller yet may see the great deep trenches immigrant was flung in the very sight of the There was no choice

but to accept the situati These immigrants for the nucleus of the C They were not the fir means to settle, the first of any consid Poor they were in sourceful and indus brought with them Connaught where it and from Ulster whe in persecution it ha firmed. It was a liv and simple. It ma and left its impress their adoption. Ferti the thritty Scot, ma Edward Island, but principles the fam principally, the fam their friends and th the progress of Cathol Wherever they w

care was to have a pr work and comfort sacraments. Their with them, and grew numbers and in priest advanced w and shared with tions of his life. Pe the brick walls of they who know life blessed in pleasant no adequate idea of fices of a priest in or of a people in sparsely inhabited. both and hards sparsely understand years ago, for exa

## CATHOLICITY IN THE MARI-TIME PROVINCES.

JOHN BODEN IN DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

Canada claims a large share of public attention to-day. With her future the entire continent is concerned. What it may be must almost necessarily for years remain problem-There is a feeling, however, that in the hands of the citizens the country will make history that will never need an apologist. In the discussion which has recently occupied the space of the daily press on this side of the line there have here and there dropped out inuendoes that an undesirable place, be cause, it is claimed, it is largely dominated by the members and the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic

It is true the Roman Catholics of Canada stand well to-day in the esteem of their fellow-citizens, but it is only because of their acknowledged patriotism, their industry, talents and ambition. Years ago and there was but one Province in the entire Dominion in which they were not regarded as absolute aliens. If to-day they fill high places in public, social and professional life it is because they have scaled the barricades that opposed their progress, and in spite of sternest opposition scaled heights that once were held by the exclusive few. Every milestone made in their march monument to an ambition that refused to bow to the barriers it met on

its way.

Their triumphs were peaceful ones.

Even in provinces in which they have

Even in provinces in numbers gained an ascendancy in numbers there are no captives at their chariot wheels, there are no heart-burnings in the communities in which they live, there is no man between the oceans who can point to an act done by the Catholics which any citizen might blush for. The right to an honest competence, an honorable fame and the liberty to worship God in the faith of their fathers have been all they struggled for, all that any of them has achieved and more than

many have yet accomplished. Catholicism in general in Canada this brief sketch does not profess to even outline. It will merely refer to it in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, composed of New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island-three provinces blessed with wealth of forest, mine and sea. Rugged in natural beauty, bracing in climate, rich in harvests, they are provinces in which one expects to see men hardy in body, healthy in mind, of large heart and wholesome expression. It is a land in which the doctrine of the survival of the fittest to a large extent prevails. It is yet in the early stages of its development and drones and weak men in any branch are not encouraged.
Years ago the bulk of the good

lands of these provinces, or at least the town sities, were parcelled out among the men known to history as United Empire Loyalists. They retain them still to a very great extent. The rest of the provinces in which homes had to be hewn out of the forests by the sweat of the immigrant's brow were laid open to settlers. After the famine of 47 many of the Irish were glad to find a home anywhere far from the sad scenes of their native land. They were shipped like so many cattle, bound they knew not but confident that no fate could be worse than the one they were Their consignors Englishmen of rank, and they shipped them to the Maritime Provinces Canada, where they might do the traditional hewing of wood and carry ing of water for the distinguished Lovalists.

What these immigrants suffered or the fever-laden ships into which they were huddled, parallels some of the worst atrocities committed in the days of the slave trade on African coasts. Down on Partridge Island, at the entrance to the harbor of St. John, the traveller yet may see the remains of the great deep trenches into which the immigrant was flung who had died in the very sight of the land of promise. There was no choice for the living but to accept the situation.

These immigrants formed practically the nucleus of the Catholic colony.
They were not the first Catholics by
any means to settle, but they were the first of any considerable number. Poor they were in pocket, but re-sourceful and industrious. They brought with them the Faith from Connaught where it was ever pure, and from Ulster where in trial and persecution it had become conand simple. It was a living faith, deep and simple. It marked their lives and left its impress on the land of their adoption. Fertile fields attracted the thritty Scot, mainly to Prince Edward Island, but to the Irish principally the feminal contents. Edward Island, but to the Irish principally, the famine immigrants, their friends and their children, is

the progress of Catholicity due.
Wherever they went, their first care was to have a priest to bless their work and comfort them with the sacraments. Their religion travelled with them, and grew as they grew in numbers and in influence. The priest advanced with the pioneer and shared with him the privations of his life. People born within blessed in pleasant towns, can form no adequate idea of either the sacrifices of a priest in a country mission, or of a people in settlements only sparsely inhabited. There are trials for both and hardships that we can sparsely understand. Less than forty years ago, for example, the present

venerable Bishop of the diocese of St. John, Right Rev. Dr. Sweeny, than whom the Church has no more zealous wholl the Charlet have been prelate, was an humble missionary who had frequently to drive over rough country roads in biting wintry weather twelve and sometimes as many as twenty miles to reach his After that ride, cheerless and alone—for in those days there were no railroads in that country and the young (priest was too poor to have a servant - he would hear confessions, then say Mass and subsequently preach in both French and English.

It took men of iron constitution as well as of heart bound up in their work to stand the strain, but the Catholic priest, true soldier of the Church, counted not the sacrifices he made. His flock had to make some too. They would come in to hear Mass from distances ranging more than a score of miles, those of them who had horses of miles, those of them who had driving, and those of them who had had not, walking. The priest was to thad not, walking. The priest was to them the representative of the Faith for whose sake they and their fathers had been chastened in persecution. He was their adviser, spiritually and temporally, receiving their children into the Church and preparing themselves for the fateful journey which all must take between the Church Militant and the Church Triumphant. Nor is the work of the missionary over. Outside the large towns good priests continue their labors in shine and in storm, doing a work that can only be adequately recognized by those who know what it means to drive over rough roads in the heart of a Whatever of com-Canadian winter. fort there is in the life of a missionary priest in the Maritime Provinces come solely from the inner consciousness of work well done.

The first care of the priest is to have a church, no matter how humble it be; and alongside that church and beneath the shadow of the cross which crown it, rises the school. Where you see one you see the other. There is scarce a village in the three provinces where you cannot find the church and the school. To build them the good Father may be obliged to draw on the generosity of his personal friends, or pinch himself by contributions from his own meagre little stipend; but they are built and paid for. From one end of the country to the other the crosses on the steeples of the churches tell the traveller the stories of the faith of the people and the zeal of the Religion comes first; and priesthood. next, and walking hand in hand with it, is education. This accounts for the progress of the race. Re-ligion makes of them good citizens, and education places them the peers of any men in the land. Illiterate some of the immigrants, through no fault of their own, came to Canada. They realize the handicap it was upon and they now are seeing that their children are fitted to cope in the arena of life with any that may care

to break a lance with them. It is a matter susceptible of absolute demonstration that the Roman Catholics have made more sacrifices in the cause of education than those of any other creed in the country. Ambition was ever a distinguishing quality of the Irish in the old land and it is a characteristic that has stood the transplanting and thriven well in the new one. There is scarce a family that has not sought to make all its children educated to select some one for some line of life in which talent would shine conspicuous. In con-sequence, all along the field of legitimate endeavor you find the Catholic laboring with intelligence and success. Some years ago there may have been professions in which, were a call made for a Catholic to lead, there might be hesitancy in filling the place. There is none to day. And this state of affairs has been brought about, not by an untoward rivalry—not by any assertions of mere numbers—not through any favor—but by the force of talent, pluck, industry and ambi-tion. The labors of the Catholic priest in establishing the schoolhouses vere the seeds from which this glorious

harvest sprung. In writing thus of the Irish there is no discrimination intended against the Scotch and English Catholics who have prospered equally, but the Irish so overwhelmingly predominate in numbers that they may be taken as an evidence of the whole. Nor is there any intention of withholding admiration for the Acadians, who have suffered much in the years gone by both for their religion and their loved La Belle France. In Nova Scotia and in Eastern New Brunswick their villages are a distinct feature of the land. The people are quiet of the land. and deeply religious, living in themtrustful — and not without excellent reason—of the great world that lies beyond their village boundaries and are content in their pastoral pursuits to pass away the years. The men clothe themselves in the homespun made of the flax they grow, women dress in the simpliest of plain black growns woven by themselves, with a deep snow-white collar falling half-way to their shoulders which seems to intensify the color of the

costume. The traveller who enters the valleys

Angelus piously said. On great feast days, such as Corpus Christi, the Blessed Eucharist is carried in public procession through the main road of the village or the chief street of the town, about whose sides in reverent homage kneel the simple peasants. No man can see these scenes and not feel his heart touched with the faith of the Acadian.

And this exhibition of faith is very

rarely found wanting among Catholics in any part of the Martime Provinces. There is no display of it, but neither is there any hiding. Nor is there cause to be any. Starting with nothing but faith, the Catholic Church is richer by far in the number of its churches, its schools, its orphanages, its hospitals and general charitable institutions than any other church in the three provinces. Its cathedrals in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown and Antigonish are magnificent testimonials to the generosity of its mempers. Its churches everywhere attest the devotion of the people and com-mand the admiration of every one. There is not a city in the three provinces to day in which the institutions under the direct control of the Catholics, are not invariably pointed to the visitor with pride by as among the evidences of material prosperity as well as religious in-

The facts are the best tribute that can be paid to Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, the cultured and zealous head of the hierarchy, patriot as well as priests to "the learned Cameron," the Right Reverend and venerated Bishop of Antigonish; to Bishop Sweeney, the beloved head of the diocese of St. John; to the memory of the late Bishop McIntyre, and to his successor, Bishop McDonald, to whose efforts the Church owes the great advancement it has made in lovely Edward Island; to Prince Rogers, of Chatham, never tiring in his endeavors that have made religion flourish in the wilds of Northern New They are the heads that Brunswick. have directed every effort and watched after every detail. Theirs the heart that sustains the flock whenever threatened, and to them is due a deb

of gratitude that words can never tell.

They have guided not merely the youth of the land in spiritual ways, but by their counsel and their charity have aided many young men in achieving ambitions for the attainment of which friendly co-operation was essential. Once education ended, however, there ended as well all things temporal save good wishes. Except and only when the issues were forced upon them in the days of the school troubles in New Brunswick did the Catholic priest ever venture into the domain of politics. In Canada the priesthood has too high an appreciation of its sacred office to mix in politics. When it has aided in securing the advantages of a liberal education to the members of the Church, it believes they are qualified to act by themselves in the themselves and for exercise of their franchise as their conscience and best judgment dictate.

In politics there is no such thing as a Catholic party. They are divided on econmic questions as they are in this country, and refrain most carefully from ever dragging religion to the polls. Occasionally the cry about the Catholic vote is raised, but in an experience covering some years of more or less in intimate relationship with elections in the Province of New Brunswick the writer never once hee as his co-religionists now are in giving their suffrages to the choice of any man who was of his political faith, but who did not worship at his altar.
They who cry out against the Catholic of the advantage of the days vote, as they term it, are petty little political time servers driven to the very last ditch and who, in their extremity, shriek against the Catholic vote that they may rally to their aid the intolerent. Sometimes snap elec-tions are gained thereby, but, after elections, they who raised these cries are among the first to acknowledge they had no ground for so doing and no reason save the desire of self-preser-

vation. Bigotry is dying rather than dead. Evidences of it are growing less frequent with the years for the allsufficient reason that when they rear their heads they are stamped upon. This is done in neither hostile nor aggressive manner, but in a spirit of manly self-assertion. Many of the people had their right cheek slapped by bigotry in the older land from which they emigated and their left one smote by the early intolerence of the newer one to which they came. In the fulness of time they wearied of this periodical chastisement, and their children grew up indisposed to submit, without protest, to the popular delusion that they were of an

race that might labor, but never lead. They sought only an equal chance with their fellows in the forum and about the workshop and resolved to Theoretically it was always have it. theirs, but in the Maritime Provinces, as in all the world over, conditions were not necessarily harmonious with The constitution barred no one, but majorities did, and the struggle for recognition was a long and bitter up-hill one, not quite won yet, but still so close at hand as to be almost within grasp. There are no positions to day to which the Catholic may not aspire and but comparatively

much to disabuse them of their pre judice. Education on their part has broadened them to an appreciation of merit in others, and intercourse in business has made them recognize the worth of their Irish Catholic fellow-They have gradually learned citizen. that the better the Catholic the better the citizen. In matters where talent would win the day they have had practical experience that in solving the problem of success a man's faith is no shadow on the brightness of his intellect. In places reached alone by favor there is yet a disposition to make of the Catholic only the foster child of the state; but that does not worry

Education and business have done

the prescribed ones at all. Their fathers lived without state aid in the past and the children of these fathers are not utterly dependent upon it In fact it would seem unnatural for an Irish Catholic to earn his bread through the taxes produced by the sweat of other people's brows. Some of them are in office both

appointive and elective, and more would be, perhaps, but that the earth and the best products thereof are supposed to be the rightful inheritance of those whose blood traces backward to the men who left New England in the early days of the Revolution. One thing to the credit of the Catholics, be it said, they do not barter their franchise for office. They repudiate the idea that their Faith is a barrier to advancement in any walk of life, and resent any attempt on the part of others to consider it so; but there Oft-times they have punished for it, but they bore it without grunbling. Loyal themselves to the parties of their choice, they have seen men break their allegiances and wreck their party in their anger Catholic had been that merit in a recognized, but they await in silence and in confidence the reckoning that surely comes for prejudice so mad as this.

Time is curing a lot of that. The ambitious race, with a talent for politics, and with the continued extension of the franchise it will not be many years until no man will care to antagonize them. They do not seek a preponderance of power, but there is no assurance that they may be always disposed to keep in the back ground when requested so to do. Thus far they have not asserted themselves, as they could do were they in a mood to be at times as intolerent as are some of their critics. I recall a constituency in which the Catholics formed a full one half of the entire strength of the Liberal party. This constituency sent three members to the Commons and yet, from confederation, the Catholics were never repre sented by a man of their creed on the Whether Liberal or Conserva tive, the Catholic is so from conviction and votes his ballot even though in se doing he is obliged to rub elbows with men who do not know that the prejudices of the Old World can find no congenial soil in this.

