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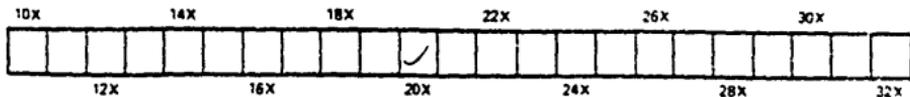
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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—Baptist.

VOL. VII.—NO. 26.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SUMMER OUTINGS.

(Written for this Register.)

Vacation is always anticipated with pleasure and too often looked back upon with a very different feeling. The enjoyments it promises are not uniformly realized, and like all things and states in this weary world, it has troubles and trials proper to itself. I saw a fine young man, on one of the first days of the swimming season, take what is called a header into the water, and hurt himself so badly that he could never swim again. In one sense it was an accident, but really it was the necessary outcome of not taking time to study the character of the stream. A few minutes care would have prevented the catastrophe, and saved long years of suffering.

Look before you leap is a wise rule to follow, as in everything, so especially in new experiments. The thirsty frog which jumped, unreflecting, into a well found plenty to drink, indeed, but also found himself a prisoner for life. Better have borne the thirst for a time and kept his freedom.

A like observation may be applied to vacation and its amusements, *o jano* needs rest and relaxation at times. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—and all play and no work often makes him a villain. He would be a great social and economic doctor who could prescribe just such a mixture of them as would agree with every constitution and build up in each individual the habit of doing what work he is able for, and taking as much recreation as is necessary. But no Holliday, nor Ayer, nor Morrison can compound such a pill, and therefore we are thrown each upon his own resources. Every man must determine for himself how far he can go in lightening his toil by well-timed relaxation, and giving zest to his relaxations by the consciousness that through sufficient joyful labor he has earned the right to enjoy them. And this is no easy task, as everyone knows who has tried it.

There is nothing more insipid, after a while than to have nothing to do. Man is made for work and half his life is spent out of him when he is idle, yet like the fat and the lean in good reason there must be a proper blending, or as in the course of great rivers you have at one time a gentle current and then the wild tossing over the rapids, and after these calm expansion into lake or sea, so the movement of life should be marked by pleasing variety, the steady stream of yesterday relieved by to-day's rest and the enjoyments of the holiday giving edge and strength for the necessary labor that is to follow.

There is hardly a sadder wall in all literature than Goethe's wall that by indulgence he had thrown away his best opportunities. *Eheu! vitam perdidit oportunos nihil agendo.* And on the other side Macaulay's good hard that it is believed he had to support himself by dangerous drink, and in 1833, at the early death is commonly ascribed to intemperate addiction to work.

No quid nimis; nothing in excess, is a motto all should adopt, and no time, it seems to me, more suitable for making the choice than the time of vacation. The bulk of mankind have little room for election in the matter. Hard necessity grinds them down daily. The heavy burden can never be, I don't say removed, but even shifted, and the good is over at their back. Their one hope of relief is by a wild plunge into a worse state than even at present, and the drunkenness of the two first days of the week is often only nature's protest against the overwork of the other five.

How fortunate in comparison is the state of those who have the means and opportunity of taking a real vacation, unloading both mind and shoulders, freeing the limbs and giving the whole man up to rest and recuperation. But the opportunity may easily be thrown away. Judiciously used it is a great blessing otherwise only an additional burden.

Which shall it be? I have known people to come back from a month's outing not merely brown with the sun, but faded beyond measure and lonely declaring they would never leave home again. It took them more than another month to get over the effects of the rest. This could hardly be called a spoons—but I, I think, not altogether uncommon.

Others are so vastly improved by their holiday that you could hardly recognize them. Body and mind are renewed in every limb and faculty, and life, lately heavy enough, is now a veritable dance, its movements have become so light and joyous.

The reason of the difference is obvious enough: one spent his vacation under conditions suitable to the needs of his system, the other like the foolish bee in the fable plunged headlong into enjoyments which only sucked him.

And by enjoyments we don't mean such things as are wrong in themselves. Vice is the same ways and everywhere, in vacation as well as at home, in the office or shop, as by the sea-side, or on the mountain, always forbidden. We are not, just now, thinking of morals at all. This aspect of the case can be settled in

another place and by more responsible advisors.

But short of that, a bad choice of time or place or mode of diversion may completely mar the whole purpose of a vacation, and will become weakness, recreation, fatigue, and hours as long as whole days.

It is then, we may conclude, not so much the having vacation, as the knowing rightly how to spend it, people should care about. Refined sensibilities will enable their possessors to derive more pleasure from a single rose than coarse care can discover in a whole garden, and a judicious choice of the time and place and manner of a few days' recreation may bring more strength to the limbs and renovation to the spirits, and health to the whole man than can be hoped for from months of expensive random outing.

Latin America and the Vatican.

A Reuter despatch from Rome says that the President of the Plenary Council of the Latin States of America was solemnly enthroned at the Latin American College, Cardinal Di Pietro, as Prefect of the Congregation of Councils, pleaded on behalf of the Pope. His Eminence was received by the Rector and pupils of the college and the Archbishops and Bishops of Latin America, to the number of 39, who escorted the Cardinal to the Council Hall. Here Cardinal Di Pietro pronounced an allocution, and confirmed the election of Magister de Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago de Chile, as President of the Council. All the Bishops in mitres and copes then went in procession, chanting the "Veni Creator," to the College Chapel, where Mass was celebrated by Magister Di Silva, Archbishop of Bahia. The choir of the Sixtine Chapel, rendered the "Missa Brevis" of Palestrina, under the direction of Dom Perosi. Cardinal Di Pietro assisted at the Mass, occupying the throne, while the other bishops were seated in the nave. The diplomatic representatives of the Latin American States accredited to the Holy See were present at the service.

After Mass Cardinal Di Pietro, in the name of the Pope, declared the Council open, and the bishops then held their first sitting, and appointed officers.

The questions to be considered by the Council comprise some eleven hundred points of doctrine, discipline, and liturgy, and also a plan of Catholic organization drawn up by the Synods held by the bishops in their respective dioceses. The programme of labour fills two stout volumes, which were printed at the Vatican Press. The bishops represent not only their own dioceses but the whole of the American Latin Empire, and their decisions will be subject to Pontifical approbation.

Obituary.

The *Thornbury Standard* of June 18 says: "There passed away last Tuesday one of Thornbury's oldest and earliest residents, in the person of Mr. Timothy Driscoll, at the advanced age of 91 years. His demise caused quiet but sincere sorrow in the hearts of his friends—and his friends include everybody who ever knew him. He was friendly, big-hearted, and unassuming in his disposition, and to know him was to like him—and what more can be said of mortal man?"

Mr. Driscoll was born in the county Cork, Ireland, and settled in Thornbury (although it wasn't Thornbury then) in 1833. He was a consistent and religious member of the Catholic Church, and died with a full and happy belief in the tenets of the church of his life.

The deceased leaves to his wife a kind husband and father's loss, an aged widow, 81 years of age, and a family of three girls, Polly, at home; Sister Leonida, (Julia), Gush; and Sister Leodocia, (Nellie), of the Sunnyside Orphanage, Toronto. His only son, Edward died at Verona, B. C., two years ago.

The funeral on Thursday was largely attended by sympathizing friends and old neighbors. The impressive services of the Church were conducted by Father Buckley, of Owen Sound, assisted by Father Cherrier of Toronto. With other friends, this paper extends its sincerest sympathy to the mourning family.

A Winnipeg despatch yesterday reported the authorities of Mr. McWilliam, a member of Mr. Greenway's government, that the Federal authorities have agreed to advance \$800,000 out of the school funds to the Manitoba allies. The western elections are not expected to come off before Greenway can manage to secure a financial bargain with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Dominion Premier is further said to have committed himself to the handing over of the school lands and funds to Manitoba. It may be so. But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have in view only the power and profit of their syndicate of Liberal government, the people will soon regard the Senate as the only trustworthy house of legislation in Canada. Indeed the Senate is very generally regarded so now.

CHLORO AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Chloro and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me relief. While all other remedies have failed, they are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that scarcely a day passes without a man and nature are driven from the body.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION NOT DEAD.

The Winnipeg Telegram of June 14 prints a despatch from Oak Lake dated June 12, giving an account of the visit of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface to that parish. A considerable number were gathered at the railway station to greet his Lordship who was quickly driven by Mr. Joseph Carpenter to the Catholic church where a triumphal arch of overgrown bearing the inscription "Omnes in salutem" and surrounded by two flags had been erected at the entrance to the church yard.

An address was then read in French, by J. A. Arsenault, the late home inspector who was dismissed by the Laurier government because he had the courage to reply to the full account brought by Dalton McCarthy against the Catholics in the constituency.

Another address in English for the English and halfbreeds was then read by Mr. W. J. Manthey and was as follows:

May it please your Grace: "We, the Catholics of the English tongue and the Melites resident in this parish heartily congratulate you upon the progress made throughout the diocese of St. Boniface under your Grace's rule, and which progress is from a material point of view exemplified in our midst by the completion and decoration of our church and presbytery and which appears at Winnipeg by the plans published for the erection of a new presbytery at St. Mary's and St. Boniface by the announcement of your Grace that a new cathedral will shortly be constructed. Joy at the advent of a cathedral suitable for the archdiocese will, however, be tempered by sorrow at the removal of the old cathedral which has since the memorable fire been to the status of the centre of their religious life as was the old church in the upper story of the presbytery of St. Mary's to the English speaking Catholics in the early days of this province."

We regret that we are unable to congratulate your Grace upon the progress of Catholic education in the diocese, a large number of parishes among which our own must be numbered being destitute of the means of providing a school for the children who are by reason thereof growing up only partially educated in our holy religion and who are in great danger of swelling the ranks of that vast concourse who are without God—the world. Our troubles and our sorrows are enhanced by the fact that we have had to refer to the French Catholic Premier of Canada and his solid phantasm of "not dissent" Catholic supporters from the province of Quebec. In conclusion we pray that Almighty God may long preserve your Grace to govern this diocese and archdiocese and St. Boniface. Dated at St. Athanasus de Lac des Ombres this 10th day of June, A.D., 1899.

Signed—W. M. JOHN MANTHEY.

A. D. LEWIS.

After reading the addresses Messrs. Arsenault and Manthey proceeded to the throne and handed the written address to His Grace.

His Grace rose and replied in French to the address of the French Canadian, then in English to that of the English and halfbreeds. Referring to the progress of the diocese he gave particulars of the large number of new parishes founded and churches and convents erected during the last four years. Regarding the cathedral at St. Mary's and St. Boniface he declared his intention to build anew although he referred to the old church. Turning to the question of the schools he said that since the encyclical letter of His Holiness "affairi vobis" which was addressed to the bishops of the diocese and archdiocese he only speak upon the political aspect of the matter. His Holiness unveiled a policy of conciliation for the present but by no means desired that Catholics should renounce the rights secured to them by the constitution of Canada. He depicted the situation of the schools and the which would have existed if the Protestant minority in Quebec had been deprived of their schools by the Catholics of that province. With regard to elections he desired that every Catholic voter should use his vote and that every Catholic vote should be cast as one man as a unit. The Catholics were to remember which were the man who stood up for the rights of the Catholics in the matter of the schools and should show their gratitude to these men. Those Catholics who have maintained in this parish the struggle for separate schools were warmly thanked by his Lordship.

Branch 309, C. M. B. A.

The organizers for the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada with the permission and cooperation of Rev. Father Quinn addressed a meeting here on Sunday evening, 21st May, explaining clearly the objects of the work of the society. So well did Mr. McCluskey do his work that sufficient names from a branch were received and the matter taken hold of enthusiastically by Messrs. McCluskey, Flynn, Jordan, Dwyer and others. Killackey returned on the 8th June and initiated the new branch the next evening. The following gentlemen were then elected as officers of this most flourishing branch: Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Quinn; Chancellor, John McLaughlin; President, Francis McCluskey; Vice-President, Thos. Flynn;

2nd Vice President, P. J. Kirby, Secretary, J. P. Kearns; Assistant Secretary, F. Dwyer; Treasurer, Thos. McLaughlin; Marshal, J. P. Burns; Guard, J. J. Barry; Trustees, P. D. Grady, D. M. McDonald, Ed. Gibbons, P. Mevoran and J. McAulay

Dean Harris Confesses His Ill-Health.

St. CATHARINES, June 26.—The first visit of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor in this city was paid for the purpose of administering the sacrament of confirmation to the children. The Archbishop arrived on Saturday night. At the Catholic Lyceum club rooms many people, Catholic and Protestant alike, assembled to meet the Archbishop.

The confirmation in St. Catharines' Church was given after the Mass at 11 o'clock. About one hundred candidates were presented, the girls being costumed in pretty white dresses with veils, while the boys wore white ribbons on their arms. Sheriff Dawson who was accompanied by Crown Attorney Brannan, Mayor Keating, Mr. R. D. Dunn and Captain McLean, were at His Grace an address of welcome, to which the Archbishop replied briefly. He was almost a stranger but he felt that a Bishop should not be a stranger in a Catholic community, and he was glad to know that in this city there were there were religious tolerances.

Very Rev. Dean Harris made an address which was in the nature of a surprise. After referring to the fact that he had been for fifteen years in charge of this parish, and giving some account of the success and affairs of the congregation, he said that his health was so poor that he was compelled to ask that he be allowed to resign. He would be pleased to take charge of a smaller place, where his falling strength could be better sustained, and he would request with considerable regret that His Grace would allow him to resign.

In reply the Archbishop said that Dean's wish to have a resignation accepted was a surprise. He promised to consider the matter and do what he thought was best. He had been a witness of the good feeling spoken of in the address, both at the boat landing last night and at the hall, where people of all creeds were present. He was glad to see that the good feeling which all Catholics would show to the world what it really is to be a good Catholic.

Acknowledgment.

Lord Greville, an Irish Protestant landlord, honored in Catholic Meath by being given the chairmanship of the newly created popular council, allowed himself to be carried away by the Anglo-Ireland controversy, and, from his place in the House of Lords, made use of language insulting to Catholics. His Lordship having been taken to task has been trying to explain that he loves Catholics and did not mean to allude to them at all. The new Bishop-Designate of Meath, Dr. Gaffney, declines to accept the explanation and in a letter to the press replies: "The real question is—Did he call the statue of the Virgin and Child an idolatrous image, as reported in the 'Times'? He does not deny it. He apologizes for its use, as hurtful to Catholics, but does not withdraw it.

If it be an idolatrous image in the Protestant Church, it must be equally so in the Catholic Church; it is not its location that gives it the supposed divinity. Let us have the truth Lord Greville has a right to believe us, and call us idolaters, and no mystification of the issue can save him from the charge of having done so. Let him stick to it, or retract it. Flimsy apologies will not do."

Imperial Bank.

President Howland's message to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada in this year, as it has been given in previous years, was a masterpiece of detail. The President, at the annual meeting held last week at the head office in this city, states that the net profits of the business done for the year have enabled the company to pay the usual dividends, to see \$100,000 in the account, and to apply \$20,000 in reduction of bank premises account. Branches of the bank have been opened in different parts of the Dominion, and an increase of its capital to the amount of \$500,000 is proposed, the bank may undertake lucrative business branches which might otherwise be excluded. A touching allusion was made by President Howland to the death of one of the Directors, the late Mr. Hugh Ryan, who had during his connection with the Bank done much towards increasing its trade and prosperity. The affairs of the Bank have been carefully inspected the result proving most satisfactory to all concerned.

Wait for Arthur Plonk.

Everything is in full swing now, and pastor and people of St. John's congregation are without doubt, awaiting the return of Arthur Plonk, the author of the great gathering expected on picnic day, Thursday next. The cheap rates obtained from Toronto, only \$1.50 for return ticket, and expected from Owen Sound and intervening stations will, without doubt, be awaited by many of the citizens of the city and of the towns on the route, to take a day's outing into the country. St. John's Church annual picnic has acquired a fame far beyond the precincts of the province, and it is added that the return of Arthur Plonk, the author of the real sense of true happiness can be obtained by a single day's attendance at one of these picnics can be afforded by a week's outing in any other way. On the coming occasion, while nothing of the sport-casting provisions usually made are left out, a bright feature of the programme will

consist of a number of distinguished and eloquent gentlemen—some of them from long distances—who will be seen and heard on that day. Of these gentlemen mention may be made of Hon. D. C. Fraser, M.P., a member of the House of Commons from Nova Scotia—a giant in stature and a prince in oratory; Hon. G. W. Ross, the able Minister of Crown Lands, and the most captivating education of the Legislative Assembly, will also honor the occasion with his presence, and deliver it with an address. Hon. J. M. Gibson, M. P. for East Wellington, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, will be in attendance. Hon. G. W. Ross, the able Minister of Education and the most captivating education of the Legislative Assembly, will also honor the occasion with his presence, and deliver it with an address. Hon. J. M. Gibson, M. P. for East Wellington, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, will be in attendance. Hon. G. W. 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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest News from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM

Mr. Edward J. Cotton, General Manager of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway has just died in his 70th year.

Frederick William Hamilton, a well-known Northern Irish cyclist, died in Belfast Royal Hospital, from injuries received last Saturday while training for the Irish Road 100 Miles race.

Mr. Thomas Galbraith, the Irish tobacco king, was interviewed in Belfast relative to the report that he had purchased Muckross estate, including the Lakes of Killarney.

A scheme of 2000 has been enacted at the Queen's Island, in Belfast. At the dinner hour, on May 28, an unfortunate workman was set upon by a mob of his "brother trade unionists."

The following reliable account of it is given by an artisan who witnessed what took place on the Oceanic. He says what first attracted his attention was a rush of boys from the fore end of the ship aft, and then a shout, "They're coming now."

In a number of the hills Catholic female workers were forced to give up work from fear of Orange mob violence both in the mill and outside. Threats of violence are the constant order of the day there.

A Protestant girl who had the hardihood to speak to a Catholic girl in one of the mills is subjected to constant annoyance.

A bottle was hurled at a Catholic girl as she passed up the reeling room in one of the mills. Her sister, on leaving her work, was assaulted by one of her fellow-workers. This assault took place in the presence of a policeman, who, it is stated, took no notice of the assault or the complaint made to him of the assault taking place in his presence.

At the breakfast hour a little girl, a half-timer, was beaten outside a mill, and had to run for her life.

It is also reported that two men were assaulted by 500 Orange roughs at the quays. One of the men is in an exceedingly critical condition.

DERRY.

In the Rev. William Doherty's new book, "Derry Columbkille," there is a wealth of interesting anything available in Ireland associated with the saint's career or surroundings is missed, and all is in the best style.

DUBLIN.

St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, has been brought to perfection by the opening of a new college chapel. The little chapel is a work of art complete in every detail, and a work of art of which all who have had part in the conception and execution may well feel proud. It adds a gem to Irish Catholic architecture, and it crowns and completes an institution in the success of which all Ireland is peculiarly interested. Only fifteen years have elapsed since Earl Spencer recognized the injustice of denying to Ireland some of the facilities for the religious education of its teachers which England and Scotland enjoyed. Slowly but surely from that first recognition of the principle to its full operation St. Patrick's Training College has grown.

most of Alexina's. Mr. Kelly was a fishmonger and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, whose wit and geniality made him a general favourite. He was called to the English bar by the Middle Temple in 1863 and joined the South-Eastern circuit. Of late years he had practised principally at the North London and Middlesex (Clerkenwell) Sessions, but he was obliged to leave some little time ago through increasing deafness.

Davy? Stephens, the Kingstown news-vendor, who crosses from Dublin every day to see the Derby, was interviewed this year by a London Star man, to whom he gave some amusing yarns. Davy is known as Sir Davy, the story being that some Lord Lieutenant, when in a merry mood, knighted him a la Corry Drinnes. Davy celebrated what he calls his golden jubilee as the Kingstown newsman in January last year. He began selling papers before the present pier was built, and when the mailboat carried no more than six bags of letters. He still sells papers now that she carries fourteen or fifteen hundred bags on the American mail days, and you are to believe that Davy is booming accordingly. In his time Davy has backed many winners, but he thinks the best Derby he saw was Permutation. "And the Prince was a proud man that day, proud and happy. The noble gentleman said to me, 'Did you see that, Davy?' and I says, 'That did I, hooray!' says I, for I knew the Prince when he first came to Ireland. Well, I knew Mr. Morley. He says to me, 'What's the news to-day, Davy?' says he, and I says, says I, 'It's under my arm,' says I. Ho, ho!" And Dr. Tanner, well I remember, he says to me, 'Ye have not had your hair cut yet, Davy.' 'No,' says I, 'but I'll have it cut yours.' Ha, ha! But it's Lord Chamberlain Beresford is the merry gentleman. 'Wasn't time he can't over with a party of his friends, and he takes my papers from me and runs along the train, crying, 'Paper! Will ye buy the paper?' 'Twas the fun at the thing! And no change given! And I got the silver, but believe me, he kept the coppers. But it's the lot of papers there is now! When I started I sold but the wan."

T. D. Sullivan, M.P., writes:—"In the Independent newspaper a few days ago I read an obituary notice, or rather a brief memoir, of a recently deceased Dublin lady who acted a very brave part in a critical juncture of Irish affairs some thirty-four years since, whose name has been but little mentioned in the history of the 11th of November, 1865. Miss Sarah Jane Butler kept a dressmaking establishment of a high class in Kildare street. She was a patriotic young lady, in full sympathy with the Fenian movement, several of the actors in which were her friends. On the 24th day of the month above mentioned Dublin was electrified by the news that James Stephens had escaped from Richmond prison. The castle was in a ferment; the authorities were almost dazed; the police and the detectives were all as busy as bees; loyalists, paid and unpaid, kept their eyes and ears wide open for traces or tidings of the fugitive; proclamations offering a reward of one thousand pounds for such information as would lead to his arrest were posted all over the city. But no clue could be found to the whereabouts of James Stephens. All this time the Fenian leaders were at work in the house of Miss Butler, where he remained until such arrangements were made as enabled him to escape to America. During his safe keeping Miss Butler personally attended on him, for she would trust none of her servants or assistants with the important secret. The writer of the memoir I have referred to says of her that "she was as true in her devotion to James Stephens as Ann Devlin was to Robert Emmet"; that she would not sell for gold could not, I believe, be extracted from her by torture. During the time of her carrying for Stephens her business was a good deal neglected; later on it declined, and, ultimately, even before Stephens quitted the premises, she had to shut her shop."

The death is announced of Sir George Irwin. Sir George was the son of Mr. Acheon Irwin, of Clonaveil House, County Fermagh, by Anna, daughter of Mr. John Martin, of Dublin, and was born in 1832. He received his education at Foyle College, Londonderry. Proceeding to Leeds he became a merchant there, and took a keen interest in politics, becoming chairman of the Leeds and County Conservative Club, and vice-chairman of the National Council of Conservative Associations for England. He was made a knight in 1882.