The writer does not mean in referr ing to this particular instance that merely because the Catholics are numerically so strong they should have been honored by the nomination of a candidate of their creed, but merely show that in politics principle ides them. The day may come guides them. The day may come when a Catholic will be nominated, and if it ever does, it will be interesting to as generous in supporting this nominee as his co-religionists now are in giving their suffrages to the choice of the party. If they are it will be a most pleasing and convincing proof of the advancement of the people in toleration. All wish that it way he saw that the constipation. toleration. All wish that it may be so The young country is surely too fair, too alert, too filled with the spirit of freedom to harbor the unnatural resentments of ages that have happily

Imperfect, indeed, would be the oriefest sketch of Catholicism in the Maritime Provinces that did not pay word of tribute to St. Joseph College, which nestles in the valley of Memramcook, sweetest by far all Acadian vales. Nearly thirty years ago it was founded by Very Rev. the Nearly thirty Father Lefebvre, of the Order of the Holy Cross, who had little else save the zeal of the missionary in Catholic

the zeat of the missionary in Cathonic education to aid him. To day it is an institution of which the people of New Brunswick, irrespective of creed, may well be proud. Its graduates are in the fore-front of public and professional life. They are in the Canadian They are in the Canadian sional life. They are in the Canadian senate, in the House of Commons and the provincial legislatures, on the bench and at the bar, winning their way in medicine and the arts. At the altars of every diocese in entire Canada, and in the great archdioceses of Boston, New York and St. Paul, officiate priests who claim St. Joseph's as their Alma Mater. Age has grown apace with honors upon Father Lefebvre, but younger men are there taking up and continuing the good work. Among them the most distinguished is Father A. B. O'Neill, S. C., a contributor to Donahoe's Magazine, a zealous priest and able scholar, the friend of every man who needs a friend, combining within him those qualities of heart and head which have always made the Irish priest the idol of his race. It was the bappy privilege of the writer to be a student under Father O'Neill, and he knows that in this very inadequate

#### MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

The Philadelphia Methodist in speak ing of a lecture on Mexico, lately de livered in this city by Dr. Bushrod W lames, seems to represent the latter as saying in Mexico: try cursed by three hundred years o hierarchial rule, but now open to the gospel of Christ in its purer forms, a preached by Protestantism." been assured by one who was present at the lecture that Dr. James made no such statement. Our contemporary therefore deserves all the credit of the What it should have said -if it desired to be correct-is, that Mexico was blessed by the preaching of the true faith there before Methodism

had any existence.
We have still another point against the Methodist. It prints what it calls "canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, as taught by Dr. G. F. Von Schulte, professor of canonical law at Prague

There is no "Dr. G. F. Schulte, pro fessor of canonical law" at Prague. The teachers of canon law in that uni versity are Emil Ott and Jiri Prazak as may be seen in the Minerva, or address-book of university professors, for 1892.

There is a Professor J. F. Von Schulte, formerly at Prague, now at Bonn. Since 1870 he has been a viru-lent leader of the "Old Catholics," and is now a schismatic and heretic. He is now a schismatic and heretic. is, therefore, no longer qualified to speak for the Catholic Church, even if his passionate and partial utterances long since diminished the authority he once enjoyed among us. For years previous to 1870 Von Schulte belonged to the ultra national Germans, like Dollinger, Friedrich, Huber, Reinkens and others, who got Romephobia on the brain because Rome would not let them have their ways in ecclesiastical matters and thereby commit suicide. The Method ist is wrong in supposing there is any chair of canon law in the Catholic Church. The introduction of that kind of law into Christendom dates from the year 1517.

As to the statements as quoted from Von Schulte, they are all either directly false and calumnious, without any authority, or are so maliciously stated as to mislead the leader un-acquainted with such dishonest tactics. The whole document is in the style of those clumsy forgeries occasionally those clumsy lorgeries occasionally circulated under the caption of "Papal Bulls" and "Briefs." Our respectable contemporary should leave this kind of work to the disreputable and "low down" A. P. A. organs of the West.—Philadelphia Catholic Times.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine must be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

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emedy. FLORENCE M. SHAW, Solsgirth, Man. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, and all forms of summer com-plaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 35 cents.

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Father Damen, S.J



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of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetile and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia tables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

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nsertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Archishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Sonface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the ciergy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, it is that having reference to business, show

London, Saturday, July 1, 1893.

#### OFFICTAL.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of London will begin at Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., on the evening of July 10, and not of July 3, as had been announced. The change has been made to allow the exercises for the first Friday to be held as usual in the various parishes. By order of His Lordship.

M. J. TIERNAN, Sec. London, Ont., June 12, 1893.

THE FEELING IN ULSTER.

The Press Association's Belfast correspondent declares that should the Home Rule Bill be passed into law, the owing to the refusal of the School Orange lodges and Protestant associations of Ulster intend to elect by cause she was a Catholic. ballot an Ulster Parliament of six hundred who will form a Cabinet of forty

Legislature being entirely ignored. It is further stated that the intention is to extend this preliminary Council to the other Provinces of Ireland, which will also be invited to elect representatives to it, so that Unionists throughout Ireland may be brought into line with those of Ulster.

All this bravado will not prevent the passage of the Home Rule Bill, the greatest danger to which lies in the intestine broils which distract the Irish Nationalist Party. We may still hope that these dissensions will come to an end-though it seems to be hoping against all hope, as it is unfortunately the case that there seems more likelihood just now that new dissensions will become more bitter than that old ones will be healed.

The recent offer of Mr. Sexton to resign his seat in Parliament has opinion between him and Mr. Timothy her on this account. Healy, in consequence of which the Journal. Owing to this request, Justin McCarthy

The Parliamentary party saw by this for Mr. Sexton is the most indefatigable worker and most discreet debater in the party. His loss it would be difficult if not impossible to repair, and the party hastened to acknowledge perpetuation of the trouble which arose from Mr. Parnell's mistakes.

These bickerings have injured the Home Rule cause more than the threats and violence of the Ulster

No one takes seriously the threat independent Province with its own Parliament, but the Belfast riots have done great injury to the Unionist cause throughout England, as the people of England now see plainly that opposing Home Rule is that they may trample on the rights and liberties of accordingly placed upon the staff. Catholics with that immunity from punishment which they have hitherto.

The British electorate are quite aware that the threat to organize an Ulster Legislature arises from the desire to make them believe that civil war is sure to follow the passage of the know very well that a "Legislature within a Legislature" cannot be upheld by the insignificant fraction of the rebelliously disposed talkers in Ulster; getting very few members, except that ery was raised that the appointment praise and admiration. They under The literature of the day is subser- of a perfect neutrality. It is thought granted. The Catholic Church only

to swell its numbers all the Orangemen in a body are set down as members and are paraded as such in the newspaper accounts of its progress.

the Catholic counties of the Province the Catholic counties of the Province never get a position as teacher. Why the Union scarcely exists at all. On was this? Just because of what our the Catholics are convinced that there us. will be no remedy but Home Rule for the evils under which they, as well as their Catholic neighbors, are suffering.

Mr. William O'Brien has pointed out to Lord Salisbury the fact that the Presbyterian farmers are more concerned about the questions of compulsory purchase and revision of rents than about preparing to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if Home Rule becomes part the law of the land, notwithstanding the fact that the last General Assembly passed resolutions against Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

These ministers and the Orange members of Parliament are too much concerned in appealing to the spirit of religious hate than in making the nomes of the people happy.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

Our readers will remember that two years ago there was a great sensation in West Brighton on Staten Island, Board to employ a young lady, Miss Morrison, as a teacher, avowedly be-

It was no new thing for Catholics to be refused employment by this Board, for the Rule of Ulster, the Dublin which was composed entirely of Protestants, for until 1890 there never was a Catholic teacher employed, though the Catholic population had so increased that for many years it has predominated in the town. It is stated that now the population is twothirds Catholic.

In 1890 a Catholic teacher was employed, and in 1891 Miss Morrison, another Catholic, was applicant for a vacancy.

Up to this time the question of the religion of the teachers had not been ostensibly mooted as a test of fitness, but as Miss Morrison had been proved by her examination to be the most fit among all the applicants for the vacant place, it was naturally inferred that the refusal of the Board to fair fame of Catholicity. He deserts emphasized the fact that there is an the Board at their subsequent meeting almost irreconcilable difference of and accused them of voting against ders his dignity as a man and sees in

Two members of the Board, ashamed former was requested to resign his of the ridiculous position in which lime wisdom. position as director of the Freeman's they were placed by the courage of the young lady in thus appearing to passion for a Catholic who commits a which Mr. Sexton took as a declaration tax them with their wrong doing, put crime, but for a Catholic who permits of non-confidence in himself, he on a brave aspect and acknowledged his name to be inscribed on the tendered his resignation as a member that such was their reason for opposing membership role of Freemasonry we of Parliament, placing the document her appointment. Miss Morrison then, have unbounded contempt. He should to this effect in the hands of Mr. in a scathing address, exposed the be exposed to the decision which his fanaticism of their conduct, that among unworthy and craven so many teachers employed by the justly merits. that they had made a serious blunder, Board they should object to admit a Catholic though the great majority of the ratepayers supporting the school Freemasonry. This has been done,

were Catholics. Miss Morrison's father was very intheir mistake by reconsidering their daughter had been treated, and did lift mankind to read these exposes and hasty vote, and reversing it. As a not let the matter drop, but opposed consequence Mr. Sexton remains; but and defeated the president of the it is to be feared that the want of Board, Mr. William L. Sexton, at the harmony thus shown to exist will do next school election. Subsequently great damage to the cause of Home another Catholic, Mr. Roach, was Rule, already too much injured by the elected instead of Mr. Heals, and thus a majority of the Board were Catho-

The third commissioner, Mr. Westervelt, a Protestant, resigned, and another Protestant, Mr. Gratacap, was elected to his place by acclamation, as the Catholics had no desire to leave the that Ulster will erect itself into an Protestant minority unrepresented but the public meeting of ratepayers who elected him passed a resolution ex pressing their wish that Miss Morrison should be appointed as teacher, the resolution being passed by a two thirds the only purpose of the Orangemen in majority, among whom were a number of Protestants. Miss Morrison was The Catholic majority of the Com

missioners used their victory with a moderation which was in striking contrast with the fanaticism of their predecessors; but occasion arose recently to make some changes in the staff, when, as a matter of necessity, the Board resolved upon the dismissal of some Home Rule Bill. But they are not to teachers and the employment of others. be terrified by any such threats. They In making the changes, one of the new teachers was a Catholic, and the Board, passing a resolution that the vacancies should be filled according to merit, and aided by supernatural help. This, not religious belief, appointed her on and now the Unionists themselves are the ground of superior competency. quite discouraged at the fact that the There were still fifteen Protestants to so-called "Ulster Defence Union" is three Catholics on the staff; however a tions, worthy recipients of anyone's

ity and bigotry. Mr. Roach, the President of the new

Board, said in reply:

"Two-thirds of the population of fitty years before 1890 a Catholic could good example than by noisy harangues the contrary, the Protestants as well as Protestant friends are now accusing

> "Two years ago Mr. Morrison was elected, by a partisan vote, true enough; and last year I was elected. Though in a majority, I maintain that we have not acted so arbitrarily and in so palpably partisan a manner as our Protestant friends; for to-day there are eighteen teachers in the school, only three of whom are Catholics; but it is our intention to be governed by the qualification and capabilities of the applicants, whether they be Protestants or Catholics; but being a Catholic will not henceforth be a bar to an applicant for a position as teacher, as as been the case under our liberalminded neighbors who are now raising There are now five vacancies to be filled, and we are re-solved not to be influenced by the religious belief of applicants in filling

It is stated that A. P. A. influence at work in West Brighton was at the bottom of the original trouble, but the result has been as unexpected to them as it was unwished for.

#### FREE MASONRY.

Two important edicts affecting Freenasonry have been promulgated by the Congregation of the Inquisition. The first is that the secret chiefs and adepts of the sect should be denounced conformally to the constitution "Apostolicæ Sedis," even when they are not notoriously known as such; and the econd, that the duty does not cease to be obligatory where Freemasonry is tolerated by the civil Government and cannot be constrained or punished by ecclesiastical authority.

Freemasonry we believe has not in this country many Catholics in its ranks. Now and then we hear of some unfortunate lured away by the prospect of temporal advancement, but he is generally a person of little character; hence he is no loss to the Church and no gain to Freemasonry.

A Catholic, however, who allies him self with the Freemasons is a traitor to his faith. He pledges his service to a body that, since its institution, has used every means to blacken and revile the employ her was caused by her relig- a reality—the embodiment of truth ion, and she herself appeared before and gives his allegiance to a figment, the offspring of falsehood. He surrenall the senseless mummery and meaningless symbols of the lodges a sub-

Poor deluded being! We have con-

We have no time or desire to trace out for our readers the workings of and often, by competent hands, and we would ask all who imagine that dignant at the manner in which his it is an organization striving to upsee it in all it hideous reality.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement season is at graduate. How fair they look and great world which they are to conquer! We wish them every success, and breathe a fervent prayer that the reality may not embitter them, but make them stronger and doubly resolved to act up to the high principles imparted to them during their collegiate or conventual training. Let them keep their ideals.

"God's kingdom is within. What we have is not what we are, and the all-important thing is to be and not to have." Let them keep their souls pure from aught that can befoul the wellspring of clean thinking and living. "A pure heart penetrateth heaven and hell." They have read Tennyson, and have doubtless remarked the words spoken by the virgin knight, Sir Galahaad-

My good sword carves the casques of men, My tough lance thrusteth sure. My strength is as the strength of ten, Because my heart is pure."

Purity was the secret of his prowess The world will dazzle you with its fascinations and bewildering pictures of pleasure, and human strength may not withstand the temptation if not good, comes from her purity.

however, they now know. The young ladies who graduate from our convents become, with few excep-

idea of the sphere in which they should employ their activity. Theirs is not the desire to pose before the public as woman righters; they are content to allusions and descriptions of vice, is Ulster for the Defence Union—and in West Brighton are Catholics. For be true, pure women, doing more by at least trivial and nonsensical. on public platforms. This they learned in their conventual homes from the companionship and teaching of nuns and sisters; and this alone will make them faithful to the true mission of womanhood.

From the graduates of our colleges we hear good and strong words. They-with brains burdened with the garnered wisdom of years; with memories of victories achieved by heroes despite a thousand difficulties, and with visions of a success so attained by persistent endeavor-step forth on the world's great stage. Enthusiasm is a good thing, but work is a better one. Enthusiasm, coupled with close and unrelenting application, wins always a prize in life's lottery.

Many of our graduates throw away their books as soon as the college gates close behind them, or, at most, give them but a weak and desultory attention. They forget that a collegiate training can give us only a method by which to undertake the task of educating ourselves in an intelligent manner. This is, perchance, the reason why

so many of our young men, after comnencement day, are heard of no more. We do not expect them all to be ornaments of Church or State, but they should, without a doubt, exert an influence on those around them. They must realize the truth that to whom much is given, much shall be rethem, through many a sacrifice of father and mother, must not be destroyed by aimless and sinful living. It is an instrument for good, and dread punishment will be theirs if they have to account for a wasted life and for ruin wrought on other souls by their negligence and criminal conduct.

What nobler aim can a young man have than to develop his heart and mind? By this he will be able to distinguish between the real and the sham, and to become an adept at plucking off the gown of wisdom with which the false and pretentious theories would fain adorn themselves; and more than all, he will find within a source of happiness to refresh him in adverse days and to nerve, when the "skies are blue and the wind is fair," to greater exertions. He must have a serious and abiding purpose and be in

Who does not admire the old crusading spirit? It prompted thousands to go forward to unknown lands and to encounter perils of every kind. Would that such a spirit animated our young men, for surely a crusade was never tury! They have no long journey door; and so, with the cross on their shoulders, and "God wills it" on their lips, let them go forth. Let them be friends of constant labor and foes of sham and pretence and all that is mean and low. Let them, in a word, show forth the spectacle of a truly Catholic life. This is their mission.

#### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

The address of Archbishop Ireland at the World's Congress, on Social hand with the sweet girl and boy Purity was, as are all the utterances of that great prelate, thoughtful and how hopefully they gaze upon the forcible. His voice has no uncertain ring when denouncing an evil. Fearless and earnest he is a champion that few dare to encounter. One characteristic of his addresses is that they are eminently suggestive and thought producing.

"The highest evidence of civiliza tion in a people and their practical Christianity is social purity. Civiliz-ation is the freedom of the human being from animalism and its enthronization upon the elevated plane of rational life. The strongest hold which animalism has upon the race lies in the sexual passion. The triumph over this passion, the reduc tion of it under the laws of reason, is the supreme act of the spiritual power

In a few piquant sentences he outlined the effect wrought on humanity by the teachings of Christ. Woman was crowned queen of the home, reigning by force of her purity. Marriage was invested with a sacred dignity and stamped with the seal of indissolubility. The hope of pure morals in woman, and all her power of

It is useless to attempt to stem the tide of evil, say many; but no effort for good ever went without fruit. He calls attention to the evils and

was made through a religious partial stand their duty and have a definite vient to it; and we find Catholic mothers and fathers permitting their daughters to read the ordinary novel, which, if not abounding in indelicate

> "Theatrical posters nailed up in prominent squares and streets of the cities, are to our young people unmis-takable object lessons in lasciviousness akable object lessons in la Cultured society, erroneously perhaps, but not less effectively, serves the interests of vice by its imn in dances and female dress. Public opinion is debased. We have evidences of it every day. There are men in every city who have no right, divine or human, to asso-ciate with civilized beings, and yet they are the pampered darlings of We refer to the lowest and society. We refer to the lowest and most imbruted specimen of humanity -the seducer. He, with false promises, ruins an unsuspecting woman, and leaves her, too often, to hide her shame in the homes of iniquity.

And it often happens that women themselves are the loudest in their denunciation of a poor unfortunate. Well for them perhaps that had never known the life of toil amidst cheerless surroundings that makes the voice of the tempter successful in beguiling young girls from the path of moral recitude !

"Preventive measures in the shape of aid and encouragement to poor unprotected girls demand the serious attention from the Christian and philanthropist."

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY. The German elections for the Reichstag took place on the 16th of June, with the result that the new House will be composed of as many different parties as there were in the quired. The education bestowed on House recently dissolved, with a new one added, comprising such members of the Centre or Catholic party as will support the Emperor's favorite Army

> The Reichstag consists of 397 members who are elected by ballot by manhood or universal suffrage, but only those how secured an actual majority of the votes cast are declared elected, a second ballot being necessary for those who fall short. This being the case it was not to be expected that on the first day of election the actual constitution of the new Chamber should be known. There are returns from three hundred and forty-eight constituencies so far, in which only one hundred and sixty-eight members have been elected, leaving one hundred and eighty in which there must be a second ballot, which takes place this week. The division in the Catholic party

is only the Army Bill, a minority be-

ing in favor of it. Among the one

hundred and sixty-eight who have

been elected there were forty-nine belonging to the compact Centre, toneeded more than in this our own cen- the Army Bill. It is expected that system that they have borne with each the compact Centre party will have other so long. But it may very reabefore them: their work is at their fully one hundred seats; and when the sonably be questioned whether a Reichstag there will be a fairly comselves to a man to the renewal of any perpetuating. of the anti-Catholic measures of the Bismarckian regime. The Catholic in the Reichstag. They will not be, as some anti-Catholic journals on this side of the Atlantic itary regime, for some paltry concession, but they will be able to demand justice. To give the Emperor William his due, though he is disposed to take high ground in the direction of absolutism, he is friendly towards Christianity in general, or to the religious sentiment in any form, and particularly so towards Catholics, so that there will be no need that the Catholic party should exhibit hostility toward the Government in order to force concessions. They seek only equal rights; and sufficiently influential to insist upon having them, even should there be a reconciliation between the Emperor and Bismarck such as the friends of the latter are anxious to bring about. The Emperor's prospect to have the

Army Bill passed is thought to be at least as good as it was with the old by a combination of parties a compromise measure will be agreed upon which will become law. During the elections the Govern-

ment exhibited the greatest respect for the liberties of the people, not consideration than the receivers of activity and open warfare of impurity. having departed at all from a position stolen property deserve, or are usually

that the confidence thus exhibited in the patriotism of the people will strengthen it much with the various parties of the new Chamber, and will secure a good majority in favor of its

general policy. Among the notable features of the new Reichstag is the almost complete annihilation of the Herr Richter party. and the increased strength of the Socialists, who captured the entire representation of Berlin, besides some other seats.

#### THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

The Bishops and clergy of the Church of England are making a desperate effort to ward off disestablishment of the Church; and with this object several meetings have been held in London at which the Welsh Suspensory Bill was bitterly denounced as indicating early disestablishment, not only in Wales, but also in England.

It was, of course, well understood from the beginning that the Welsh Suspensory Act was passed as a preliminary to Welsh disestablishment; and Messrs. Gladstone and Asquith, when questioned upon the matter in the House of Commons, admitted that this is the intention : but the Bishops think they see further forward and state that after Welsh disestablishment, the total separation of Church and State will soon follow in England. There is little room for doubt that

such will be the case too. The people of England are even now tired of the great injustice of taxing Non-Conformists and Catholics for the support of an establishment in which fully one-half of the population do not believe; and the more the subject is ventilated the stronger becomes this conviction. Hence even the meetings which are now being held in favor of the continuance of the injustice will only have the effect of strengthening the disestablishment movement. This movement will be all the more irresistible as the friends of the Establishment desire to perpetuate the gross injustice inflicted upon the people of Wales where the vast majority of the population are Non-Conformists-mostly Methodists. Even members of the Church of England revolt against this; and the disgust engendered by the injustice advocated by the warm friends of the Establishment increases the determination to repair the outrage.

It has been said that when Anglicanism will be disestablished it will split into many fragments. Considering that there are so many parties-High and Low, Broad and Erastian-within the Church, hating each other most intensely, there is little doubt that the prognostication is correct; for it is because every party has its share of gether with nine Centrists in favor of the loaves and fishes under the present Poles and Alsations are added-who Church so divided is worth sustaining always support the Centre on questions at the cost of a great injustice inflicted affecting Catholic interests-together upon half the population of the counwith the New Centrists, there seems to try. It is well argued by the opponbe little doubt that in the new ents of the establishment that if its coherency depends upon the support pact party of nearly one hundred and it obtains from by an unjust tax, it forty members who will oppose them- cannot be of God, and it is not worth

In view of the well known fact that the revenues of the establishment are party will be by far the strongest party derived from property originally stolen from the Catholic Church, and that they are perpetuated by an unjust tax levied upon non-adherents, have represented, ready to sell their it is a curious phenomenon that the votes to establish an absolute or a mil- Bishops and other speakers at the pro-establishment meetings lay so much stress upon the great iniquity of robbing the Church.

The State robbed the Catholic Church in the first instance and gave part of the booty, including the churches themselves, for the support of the new creation then styled the Church of England. It is a principle of morals that stolen property belongs to the original proprietor as long as it continues to exist, so that the possessors of the stolen goods have no right they will be quite strong enough and to complain if the property be taken away from them. It ought to be restored to the original owner; but there is no expectation that this will be done. At least the next best thing should be done-that the State should resume possession of it and use it for the benefit of the general public, which is what would occur with the chief part of the Reichstag, and the probability is that property if disestablishment were to take place now. A considerable share would doubtless be retained to let the present possessors down easily. They have no right to complain, therefore, for they would be treated with more can say to both Church and "You are both robbers. The p is mine."

The Bishop of London ha assurance to assert at one of the ings held in favor of the establis that the "wealth possessed Church had been used mainly service of the poor." This is ously not the case. During ( times this was the use to which the surplus monastic and Chu perty was put, and William showed conclusively that it was reason that it was unnecessary poor-houses supported by to But as soon as the ecclesiast perty was confiscated, poor-hoto be erected; and it is now b tax, and not by the propert Church, that these institution supported. Neither the Church as an o tion nor its individual mem

have any good reason to when disestablishment will The reason for complaint gether on the side of th have been robbed and so l justly taxed to pay huge salar lordly Bishops and dignitarie Another argument has be freely used on the side of

are in favor of continuing lishment. They say, with speaker at one of the meeting We have a Protestant Q she is bound to uphold Protes Even though the Queen

to uphold established Prote there is no law of morals w justify its being upheld by justice. But at all events, the ment is the creation of Parlia the moment that same Parli solves the connection between and State, the Queen will b from an oath which has no object on which she can e zeal. She may adhere to ism as a private individual the Parliament which cr Established Church dissolv between Church and State, no longer be even a sentime for upholding an establish shall have ceased to exist le

EDUCATION IN QU

The state of education i ince of Quebec is always theme with the anti-Cat which is fond of represent Province is sunken in gros and darkness, owing to the ecclesiasticism "over every and especially over educat

The Mail is constantly this string; and from tim have statements to the from the Montreal Witne reverened lecturers who s for the delight of P. P. A We had not long since ar this in our own city, which our making some comm statement, wherein we pr false. Recently this statem

peated in the columns of Witness, while bringing task for showing that carping of Ontario jou anything and everythin Quebec is not likely to the way of reform there bitterness which these ve critics manifest is calcu the people of Quebec t that they have not the Province at heart, and purpose is to give a Quebec throughout the cannot say that they We know that even Lor repeated in the British the same calumnies which have appeared in the newspapers to which

We have no desire to school system of Ontar acknowledge that it success, and that it has br within the reach of e that the rising genera to the front in compa population of any

We must recognize t so favorably situated a land is not so good, as spects it falls behind the people are not nor the Province so de

All these circumsta those which cont rendering a school sy results, and Quebec very well if its school behind those of Ontar the number of pupi school in Quebec 1889 did not const percentage of the Ontario, the percer "You are both robbers. The property

is mine. The Bishop of London had the assurance to assert at one of the meetings held in favor of the establishment, that the "wealth possessed by the Church had been used mainly for the service of the poor." This is notoriously not the case. During Catholic times this was the use to which most of the surplus monastic and Church property was put, and William Cobett showed conclusively that it was for this reason that it was unnecessary to have poor-houses supported by taxation. But as soon as the ecclesiastical property was confiscated, poor-houses had date when Confederation was passed, to be erected; and it is now by public the few French-Canadians who had a tax, and not by the property of the Church, that these institutions are supported.

Neither the Church as an organization nor its individual members will have any good reason to complain when disestablishment will come. The reason for complaint is altogether on the side of those who have been robbed and so long unjustly taxed to pay huge salaries to the lordly Bishops and dignitaries.

Another argument has been very freely used on the side of those who are in favor of continuing the establishment. They say, with a clerical speaker at one of the meetings: We have a Protestant Queen, and

she is bound to uphold Protestantism." Even though the Queen has sworn to uphold established Protestantism, there is no law of morals which can justify its being upheld by gross injustice. But at all events, the establishment is the creation of Parliament, and the moment that same Parliament dissolves the connection between Church and State, the Queen will be absolved from an oath which has no longer an object on which she can expend her zeal. She may adhere to Protestantism as a private individual; but when the Parliament which created an Established Church dissolves the tie between Church and State, there will no longer be even a sentimental reason for upholding an establishment which shall have ceased to exist legally.

#### EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

The state of education in the Province of Quebec is always a fruitful theme with the anti-Catholic press, which is fond of representing that the Province is sunken in gross ignorance and darkness, owing to the "control of ecclesiasticism "over everything there and especially over education.

The Mail is constantly harping on this string; and from time to time we have statements to the same effect from the Montreal Witness, or from reverened lecturers who spout out lies for the delight of P. P. A. audiences. We had not long since an example of this in our own city, which occasioned our making some comments on this statement, wherein we proved it to be has no unerring authority to decide

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Recently this statement was repeated in the columns of the Montreal Witness, while bringing the Globe to task for showing that the constant carping of Ontario journals against anything and everything existing in Quebec is not likely to effect much in the way of reform there. The very bitterness which these venom-belching critics manifest is calculated to give the people of Quebec the conviction that they have not the good of that Province at heart, and that their sole purpose is to give a bad name to Quebec throughout the world-and we cannot say that they are mistaken. We know that even Lord Salisbury has repeated in the British House of Peers the same calumnies against Quebec which have appeared in the columns of the newspapers to which we refer.

We have no desire to depreciate the school system of Ontario. We gladly acknowledge that it has been a success, and that it has brought education within the reach of every family, so that the rising generation will be well to the front in comparison with the population of any country in the

We must recognize that Quebec is not so favorably situated as Ontario. The land is not so good, and in other respects it falls behind Ontario, so tha the people are not so wealthy,

nor the Province so densely populated. All these circumstances are among those which contribute towards rendering a school system defective in results, and Quebec would be doing very well if its schools were not far behind those of Ontario. Now, though the number of pupils who attended school in Quebec during the year 1889 did not constitute so large a Ontario, the percentage of average years ago, and there are fewer Bap- Ulster, the home of chivalry and

can say to both Church and State: attendance was actually greater, so tists, in face of the fact that the city that more school work was done in Quebec. It is therefore quite out of place for the journals we have referred to to speak of that Province as laboring under a grossly deficient system education. In fact any visitor to the House of Commons at Ottawa is always impressed with the

conviction that the Quebec members of Parliament, as a whole, are men very superior in those attainments which we would expect from the representatives of the people. As a further confirmation of this we may add that it used to be one of the standing complaints of the Mail that, even so far back as the share in framing the Act were so astute as to pull the wool over the eyes of the English speaking "Fathers of Confederation" so as to give the French-Canadians all the advantages, and to leave only the disadvantages to the other Provinces. All this is inconsistent with the hypothesis which is now so persistently maintained that the former

are inferior in education. Concerning the average attendance at the schools of the Dominion, the Canada year book says: "The average attendance at the Public, High and  ${\bf Model\ schools\ (of\ Quebec)\ formed\ a\ } much$ larger percentage of the total number of pupils than can be found in any other Province, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent." The proportion in Ontario was only 51 per cent.

## ANOTHER STARTLING HERESY

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church held at Brantford has had before it a question almost as troublesome as the celebrated Briggs case has been to the Presbyterians of the United States. This question is a charge of heresy brought against Rev. Professor John Campbell, of Montreal, who in an address delivered in February before the students of Queen's College, Kingston, gave utterance to views which, though not precisely the same with those of Professor Briggs, resemble them to this extent that they are equally subversive of the authority of the Holy Scripture.

Professor Campbell maintains that the Old Testament is indeed in part the work of God, but that it is partly also the work of the devil, and so commingled are the two that it is impossible for the ordinary reader to distinguish the works of the two authors apart. The New Testament, however, he admits to be the work of the true God, inasmuch as it is the product of the love of God for mankind.