KERRY.

The Tralee Urban Council has adopted the following resolution unanimously:—"That we, the members of the Tralee Urban District Council, at this our monthly meeting, assembled, respectfully ask the Government, now that the sale of Muckross demesne is imminent, to secure that celebrated district for the Irish nation as well as for the world at large; that we consider it a disgrace to any Government having the interests of Ireland at heart that the most beautiful district in Europe should pass again into private hands, as such ownership may conduce to deprive Killarney of what should be its fame for all time, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the four M.P.'s for the County of Kerry."

The Kilkenny Guardians have under their care a discarded and derelict British hero. At their last meeting a discharged navy man applied for relief. He was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Navy, and wore a Crimean medal. He was deaf, dumb, and blind, and from papers found in his possession it appears he lost his faculties through the bursting of a gun. He held two medals in connection with the Egyptian war. His name on the paper was given as J. E. Clarke, N. Preston, Leamshill. The police conveyed him to the workhouse. The guardians expressed surprise to how he could have come to Kilkenny. The hero was probably shipped to Ireland under the English law of settlement.

LIMERICK.

During the recent violent thunderstorm it is reported from Kilmacross that the parochial residence was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered the study, and destroyed the tables, writing materials, and various other contents of the apartment. The devoted and popular parson, Very Rev. Father Carrick, P.P., was from home on the occasion.

The South County papers record the death of Mother M. Bernard, Convent of Mercy, Dundalk, after a long illness, borne with the resignation of one accustomed to bow with reverence and docility to the will of God. Mother Bernard's death was as happy and as holy as her life. She was exemplary and edifying. Surrounded by the members of the community, and consoled by the rites of the Church, she passed peacefully away to her eternal reward. Mother Bernard, of saintly memory, was the daughter of the late John Seagrave, J.P., of New Barn, County Dublin. Forty-one years ago she abandoned the world and its vanities for the peace and tranquillity of the cloister. The mission of mercy she entered on closed only with her death. Her solicitude for the poor knew no bounds, and her concern for education and religious instruction ended only with her death.

MAYO.

The round-about attempt to apply coercion to the United League meetings in Castlebar has ended in a hopeless collapse. The attempt was a public meeting under the auspices of the United League, at which was alleged the speakers, Mr. John O'Donnell and others, advised the people to exercise the privilege, exercised every day by Trade Unionism in England, of refusing to deal or work with those who are regarded as enemies to their movement. No hint or suggestion of violence or intimidation. There was something comical in the invitation of Mr. M. J. Kelly to all the magistrates to withdraw from the beach, and leave the matter to the sole arbitration of the landlords, the land agents, and the Castle. The reply of Mr. Conor O'Kelly, the young Chairman of the Mayo County Council, was a model of a dignified rebuke. The case was finally dismissed.

MEATH.

A great deal of interest has been excited in Meath by certain excavations which were proceeding in "the King's Chair" on far-famed Tara Hill for some days. It appears that a Surrey gentleman, Mr. Chas. W. Droom, A.R., of Crowhurst, Carshott, arrived, and having called on Mr. G. V. Briscoe, of Ballinacorney, who is part owner of Tara Hill, informed that gentleman that from a series of masonic observations by compass, etc. he had

KILKENNY.

been making he was convinced that he had located the site of the Ark of the Covenant, and that the site was Tara, at the same time requesting permission to make a search. Mr. Briscoe has given the required permission, excavations were commenced on Monday, and continued on Tuesday, when they were interrupted by the sudden appearance on the scene of Mr. Robinson, of the Board of Works. This gentleman, who was armed with a warrant, and accompanied by Head Constable Henderson, of Navan, ordered the proceedings to be stopped, on the ground that they were in contravention of the Public Monument Act of 1838, and announcing that some more Board of Works officials would arrive on the following day. Accordingly on Wednesday Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of the Board of Works, who was accompanied by Mr. Cochran, Secretary of the Antiquarian Society, duly arrived on the Hill and, after a long conference, Mr. Briscoe agreed to suspend operations pending his formal request to the Board to continue the excavations, which request Mr. O'Shaughnessy promised would have due consideration.

TYRONE.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., has received a reply to his letter to his constituents, which practically gives him notice to quit South Tyrone. He has sent a rejoinder to the representative of his constituents whose honesty he questions, adding:—"I shall do in the future precisely what I have done in the past—i.e., I shall act upon my own judgment in regard to all public affairs. If I go wrong your time will come when I again make my appeal to the electors. This is the constitutional theory of representation, and the only one upon which any self-respecting man can act. I do not in the least question your right, or the right of anybody in the constituency to express regret at and dissent from any action I may take. I do not in the least object to you or any member of my supporters making all the arrangements to oppose me at the next election. This is all clearly within your rights. And when men feel strongly it is not alone their right—it may become a duty. "My rights, however, are also quite clear. On one question alone—upon which I have thought maturely, and upon which I have fixed convictions, is there real difference between me and the mass of those I represent. I believe that the settlement of this issue the fate of Unionism largely depends. Believing this, and being in entire harmony with leading Unionist statements, I am entitled to a verdict from the electors of South Tyrone upon my action. To say, as you do, that the exercise of such a right is "an intrusion" is little else than an impertinence. But not recognizing the right of anybody in the last resort to stand between me and those I have represented for 13 years, I shall most certainly, if spared health and strength, make my appeal to the people. "After the passing of such a resolution as you have passed, after the refusal to meet me in conference and, let me say, after the writing of such a letter as yours, I need not add that the relationships between the Association and myself cannot in future be of the same character as they have been in the past. "To the electors of South Tyrone I shall commit this and every other issue, confident of my honest outline and unremitting service, and firmly believing that they are not the man to sanction such proceedings as yours."

ENGLAND.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan is the subject of a very interesting article in the London "Golden Penny," one of the brightest and most popular of the penny weekly magazines. As well as giving a brief outline of Cardinal's career, the writer narrates very characteristic anecdotes concerning him, all of which are well told and will be all the more acceptable inasmuch as they have not previously appeared in print. Several interesting photographs are also published for the first time, one representing the memorable interview at which the late Cardinal Wiseman handed to his future successor in the See of Westminster his authorization to raise funds for the foundation of the missionary college at Mill Hill, a work with which many of the after years of Cardinal Vaughan's life was so closely identified.

SCOTLAND.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES STEWART.

The death is announced of the Rev. James Stewart, of the Immaculate Conception, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. Father Stewart had been ill for some time, but did not take to bed until about four weeks prior to his demise. The deceased, who was only forty-eight years old, was a native of Drumtrae, of the thirteenth year he entered St. Mary's College, Valparaiso, where he completed his course.

PRINCE CHARLES'S BED.

Culoden House, the valuable Stuart relics in which were sold some time ago, is undergoing extensive renovation and improvement. The historic chamber where Prince Charles slept on the evening prior to the Battle of Culoden has been modernized.

PICKING IT UP GRADUALLY.

"I learned English languish in 20 books," remarked the foreigner, "but I hear 20 people talk, and I find out at a man who has proud and concealed his half not forgotten—vain moach adhere to himself."

Soldiers in Camp

During the hot summer months find DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Invaluable as a positive cure for chafing, Irritating skin and piles.

Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows: "It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles, and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results."

The burning rays of the sun and the wearing of heavy clothing and accoutrements combine to make life in camp miserable for many a soldier boy. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most soothing preparation known, and absolutely cures chafing, irritation, and itching of skin as well as piles. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

AN UNPUBLISHED PAPER OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The following paper on "The Living Power of the Papacy" was written by the pen of Cardinal Newman, but not to be found in any of his published works. It was written many years ago, and forwarded to Rome, and we are sure it will be lovingly received and treasured by all of our readers:—"Deeply do I feel, ever will I protest, for I can appeal to the ample testimony of history to bear me out, that in questions of right and wrong there is nothing very strong in the whole world, nothing decisive and operative, but the voice of him to whom has been committed the keys of the Kingdom and the oversight of Christ's flock. The voice of Peter is now, as it ever has been, a real authority, infallible when it teaches, prosperous when it commands, ever taking the lead wisely and distinctly in its own province, adding certainty to what is certain. Before it speaks the most saintly may mistake, and after it has spoken the most gifted must obey. Peter is no recluse, no abstracted student, no dreamer about the past, no doctor upon the dead and gone, no protector of the visionary. Peter for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world, and he has seen all fortunes, he has encountered all adversities, he has shaped himself for all emergencies. If ever there was a power on earth who has an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations, whose words have been deeds and whose commands prophecies—such is he, in the history of the ages, who sits from generation to generation in the chair of the Apostles, as the Vicar of Christ and Doctor of His Church. It was said by an old philosopher who declined to reply to an imperious argument:—"It was not safe controvcrting with the master of twenty legions." What Augustus had in the material order, that, and much more, has Peter in the spiritual. When was he first to rise to the occasion? When did he not rise with the crisis? What sophistry foiled him? When did ever any power go to war with Peter, material or mortal, civilized or savage, and get the better? When did the whole world ever band together against him, solitary, and not find him too many for it? All who take part with Peter are on the winning side. The Apostle of Christ says not. In order to unsay; that, and much more, has Peter in his power. From the first he has looked through the wide world, of which he has the burden; and according to the need of the day and the inspiration of his Lord, he has set himself now to one thing, now to another, but all in season and to nothing in vain. He came first upon an age of refinement and luxury like our own, and in spite of the persecution, fertile in the resources of cruelty, he gathered, out of all classes of society, the slave, the soldier, the high-born lady and squire, to form a people for his Master's honor. The savage hordes came down in torrents from the North, hideous to look upon, and Peter went out, with holy water, and with benediction, and backed them in full career. They turned aside and flooded the "holy earth, but only to be more surely civilized by him, and to be made ten times more his children even than the older population they had overwhelmed. The lawless kings arose, sagacious as the Roman, passionate as the Hun, and were shattered and he lived on. The gates of earth were opened to the east and west, and he poured out to them, swept along with his beneficent charity as far as they were open, coöperation or ambition. Has he failed in his enterprise up to this hour? Did he, in our father's day, fail in his struggle with Joseph of Germany and his confederates?—with Napoleon, kings?—that, though in another kind of fight, he should fall in ours. What gray hairs are on the head of Judah, whose youth is renewed like an eagle's, whose feet are like the feet of harts, and underneath the everlasting arms? "Thus saith the Lord that created thee, O Jacob, and formed thee, O Israel: Fear not, for I have re-

Soldiers in Camp

During the hot summer months find DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Invaluable as a positive cure for chafing, Irritating skin and piles.

Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows: "It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles, and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results."

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MAJOR WAUCHOPE AGAIN

Major-General Wauchope, who was Mr. Gladstone's opponent in Mid-Lothian, and who last week was made candidate of the Unionist Association of Edinburgh, for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cox, has been defeated. He said the citizens of Edinburgh had seen what Irish Home Rule meant, and had given an unqualified opinion that they would have none of it. He believed Home Rule was a question looming before them, because the Liberal party needed the Irish vote. He thought the Liberal party might be destined to be buried in the bogs of Ireland, so far as that question was concerned.

A NOTABLE EDUCATIONIST.