It is not to us a matter of surprise that there should be so many fantastical theories set forth on the whim of every vain teacher, whereas the Presbyterian teaching is that the Church matters of religious controversy. It is left to each individual to form his own estimate of what the teaching of the Bible really is, and it must be exas are the different minds which set themselves to the task of interpreta- again as it was of old.

Mr. Campbell's case was not tried by the Assembly, but was referred to the Presbytery of Montreal for investigation. From all we know of the constitution of the Church courts in Canada, we think we may presume that Mr. Campbell's novelties will be condemned even more decisively than was Professor Briggs at Washington. But if the Presbytery of Montreal do not condemn his doctrine the matter will probably be brought before the Assembly next year. It is a curious fact that nearly all the clergymen who have of late given trouble to the Assemblies of the United States and Canada by novel and startling Latitudinarian theories have been college professors, whose duty it is to teach the rising generation of Presbyterian ministers. This fact promises poorly for the future orthodoxy of the Presbyterian Church teachers.

#### SAVORLESS SALT.

The Rev. Thos. Dixon in the ninth sermon of a series which he is now delivering in New York spoke of the "Failure of the Church in the city." The whole series is on "The Gates of Hell in Modern Babylon," meaning New York. He says that "the failure of Protestant Christianity in the centres of civic life in America is one of the most painful facts in the history of the nation in the last quarter of this century. There are fewer Methodists in In Ireland the percentage of illegitithe city to day than there were twenty mates was 2.9 and in England 4.6.

has doubled its population."

His text was from Matt., v., 13: "You are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden underfoot of men." He says : "The truth is while everything else

has advanced with marvellous strides, the Church has lost ground. And what is true in New York is true really in other great cities. The salt has lost its savor. Thousands of the Churches in our centres of life are to-day practically dead. And the trouble is they are still above ground. They are dead and no permit to bury has been issued. We see this

painful fact. "First in the empty pews in the The word Churches of the city. The word Church in its original means an assembly. The trouble is they have to assemble. One man was asked how he accounted for the small attendance at our churches. He said he could not fully account for it; but he had gone himself one night and he could never understand what could attract those people who were there.'

The preacher said: "Churches had become mere social clubs and cliques -but quite a different thing is an assembly of people gathered in the name of Christ to do His work and and follow His teachings."

"A pastor had recently resigned his Church, because the people had insisted on having a dog show in it. He could stand a good deal, but he drew the line at a dog show." The Churches, too, are moving: leaving large fields thick with population to the enemy from whom the traitor leader has fled. The Churches have fled from the people to follow the pathway of wealth and fashion. He continued:

"The only churches in the city of New York that have made any progress—the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic-have been churches in which the number of workers in a parish have been adequate to the work to be

accomplished."
"The salt," he said, "had lost its savor. But the power is at hand to do the work of Christ if we but utilize it. A little child pressed the button whereby the mine under Hell-Gate was exploded and the Christian has simply to lay his hand on the world and the spirit of God will do the work. The trouble is we have not come into vital contact with the world."

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Holy Father has determined to lesignate a Patriarch for Venice, notwithstanding the fact that the King of Italy claims to have inherited from Austria the right of patronage and nomination. Mgr. Sarto, the Bishop of Mantua, is said to be the prelate who will receive the appointment at the coming Consistory.

Religious instruction having been for many years banished from the schools of Milan the Muncipal Council were recently induced to put the question of its re-introduction to a vote of the people; and the result was that out of 30,000 votes cast, 28,000 were in favor of relipected that the result will be as varied gion in the schools. In consequence of this vote religion is to be taught

THE ladies of Rome, headed by leading members of the aristocracy, have organized for the purpose of petitioning the Chamber of Deputies against the Divorce Bill which has been in troduced by Signor Bonacci, late Minister of Justice. The petitioners state that the bill offends religion and conscience, and destroys the dignity of woman, and that if passed it would ruin many Italian wives and mothers, Over 10,000 signatures have been attached to the petition, and every day more are being added to it from all parts of the country.

THE New York Catholic parochial schools have again shown their superi ority to the Public schools of the city. The three highest competitors for the annual Cadetship at West Point were Parochial school pupils-John L. Hunt, who had 92½ per cent. of the marks possible; John H. Hughes, 92 per cent., and Timothy M. Coughlan, 91 per cent. As the first named was disqualified, not being of the required height, the Cadetship was awarded to John H. Hughes, second in the competition. For four years in succession the New York Catholic schools have demonstrated their superiority.

RECENT statistics show that the womanhood of Ireland is sustaining its high reputation for purity. The percentage of illegitimate births is lower there than in any part of the world.

"honor bright," has the unenviable and unsavory record of being the most corrupt province of Ireland; and Bel- gregation: fast, noted for its brutality, is the most impure city. Truly such a state of affairs demands strict attention from the Evangelicals. They evince much energy in no-Popery meetings and little in the cause of propagating doctrine that might enable them to wipe off the foul stain from the places they

are in power.

THE Italian Government have taken a step the purpose of which is to destroy all the old charitable institutions and associations of Rome. Thirtythree charitable works which have till now remained under control of the rectors and priests of Rome have been taken possession of by the Government though they were instituted by private benevolence. The purpose of these charities was to dower honest young girls at their marriage. The Roman Municipal Council were asked their opinion on the subject before this step was taken, and though some of the members showed that the discouragement of private benevolence is injurious to the public, the Municipal Council, which is for the most part composed of men subservient to the Government, voted by 19 against 17 in

favor of the spoilation.

BISHOP VINCENT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asserts that the presence of Archbishop Satolli in the United States to represent the Pope is a hidden scheme to secure Romish domination. When we bear in mind the fact that the ministers who of all denominations meddle most in politics are the Methodists, we might much more reasonably infer that Bishop Vincent's election to his pseudo-office is a scheme for Methodist domination; but there is not the smallest reason to suppose that there is any further design in Mgr. Satolli's appointment than appears in the documents appointing him. He represents the Pope in judging ecclesiastical causes; but there is no more likelihood that he will aim at any domination in the State than that Leo XIII. will do so. His mission has nothing whatsoever to do with American politics.

THE universality of the Church was Eucharistic Congress held recently at Jerusalem. Cardinal Langenieux presided over the meeting of the assembled prelates, of whom ten were of the Latin rite and sixteen of the different Oriental rites in union with the Church. Eight hundred priests were also present of all rites. The object of the congress was, besides visiting the holy places, to encourage devotion to the most adorable sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up according to the Latin, Greek, Syriac, Armenian, Ruthenian, Maronite and Coptic rites, by Bishops and priests of the various countries represented. France gained great estige by the ability of the prelates representing it; and great hopes were expressed of the reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches, which it is believed the Congress will do much to hasten.

THE latest despatches from Rome confirm those which have already been published to the effect that the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., is preparing an encyclical, in which a mode of general disarmament of the great powers will be proposed; and it is added that the powers of the Triple Alliance and Russia have consented to adopt the suggestions which he intends to propose. France is said to be unwilling to follow the course which is to be proposed; but it is believed that if the other great powers agree, France cannot hold itself in isolation. The details of the plan are not made known, but it is asserted that one of its features is the establishment of great neutral belts between those powers which are most likely to come into collision owing to diversity of interests. These belts would include Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, and some of the Balkan Provinces.

THE Briggs heresy case is producing all the effects of schism that were expected from it. Rev. Washington Gladden, the well-known minister of Columbus, Ohio, declares that by con demning the Professor the General Assembly have condemned themselves as a set of incapables. He says also: "Professor Briggs has told the truth about the Bible, and the truth will stand. Twenty years from now, if the Presbyterian Church lives till then, the truth which he has told will be confessed by the Assembly." Dr. James H. Ecob, the most prominent minister

of Albany, N. Y., goes even further than this. He announced to his con-

"Presbyterianism is a soiled garment. I cast it from me now forever. But I shall not leave the Christian ministry. Hereafter my mission shall be to minimize denominationalism and to exalt the Christian Church, but I leave Presbyterianism because it has placed itself before the world as one of the narrowest, most intolerant and reactionary sects of Protestantism. hereby shake it off, and will have none

It is expected that the doctor will join either the Congregationalists or the Free-Will Baptists.

WE NOTICED the following manly words in the columns of a Protestant paper, the Northwestern Congregationalist :

"We witnessed the other day a long

procession of Catholic priests, nuns, acolytes and a great throng of the laity, wending their way up to a little chapel on a hill near St. Cloud, Minn., in celebration of some Church It was an interesting sight. though meaningless to a Protestant observer (too careless to enquire into Report now comes that Tuesday some miscreant broke into the chapel, and carried off an image of the Virgin which he burned on a bonfire made of headboards from the adjoining cemetery, and then set fire to the chapel, which was burned to the ground. Such an act of vandalism cannot be condemned too highly. Protestants and Catholics sometime differ sharply, but the time has long gone by when such proceedings can be countenanced. We hope it may be proved that the criminal was no adherent to the Protestant faith.' By a majority of 1 the City

Council of Montreal has decided to recommend that a license be granted soll lager beer as a temperance drink on Sundays. The citizens generally apo opposed to the granting of the license, and it is understood that steps are being taken to petition the Lieut.—Governor against it. It is quite on a par with the Toronto Mail's usual fairness towards French - Canadians that it misrepresents by a saying that the French papers regard the opposition to the sale as an attack upon French-Canadian liberties. Doubtless the vote of the Council was obtained in the usual way of such votings of municipal bodies by private influences brought to bear upon members of the Council, which, in this case, not having been elected in the usual way, does not been properly represent the citizens, and is therefore all the more amenable to such influences. It is a wanton insult to the French-Canadians to represent, as the Mail persists in doing that they are identified with the owner of the park in this matter; for it is well known that there is not in Canada a more strictly sober race. Their record in this respect is better than that of any other nationality in Canada. It is most probable the license will not be granted.

\*\*ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.\*\*

\*\*PICNIC AT BLANTYRE PARK.\*\*

A princ will be held on its July at Blantyre Park, under the patronage of His Grace Archbishop Walsh. The object of the picnis is to aid in the evection of an Industrial Home for Boys. The managers offer great attractions in the way of sports, games, etc., in which the ablest anagers offer great attractions in the way of sports, games, etc., in which the ablest anagers offer great attractions in the way of sports, games, etc., in which the ablest anagers offer great attra to the propretor of Sohmer Park to beautifully illustrated at the great municipal bodies by private influences

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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A picnic will be held on 1st July at Blantyre Park, under the patronage of His Grace Archbishop Walsh. The object of the picnic is to aid in the erection of an Industrial Home for Boys. The managers offer great attractions in the way of sports, games, etc., in which the ablest amateur athletes of the Province are expected to participate, consisting of sprint races, old men's race, fat men's race, jumping, throwing weights, quoit matches, foot ball match, junior base ball match, tug of war, together with a variety of other sports. The Committee call particular attention to the splendid prizes for first, second and third winners. Over \$500 will be distributed in prizes. Hot and cold water in abundance at the park. Dinner, tea, lunches and other refreshments will be served. The excellent brass band of the 48th Highlanders, together with a first-class string band, will be in attendance. Gate entrance, 25 cents. Children half price. Gates open 10 a. m. Close in time to catch last G. T. Ry. train to town. 10 a. m. Clostrain to town.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

train to town.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.
On Sunday evening, June 11th, a very pleasing and imposing ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Church, Port Colborne. Rev. Father McEntnee, the local director of the League of the Sacred Heart, set this day apart for the presentation of diplomas and crosses to the Promoters, who, during the past six months, endeavored to become worthy of the honor by faithful, zealous work in the cause of the League.

After Vespers were sung and the very impressive and appropriate address had been delivered by the Rev. Director, seven young ladies advanced to the altar railing, and, after reciting aloud the Act of Consecration, were enrolled by the Director as Promoters in the League of the Sacred Heart. Then followed Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which brought this interesting event to a close.

The altar of the Sacred Heart, beautifully illumined with many lights and artistically decorated with natural flowers, presented a charming and attractive appearance. Miss Dietrich, who supervises all decorations of the altars, deserves great praise for her excellent taste and the assiduous care bestowed upon the work. The musical portion of the ceremony was ably and devotionally rendered, showing the great zeal of the members of the choir and the careful training and able management of the organist, Miss M. Twohey.

The following are the names of the young ladies received as Promoters:—President, Miss M. Dietrich; Treasurer, Miss M. Twohey.

MUSICAL VESPERS.

St. Joseph's Parish Leslieville,

MUSICAL VESPERS.

MUSICAL VESPERS.
St. Joseph's Parish Leslieville,
Toronto, June 26, 1893.
Rev. Dean Bergin gave his parishioners
a rich treat on Sunday evening in the form
of musical Vespers and a lecture by Rev.
Father Ryan. The principal features of the
Vespers were "Zingarell's Laudate Pueri,"
the solos of which were well rendered by
Mr. Durham; a duett "Justus et Palma," by
Messrs. Bissonette and Durham and "Peter's

Magnificat," the soloists being Miss L. Murphy and Mr. Richard Howorth. In both the Laudate and Magnificat the choruses were sung with pleasing effect. After Vespers Rev. Father Ryan delivered one of his most eloquent lectures on "Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus." During the collection the "Salve Maria" was beautifully sung by Miss Fletcher. Wiegand's "O Saltaris Hostia" by Mossrs. Tomney and Mogan is justly entitled to special mention, while Miss Carroll in Rossi's "Tantum Ergo" was fully up to her usual high standard. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. Brennan, who has taken great pains to bring them to the high state of perfection they have attained. Miss L. Murphy presided at the organ.

#### GRAND PICNIC AT DUNNVILLE.

It is announced that a picnic will be held at Dunnville in aid of the Catholic church there, on Saturday, the 1st of July, at which Solicitor-General Curran of Montreal and other prominent gentlemen will speak. This gifted and eloquent orator has also consented to give an address in the evening at a concert which is to be held for the same purpose. As Dunnville is a favorite and picturesque summer resort, and as the popular young priest-Rev. J. J. Crinion—is unsparing in his efforts to make this picnic a grand success, and is negotiating for special fares from all local points and from Buffalo, it is hoped that the presence of a very large attendance at both presence of a very large attendance at both picnic and concert will repay him for his worthy efforts.

#### PICNIC AT ARTHUR.

The 6th of July is the day chosen this year for the annual pienic held in connection with St. John's church, Arthur. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the building of a handsome presbytery which Rev. Father Doberty has in course of erection.

The talented, spirited, and eloquent young

The talented, spirited, and eloquent young gentleman who represents Ottawa county in the House of Commons—C. Devlin, M. P.—has promised to attend, so also have so many others of local or provincial fame that their names are too numerous to mention.