The London Times announces the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Graham, D.D., Canon of the Archdiocese of Westminster, and principal of St. Mary's Training College, Book-green, for 35 years, at Nazareth House, Hammersmith, on Monday, after a long and painful attack of influenza. He was educational Vaughan's right hand in the school of the Catholic schoolmasters, in which work he had been engaged for 35 years. His death will be keenly felt by the Catholic community throughout London.

TOTALLY DEAD.—MR. S. E. CRANDALL.

Port Perry, writes:—"I controlled severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally dead in one ear and partly so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eucalypto Oil. I warmed the Oil and poured a little of it into my ear, and before one half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

SWEET BELFAST.

Recent outrages and riots on the part of the Orangemen of Belfast have recalled the following ballad by T. D. Sullivan, M.P., on "Sweet Belfast": Sweet Belfast is the city for loyalty, Boasting of order and breaking the peace; There we are fond of honouring royalty, Also of stoning the Irish police; Loving the sort of religion and charity Taught in the speeches of Hanna and Gully, engaging in scenes of barbarity, Strengthening the highways with wounded and slain. Property's rights should be safe from invasions, That is a maxim of loyalty's school; But in Belfast, upon certain occasions, No one should ask us to stand by the rule; For when the lodges feel warlike and frisky The wrecking of Catholics' houses is sweet, And the robbing of lots of their porter and whiskey, To swell it or spill it abroad in the street.

Life in Belfast has many advantages.

Sometimes no "pavers" are whizzing about, But yet a provision of plaster and "batings" "Twas hardly prudent to travel without: Of course 'tis the home of goodwill and fraternity, But one thing is plain from the facts of the past— That men should be always prepared for Eternity— Especially those who must live in Belfast.

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DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. A large advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD

LEO XIII

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE

POPE

TO THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATE, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE

On the Consecration of Mankind to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

To Our Venerable Brethren, All Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic World in Grace and Communion with the Apostolic See

POPE LEO XIII.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction—But a short time ago, as you well know, We, by Letters Apostolic, and following the custom and ordinance of Our predecessors, commanded the celebration in this city, at no distant date, of a Holy Year. And now to-day, in the hope and with the object that this religious celebration shall be more devoutly performed, We have traced and recommended a striking design from which, if all shall follow it with hearty good will, We not unreasonably expect extraordinary and lasting benefits for Christendom in the first place and also for the whole form of devotion which...

Already more than once we have endeavored, after the example of Our predecessors Innocent XII., Benedict XIII., Clement XIII., Pius VI., Pius VII., and Pius IX. devoutly to foster and bring out into fuller light that most excellent form of devotion which has for its object the veneration of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; this We did especially by the Decree given in June 28, 1889, by which We raised the Feast under that name to the dignity of the first class. But now We have in mind a more solemn form of devotion which shall be in a manner the crowning perfection of all the honours that people have been accustomed to pay to the Sacred Heart, and which We confidently trust will be most pleasing to Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. This is not the first time, however, that the design of which we speak has been mooted. Twenty-five years ago on the approach of the solemnities of the second centenary of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque's reception of the Divine command to propagate the worship of the Sacred Heart, many letters from all parts, not merely from private persons, but from Bishops also, were sent to Pius IX. begging that he would consent to consecrate the whole human race to the most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

It was thought best at the time to postpone the matter in order that a well-considered decision might be arrived at, as, inasmuch as permission was granted to individuals who most truly desired it thus to consecrate themselves, and a form of consecration was drawn up. Now, for certain new and additional reasons, We consider that the plan is ripe for fulfilment.

CHRIST OUR KING.

This world-wide and solemn testimony of allegiance and piety is especially appropriate to Jesus Christ, who is the Head and Supreme Lord of the race. His empire extends not only over Catholic nations and those who, having been duly washed in the waters of Holy Baptism, belong of right to the Church, although erroneous opinions keep them astray, or dissent from her teaching out of their own free will; it comprises also all those who are deprived of the Christian faith, so that the whole human race is most truly under the power of Jesus Christ. For He who is the Only-begotten Son of God the Father, having the same substance with Him and being the brightness of His glory and the figure of His substance (Hebrews 1, 3), necessarily has everything in common with the Father, and therefore sovereign power over all things. This is why the Son of God thus speaks of Himself through the Prophet: "But I am appointed King by Him over Zion, His holy mountain. The Lord said to Me, Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee. Ask for Me and I will give Thee the Gentiles for Thy inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth for Thy possession" (Ps. II). By these words He declares that He has power from God over the whole Church, which is signified by Mount Zion, and also over the rest of the world to utter most and in the foundation of this sovereign power rests is made sufficiently plain by the words, "Thou art My Son." For by the very fact that He is the Son of the King of all, He is also the heir of all His Father's power; hence the words, "I will give Thee the Gentiles for Thy inheritance," which are similar to those used by Paul the Apostle, "whom He hath appointed heir of all things" (Heb. 1, 2).

But we also did now give most solemn consideration to the considerations made by Jesus Christ, not through the Apostles or the Prophets, but by His own words. To the Roman Governor who asked Him, "Art thou a king then?" He answered unhesitatingly, "Thou sayest that I am a king" (John xviii, 37). And the greatness of His power and the boundlessness of His kingdom is still more clearly declared in these words to the Apostles:—"All power is given to Me in Heaven and on earth" (Matthew xxviii, 18). If then all power has been given to Christ it follows of necessity that His empire must be supreme, absolute and independent of the will of any other, so that none is either equal or like unto it; and since it has been given in Heaven and on earth it ought to have Heaven and earth obedient to it. And verily He has acted on this extraordinary and peculiar right when He commanded His Apostles to

preach His doctrine over the earth, to gather all men together into one body of the Church by the baptism of salvation, and to bind them by laws which no one could reject without risking his eternal salvation.

CHRIST OUR REDEEMER

But this is not all. Christ reigns not only by natural right as the Son of God, but also by a right that He has acquired. For He it was who unaided us "from the powers of darkness" (Colossians 1, 13), and "gave Himself for the redemption of all" (1 Timothy II, 6). Therefore not only Catholics, and those who have truly received Christian baptism, but also all men, individually and collectively, have become to Him "a purchased people" (1 Peter II, 9). St. Augustine's words are therefore to the point when he says:—"See what He gave and you will understand how much He paid. The price was the blood of Christ. What could cost so much but the whole world? and all its people? The great price He paid was paid for all" (Tract. 120 in Joan.).

How it comes about that infidels themselves are subject to the power and dominion of Jesus Christ is clearly shown by St. Thomas, who gives us the reason and its explanation. For having put the question whether His judicial power extends to all men, and having stated that judicial authority flows naturally from royal authority, he concludes decisively as follows:—"All things are subject to Christ as far as His power is concerned, although they are not all subject to Him in the exercise of that power" (3a, 2, Q. 59 A.). This sovereign power of Christ over a man is exercised by truth, justice, and, above all, by charity.

VOLUNTARY CONSECRATION

To this twofold ground of His power and dominion He graciously allows us, if we think fit, to add voluntary consecration. Jesus Christ, Our God and Our Redeemer, is rich in the fullest and perfect possession of all things: we, on the other hand, are so poor and needy that we have nothing of our own to offer Him as a gift. But yet, in His infinite goodness and love, He in no way objects to our giving and consecrating to Him what is already His, as if it were really our own, may, far from refusing such an offering, He positively desires it and asks for it. "My Son give Me thy heart." We are, therefore, able to be pleasing to Him by the goodwill and affection of our soul. For by consecrating ourselves to Him we not only declare our open and free acknowledgement and acceptance of His authority over us, but we also testify that if what we offer as a gift were really our own, we would still offer it to Him. He would vouchsafe to receive it from us, though clearly His own. Such is the efficacy of the act of which We speak, such is the meaning underlying Our words.

And since there is in the Sacred Heart a symbol, and a sensible image of the infinite love of Jesus Christ, which moves us to love one another, therefore it is fit and proper that we should consecrate ourselves to His most Sacred Heart—an act which is nothing else than an offering and a binding of oneself to Jesus Christ, seeing that whatever honour, veneration, and love is given to this divine Heart is really and truly given to Christ Himself.

For these reasons We urge and exhort all who know and love this divine Heart willingly to undertake this act of piety, and it is Our earnest desire that all should make it on the same day, that so the aspirations of so many thousands who are performing this act of consecration may be borne to the Temple of Heaven on the same day. But shall We allow to slip from Our remembrance those innumerable others upon whom the light of Christian truth has not yet shined? We hold the place of Him who came to save that which was lost, and who shed His blood for the salvation of the whole human race. And so We greatly desire to bring to the true life those who sit in the shadow of death. As We have already sent messengers of Christ over the earth to instruct them, so now, in pity for their lot, with all Our soul We commend them, and as far as in Us lies We consecrate them to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In this way this act of devotion, which We recommend, will be a blessing to all. For having performed it, those in whose hearts are the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ will feel that faith and love, increased. Those who knowing Christ, yet neglect His law and His precepts, may still gain from His Sacred Heart the flames of charity. And, lastly, for those still more unfortunate who are struggling in the darkness of superstition, we shall all with one mind implore the assistance of Heaven that Jesus Christ, to whose power they are subject, may also one day render them submissive to its exercise; and that not only in the life to come when He will fulfil His will upon all men, by saving some and punishing others (St. Thomas, loco citato), but also in this mortal life by giving them faith and holiness. May they by these virtues strive to honour God, as they ought, and to win everlasting happiness in heaven.

THE NEED OF IT.

Such an act of consecration, since it can establish or draw tighter the bonds which naturally connect public affairs with God, gives to States a hope of better things. In these latter times especially, a policy has been followed which has resulted in a sort of wall being raised between the Church and civil society. In the constitution and administration of States the au-

thority of sacred and divine law is utterly disregarded, with a view to the exclusion of religion from having any constant part in public life. This policy almost tends to the removal of the Christian faith from our midst, and, if that were possible, of the banishment of God Himself from the earth. When men's minds are raised to such a height of insolent pride, what wonder is it that the greater part of the human race should have fallen into such disquiet of mind and be buffeted by waves so rough that no one is suffered to be free from anxiety and peril? When religion is once disregarded it follows of necessity that the surest foundations of the public welfare must give way, whilst God, to inflict on His enemies the punishment they so richly deserve, has left them to the prey of their own evil desires, so that they give themselves up to their passions and finally wear themselves out by excess of liberty.

Hence that abundance of evils which have now for a long time pressed upon the world, and which, continually called upon us to seek for help from Him by whose strength alone they are driven away. Who can he but Jesus Christ, the Only-begotten Son of God? For there is no other name under Heaven given to men whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv, 12). We must have recourse to Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. We have gone astray, and we must return to the right path; darkness has overshadowed our minds, and the gloom must be dispelled by the light of truth; death has seized upon us, and we must lay hold of life. It will at length be possible that our many wounds, be healed and all justice spring forth again with the hope of restored authority, that the splendours of peace be renewed, and swords and arms drop from the hand when all men shall acknowledge the empire of Christ and willingly obey His word, and "Every knee shall confess that our Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of God the Father" (Phil. II, 10).

When the Church, in the days immediately succeeding her institution, was oppressed beneath the yoke of the Caesars, a young Emperor, brave in the heavens a cross which became at once the happy omen and cause of the glorious victory that soon followed. And now, to-day, behold another blessed and heavenly token is offered to our sight—the most Sacred Heart of Jesus, with a cross rising from it, and shining forth with dazzling splendour amidst flames of love. In that Sacred Heart all our hopes should be placed, and from it the salvation of men is to be confidently be sought.

Finally, there is one motive which we are unwilling to pass over in silence personal to ourselves, it is true, but still good and weighty, which moves us to undertake this consecration. God, the author of every good, not long ago preserved Our life by curing Us of a dangerous disease. We now wish, by this increase of honour paid to the Sacred Heart, that the memory of this great mercy should be brought prominently forward, and Our gratitude be publicly acknowledged.

THE DATE OF THE CONSECRATION.

For these reasons, We ordain that on the 8th, 10th, and 11th of the coming month of June, in the principal church of every town and village, certain appointed prayers be said, and on each of these days there be added to the other prayers the Litany of the Sacred Heart approved by Our authority. On the last day of the form of consecration shall be recited which, Venerable Brethren, We send to you with these letters. As a pledge of divine benediction, and in token of Our paternal benevolence to you, and to the clergy and people committed to your care, We lovingly grant in the Lord the Apostolic Benediction. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 25th day of May, 1899, the twenty-second year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII.

FORM OF CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

Most sweet Jesus, Redeemer of the human race, look down upon us humbly prostrate before Thine altar. We are Thine, and Thine we would ever be; nevertheless, that we may be more surely united with Thee, behold here (to-day each one of us freely consecrates himself to Thy Sacred Heart. Many, indeed, we never know Thee; many, too, despise Thy precepts, and have rejected Thee. Have mercy on them all, most merciful Jesus, and draw them to Thy Sacred Heart. Be Thou King, O Lord, not only of the faithful who have never forsaken Thee, but also of the prodigal children who have turned their backs upon Thee; grant that they may quickly return to their Father's house, lest they die of wretchedness and hunger. Be Thou King of those who have been beguiled by error or whose affections have been turned aside, and call them back to the harbor of truth and the unity of the faith, so that soon there may be but one flock and one Shepherd. Be Thou King also of all those who still sit in the ancient superstition of the Gentiles, and refuse not Thou to deliver them out of darkness into the light and Kingdom of God. Grant, O Lord, to Thy Church assurance of freedom and immunity from harm; give peace and order to all nations, and make the earth resound from Pole to Pole with one Word: Praise to the Divine Heart that wrought our salvation; to It be glory and honour for ever. Amen.

R. J. MCGAHEY, D.D.S., L.S. (Honor Graduate of Toronto University) DENTIST 278 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE WILTON AVENUE

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

June 29--St. Peter and Paul. 30--Commemoration of St. Paul. July 1--Octave of St. John the Baptist.

Bishop Elect McEvay.

By the appointment of Monsignor McEvay to the episcopal chair of London general anticipations have been fulfilled. The past decade of Father McEvay's ministry may be said to have marked him out as a leader among the clergy and a destined ruler in the church in Ontario.

The London diocese has been governed with remarkable success in the past, and the Catholic body there must feel such a degree of confidence as prayer alone can fortify, that the future will prolong the prosperity already enjoyed, in order that the faith may flourish with every blessing of Divine Providence.

The dioceses of Peterboro, Toronto, Hamilton and London are now filled by sons of St. Michael's College.

Mr. Clarke's Responsibility.

In The Orange Sentinel of June 22nd, an editorial entitled "A Terrible Indictment" appears. The opening sentences of the article are as follows:

The head of the French branch of the Christian Brothers, the great Roman Catholic clerical teaching order, has recently issued a circular relative to the conduct of these teachers, which is the most terrible indictment we have ever read. We can only barely refer in these columns to the contents of the circular, for it is of such a nature that it cannot be reprinted.

The circular is alleged to deal with unspeakable immorality, and the records of the French courts in the same connection are also alluded to. Of course it is impossible at this distance to furnish proof of what the records of the French courts do or do not contain; but it is absolutely certain that if crime of the character imputed was ever charged against a Christian teacher in the schools of France or any other country the world would not have remained in ignorance of the fact.

But with regard to the alleged circular, however, responsibility for proof of the statement that such a document exists must rest somewhere. The editor of The Orange Sentinel stands committed to the assertion that he has read it. With this declaration to go upon, The Register at once called up The Orange Sentinel, and was informed by the person in charge of the editorial department of the paper that nothing was known in the office either of the editorial, or of the alleged circular upon which it was based. The Register was referred by name to the editorial writer of The Orange Sentinel, who occupies another office elsewhere. This gentleman in turn denied any responsibility for knowledge of the editorial. He said he never heard of the circular, knew nothing concerning the subject and promised to make enquiries. That was on Saturday last; and The Register has since been unable to discover any authority or foundation for the odious and malignant accusation that has been publicly made on the editorial page of a newspaper owned by one of the foremost politicians of the Conservative party.

We do not pretend to say that Mr. E. F. Clarke himself wrote this article or knew beforehand of its

insertion. But as the owner of The Orange Sentinel, he is not only morally but actually responsible, where no other responsibility than his will be confessed or can be discovered.

In an election campaign in this city The Register once defended Mr. Clarke on personal grounds when abominable lies from The Orange Sentinel were converted into campaign literature. We tell Mr. Clarke now that instead of defence he will in future receive at our hands only the most indignant accusation, unless he clear up the responsibility for the monstrous methods of The Orange Sentinel upon whomsoever it may rest.

The Kingston Penitentiary Investigation.

The annual report as to the penitentiaries of Canada for 1898 contains the long-awaited return by Mr. Chas. Murphy, of Ottawa, who it will be remembered was appointed a special commissioner to investigate charges preferred against James Devlin, late engineer of Kingston penitentiary. Devlin and a number of others were dismissed as soon as the Liberal party came into power, in order to make places for the campaign "workers." They did not take their medicine silently, and Messrs. Noxon and Fraser were unleashed upon their track to hunt up "evidence" that would frighten them into submission. We need not recall the public odor the commission raised against itself; but although he must have held his nose while speaking--Mr. Fitzpatrick held the hardihood to stand up in his place in parliament and hint that Mr. Devlin ought to be in jail. That--couragefully if not rashly--statement roused Mr. Quinn, the Catholic representative for St. Anne's division of Montreal, who espoused Devlin's case and called Mr. Fitzpatrick before the bar of public opinion. The Solicitor-General finding that he could not evade the issue promised Mr. Quinn that if he failed to put Mr. Devlin behind the bars he would reinstate him in the position from which he had been dismissed. In furtherance of this resolve he appointed Mr. Murphy to go over the ground that Messrs. Noxon and Fraser had previously dragged; and Mr. Murphy has evidently left no stone unturned to prove himself a keener detective than Noxon and Fraser. Like the hermit of Essex Junction he has been from Ogdensburg to Montreal upon his travels, and his reports fully correspond in length to his perquisitions. It is also full of subjective and slant-like insinuations. But in point of fact its findings are confined to the following words: Charge 1--"The direct evidence does not completely sustain the charge as laid." Charge 2--"No direct intercourse could be traced"--between Devlin and a contractor's agent. Charge 3--"There was no direct proof of an illegal compact." Charge 4--"No proof adduced that Devlin had received any pecuniary reward." Charge 5--"It is only fair to Devlin to say that the work as done by him is of a more durable character."

Mr. Fitzpatrick must now be satisfied that he grossly abused the privilege of his position when he alluded to Devlin in the manner stated above. Is he now prepared to make reparation? We hope that Mr. Quinn will not allow the present session to come to an end without reminding the Solicitor-General of his pledge once again.

The Temperance by Act-of-Parliament folk are keeping up their old cry that Canada stands for Prohibition, although their standard has fallen in the first county to raise it, and the last to keep it flying. Local Prohibition was condemned all over the Dominion after a fair trial and should have been admitted a dead issue when the majority overwhelmingly rejected it that way. But it was hoped that the irrelevant verdicts by plebiscite would re-inflate the old number. The Dominion Alliance also claimed that as long as prohibition worked well in Brome, the rest of the country could not deny that it was a practical method of dealing with the drink traffic. Of course some have been so bold as to say that even Brome was not altogether untroubled by illegal traffic in alcohol; and indeed such doubts have been strengthened by the rout of the temperance party in "the banner temperance county." But although Prohibition has thus died in the last ditch, it would be too much to expect that it will rest there.

Catholic Children in Public Schools.

An exposure of shameful persecution carried out against a Catholic child attending a public school has been made at an official investigation conducted at Glamis, near Walkerton, by the public school inspector of the district, Mr. Campbell. The Walkerton Telescope contains an account of the proceedings. The charge made by the mother of the abused child was as follows:

Mr. Smith charges--1st, the teacher, Mr. Merritt, requires her daughter, who is a Roman Catholic, to take part in Protestant religious exercises, contrary to the desire of her parents; 2nd, the teacher punishes her daughter by putting her apart from the other pupils and also by confining her in school after hours for refusing to take part in these exercises.

It is not necessary to go into the evidence. Inspector Campbell summed it up at the close of the enquiry as follows:

Mr. Campbell said it was unfortunate that the child was required to take part in the exercises. This was the first trouble but things gradually got worse. When her mother told her she need not attend, the teacher inflicted a slight punishment. This is contrary to the Act. The teacher should not have drawn the attention of the other pupils to the position of the one Roman Catholic pupil in the school. In so doing he had violated the regulation, not wilfully, but through a misrepresentation of the School Act. If left to himself, he would not have done so. But the trustees had interfered improperly. It is a serious matter to make the only Roman Catholic in the section feel aggrieved. I do not wish to cancel Mr. Merritt's certificate, but the school must be conducted according to law. The trustees have written to the Minister of Education, and I will hold my decision in abeyance for the present. My ruling is that the school law has been violated, and I will so report to the Minister. I hope in the meantime the child will be re-instated, and the other pupils treated properly. I hope whoever may have been said by any of the parties during this unpleasantness, will be allowed to drop, and all work together harmoniously for the future.

The local trustees did not allow the investigation to be conducted in the most orderly manner desirable. The Telescope says that after the public investigation had closed "A number of those present apparently finding themselves safe from the terrorism of trustees and teacher, immediately made both general and specific complaints against the management of the school. Mrs. John Shaw, a highly intelligent lady, lodged a formal complaint against Mr. Merritt, for ill-treating her daughter. The Shaw family are not Roman Catholics, but Mrs. Shaw alleged that the teacher persistently punished her daughter, because the child was friendly with Nellie Smith. In consequence of this condition of feeling on his part she had been obliged to take her child from the school and send her to another school two miles distant."

This is a nice state of affairs in a province that boasts a system of "non-sectarian" education.

Wrong Will Still Cry Out.

In spite of persecution and pecuniary loss the English-speaking Catholics of Manitoba still have courage to come out into the open, draw an honest breath and denounce the knaves who sacrificed them for votes and place. Our readers will heartily sympathize with the Catholic people of Oak Lake in the manly protest which they placed in the hands of Archbishop Langevin on the 12th. Their indignant words and the Archbishop's reply are published on the front page of this issue. "We regret," they say, "that we cannot congratulate your Grace upon the progress of Catholic education in the diocese. . . . We have been betrayed by the French-Catholic Premier of Canada and his solid phalanx."

"Then," says the Archbishop, "let all Catholic voters remember the man who stood for their rights." This is what is taking place in Manitoba, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his place-hunters strike their breasts in Ottawa and say they have settled the school question. Sir Wilfrid and his friends in Manitoba are now afraid of the free voice of the people and they would stifle it by the purchased votes of thousands of imported Doukhobors.

Death of Mr. M. O'Gara.