As the Arthur picnic having early won the distinction, still easily holds the front rank in all such social gatherings in Western Ontario, there is no doubt that the present one will be well worthy of the series, to which it is to be an important addition, and may possibly surpass in magnitude any that has preceded it.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Conferring of Degrees and Awarding of Diplomas - The Archbishop's Address—Complete List of the Pupils Who Won Prizes in their Respective

certainly fall to the lot of every one attending the school.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

spoke more especially to the pupils themselves. He himself could look back as an old pupil some thirty-seven years ago with pleasant recollections of the time he spent there among old associates. In the older provinces of our fair Dominion a movement is on foot leading the feeling higher and yet higher for a revolution in education. The Protestant universities are being pushed ahead very rapidly, and Toronto is still pushing its institution for further advantages in every branch of the work. Montreal deserves wonderful credit for the way its educational institutions have been kept going. To do this in this city it is absolutely necessary that large endowments should be given. To the boys he would say, be faithful to the institution from which you have graduated; be true to fatherland; be ever ready to stand up for your own faith. The freindship gained at the school is secondary only to that by the fireside. Remember in after years the teachers who have brought you ahead in useful knowledge by their hard toil and incessant endeavor. The valedictory address was delivered in French by one of the retiring graduates, D. O. Raymond, of San Francisco, Cal., and in English by John P. Smith, of Ottawa. The citizens are thanked for their kind interest in the boys. The speech also pointed out the great self-sacrifice exhibited by the rector and teachers of the university. The boys were exhorted to keep up their sports, and in conclusion the address bade farewell to the boys and teachers who have become as brothers and very close friends.

Then followed the conferring of degrees and the distribution of medals and prizes.

and falling hair, an angle application, and speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA

Remedies, consisting of Curricura, the great skin cure, Curricura Hong, an exquisite skin purifier and heautilter, and Curricura RESOLVENT, greatest of humor remedies, when the beep physicians fail. Curricura RESULES, when the beep physicians fail. Curricura RESULES, cure every humor, cruption and disease from pimples to serofula. Sold every where. Potter Drug and Curricura RESULES, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin purification of the curricura Solf-

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.



For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Death.

You speak of death as a warrior grim, A stern, relentless foe; But I hold him rather a gentle knight Whose sword strikes a saving blow.

You speak of death as a robber bold, Who setzes upon his prey; I deem him a giver of priceless wealth Whose gifts will ne'er fade away.;

You speak of death as a vulture fierce That flies to a banquet vile; But I think of him as the messenger-bird, Bringing news of release the while. You picture death as a fleshless skull, In hideous, loathsome guise; But I dream of a face of calm delight With tender, serious cyes.

You call him avenger, and spirit of wrath, But the grave is robbed of its sting; To me he's no victor fell and fierce, He's the Herald of the King.

#### HIS REWARD.

-A. San Jose.

For the Catholic Record. "Come now, move on! There's no room for loafers;" and the policeman looked angrily at the old man who leaned on his stick looking anxiously at the passers by. He made an effort to move, but staggered as he went, and almost fell.

'Drunk, eh? I guess the station is

the best place for you."

The old man's face flushed. "I'm not drunk," he said in a weak voice. "I am faint. I have eaten nothing since before yesterday." Have you no home?"

"I have a room, but I'm too weak to work just now, and I have nothing I have never begged."

"Still it won't do for you to starve. Come into this grocery store with me and have a glass of wine. It will put

The kind-hearted policeman helped the forlorn old creature into the store, got him a glass of wine and some bis

cuits and cheese.

"Here's a dollar," he said to the clerk. "Keep this man here until he's able to walk home, and then give him the worth of this in groceries;" and not waiting for the thanks of his newly-found friend, he hurried back

'I suppose I'm a fool to spend my hard earned money on strangers," he said to himself, "but my poor mother made me promise her to do an act of charity every Friday for love of the Sacred Heart, and that's the first thing that has come in my way this morn-

The old man left the grocery and proceeded homeward, breathing bless ings on his benefactor. His landlady met him at the door. "Come into my met him at the door. "Come into my room a minute, Mr. Nelligan, "she said; "I've something to show you. He followed her into the little sitting-

room, and sat down in the chair she

pointed out to him.
"I was reading this paper this morning," said Mrs. Grady, "and I saw your name. Just read that. Perhaps it refers to you, and then again per-

He took the paper from her hand that morning."

"Mrs. Charles Green, formerly Honora Nelligan, would be glad to hear news of her father, John Nelligan, who left Ireland, it is supposed for America, in 1870. His former residence was in the suburbs of Dublin." Here followed the address of a well-

known law firm.
"Thanks be to the Sacred Heart that caused your eye to light on that this blessed Friday morning, Mrs. Grady. Honora Nelligan is my daughter. A scamp of an agent, that

works, made off with the money and reduced me to beggary. It was foolish to risk all my property in one speculation, but the best of us do foolish things

Honora couldn't bear to go to work in Ireland, among the very people that she used to entertain like a princess in the old days, so she set out for America. I was a good while without hearing from her, so I came to America myself, but no trace of her could I find. I've been here now two years, and, as you know, can scarcely keep body and soul together. I have written to no one in the old country, and I didn't know my daughter was married. 'Take a cup of hot tea, Mr. Nelli-

gan, and then fix yourself up and go to see the lawyers. Its good luck I hope you'll be havin' from the visit It's myself that considers lawyers the most misfortunate critters you could set your eves on.'

dessrs. Turner and Kental received the old gentleman with the utmost "Mrs. Green was a client of they told him, and had en trusted them with the task of settling her late husband's estate — a very valuable estate too. They could not estimate its exact value as a great part of it was in stocks which were still rising. Of course he had heard of the raise in Belfast linen goods. The late Mr. Green had speculated largely in that line, and now was getting more than double returns.

At last their explanations came to an end; and, calling a cab, Messrs. Turner and Kendal put a card containing Mrs. Green's address in the old man's hand, gave the driver the directions, and bowed their visitor out. "Fine old gentleman," said Mr. irner, "looks like a lord. No old Turner.

sod about him. "Looks as if he hadn't had a square meal since he got to America," said his partner. "I wonder how the his partner. fashionable widow will receive him. She seemed anxious enough anyhow. When he gets another suit, he'll look

quite as fashionable as she. The cab drew up at the door of a large, handsome house. A lady fashionably but quietly attired, was just coming out. At the first glance he recognized Honora, and in a moment more she was clasped to his

"How thankful I am that you have come at last," she said, I have tried so long to find you.

Mutual explanations followed. Hon ora had written at once on landing in America, and again after securing a situation as companion to an elderly lady, Mrs. Green, who was in poor At last, receiving no an to her father's letters, she wrote to an old family servant who still lived in Dublin, and this woman told her that her father had started for America. She had ever since been trying to find him. "And now comes the romantic part of the story, papa. Mrs. Green had one son, Charley, who was away on business, she said. came home a few months after I was there, and his mother told me that he was very ill. He got worse and worse, and his mother seemed worried to death about him. Besides all, he wouldn't see the priest. One day Mrs. Green asked me if I would go and sit with him a little while. asleep when I went in, but after a few minutes I saw that he had awakened and was looking at me attentively. asked if he would have a drink. said no, that he would like to see his

mother for a few minutes.

'I sent her to him. When she came back I saw that she had been weeping. She told me then that her son, under an assumed name, had been in Ireland; in fact that he was the agent who had cheated us out of all our property. He had recognized me at once, and isked his mother how I came to be there. She told him our history, as I had related it to her. He then gave her an account of his transactions in Ireland, told her that you were the only one who had advanced the money, and that your ten thousand had more than doubled itself. He then begged hat I would marry him on his deathbed, that, as his widow, I could enjoy what was justly ours. His mother told me that if I would do as he asked he would make his peace with God. I consented. That evening the priest was sent for. Charley made his con-fession, was prepared for death, and then we were married. Before an

hour I was a widow. "I at once renewed my efforts to find you, but without success. Mrs. Green lived with me, and I made her declin ing years happy. She is now dead, and I felt so alone in the world that my every effort was directed to find you. Now, dear father, we shall once more enjoy the happiness of old."

It was decided that they should return to Ireland at an early date, as there were all their friends, and the graves of those that had once filled up their family circle.

One day the old man said: "I must go to see the poor lodgings I once occupied, and you must come with me, Honora. Besides, we must make a suitable present to Mrs. Grady, and my helper the policeman. Only for him I should have died in the street

Honora shuddered. "Only to think of you being reduced to that state fills me with horror," she replied. "I remember the day you came to me-it was the same day-you looked like a skeleton. Ithought you were going to

They drove to Mrs. Grady's, who failed entirely to recognize her former lodger in the stately old gentleman, who "looked every inch a lord," as she expressed it. She was very loth to I entrusted with ten thousand pounds take the bank note he pressed into her to invest for me in the Belfast linen take the bank note he pressed into her apostles and by her own divine Son, hand at parting, and her thanks and blessings followed them until they were out of hearing.

When they reached the corner of the next street Mr. Nelligan bade the

driver stop his horses. "Here is the spot I stood, Honora, looking into the face of each passer-by hoping to see your own sweet smile The policemen ordered me to move on: and when I staggered with weakness he thought I was drunk; but when he saw that I was starved he brought me into that grocery shop at the corner and bought me a glass of wine and cheese and biscuits. Then he gave some the grocer a dollar and told him to give me some groceries to take home with me. I'll give him a dollar for

each cent that was in it, Honora." "Indeed you will, father dear, and every penny will be given with all our

"There's a policeman now, but he's a stranger. We'll go into the shop and ask the grocer where the other one

The grocer remembered well the kind policeman who used to be on that beat. "He met with an accident. sir, and he's laid up ever since. iddress, is it? Indeed sir, I can; and the grocer gave the required directions, which were immediately directions, which were immediately followed by the cab and its inmates The house was soon found, and Mr Nelligan saw at a glance that the injuries were beyond the help of numan skill. Everything was very poor, and the dying man seemed in

great distress. "Is there any trouble on your mind,

my kind friend?" he asked. "I've a little boy, sir. His him when I am gone. I have prayed to the Sacred Heart; but I can't die happy till my prayer is any order.

happy till my prayer is answered."
"You did a kind turn for me when I was poor and in trouble," said Mr. Nelligan, and now the Sacred Heart has sent me to help you in the hour of agony. I will be a father to your child, and he shall want for nothing. Honora, we wil! do this in thanksgiv-ing for the happiness restored to us."
"Thank God!" murmured the sick man. "The Sacred Heart will suffer

The departure for Ireland was delayed until the poor sufferer's eyes were closed in death, and, with wholesouled generosity, John Nelligan and Honora shared heart and fortune with the orphan of him who had befriended a poor wanderer for love of the Sacred A. SAN JOSE.

The Reasonableness of the Practices of the Catholic Church.

> By REV. J. J. BURKE. Honoring the Blessed Virgin.

"The angel Gabriel was sent from God. to a Virgin. . . . ane the Virgin's name was Mary. And the angel being come in said to her: Hall, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women." (St. Luke i., 26, 28).
"From henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." (St. Luke i., 48).

These words from St. Luke show that the Catholic practice of honoring Mary is scriptural. We alone is scriptural. We henceforth We alone fulfil the prophecy, "From henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." If Mary was so pure that the Archange Gabriel could salute her as full of grace; if she was so perfect as to be nonored, respected, and loved by her divine Son, Jesus Christ, is it no reasonable that we, too, should honor Jesus Christ, is it not respect, and love her?

How we honor the sword of Washing ton! What a cluster of tender recol lections clings to the staff of Franklin Is there a loyal American citizen who does not think with feelings of love and respect of the mother of our revolutionary hero, or who would not doff his hat at the unveiling of a statu of the sage of Monticello? And why Is it on account of their intrinsic merit No. We honor them principally on account of the relation they bear to those three brightest stars in the American firmament. So it is with the honor we show to Mary, the Mother of God. Although she was an example of all virtues, we honor her principally because it was through her instrumentality He was born by Whom we achieved not civil liberty, but the liberty of the children of God. She did not draw lightning from heaven, nor the sceptre from kings; but she brought forth Him Who is the Lord of heaven and King

of kings. The principal reason, then, why we honor Mary is because she is the Mother of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This honor consists in love, respect and veneration. We love her with an interior love, a love proceeding from the heart ; nor should we fear to let this love appear outwardly. When others revile her, speak disrespectfully of her, we should shrink from the very idea of acting similarly toward her We should then remember that she is the Mother of Our Saviour, and should ask ourselves how we would have acted toward her had we lived in her day and been witnesses of the honor shown her by her divine Son. By so doing we will show her that love which is her due. Our respect, our veneration for her, should be affectionate and deep. When we remember that it was her hand that first lifted from the ground and received in maternal embrace the sacred body of Jesus, just born and just dead; when we think how respectfully Elizabeth greeted her; when we recall to mind the reverent salutation of the archangel; when we consider the honor shown her by the respect and veneration for her? You see, dear reader, honoring Mary is

scriptural and reasonable. But if we should honor her princi pally because she is the mother of God, we should also honor her because she is the peerless glory, the matchless ewel of her sex. She constitutes sole exception to a general law. never contaminated, never touched her fair soul. This is what we mean

by the Immaculate Conception. God created the first man free from But he transgressed the law of God, and, by his transgression, all his posterity are born in sin and conceived in iniquity. For St. Paul says: By one man sin entered into this world, and by sin death; and so death passed upon all men, in whom all have sinned " (Rom. v. 12). But God promised that the woman, Mary, should should be pure, free from sin of every

kind. There have been exceptions to all general laws. At the time of the deluge Noe was saved. Lot was saved from the destruction of Sodom. In like manner, the Blessed Virgin is John Baptist were sanctified in their mother's womb. Was it any more difficult for God to sanctify Mary at the moment of the conception, at the moment of the union of her soul with her body? God chose His own Mother. If He had the power to choose her did He not also have the power to preserve her from original sin? And does it

"Hail, full of grace," the angel said to her. If she was full of grace, no vacancy was left for sin. denotes the absence of sin, as light denotes the absence of darkness. Hence if Mary was full of grace, she was never subject to sin: she was always pure and her conception immaculate. It is but natural, then, that we arrive at the belief in the Immaculate Conception, at the belief whether he be strong, rich, beautiful, no action in its honor to go unrewarded. Immaculate Conception, at the benief whether he be strong, rich, beautiful, Our Lord has indeed sent you to me." in the sinlessness, spotlessness of the ingenious, a good writer, good singer,

Blessed Virgin from the very beginning of her existence. If we honor Mary principally because the apostle honored her, because the angel honored her, because God honored her, we honor her, also, because of her honor Mary, to love her, and to believe that she loves us? If we honor the good and virtuous, where can we find a nobler example of virtue than Mary? What a beautiful model Mary is for Christians, and especially for Christian women! Good Catholic mothers are continually according to the continual to the conti are continually urging upon their daughters the necessity of choosing as a model Mary, the true type of female excellence. In Mary you find all that is tender, loving, constant and true. In her you find all virtues. In her humility she refused the highest

any other creature on earth Mary is a creature of God. As the beautiful praise picture redounds to the glory of the artist, so the honor we Mary redounds to God, since we honor her for His sake. Let us honor her. That person who honors the Blessed Virgin; who loves, respects and venerates her as the Mother of God; who takes her as a model and imitates her virtues; who prays to her in trials and afflictions and her intercession with divine Son, does not only act in a reasonable manner, but such action is certain to make the path through this world smooth and easy and at the same time safe to a life of eternal happiness.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.