The late Martin O'Gara, Q.C., of Ottawa, belonged to the older generation of Irish Catholics of prominence in Canadian life. This class of our representative men is passing away quickly. The Police Magistrate of Ottawa was a man of so much activity that his own friends hardly realized

he had advanced into the sixties. Indeed he was generally regarded as one certain of a call to higher honors and duties. That he has left behind him the record of a noble career will be acknowledged by the city in which he lived and the community in which he was one of the administrators of justice. Mr. O'Gara was a Catholic of the type that has been an aid and an honor to the Church in Ontario. Two of his sons are of the priesthood. Catholic education in Ottawa found in himself a worthy benefactor. The good that he has done does not die with him, and the memory who honor his remains with a public funeral will also continue to hold his name in esteem.

We would pass over the bereavement of the family, if it were in our power only to acknowledge their loss. But surely they have the prayers of the Catholic community along with the most sincere regret.--R.I.P.

Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral letter introducing the Pope's Encyclical to his people. In concluding it his Eminence says--"I will add for your consolation and joy that I saw His Holiness only a few days ago. He presided over a Commission of Cardinals from 10 a.m. till a quarter to two in the afternoon, taking himself the leading and most active part in all the deliberations. No failure of eyesight, of hearing, of memory, of will, or intelligence was discernible."

Col. Bryan, the American Democratic leader acknowledging an invitation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of St. Louis to attend their picnic, says: "All races have exhibited more or less of race pride and attachment, but none have shown themselves more devoted than the Irish to the land of their birth and the people of their blood. Our action can learn from the Irish people a lesson of great importance just at this time, namely, that one race is not governed without exciting the continued enmity of the governed."

Ireland has long been denied the right of self-government, but the desire for self-government has increased rather than diminished with the lapse of years."

Goldwin Smith said the other day that bribery will always be associated with elections. He may be right; but there are degrees of bribery and corruption, like everything else. Ontario, however, in face of the disclosures made at three or four recent election trials, can claim the world's championship for political degradation involving a responsible party and government. If there were a spark of party pride among the members of the Ontario government they would not remain silent in face of these disclosures; and if there were a spark of public spirit in the body of the people the members of the government could not remain silent if they would.

A despatch from Ottawa reports an address at the Baptist Association on "Our Educational Work," by Prof. J. M. Farmer of McMaster University, Toronto, who said that it was a "deplorable fact that thousands of Protestant young girls all over this continent were sent away from home to be educated in Roman Catholic convents, where every subtle influence, under the guise of kindness, was brought to bear upon them so that the brain of their opposition against Roman Catholicism would be turned aside for the rest of their lives. All this came about, he said, because the Protestant denominations would not take the pains to establish and support residential schools of their own."

Is it such a dreadful thing that the influence of convent education removes the scales of fanaticism from Protestant girls and heightens their womanly character? This is certainly the burden of Prof. Farmer's complaint when he says the brunt of the opposition of Protestant women against the Catholic church will be turned aside for the rest of their lives, if they receive convent education. Prof. Farmer's declaration is undoubtedly true to this extent; but the truth of it only stamps its appeal more deeply in ignorance and bigotry with regard to the object aimed at by him, which is to retain fanaticism as essential in the character of Protestant women. We have heard of Protestant young women who had their education in a convent displaying the moral courage required to denounce a fraudulent "ex-nun" in the Protestant church where she was lecturing. Prof. Farmer would much prefer to see Protestant women grow up in the ignorance that relishes prurient storytelling under the guise of religion.

Further on Prof. Farmer is reported to have said that the "residential school itself might be a vestibule of heaven, or it might be a vestibule of hell, according to the kind of discipline and government which was at its head. If they wished to have schools which would be of the former type they must employ none but strong Christian workers as instructors."

There is nothing very original in those remarks. The speaker ought to have known that Protestant parents who send their daughters for education to convents are likely to reflect very seriously upon this subject. After all it is the parent who feels the strongest personal responsibility on account of the child's education. God has planted this responsibility in the soul of the parent, and it cannot be easily uprooted from any noble soul. Does Prof. Farmer imagine it is through any whim that Baptist parents pass over their own residential schools and send their girls to convents? Does he imagine that the honest parent looks soliloquy over the choice of the "vestibule" to heaven or to hell for his beloved child? If so he understands very little about the subject of his address. When the Baptist residential schools, for which he would drum up pupils, confers more to the discipline of convent schools there will be less need for men of Prof. Farmer's stamp to call upon bigotry in order to drive parents from obeying the dictates of conscience and prudence in regard to the education of their daughters.

Four Protestant ministers of religion of different denominations conducted a hot rivalry for the glory of publishing a confession of the wretched man Parrot, who was hanged at Hamilton on Friday last, for the murder of his mother. The father of the murderer stated to the newspapers his opinion that the ministers would do more good by keeping away altogether. Their zeal certainly helped to help the public with the shocking and vile language day by day attributed to Parrot in the press. The reporters seem to have formed a sort of opposition to the ministers. On the day after the execution The Hamilton Spectator published bordered two-column texts in juxtaposition, one emanating from Rev. Robert Burns crediting Parrot with the desire to meet all his friends in heaven, and the other on the authority of the reporter showing that Parrot died with foul and murderous language on his lips. There has not been an execution in Ontario within the memory of the oldest inhabitant that did not furnish strong reason for ordering privacy in the carrying out of the death penalty. The offensive publicity of this Parrot execution reaches the extremity of scandal.

There must be a certain feeling of admiration for the mainly tone of the debate in the Anglican Synod on Thursday on the temperance question. The Synod found itself with an hotel propped on its hands, and had to decide whether it should make a less for hotel purposes. His Lordship, Bishop Swatman, did not draw his robe over his face on entering the business. "The great majority of tavern keepers, said His Lordship, are members of the church of England. (Applause.) Hotelkeepers, I believe, are among the best, the most respectable, religious and charitable class of people. (Loud Applause.) I know one hotel where are found the best church workers in the parish. (Renewed applause.)" Such a statement as the foregoing is in refreshing contrast to the method with which the Ontario government deals with the hotel keepers. Putting its hand down into their pocket for election expenses, the government invariably groans aloud over the scandal and evil of the liquor traffic. It feels moved by the spirit of righteousness to enact prohibition until the victims have disorganized; and this is all the recompense the hotel keepers ever get for their money.

England at the Hague Conference is eating the bread of humiliation in view of the world. England shot down the Indian hill tribes in thousands a year or two ago with Dum-Dum bullets, and employed the same devilish missiles against the dorabhis. Thus did she carry civilization among her uncivilized and unwilling subjects. At the Hague Conference the British representative brought forward the peculiarly humanitarian resolution that the Dum-Dum bullet should be used only against an uncivilized enemy. The result is described in the despatches from the Hague on Saturday: "In the discussion regarding Dum-Dum bullets the Russian delegate, Colonel Jilinsky, did not mince matters, but plainly expressed the opinion that the Dum-Dum bullet was useless and cruel. He refused to accept the humanitarian amendment proposed by Captain Cozier of the American delegation, which would have been voted unanimously, that no bullet should be adopted which caused unnecessary suffering. Although it must be obvious to all that giving a specific technical interdiction to certain features will not prevent the introduction of other features capable of producing more cruel results, this is likely to be the case. Indeed, an ingenious and simple means of evading the Russian interdiction has already been devised. What a strange commentary on a humanitarian conference that one of its results may very well be the introduction of a more cruel missile than any at present in use. When the vote was taken, Great Britain and America were left in the minority. England and the United

States, therefore, are branded by the majority as uncivilized and anti-humanitarian States, while the Russians are to be congratulated on having served the cause of civilization and humanity." Such are the honors scored by the "Anglo-Saxon" alliance.

Unless the English and American news agencies greatly exaggerate the excitement of public feeling in France over the return of Dreyfus and the increasing dangers with which the Presidential office is surrounded, the republic itself would appear to be threatened by the rising tide of disorder. In this crisis the republican heart of France will go out in gratitude to Pope Leo, who has addressed to the Archbishop of Paris a letter calling upon the clergy to give loyal support to the republic and work unanimously for the religious welfare of the nation.

A prolonged series of brutal outrages characteristic of the Orangemen of Belfast has attracted attention throughout the United Kingdom once more upon the lawlessness which passes for loyalty in the northern capital of Ireland. One ample proceeding of a murderous mob is reported this week on our Irish news; but we may add that Irish exchanges day by day multiply to scores like attempts upon the lives of Catholics. One evidence of a better spirit is however discernible. Messrs. Harland and Wolf and some other employers are beginning to display firmness in their dealings with the rioters, and the publicity promoted by parliamentary discussion of the disturbances has compelled the magistrates to think better of their duty.

Mr. Douglas Stewart, Inspector of Penitentiaries, inserts a table in his report for 1897-8 which records a steady increase in the prison population of Canada. Mr. Stewart remarks that the increase is not alarming in view of the natural increase of population; but we think that if the census to be taken the year after next can show an increase of population in proportion to the numerical growth of our convict army, Canada will have some reason for congratulation. The number of convicts under 20 years of age is a saddening item in the Inspector's report. This class has increased in two years from 126 to 159; that is to say in spite of education and greater effort in child saving, the rising generation furnishes more and more victims of whatever evil in our system of national life may be responsible for the harvest of depravity.

Mr. Stewart identifies 1,039 Canadians among the 1440 convicts. Only 267 out of the total number cannot read, and 1,101 can read and write. Taking to-morrow therefore the preponderance of the native born and the schooled, not much comfort can be extracted from the figures. The three countries supposed to contribute most to Canadian immigration are represented as follows among the inmates of the penitentiaries: England, 126; Ireland, 56; Scotland, 20. The Church of England is saddled with the largest number of convicts in proportion to the general population and the Presbyterians are at the other end of the account.

It would appear that the practice of making the appointment of the prison guards a matter of political patronage involves a grave cause of possible danger. Guards (so we gather from the report) are crippled, ruptured, deaf and defective of vision and in case of trouble arising the weapons of the inefficient officers would be available for use by the convicts.

That Mr. Chamberlain stands on the verge of playing traitor to the Salisbury government, is a thought that has doubtless occurred to within the past week to ordinary people not affected by jingoism. That Mr. Chamberlain is capable of playing traitor to any government to serve his own purposes is a proposition to which his record gives the very strongest support. The grounds for suspecting him at this moment of a deliberate intention to test Salisbury as he served the late Mr. Gladstone are not slight. The demeanor of the British Premier and of Mr. Balfour has made it plain that they have disapproved the publication of Sir Alfred Milner's despatch from the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain alone is responsible for the appearance of the Blue Book containing the despatch. And if this were not enough the speech delivered on Monday night, at Birmingham, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies has brought England still nearer to a wretched policy against the Boers than the published report of the Governor at Cape Colony. Chamberlain is playing a bold game. Several recent by-elections have proved that the Salisbury administration is losing the confidence of the nation. If Chamberlain is bent on war and finds himself unable to drag Lord Salisbury along with him he has only to resign his position in order to precipitate a government crisis. With the general elections so near the Conservatives cannot afford to risk a split with the so-called "Unionist" party. But what the Premier may perchance do is to individually discredit Chamberlain by a

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN

Berlin, June 29.—The annual commencement exercises of St. Jerome's College took place today in St. Mary's church and were of an unusually interesting character. These exercises have become an annual event in Berlin, looked forward to with anticipations of pleasure, not only by the students and friends of the college but by the public generally. Besides the faculty there were present the following outside clergy—Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, Father O'Leane, Guelph, Dr. Kilroy, Stratford, Father Hubert, St. Agatha, Father Wey, Demerion; and Father Onam, Bothemom, Mr. James Murray, a former graduate, now of New York, was present also.