FEAST OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. To day we celebrate the Feast of the Birthday of St. John the Baptist, of whom our Lord said that a greater man than he was never born; and we well know what kind of greatness Jesus Christ would make much of—the greatness of holiness. Looking at his life altogether, we see in him a striking example of one wielding great power and acquiring an eternal fame, who set out to do neither, but rather avoided both. No doubt as he grew up he must have heard something about his miraculous conception, of the angelic prophecy concerning him, and of that wonderful visit the Mother of God made to his own mother before either he or Jesus Christ was born.

No doubted he felt himself to be conse-crated to God, and set apart in a special manner to aspire after a holy life. And now it is just his fidelity to all those interior inspirations, which, costing him, as it did, so much self abnegation, and taking him appar ently out of the way of obtaining a great name, really made him great. He was a notable example of those who gain all by giving up all. Only

those who have this character in a

marked degree are truly great in their souls, for virtue is both the source and the glory of nobility. No birth however high, no station or office however exalted, no good luck however extra ordinary, high honors, great wealth, nor heaps of badges and medals can make up for the lack of it. A mean, covetous, selfish, proud, gluttonous, sensual, envious minded, overbearing, spiteful, unforgiving, greedy king or emperor neither is nor can be great, no matter how vast his dominions or countless his subjects. On the other hand, we Catholics know of, and recognize often, the most extraordinary nobleness and refinement of soul in many who are among the poorest, most suffering, and often in book-learning, the most ignorant of our brethren.
What is it that gives to many such that singular taste for and perception of what is pure, beautiful and true, which they unmistakably possess And, in times of great trial and sacrifice, what is it that often brings them out above and ahead of many others of whom we might be led to expect so much more? I'll tell you: it is the greatness of their holiness, the nobility of their virtue. It is that manifesta-tion of what is really great in the sight crush the head of the serpent. Now if she was to crush the head of the serpent, it was fit that she should never be under his power, that she should he was found that the server has been decreased as the server has been decreased a the world, their free obedience to superiors, their sweet endurance of pain and sorrow, their meek, forgiv ing spirit. Such as these are the souls of the great, whom the world, the flesh, and the devil attack and may wound, but cannot conquer. If some an exception to the general law that all sinned in Adam. Isaias and St. to envy the apparent good fortune, as to envy the apparent good fortune, as it is esteemed, of those whose great ness is not thus founded in virtue, we may be sure that we are weighing something with a very light and empty weight in the other balance, which may be very bulky, sparkling, and showy, like a big, bright, sun-shiny soap-bubble, but with nothing

inside, and of very short continuance. So you see how true greatness is within the reach of every one, and within quite easy reach, too. One is not obliged to do a great many things, nor labor many years, nor accomplish what makes a long report with large headings in the newspapers. One has only to take care how the work is done one is called to do-with what spirit one does it. Says the "Imitation of Christ:" "We are apt to inquire Christ:" how much a man has done, but with how much virtue he has done it is not

or a good workman; but how poor he is in spirit, how patient and meek, how devout and internal, is what few speak of." Yes, it is not so much the long and splendid record of the work, but we honor her, also, because of her Immaculate Conception and total freedom from sin. She was a model of all ruling our labors, that makes them virtues. Is it not reasonable, then, to worthy of everlasting memory and meritorious of the renown of a great name, which leaves behind one a memory held in benediction and the history of a life delicious to recall.

Boston Republic The appeals to religious passion which the A. P. A. leaders of the West are making have already borne fruit in outrages committed against Catholics, both in their persons and pro-perty. At St. Cloud, Minn., a Catho-lic chapel, situated in an outlying sechonors; while in patience she en-dured more anguish and agony than tion of the town, was recently burned to the ground. Statues and decorations, as well as the sacred relics and altar fixtures, were taken from the building, broken into fragments and then burned. The "patriotic" Americans who were engaged in the nefarious business then proceeded to a Cath olic cemetery and smashed fourteen tombstones which loving hands had erected to perpetuate the memory of departed parents or children.

This desecration was accomplished

in the interest of American institutions whose safety the vandals professed to believe were threatened by the church and the grave stones. Ministers o the gospel are members of the vile organization which perpetrated thes outrages against the living and the Dr. Miner of Boston and his coterie of cranks who hold forth at Music Hall contribute their money and their influence to its support. How do they like the results of their preaching? Do they imagine that the Protestant religion wili gain in reputation and strength through such blackguardism? Do they believe that the Catholic Church will suffer in public estimation through the desecration of graves and the burning of churches

They had a taste of that sort of thing in this vicinity some years ago when the Mount Benedict convent was burned by a Protestant mob. much did Protestantism gain by that dastardly act? How much was Catholicity retarded? Catholics are far more numerous and influential now han they were in 1834. They are amply able to take care of themselves and their property. They will see to it that the jails are filled with these hoodlums who violate the most sacred sentiments of humanity and call their ruffianism religion.

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Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion,' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

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THE BOYS IN THE BLOCK.

BY MAURICE F. EGAN, LL. D. II.

The block was a short row of houses in a New York street, leading into the Bowery. The Bowery, it is said, has its name from the fact that it was, in old Knikerbocker days, a pleasant rural walk—a real "bower" of trees and shrubs. Looking at the row of glistening stores, hearing the clatter of the train on the elevated railroad, it is hard to believe that the long, bristling thoroughfare was ever a

country place.

The houses in the block were very The lower part of each contained astere. The cellar, too, was used either as a store or as a dwelling for very poor people. All the people in the block were poor, but some were poorer that other of the store. that others. These cellars were gen-erally occupied by Chinese. The block contained a good many repre-sentations of various nationalities. Among them were several Italian

The boy in the block were divided into two cliques—one made up of the Italians and the other of the boys al-ready mentioned. Their hands were against each other and both were against the Chinese.

So far, Father Raymond had in vain preached peace. There was no peace.
Guiseppe Baldini let a piece of
water-melon fall on Ned Keefe's head.
Ned punched Guiseppe when he had a

chance.
Later in the Catechism class for the Italians, Guiseppe had been asked if he understood the meaning of forgiv-

he understood the meaning of forgiving his enemies.

"Si si," he had answered at once.

"If sombody hit you," asked the teacher, would you forgive them?"

"Si—oh, yes," answered Guiseppe, readily, thinking of Ned Keefe, "if I couldn't catch him!"

Reppo Testa tied a tomato can to the

as quickly as they could. They pru-dently tried to get home before the others.

Every floor of the block contained, at least, three families. The war was not carried on inside the house. An occasioned fight on the stairs occurred; but by common consent there was a truce once the house was gained.

Tom and Ned went, with the best Tom and Ned wend, intentions, towards home after Father Raymond dismissed them. They felt virtuous. They were conscious of being truly good. They thought how much better they were than the other follows who did not know their Catefollows who did not know the ca

of mind had better be careful. A boy that feels his weakness is less likely to get into scrapes then he who thinks he is much better than his fellow-

beings. Tom and Ned walked on, sedately whistling a favorite tune in unison. As they neared the block, they saw Guiseppe Baldini and Beppo Testa

crossing the street.

"Let's frighten them," Ned said.

across his back.

black eyes, white teeth, and black curly hair. Cold as it was, his ragged jacket was wide open in front. had a pleasant expression, and he smiled whenever he had a chance.

Guiseppe was taller, not so dark, more quiet and thoughtful than Beppo Neither Guiseppe nor Beppo saw the

two other boys.
"Come now," whispered Ned, "we'll

frighten them. Tom, in spite of his good resolutions and self-complacency, did not resist this appeal. He and Ned darted be-hind a cart which stood in the street. Beppo was softly singing "Santa Lucia." Guiseppe looked around. Who could tell whether the Murphys,

the Malones, the Schwatzes, or other enemies might not be laying in wait? Guiseppe stopped. He thought he sound.

"Whoop! give it to the Dagoes!" cried Ned, suddenly uttering the war-cry of his faction, and rushing from his retreat, followed by Tom.

Guiseppe and Beppo stood still a minute, and then probably remember-ing that such attacks were never made by their enemies, except in large parties; turned and fled.

Ned and Tom ran after them, utter-ing unearthly yells. It seemed to the Italian boys as if half a dozen of their tormentors were on their track.
Guiseppe and Beppo made a dash

towards the door of their dwelling; but Tom, who had now forgotten everything but the excitement of the chase, headed them off. Guiseppe jumped backwards, not noticing that the entrance to the cellar had been left open, and fell headlong with a cry of fright, which, as he struck the ground with a thud, changed into a groan.

Beppo would have fallen, too, had not Tom caught him. As it was, he was knocked against the wall. He tried hard to save his violin by holding it in his arms. It was in vain. The force which pushed him crushed the instrument between him and the wall. Beppo uttered a cry of despair, and carried the ruins of his violin to the street-lamp. He wrung his hands.

only an old fiddle."
Beppo sobbed and gesticulated under the lamp post.
"I am lost! I am lost!" he exclaimed in Italian. "It's my father's

violin. "Don't be a fool!" said Ned.

"Don't cry like a big baby. The thing can be mended, can't it!"
"Never!" cried the Italian boy, 'never-no!"

Ned saw that the violin was split clearly in two. The strings hung loose. It had parted, so that they clung to one piece, while the other was stringless. Ned's heart sank. He had a good heart. Oh, why had he not followed Father Raymond's advice!

Tom had gone down into the cellar in search of Guiseppe, He found him kneeling on the ground at the foot of kneeling on the ground at the look the steps, trying to gather the apples which had been scattered from his bag "Good - night," Ned answered, feebly.

"Good-night, gentlemen," responded "Good-night, gentlemen," responded

Tom stooped down and tried to help him. It was dark and it was hard to find the apples. Tom lit a match. He saw that Guiseppe had a cut on his head.

Guiseppe recognized him and went the steps, clutching his bag.
"Wait a minute," Tom said.
"You'd better let me help you."

"You've already helped me to a cut head," answered Guiseppe, "and lost my apples. I don't want any more

help."
When Guiseppe reached the street and saw the condition of Beppo's vio-

lin, he became very angry.
"You are nice Christians," he said. "You chase poor boys and try to hurt them. You are worse than the heretics.
Poor Beppo can no longer play. He nust starve, and Nina must starve. His brother, Filippo, is sick, and Ricardo is away in the country. What can be done now that Beppo has no violin?"

Ned and Tom felt very bad and un-Reppo Testa tied a tomato can to the tail of Ned Smythe's dog, and Ned Smythe declared war against the three Testas who played the harp, flute and violin for a living.

Everybody in the block was soon more or less mixed up in the feud. It made the street in front of the block unsafe. The Italian boys, fewer in number than the others, had to get up early and run off about their business as quickly as they could. They pruse in Ned and Tom felt very bad and uncomfortable. They were silent. If Guiseppe had raved about his own misfortunes, they would have answered him in their own way. But the sight of Guiseppe forgetting his injuries in those of another, made them feel like brutes.

Beppo leaned against the wall of the house, bending over his crushed violin. He was the very picture of designs.

pair.
"You'd better go home," said Ned,

"You'd better go home," said Ned, gruffly, to hide his feeling.
Beppo made no answer.
"Perhaps he's afraid to go home,"
Tom suggested. "Let's go with him and tell his people we did it."
"Very well," said Ned, reluctantly, and then, turning to Guiseppe, "you can tell your folks that I cut your head, and that I lost your apples. If they want satisfaction, tell them they can take it out of me."

Ned made no reply to this practical proposition. He took Beppo's violin, and caught Beppo by the shoulder. Assisted by Tom, he half dragged, half carried the weeping boy up to a room on the fourth floor. He knocked

at the door.
"Hush," whispered a voice within.
The door opened. The boys saw an interior dimly lighted by a kerosene lamp. On a shelf against the wall was a colored statue of the Blessed Virgin, "No," Tom answered, "Father Raymond would not like it."
"Just for fun, you know."
Tom hesitated. Beppo carried his violin and Guiseppe had a bag strung violin and Guiseppe had a bag strung

just made Filippo go to sleep."

She was an olive skinned little girl, with large black eyes and a sweet ex She wore a dress rather onger than American girls of her age -which was about thirteen-wear. Around her shoulders was drawn a gayly colored, three-cornered shawl.
She looked at Ned and Tom, and the

smile on her face turned to a look of

"Have you hurt Beppo?"
"Ah, no, Nina," sobbed Beppo, "I
wish they had! They have made me break our father's violin."
"Broken!" cried Nina, seizing the

mutilated violin and kissing it. "And the dear father-may he rest in peace -loved it so!' "What a fuss about an old fiddle!"

muttered Ned. Tom made no answer. Nina's grief caused him to feel more like a brute

"No good ever comes of diosbeying Father Raymond," he said. "We've done a mean thing, Ned, and no mis-take. It makes me sick to think of it."

"We'd better go," Ned said. Nina looked at them reproachfully. "What did Beppo do to you!"
"He made a face at me the other

day," responded Ned promptly.

Nina's eyes flashed.

"And for that you broke our precious violin? How can Beppo earn money now? He cannot play Filippo's harp, and Ricardo is in the country.

We can no longer buy medicine for responded Ned promptly. We can no longer buy medicine for Filippo. We must starve!" gestures grew more impressive. She pointed to the statue of the Madonna.

How can you expect the Blessed Virgin to love you? Ned felt very uneasy.

"If Beppo had turned around and Parents Must Have Rest. A President of one of our Colleges says:
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"He couldn't go on more if he'd killed a baby," muttered Ned, feeling very much ashamed of himself. "It's only an old fiddle."

Beppo sobbed and gesticulated under

"But you frightened us in the dark," said Beppo, sobbing still.

There are so many of you in the block. We thought that you were a great crowd.

Nina's eyes flashed again.
"You Irish and American boys are
cowards," she said. You attack our
Italian boys because you think they

Ned clenched his fist.

"Oh, yes," Nina said, sarcastically,
"hit me. I'm only a girl, but I will not
run. I am surprised that Father Raymond does not teach you better.'
"He does," said Tom.

"I'm sorry we did not mind him," said Ned.

"Come in, Beppo," Nina continued, "come—we will, at least, starve together. I hope you are satisfied with your work." your work.

Nina, shutting the door.

But the boys' quick ears heard both
Beppo and her sobbing over the violin.

"I never felt so mean in my life," said Tom.

"They are making an awful fuss over that fiddle. We'll have to help them some way." "I don't see how we can, Ned, we have as much as we can do to help

ourselves."
"I wish I could blame it all on

somebody else. I do indeed! But I can't. It was all our fault!"
"That little girl gave us some home thrusts. It's a nasty business, Ned. We'll have to stop plauging the Italians. It never struck me before that we were doing them much harm. I wish we hadn't acted like—like— "Cowards," Ned said.
TO BE CONTINUED.

#### The Confessional.

Why does the world hate the confessional? I will tell you in a word. Because the men of the world are afraid of laying their hearts open. They know that there are black spots; that there are dark stains, deep wounds, old scars, open sores, and they hide them in darkness. The innocent have no fear, for their hearts are unspotted. and though conscious of many faults and many weaknesses they are free from the stains and wounds of an evil life. They are not afraid; to them confession is easy. But those who are conscious that they are carrying within them a secret which the world does not know, of which their neighbors are

not aware, which the nearest to them does not suspect, which they would does not suspect, which they would rather die than reveal—according to the shrinking of the flesh and blood, forgetting all the while that God knows everything—they fear and hate the thought of confession. This is the true reason why the world raits against confession. This is the reason why every revolution that breaks out at once burns the confessional. It dare not come near the confessional. When it sees a confessional, it sees a forerunning witness of the great white throne and of the day of judgment and to get rid of this intolerable reality the anti-Christian revolution tears it out of the church and burns it in the street.—Cardinal Manning.

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other furniture, except a stool, a chair, cross his back.

Beppo was a short boy, with large black eyes, white teeth, and black urly hair. Cold as it was, his ragged of the furniture, except a stool, a chair, and a table.

A little girl appeared in the doorway.

A little girl appeared in the doorway.

"Hush," she whispered. "I have black with summer complaint, and nothing would help him till I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured him at once. It is one of the best remedie. I ever used.

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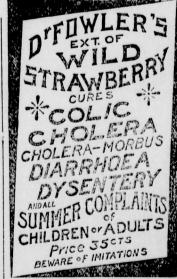
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C. M. B. A.

New Branches. Branch No. 202 was organized at Chatham ew Brunswick, on June 8, by District Deputy ohn Morrissy. The following is the list of

ohn Mortissy. The following is the factor filters:
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. John G Knight
Pres., William T Connors
Pres., William T Connors
Prison Vice-Pres., John G Knight
Rec. Sec., John M McLaughlan
Assistant Sec., Wm. J Connors
Pinancial Sec., Robt. A Murdock
Treasurer, Brian M Moran
Marshal, Charles A Cassidy
Guard, Edward Galvin
Trustees, Rev. John G Knight, Jas. Hackett,
Edward Barry, Roger Flannigan and Francis
Flancis
Flancis

ey, D.J. McIntosh. The following is the fofficers:
Spiritual Adviser, Kev. D.V. Phalen
Pres., Patrick C. Cullen
First. Vice-Pres., Robert Davis
Second Vice-Pres., Duncan A. Cameron
Rec. Sec., John E. Kelly
Asst. Sec., Edmund H. Cunningham
Frin. Sec., Patrick McKenna
Treasurer, John McNeary
Marshal, Angus S. McDougall
Guard, Dennis McNeary
Trustees, Rev. i avid. V. Phalen, James E.
Trustees, Rev. i avid. V. Phalen, James E.
Sullivan, Martin Meagher and Thomas Walsh.

Sullivan, Martin Meagher and Thomas Waish.
Branch No. 264 was organized at Partsboro.
Nova Scotia, by District Deputy G. W. Cooke.
In June 13. The following is the list of officers:
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P Egan
Pres., T Sullivan
First Vice-Pres., as. D Gillespie
Second Vice-Pres., Henry Tucker
Rec. Sec., Charles A E Kelly
Asst. Sec. Edmund P Gillespie
Financial Sec., Wm. Gillespie
Guard, Michael Walsh
Trustees. Richard Quinn. Henry Tucker.
tark White, T J Sullivan and George F
loore.

Brantford, June 25, 1893. It the last regular meeting, held June 10th, following resolution was adopted unani-

the following resolution was adopted unanimously:
Moved by Bro. J. T. Doyle, seconded by Rev. Chancellor J. Feeney,
That the members of Branch 5 desire to extend to Bro. D. S. Heuderson their sincere sympathy for the loss he has so recently sustained in the death of his father, the late lamented Andrew J. Henderson. Though not a member of this Branch or of our order and a comparative stranger to most of us, yet by his gentle disposition and his uniform kindness and courtesy he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

We trust that our afflicted brother and the widow and other members of the family of the deceased many receive divine consolation and strength to bear with fortitude the heavy blow that has fallen upon them

WENDLIN SCHULER, Sec.

E. B. A.

Extracts from the Constitution of the

OBJECT.

OBJECT.

The E. B. A. is a benevolent, beneficial and religious organization, based upon the great fundamental principles of faith, hope and charity, brotherly love and advancement in literature and science—virtues and practices which it aims to inculcate, cultivate and practice towards all mankind, but especially among its members.

It regards not the nationality or politics of its members; but of whatever nationality or political creed, it requires every member to be a peaceable subject of the civil powers of this country.

Every member must be a yearly communicant and a member of the Holy Catholic Church.

No person can become a member if he belongs to any secret organization condemned by the Church; and if he should join any such

No person can become a member if he belongs to any secret organization condemned by the Church; and if he should join any such society after he becomes a member, he will thereby forfeit all claims thereon and be immediately expelled.

The Grand Branch is the only legitimate source of authority in all things purely temporal of the Association in Ontario, and all laws passed by the Grand Branch shall become binding in one month from the close of the Convention.

Allowing, however, to the Hierarchy and the clergy of the Province supreme control in all matters in the control on all matters pertaining to faith and morals, and they shall be entitled to a voice and vote on all matters in any and all Branches in their parish.

on all matters in any and all Branches their parish.

In the event of any society desiring to transfer themselves into the Association, the executive committee shall have full power for granting or refusing a charter to such society, but the age of the members shall not prevent a charter being granted; anything contained in these laws relative to the age to the contrary notwithstanding.

Copies of the Constitution supplied upon application.

W. LANE, G. S. T., 17 Hamburg ave., Toronto.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees for the erection of St. Gabriel's new church, held on Tuesday evening, 20th ult., Ald. D. Tansey in the chair, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late associate and chairman Mr. William Wall; and whereas by his death his esteemed wife has last a fond and affectionate husband, his family a kind and indulgent father, his associates a warm-hearted friend and society a law-abiding citizen. Be it therefore

dulgent father, his associates a warm-hearted friend and society a law-abiding citizen. Be it therefore
Resolved that his board desires to place on record its appreciation of the many virtues of its late chairman, whose sound judgment and untiring zeal were always exercised in the performance of worthy objects. Be it further
Resolved that the board, in a body, present to Mrs. Wall and the family of deceased a copy of these resolutions and express its profound sorrow to her and them in this their hour of sad bereavement, and also that a copy of these resolutions be given the press for publication and recorded in our book of deliberations.
Signed, Denis Tansey, Thomas McConomy, Joseph Phelan, and James McNamara.
Montreal, June 20, 1893.

OBITUARY.

MR. WM. WALL, MONTREAL.

We have to chronicle this week the death of Mr. Wm. Wall, a citizan of St. Gabriel Ward, Montreal, at the age of sixty seven years. The sad event took place on Thursday, the 16th ult., at 1 o'clock. The deceased had been resident of the place in which his last days were spent for upwards of twenty-live years. The long before it had got to be so populated and improved, as it is to-day. He always took an active and foremost part in its progress, both in its municipal and parochial affairs, having been always a councillor and several times mayor of the old municipality and member of the board of church-wardens and president of the syndies or trustees of the new church of the erection of the parish and assisted to the erection of the parish and assisted to building of the old clurch, the Archbishop of Montreal, and attendant priests having partaken of his hospitality at a dinner give one his house on the occasion of its opening some twenty-five years ago. Mr. Wall was vater of the ancient town of Lismore, county water ford, one of the most beautiful and instorted apoint in Ireland, using the Irish seat of the Da is of Devonshire.

Men Mal, a citizan of St. Gabriel Ward, Montreal, and attendant prices in the low of the surrounding of the ancient town of Lismore, county water-ford, one of the most beautiful and instorted and settle down in the vicinity of Kearney, in the townships of Perry and Bethune. This captus in Ireland, using the Irish seat of the Da is of Devonshire.

Men Mal, a citizan of St. Gabriel Ward, Mal was were in the function at Norwich. May her soul rest in paricipal the function and performed the function and performed the burial paricipal and performed the function and performed the function and only her soulched.

DEAR SIR,—May I trespass on a few inches space of your valuable and with the vicinity of Kearney, in the townships of Perry and Bethune. This only decided the performent countries and the function at Norwich. May her soul rest in paricipal the function of the fu

being probably its oldest employee, having been Deputy General Storekceper at his demisse. The deceased was of a rather retiring disposition and often refused profers of partnerships with many Montreal mercural by which he could have enriched himself on siderably; but he was satisfied with the cules and meagre emoluments of his office and did not care to venture out into the responsibilities and cares of a business life, which, no doubt, he could have earned the fame and wealth which his stering quattes of integrity and capability could not as afforded him. Always ready to help hoor and needy, his spare time was ever at the disposal of the public; and the estected at his funeral, which took place on which we held was well as the stering quattes of integrity and was probably the largest private one that ever left Pt. St. Charles for the beautiful convertey of "Our Lady of the Snows," which longs over Mount Royal. It was attended by representatives of all creeds and nationalities, and many were the manifestations of sorrow evinced by the multitude that followed his remains. Immediately in rear of the hearse walked the six sons of deceased, his brother Thomas, his son-in-law John Skelly, his brothers-in-law Wm and Francis Stafford and the nephews of deceased, sons of Thomas. Henry, Robert and Nicholas Wall, as chief mourners. Many prominent citizens of Montreal were present, including ex Mayor Hon. Jas. McShane, Ald. Thompson, Tansey and Dubuc; the syndics of St. Gabriel Church; as well as many of his old comrades in the now disbanded Grand Trunk Rifles, of which deceased was a captain, in which latter capacity he served his country in 1836, when he went to the front with his regiment. He was a crack shot and visited Wimbledon, Eng., as second in command of Canadians won the Kolapore Cup. Many trophies of his skill in this direction adon the o'd homestead on the Lower Lachine Road, the most notable being the Esdaile copen to winners of first and second prizes at the Province of Quebec Rifle Association match

Province of Quebec Rife Association maccin
1871.
His death was a very happy one, all his
family being at hand, and having received all
the rites of Holy Church he peacefully surrendered his soul to his Maker. On Monday his
funeral service was chanted in St. Patrick's
Church by Rev. Father Fahey, assisted by
Fathers Quimivan and McCallen. He leaves
a widow and ten in family to mourn his loss—
six sons and four daughters. May his so.il rest
in peace!

a widow and ten in family to mourn his loss—six sons and four daughters. May his soul rest in peace!

MRS. JAMES BRADY, WOODSTOCK.

The sad demise of Mrs. Sheriff Brady, of Woodstock, occurred on the 18th ult., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. J. Donahue, County Attorney, St. Thomas, Ont. The deceased lady was of Irish origin, a native of Borrisokane, in the county Tipperary. About thirty-seven years ago she was married to Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll—now Sheriff of the county of Oxford. Her many virtues and admirable traits of character endeared her to a very wide circle of friends and made her the idol of a happy household. Not only which she edified with her gentleness of temper and deeds of Christian charity, were sadly grieved at the announcement on Sunday of her death, which, although sudden in its occurrence, was not altogether unexpected. For more than two years she was a patient sufferer, at all times perfectly resigned to God's wise dispositions; she was prepared at any moment to obey the final summons. At St. Thomas, where her daughter resides, she repaired last week for a little rest and change of air. But the grim reaper overtook her in her place of repose; and on Sunday morning, after having received the last sacraments and been fully equipped for the journey to eternity, she gave up her pure soul to her Creator, in the presence of Rev. Dr. Flannery, who administered the last sacraments, and of her weeping children and afflicted husband who had all been summoned to her bedside.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, from the residence of Mr. Donahue to the C. P. R. station. Judge Hughes, Judge Ermatinger, Mr. J. H. Coyne, County Registrar, with Messrs, W. P. Reynolds, D. Coughlin and S. B. Pocock acted as pall-bearers.

The remains were conveyed to Ingersoll, where High Mass of Requiem was celebrated, Rev. M. J. Brady being celebrant, Rev. Dr. Flannery deacon, and Rev. J. P. Molphy, subdeacon. The choir, directed by Miss Allan, rendered the Gregorian High Mass. At the confertory Mis

where is my victory:

The sacred editice was crowded by friends and sympathisers, among whom we noticed a large number of the leading Protestant families from Woodstock and Inger-

soll.

The whole community seemed to be moved with grief and sympathy at the departure from its midst of so amiable and distinguished a lady, and many were the fervent prayers offered for eternal rest to her soul.

a lady, and many were the fervent prayers offered for eternal rest to her soul.

MRS. BRIDGET DEVLIN, WALTON.
On June I occurred the death of Mrs. Bridget Devlin, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lonis McDonald, Walton, Ont., at the age of eighty-three years. Sne was attended in her last illness by Rev. Father Kennedy, of Seaforth, who visited her different times and conferred on her the last Sacraments and Indulgences, which she received with an increase of that edifying devotion she was remarkable for during her life.

Bridget McNally (her maiden name) was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. She married Patrick Devlin, a staunch-hearted Irishman, in her native county; and, with him, came to this country in 1836, and settled at Niagara. From there they moved, in 1845, to the township of Dereham, where she lived till the death of her husband in 1886, Since that time she was fondly cared for by her daughter, Mrs. McDonald, at Walton. She raised a large and respectable family, eight of whom survive her. Her eldest son, Alexander P. Devlin, at an early age chose the profession of the law, and for a number of years held the office of County Crown Attorney of Victoria county, at Lindsay. Her second son—Dr. James A. Devlin—is a physician of wide practice, residing in Stratford. Two other sons—Joseph and John—(the former also a lawyer, a member of the U. S. Bar) are in the west. Her four surviving daughter—Mrs. McDonald, of Walton; Mrs. E. Casey, of St. Thomas; Mrs. Besa Halley, of Arthur; and Miss Katie, a professional shorthand and typewriter of Toronto—attended their mother with care till her death. Mrs. Devlin was one of those noble-hearted Irish ladies who bless our country with their example, carrying their faith and labors.

Her Requiem Mass was celebrated in Seaforth church by Rey. Father Kennedy,

labors.

Her Requiem Mass was celebrated in Seaforth church by Rev, Father Kennedy, on the morning of the 3rd ult. From thence the remains were taken by rail, accompanied by the family and friends, to Norwich cemetery for interment. They were joined at Woodstock by Rev. Father Mugan, of Corunna, to whom she had been as a mother from childhood, who accompanied the funeral and performed the burial service at Norwich. May her soul rest in peace.

ney. I would refer anyone seeking further information to the Crowns Land agent, Mr. Handy Emsdale. I would also advise anybody coming here with the intention of taking up land not to delay, for the land is being taken up now and lots located, so the sooner anyone comes the better chance there is for a choice location. We have a nice little church here, built on a prominent elevation and commands a beautiful view of Kearney village. There are about, fifteen Catholic families here, and, with the exception of one or two French families, all of Irish descent. We are anxious that our little congregation should increase, and should be very glad indeed to see a few more Catholic settlers coming here. We have lately an increase of three families. A few days ago I was speaking to one of the new-comers, Mr. Ryan, who comes from the neighborhood of Ottawa, and he says he is well pleased with his new home and is going to encourage some of his friends to follow his example. There are many predicting that Kearney will in the near future be a flourishing town. It is about five or six miles from Emsdale and beautifully situated, being surrounded with well-wooded though not over-large hills, with the Magne tawan River running through, which widens in the centre of the village to the size of a small lake. But the chief reason why so many are turning towards here just now is because the railway, which is being built from Ottawa on to Parry Sound, is surveyed, and in all probability will run through, Kearney, thus facilitating the means of travelling, giving a chance to open up the country and encouragement to people to settle down.