An excellent program had been prepared in which the musical numbers were rendered chiefly by the College Orchestra and the Glee Club. There were also a number of piano selections which enlivened the proceedings. The Latin speech was delivered by Mr. W. O'Callaghan, and the German speech by Mr. Jos. Englert. Both of these gentlemen did credit to themselves and the faculty. The valedictory was delivered in English by Mr. Peter Berkery and was a highly successful effort. Careful preparation of an eloquently worded address was followed by a true oratorical rendering which greatly pleased all who heard it.

The distribution of prizes was a feature particularly interesting to the students. From a huge pile of books one by one the prizes were read off, handed to Rev. Bishop Dowling who in turn presented them. It was evident that the students of St. Jerome's had not been idle during the past year. In closing Bishop Dowling briefly addressed the students. After remarking that there were no shirking students at St. Jerome's he thanked them for the many kind things said of himself. It was not only a duty but a pleasure to come to St. Jerome's. He congratulated the fathers present on the education their children were receiving. He was proud of St. Jerome's as one of the most successful institutions in the Diocese of Hamilton. It was preparing men for the duties of life. The Roman Catholic Church taught duty to authority, duty to parents, to the state and to the Church. A good Catholic would always be a good citizen and respect the flag which floats over him. The Bishop was followed by Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, who donated \$100 for a medal to be competed for by students in oratory.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
Latin—Higher Philosophy Class—Prize, Jos. Englert; honorable mention, Chas. Pietrowski, Peter Berkery.
Latin—Lower Philosophy Class—Prize, Wm. O'Callaghan; honorable mention, John Dobbins; honorable mention, Thos. Cushea, Fr. O'Keefe.
Rhetoric Class—Prize, Joseph Maerder; second prize, Ed. Goetz; honorable mention, A. Stroeder, Fr. Ardziejewski, James Kelly, Alban Lays.
Higher Syntax—Prize, Julius Klabs; second prize, Wm. Becker, M. Dunphy; honorable mention, Ferd Cesco, L. Gehl, P. X. Arnold, Charles Grove, Thos. Mahony.
Lower Syntax—Prize, Peter Winkelmann; second prize, Peter Winkelmann; honorable mention, Leo Jankiewicz, Jno. Arnold, Leo Jaglowicz.
Latin Elements—Prize, L. Radigan; second prize, A. Cyran, V. Bast; honorable mention, M. M. Qualle, P. Hughes, Jno. Winterhalt, James Diernert.

Greek—Fourth Year—Prize, Jos. Englert; second prize, Peter Berkery; honorable mention, John Dobbins, Peter Berkery; honorable mention, John Dobbins, John Englert.
Third Year—Prize, A. Lays; second prize, A. Stroeder; honorable mention, J. Kelly, Ed. Goetz.
Second Year—Prize, Fr. Ardziejewski; second prize, J. Klabs; honorable mention, Jos. Maerder, Jos. Schmidt, D. Haragan.
First Year—Prize, Leo Jankiewicz; second prize, Leo Jaglowicz, Chas. Grove; honorable mention, Jno. Arnold, Jas. Diermer, Fr. Berkery.
English Literature—Medal, Jos. Englert, prize, Jos. Maerder, honorable mention, A. Lays.

History of English Literature—Medal, Ed. Carono; prize, A. Lays, honorable mention, Fr. Ardziejewski.
English Composition—Higher Division—Prize, Thos. Mahony; second prize, Thos. Mahony; honorable mention, Fr. Ardziejewski, J. Klabs, Ed. Goetz.
Middle Division—Prize, F. Lucke; second prize, V. Bast, Jos. Schmidt; honorable mention, L. Radigan, W. Fifeleski.
Lower Division—Prize, H. Amann; second prize, P. Winkelmann, O. Wilsner; honorable mention, P. Hughes, Jno. Henry, J. Dardas.
English Grammar—Higher Division—Prize, Thos. Mahony; second prize, J. Klabs, M. Dunphy, honorable mention, A. Stroeder, Ed. Goetz, Fr. Ardziejewski, Ed. Carono.
Middle Division—Prize, Joseph Schmidt; second prize, Fr. Lucke, honorable mention, L. Radigan, Jno. Winterhalt, V. Bast, Eug. Heymann.
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Grammar and Translation—Higher Division—Prize, F. Lucke; second prize, L. Lucke; honorable mention, J. Dardas; honorable mention, J. Dardas.
Lower Division—Prize, L. Radigan; second prize, A. Cyran, honorable mention, M. Dunphy, Thos. Mahony, Jos. Rowan, Thos. Cushea.
French—Higher Division—Prize, A. Lays; second prize, A. Stroeder, honorable mention, James Kelly.
Middle Division—Prize, Wm. O'Callaghan; second prize, J. Klabs, honorable mention, R. Ardziejewski, Jos. Maerder, A. Wehenkel.
Lower Division—Prize, John Arnold; second prize, Jos. Schmidt, L. Jaglowicz; honorable mention, Fr. Lucke, Leo Jankiewicz, T. Mahony.

Polish—Higher Division—Prize, John Robakowski; honorable mention, R. Ardziejewski, W. Fifeleski.
Lower Division—Prize, A. Cyran; second prize, Jos. Gabel; honorable mention, L. Weidner.
Polish Literature—Medal, R. Ardziejewski, prize, J. Robakowski.
Penmanship—Prize, V. Bast, second prize, H. Amann.
Geography—Prize, H. Amann, second prize, B. Klopfer, V. Bast; honorable mention, A. Cyran, J. Winterhalt, F. Morrow.
Bookkeeping—Higher Division—Prize, J. Dardas; second prize, J. Schmidt, P. Fischer, honorable mention, L. Jaglowicz, J. Arnold, L. Jankiewicz, L. Lucke, Eug. Heymann, L. Gehl.
Lower Division—Prize, L. Radigan; second prize, Jno. Winterhalt, H. Amann, P. Winkelmann; honorable mention, Jer. Brick, V. Bast, J. Stiek.
Mathematics—Geometry—Prize, Leo Jankiewicz, second prize, Ed. Carono, honorable mention, R. Ardziejewski.
Algebra—Higher Division—Prize, A. Stroeder; second prize, J. Klabs; honorable mention, A. Montag, Ed. Carono.
Middle Division—Prize, Fr. Lucke; second prize, Chas. Grove; honorable mention, Jas. Diernert, Jos. Rowan, V. Bast, Wm. Klopfer.
Lower Division—Prize, Joseph Schmidt; second prize, L. Radigan; honorable mention, L. Jaglowicz, Chas. Hiemann, H. Amann.

Arithmetic—Higher Division—Medal, Jos. Schmidt; first prize, Wm. Klopfer; second prize, P. Fischer; honorable mention, F. Cesco, Ed. Brady, Chas. Grove, Eug. Heymann, Chas. Pollmann.
Middle Division—Prize, L. Radigan; second prize, Jno. Winterhalt, J. Dardas, honorable mention, W. Fifeleski, Jas. Diernert.
Lower Division—Prize, P. Winkelmann; second prize, Jer. Brick; honorable mention, Fr. Morrow, John Stiek, John Henry.
Natural Sciences—Chemistry—Medal, A. Stroeder; first prize, A. Lays, second prize, E. Goetz; honorable mention, Jos. Maerder, F. Cesco, Ed. Carono.
Physiology—Prize, Jos. Schmidt; second prize, Eug. Heymann, A. Cyran; honorable mention, L. Jaglowicz, P. Winkelmann, L. Radigan.
Universal History—Medal, Thos. Mahony; prize, Ed. Goetz, Jos. Maerder; honorable mention, A. Lays, R. Ardziejewski, A. Stroeder, J. Klabs, P. Kelly.
English History—Prize, Fr. O'Keefe; second prize, Jas. Schmidt; honorable mention, L. Radigan, F. Lucke, F. X. Arnold.
Church History—Higher Division—Prize, Wm. O'Callaghan; second prize, A. Stroeder, Jos. Englert; honorable mention, Thos. Cushea, P. Berkery.
Lower Division—Prize, Thos. Mahony; second prize, Jos. Maerder; honorable mention, J. Schmidt, Ed. Goetz.

Bible History—Prize, A. Cyran; second prize, P. Winkelmann; honorable mention, V. Bast, John Henry, John Winterhalt.
Religious Instruction—Higher Division—Prize, Jos. Englert; first prize, Wm. O'Callaghan; second prize, Fr. O'Keefe; honorable mention, Joseph Maerder, Thos. Cushea, P. Berkery.
Middle Division—Prize, A. Lays; second prize, Ed. Goetz; honorable mention, Thos. Mahony, A. Stroeder, Jos. Schmidt.
Lower Division—Prize, Thos. Mahony; second prize, V. Bast; honorable mention, P. Winkelmann, L. Radigan, Jer. Brick, Jno. Winterhalt, Jas. Diernert.
Mental Philosophy—Higher Division—Prize, Jos. Englert; honorable mention, Chas. Pietrowski, P. Berkery.
Lower Division—Prize, Wm. O'Callaghan; prize, Fr. O'Keefe; honorable mention, Joseph Maerder, Thos. Cushea, P. Berkery.
Rhetoric—Medal, Jos. Maerder, first prize, Ed. Goetz; second prize, A. Lays, honorable mention, A. Stroeder, D. Haragan, Ed. Carono, Fr. Ardziejewski, A. Wehenkel, J. Kelly, A. Montag.
Oratory—Medal to be adjudged by the donor to the best orator of the day, P. Berkery.
Music—Prize, J. Klabs; second prize, Ed. Goetz; honorable mention, W. Fifeleski, Fr. Lucke, L. Lucke, A. Lays, Ed. Brady, Chas. Windbischl, Fr. Cesco, Jas. Dardas.
General Proficiency—Classical Course—Medal, Jos. Schmidt; honorable mention, R. Ardziejewski, Jos. Maerder, Ed. Goetz, V. Bast, L. Radigan, P. Winkelmann, Jos. Englert, A. Cyran, A. Stroeder, A. Lays.
Commercial Course—Prize, A. Cyran. Good Conduct—Medal (for senior), Peter Winkelmann; medal (for juniors), Ladislav Weidner; honorable mention, Jno. Arnold, V. Bast, P. Berkery.

ory, Thos. Cushea, A. Cyran, Jos. Englert, Ed. Goetz, Dan. Haragan, M. F. Qualle, Vin. Pools, A. Stroeder, Chas. Windbischl, Jos. Englert.
Neatness and Politeness—Prize, seniors, Wm. O'Callaghan; Juniors, V. Bast; honorable mention, Th. Amann, R. Ardziejewski, Jno. Arnold, Ed. Brady, P. Berkery, Thos. Cushea, A. Cyran, M. Dunphy, Jas. Dardas, Jos. Englert, D. Haragan, J. Kelly, L. Jankiewicz, Jos. Maerder, M. McQuade, Thos. Mahony, F. Morrow, P. O'Keefe, L. Radigan, J. Robakowski, Jos. Schmidt, O. Vieler, P. Winkelmann, L. Weidner, Charles Windbischl, Jos. Englert, Jno. Englert, Eug. Heymann, Aug. Huck, J. Klabs, Fr. Ordrowski, C. Poehlimann, Jno. Winterhalt, Commercial Diplomas—Jos. Schmidt, Peter Fischer, John Arnold, Eug. Heymann, Louis Gehl.
Special prizes for having passed the Eastern and Western examinations with very high marks are awarded to the following students.—M. McQuade, P. Morrow, D. Haragan.