We have also a beautiful little church at Parry Sound, and within the last few months an addition of three or four members to its congregation, which is a good omen for the fature. All are of opinion that when the railway is finished Parry Sound will be the central place of business of this district. Being situate on the Georgian Bay, and having a fine harbor suitable in every respect to the requireme

Charity is so beautiful! It is a tributary of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which is all love. The only happiness

we have on earth is to love God, to know that He loves us.—Cure d'Ars.

PICNIC IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

A grand picnic in aid of the orphans and aged poor of Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, London, will be held on the beautiful and shady grounds of that institution on Dominion Day (July 3). The committee offer unsurpassed attractions in the way of sports, games, etc.; and have taken exceptional care to provide perfect accommodation for a large gathering. All who attend will spend a most enjoyable afternoon and evening, and, besides, will have the satisfaction of knowing that the money they spend will be devoted to a praiseworthy undertaking—the fifaintenance of the aged poor and the little orphans. The full band of the 7th Fusiliers will be in attendance: also Dayton's String Baim will furnish orchestral music. The children will give concerts during the afternoon and evening, and a Lime Light entertalment will be furnished. All are welcome. Gates open at 1 o'clock. Sports will commence at 2 o'clock sharp. Tea, lanches and other refreshments will be served. The following is the programme for the occasion:

Voung Men's Race, 159 yards, under 25 years of age—1st, picture, valued, 32,59; 2nd. napkin ring solid silver, s1,59; 3rd. pocket knife, 75e.

Full Men's Race, 159 yards, 200 lbs to qualify—1st, pine and case, 32,09; 2nd. jar tobacco, 81,09; 3rd. Japan sprinkler, 75e.

Three-Legged Race, 109 yards—1st 2 mouth organ sand 2 pocket knifes, 56c.

The pair slippers, 75; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; 3rd. pair slippers, 75; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; 3rd. pair slippers, 75; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; 3rd. pair slippers, 75; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; PICNIC IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

organs and 2 pocket knives, \$1.20; 2nd, 2 boxes tollet soap, \$1.00.

Boys Race, 100 yards, under 12 years of age—
1st., part silver, 576; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; 1st., part silver, 576; 2nd, mouth organ, 50e; 3t., and 5t., and 5t

15c.
Comic Song—1st, pair shoes, \$2,00; 2nd, box tollet scap, \$1.00.
Irish Jig—1st, large box biscuits, \$2.00; 2nd, tinware, valued, \$1.00; 3rd, pocket knife and curling tongs, 5°c.
Committee's Race, 100 yards—1st, box cigars, \$2.50; 2nd, valued, \$1.50; 3rd, valued, \$1.00.

St. Patrick's Church.

Yesterday Very Rev. Father Rossbach preached his introductory sermon to the congregation. The reverend gentleman explained the relations which should exist between pastors and people and the duttle which a pastor owes to his flock as the duttle which a pastor owes to his flock as as the duttle which a pastor owes to his flock as as the duttle which he flock owe to the pastor. The sermon was an eloquent and instructive one. We feel assured that to heart the words of wisdom which fall from the reverend rector's lips yesterday, and that they will strive to increase and cement the bond of unity which has away and the pastor and the people of St. Patrick's. Of one thing the members of the parish may rest assured, namely, that the Very Rev. Father will do his utmost to promote the welfare of his flock as he has publicly declared. St. Patrick's may be congratulated in always being favored with able and zealous rectors and priests, and we feel certain that Very Rev. Father Rossbach will be no exception to his eminent predecessors.—Quebec Mercury, June 19.

THE SACRED HEART.

A BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE TO BE OPENED FOR SERVICE THIS WINTER.

Ottawa is fast becoming remarkable for the beauty as well as the number of its churches, both Protestant and Catholic. One of the most costly in the Ottawa Valley when completed will be that of the Sacred Heart, on Theodore street. It is now several years since work was started on the foundation of this edifice. But this winter will see the main body of the church complete in every detail, the opening of the Sacred Heart, church taking place next Christmas. Beautiful colonades will run around the entire length of the church, including the transepts. The effect gained will be most impressive.

The organ, which was ordered some time since, will come from the workshops of Casavant Brox., St. Hyacinthe, and will cost \$5,300. This same firm built the Basilica organ, and are now engaged on the construction of a most costly instrument for St. Joseph's congregation.

The present church is about forty-four feet shorter than when the front part shall be constructed. This addition willbe by far the most handsome part of the building, and will cost fally \$5,000.

Father Anoir has had all the responsibility of the work in his own hands, and is yet working very hard with the many difficulties in a contract such as a building of this size surely involves.

Catholics are Good Citizens. From the St. James Gazette.

There are no more loyal subjects of the crown, no better citizens, and, on the crown, no better citizens, and, on the whole, no body of persons more cultivated, intelligent and respect-able, than the English Catholics. They include many able and distin-guished men in various walks of liter-ature and science, and their social prestige is particularly high We have got so far from the penal law, and even the Papal titles agitation, that the idea of imposing any disabil-ity upon a man because he is a Roman Catholic would be received with abhorrence. Of all this we are reminded when we find the Lord Mayor of London hospitably entertaining the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Papal Church in England. Forty or even twenty years ago it is quite likely that yesterday's civil banquet would have ed to a riot, or at least a very hostile demonstration.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A Successful Canadian Business Extended to England. Although but a Short Time in that Country the Fress Pronounces the Suc-cess Phenomenal.

A Successful Canadian Business Extended to England. Although but a short Time in cross Phenomenal.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following artisted from the Montral Ritures, relative to the success in Orea Britain of a business with the firm in question for a number of years and can heartily endorse what the publication of the articles appearing it, the cases are always written up by influential newspapers in the localities in which they that leaves no doubt of their inpartiality and tradifial character. We are quite certain that preparation is not misplaced:

"The phase British pluck" has become an ever memory countried of the phase short in the preparation is not misplaced:

"The phase British pluck" has become an ever interest, courage or "build optimized to the success and the properties of the notification of the articles appearing it is also the country of the phase short in the preparation is not misplaced:

"The phase British pluck" has become an ever interest, courage or "build optimized to the success of the capital pluck" is required to sweep away or aurmount opportunity of the phase short in the preparation is not misplaced:

"The phase British pluck" has become an ever interest, courage or "build optimized to be selected as and their strength of the phase short in the preparation is a characteristic of the native born (Canadian; and there are very few walks reward. This much by way of prelude to what bears every indication of being a successful venture, while some objection, they urged. "to taking up a colonial remody," "this pushed to be skeptical as to the access of the venture, while some objection, they urged. "to taking up a colonial remody," "this pushed to be skeptical as to the access of the venture, while some objection, they urged. "to taking up a colonial remody," "this pushed to be skeptical as to the access of the work of the colonial properties of the colonial proper

business with this firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of predence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving in a condensed form the particulars of a striking cure in Notlingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham Dailty Express, the leading journal of the Midland Counties.

the use or Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham Daily Express, the leading journal of the Midland Counties.

"The picturesque suburb of Old Basford, some three miles from the market-place of Nottingnam, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has excited considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affect Mr. Arthur Watson, of Old Basford, formerly an employee in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell & Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory, near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip, which has been in circulation with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Mr. Watson, at his bright little house, situated at No. 10 Mountpleasant, Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor road, old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. Whitemoor sunden paralysis. H to byhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow ecovery, left behind it a permanent weckness, and uncertainty of action in the nore or less feeble. On giving up his work at Mossrs, Ashwell's bleach factory, he sought change or employment and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns a the sought change or employment and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns as the sought change or employment and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at the time an out-patient at the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his wo

Laborator and the Section of the Contract of t

arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however is the most of the man. The deformant rely removed. His shadement of which kept him to his bed or chair, has now recovered its functions so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of the remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medic the cause of the remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medic undersally regarded as incurable by the medic undersally regarded as incurable by the medic undersally regarded as medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures affected by their means in Canada and elsewhere. "Since I have taken Dr. llams' Pink Pills," since I have taken Dr. llams' Pink Pills," since I have taken Dr. llams' Pink Pills," and Jaw Was Dr. was professed by the paralysis of the Law unquestionably been paralysis by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. "The pills," she said, "seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health, ways remarkably pallid and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. "I assure you," she said, "we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr. Williams' Pills he has taken have defected, and under Providence, we feel he owes his life and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine."

Mr. Charles Leayesly,

"Shorter" Pastry "Shorter" Bills.

We aretalking about a " shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Ccttolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard-Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter"
grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far-so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it! Physicians endorse it! Chefs praise it! Cooks extel it! Housewives welcome it! All live Grocers sell it!

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

PISO'S CURE FOR DURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by drungis's. ONSUMPTION

local egg market holds steady at 11 to 12c.

Ottawa, June 20.—Butter sold from 11c to 18c
per lb for palls and 17c to 19c for prints. Eggs.
11c and 12c per dozen: 1°C per dozen for large
lots. Fowls 50 to 5°C per pair, and 36c to 5°C
per pair for chickens. Purkeys 11c per lb.

Potatoes 81 a bag. Hay sells from 8s to 510
per ton. Oats 3 tc to 4°C per bushel.

Lamb brought 9 to 16c per lb., mutton 6 to 8c
per lb., and veal 5 cts. to 7c per lb.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 29.—Cattle—Three-cars on sale; Texas cows and heifers, 22.40 to 2.50; good medium steers. 84.69.08.402). Sheep and Lambs.—Seven cars on sale; dull. st day on record; good sheep brought 84.25 to 4.40; culled lambs sold at 83,60; yearlings, 84.50 to 84.75.

to 83.75. Hogs.—Twelve cars on sale; 10c to 20c better than yesterday; good to choice Yorkers and pigs. 86.65 to 86.79; good mediums. 86.50 to 86.55; not enough offering to supply demand. TORONTO

June 29.—Butchers' Cattle.—Common to good nimals sold at 3 to 34c; choice, 34 to 34c per lb animals sold at 3 to 3]e; choice, 3] to 3]e per lb, and fancy at 4 to 43c.
Milch Cows and Springers.— Prices were quoted at 830 to 845 per head.
Sheep and Lambs.—The offerings to day were mostly clipped, which sold at 3.50 to 55 per head. Spring lambs 3.50 to 8.475 per head. One lot of 41 good animals sold at \$4.62 per head. Calves—About 60 calves were offered, and these all sold early. Prices were firm, ranging from 85 to 85 per head usually. One lot of 40 calves, averaging 135 lbs, sold at \$6 per head.
Hogs—Market moderate; choice hogs sold at \$6,50 to 85,05, weighed off car, and rough and light fat animals at 86,25.



Edward Linlef, of St. Peters, C. B., says—
"That his horse was badly torn by a pitchfork. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT
Cured him."
Livery Stable men all over the Dominion
tell our agents that they would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT for twice the
cost.

NO!NO!
You need n't go to Florida, but take
SCOTT'S

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver

Oil and Hypophosphites. It will STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS. STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK all WASTING DISEASES. A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Believille.

Margaret L. Shepherd

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE. Single copies, 25c.: fifty or over, 15 cts. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, Loudon, Ont.

THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well-meaning Protestant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; may be the hundred, 3 cents. Address, Tiomas Coffer, Catholic Record Office, London. Ontario. SEND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, stamps or postal Railway

Fare Paid to Chicago and Return, 1893.

note, for the C.M.B.A. Journal, from now until Dec. 31st, 1893, and we will send you instructions which will enable you to visit the World's Fair. Write atonce. Address, JER. COFFEY, P. O. Box 347,

Montreal

A RETREAT FOR LADIES

Will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Queen's avenue, commencing Monday evening, July 3rd, and closing Saturday, July 8. For Cards of Invitation, and further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior.

SITUATION WANTED. AS TEACHER, BY A LADY HOLDING A professional second-class certificate. Five years experience in teaching, and good recommendations. Address CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED. LADYLER WANTED.

LADY. AN ASSISTANT FO? THE R. C.

Separate School, Chepstow, Ont., for 1893.

Duties to commence August 21. State salary
and references, if any. Application will be received up to July 25. Address M. M. SCHURTER,
Sec.-Treas., Chepstow, Ont.

785-4

A MALE TEACHER HOLDING A A second or third class certificate, for school section No. 5, Logan, Duties to commence August 2ist. Applications, stating experience and salary required, will be received up to July Sist. Address John McGrath, Secretary Slisburg P. O., Ont.

VOLUME XV.

For the CATHOLIC RECO EDUCATION IN THE P OF QUEBEC.

By Very Rev. Æneas McDonald G., LLD., etc. Our attention has been darticle in the Globe of May which contains a strange opinions regarding the stat tion in the Province of Quel

opinions refer only to the are under the direction of lic committee. They are the more numerous and the portant, being charged with tion of the great major people who are Catholic per cent. of the whole popul opinions in question came pressed on occasion of a Mi crown stating in the Assembly that there are ince "municipalities in soul knows how to read The statistics which w lately, taken from the o nor, show that there are and other schools all ov ince; and consequently more or less perfect, bro home of every family. the case, we must decline statement of the Quebec the crown. And now Fitzpatrick, M. P. P. Fitzpatrick, M. F. F. Council, volunteers the speaking in the Legislatthat "our system of company the most pitiable that of in any country, and it results are revealed a The House has learned

that in many parishes to so illiterate that it was find school commission how to read and write.

know that 30 per cent.

called before our courts how to sign their name be, and yet it would n thing against the scho It is generally elderly called to serve on jurie there might be so m whose school days were same pains were besto days, to impart a suitab every member of the co to have given over the the schools to a Counci struction, the lay me are appointed by the I ernor; and with such ity it is not wonder should be complaints a ment and efficiency The Protestants have method of conducting Council of Public Ins

of as many lay memblay members on the C pointed by the Lieu in council. These bers are nominated Governor. These two the schools of both cl noticed that the Gov given up its right t does interfere, in the educational matters, Governor nominating ber of the Council of P Hinc ille Lachryn trouble and abuse a strangely mixed rule

Mr. Pelletier, Prov

endeavored to accou

encies enumerated by

Q. C., by reminding

the Government did control over public powers having been Council of Public In pears to go hard wit that they power which they en of a council in ssess so much influ possess so mach this a reasonable st acceptable to the pe Catholic country? remarks of the Que P., the Provincia others, one would se Provincial Govern which claims to be C gladly do away with over the schools. have in their minds favorable sense-a Mercier in the H when he was Pre that he would allow any important ma be introduced into had first received Council of Public to say, of the Cat a declaration coul ceptable to the jo sent the clergy. present as regard

more res views they found laws of God and to these laws the dren is the cond under pastoral su people have bee maintenance and schools. If left t and pastors the would be a par-that would not other such wor writes a Conserv