Domestic Reading
Epicurism must end in despair. The philosophy of duty is less depressing. But salvation lies in the conjunction of duty and happiness, in the union of the individual will with the Divine will, and in the faith that this sup will be directed by love.—Henri Frederic Amiel.
The chief characteristic of the nineteenth century is not so much heresy as intellectual self-sufficiency—the self-sufficiency of those who believe that they know that God is not to be known. If the legislator cannot be known, then certainly the law cannot. The whole moral world then falls back into chaos; the earth is without form and void, and darkness rests on the face of the deep. For this there is no cure but the sanctification and ratification of the intelligence by the presence of the illuminator, who enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world.—Cardinal Manning.
It had been our hope that in the latest birth of time we, the favoured children of Heaven, were to be providentially guided to nobler issues, than here the many should become, what but a few have ever been—wise, self-contained, generous, helpful, and loving. But this hope is no longer cherished, this ideal lure us no more. We have become believers in destiny, and destiny knows nothing of wisdom and goodness—it is nature's fatal sway, pitiless, blind, destroying, to rise above which has been the ceaseless effort of all heroes, saints, and sages by which the race has been blessed and ennobled.—Bishop Spalding.
Augustine, the Father of theologians, was walking on the ocean shore, and pondering over the truth, "three distinct Persons, not separate, but distinct, and yet but one God," and he came upon a little boy playing with a coloured sea-shell, scooping a hole in the sand and then going down to the waves and getting his shell full of water and putting it into the hole. Augustine said:—"What are you doing, my little fellow?" The boy replied:—"I am going to pour the sea into that hole." "Ah," said Augustine, "that is what I have been at, standing at the ocean of infinity I have attempted to grasp it with my finite mind."
Recent people are frequently the most charitable, for as they conceal all their own virtues under a pessimistic exterior, they think that other people do the same. Others, however, are uncharitable to them, and call them proud, or cold and deep. They may be misunderstood, but they are far more agreeable than the shallow natures, possibly because they have no depths. "How say, with an air of superiority, "Whatever I am, I am right out with it," in excuse for blunt rudeness. They seem to make self-control a crime instead of the rare virtue it is.—May F. Nixon.

FIRESIDE FUN.
Steltdown: "Say, Schultz, how is it that your house wasn't blown away during that heavy storm yesterday?"
Schultz: "Oh, there's a heavy mortgage on it, that's why."
One of our oldest judges walked sixteen miles the other day, and the newspaper headline was "An Aged Judge's Feet."
Of course, it should have been "An Aged Judge's Feet."
It is So Lumber.—"The worm will turn," she said. "Of course," he replied. "The worm is built on a plan that makes turning comparatively easy. It's more or less of a turn itself."
Said the Plattdeutscher on a rear seat to a jawnsmith spouting on the beauties of expansion: "The trouble with you is dat your mouth is crowded mit words. Now, joust spill von word at a time."
A Domestic Outcast.—"You go home late, Billy; is your wife cleaning clothes-presents? When she gets to cleaning house she doesn't let me come home at all."
A paper described a railroad accident thus:—"A deaf man, named Sold, was run down and killed by a freight train yesterday morning. He was injured in a similar manner by a passing train last year."
"This, I presume, is strawberry"

shortcake," remarked the top-story lodger. "Strawberry shortcake?" "I checked the star boarder. Oh, no. The cake is there all right; it's the strawberries that are short."
Reciprocity.—"Where do actresses get all their pretty little ticks of high-bred manner?" "They imitate the society girls in the boxes." "And where do society girls get all their fascinating little wags?" "Why, they imitate the actresses on the stage."
Mrs. Hines (proudly)—"The land lord was here to-day, I gave him the quarter's rent, and showed him the baby." Hines (who was kept awake last night):—"It would have been better, my dear, if you had given him the baby and showed him the quarter's rent."
She Knew It.—"They were talking about machinery, and he was inclined to be sarcastic. "I suppose you think you know what a crankpin is?" he said. "Certainly," she replied. "What?" he demanded, "any pin you happen to be wearing in your hair?"
Foreboding.—"I named one of dem twins 'Sampson Pinkley,' an' de twinn 'Schley Pinkley,'" she said, "respectively. "Those are pretty names."
"Yes, but I gotten change 'em. I don't want 'em to grow up wid no sech christenin'." Dar's fustin' enough in dis family now!"
But He Took the Trick.—"Shas," said M. Boozie, "this here Mr. Dwyer that was made Senator, isn't he in the machine?" "I do 'em in de papers about his bossing anything." "Well, it's this way, Ma'n," said Mr. Boozie, "he really doesn't belong to de pack. He's de joker."
Didn't Know "Dad."—"Teachin'!" "One should be thoughtful in dispensing favours. For example, suppose your father, Johnny, was in a crowded street car, and two ladies, one old and the other young, got in, in which of them would he give his seat to?" "Johnny." "Guess you don't know dad. He wouldn't give it to either."

Crutches Thrown Away.
THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN WALKERTON.
For Three Years She Could Only Go About With the Aid of Crutches—Had to be Helped In and Out of Bed—Her Restoration to Health Was Unlooked For.
From the Walkerton Telescope.
A couple of Walkerton ladies were recently discussing the case of a mutual friend who, owing to the sudden development of a bad attack of sciatica, had been compelled to take to her bed, when a stranger to the young woman in question, made the remark, "I would advise your friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Asked to give her reasons for making this recommendation she proceeded to give the details of a remarkable cure that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the daughter of her nearest neighbor, a Miss Rebecca Greenhow, and the story as told by this lady, having subsequently been repeated in the leading of the editor of this paper, we decided to investigate and find out from personal inquiry all the circumstances of this seemingly remarkable instance of the power of medicine over disease. That we were called at Mr. Greenhow's residence, we were told by Mrs. Greenhow were at home, but their daughter had gone down town. "Yes," replied Mrs. Greenhow in answer to a question in regard to the reported cure, "My daughter has been cured, I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life." She then gave the circumstances of her daughter's illness and cure as follows:—
"Rebecca is now seventeen years of age. When she was eleven she was attacked with tonsillitis and following this for the next three years she never had a moment free from pain. She began to complain of pains all over her body but chiefly in her back. She became so weak and run down that she was unable to walk without the assistance of a crutch. The doctor said she was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism brought on by an impoverished condition of the system. He prescribed various remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good and finally we decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She pronounced the trouble to be rheumatism but though he gave her bottle after bottle of medicine, she still continued to grow weaker. By the end of the second year she was unable to leave the house and could only move from one room to another by the use of her crutches. We were advised to get her an electric belt and did so, but though it wore it for a long time it did her no good whatever. During the third winter she became so bad that she had to be assisted into and out of bed, and could not even rise from a chair without assistance. We had given up all hope of her recovery when a Mr. John Allan, who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised us to give them a trial. We had tried so many things without success that we hesitated to accept his advice, but he insisted so strongly that we finally yielded. The first six boxes seemed to produce no change, but before she had finished the sixth box we were sure we were getting some improvement, and we felt encouraged to continue their use. From that on she continued to improve steadily, and by the time she had taken eighteen boxes every trace of pain had left her. She was now able to get up and down stairs without any crutches and soon forgot that she had ever needed their support. For months past she has been filling a position in the ration factory and can work as well as anyone. Indeed I do not believe that there is to-day a healthier girl in Walkerton."
Such is Mrs. Greenhow's story of the great Williams' Pink Pills after years of suffering. We may add that a day or two later the writer called once more at the Greenhow abode in the hope of

seeing the young lady herself. This time she was at home and she came into the room. She presented an appearance of the most perfect health. She repeated the story of suffering in substantially the same terms as her mother had done, and, like her mother, gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
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The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th day of June, 1939, inclusive.
WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.
Toronto May 30, 1939.

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GERALD'S WIFE

Your last day? Dear, dear! Must you go to-day, Gerald?" said Mrs. Teale, looking across the breakfast table at her son with affectionate concern.

"Couldn't you have got off for another week?" said his father, breaking his nap carefully. "Now that you are a partner, though—"

"Now that I'm a partner, it's hard work getting off," responded Gerald. "It was all I could do, to-day."

"What was all you could do?" enquired May.

"Well," said Gerald, laying down his knife and fork with a beaming smile, "here goes! Here's the news I've been saving up for you till the last, from a natural modesty. It was all I could do to get things arranged so that I could go on my wedding trip a month hence. I am going to be married."

May's spoon fell into her saucer with a clatter, and Mr. Teale dropped his roll hastily.

"Married!" said Aunt, breathlessly. Mrs. Teale alone remained calm.

She rolled up her napkin and put it in its ring, and looked at her son through her gold-rimmed glasses composedly.

She felt, however, that this was an important crisis.

When Gerald—their only son—had, with commendable independence, left his pleasant home to "get a start" in a neighbouring town, they had all expected great things for him.

He would be rapidly successful; he would distinguish himself in the profession he had chosen and win a fortune, and he would woo and win a sweet young girl with a long line of ancestors—the Teales, being themselves a good old family, were great respecters of blue blood—a host of accomplishments and a heavy dowry.

Their hopes had seemed likely to be fulfilled. Gerald had proved himself possessed of remarkable business qualities; he had risen quickly and had recently exceeded their wishes by being made a junior partner of the firm.

All that now remained to be desired was his safe conquest of the beautiful and aristocratic young person of their dreams, with her many talents and her substantial inheritance.

It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the girls were trembling with eagerness, that Mr. Teale fumbled with his watch-chain in nervous suspense, and that Mrs. Teale opened her lips twice before she found strength to propound that all-important question:—

"Who is she?"

"She is a Miss Laura Fenton at present," said Gerald, smilingly.

"Fenton!" Mrs. Teale repeated, and raised her brows enquiringly.

"Not at all," said the family.

"They are quite people."

"Fenton!" Mrs. Teale repeated, musingly. "No, I have not heard of them. Where do they live?"

"In Weyman street," responded Gerald.

Mrs. Teale fell back in her chair with a little gasp, her husband turned a dismayed face up his son, and May and Mabel gave little screams.

Weyman street! It was miles from the regions of aristocracy; it was peopled with working girls, seamstresses, and with small shopkeepers—with street vendors and old apple women, for all the Teales knew.

"Not Weyman street, Gerald?" said his father, appealingly.

"Certainly—Weyman street," Gerald repeated.

"But she is not—she cannot be of good family, living in Weyman street?" said Mrs. Teale, anxiously.

"The family is quite respectable," her son responded, quietly. "Laura's mother is a widow, she works for a ladies' tailor, and Laura has been assistant bookkeeper in our establishment. That is how I met her."

Mrs. Teale shrieked.

"A bookkeeper—a seamstress!" she ejaculated. "Oh, Gerald, you could not have done worse!"

"A penniless girl," said his father solemnly, "and after all we have hoped for you! No, it couldn't be worse."

"A common working girl," said May, in a choking voice; "and everybody will know it! Oh, Gerald, it couldn't be worse."

The young man looked from one to another in astonishment, hurt, and half-contemptuous silence.

Maud turned to him, with a gentle sympathy mingling with the dismay in her face.

"Perhaps," she said, hopefully, "perhaps there is something to make up for it. Perhaps she is a wonderful beauty, or a great genius, or something?"

Gerald gave her a grateful smile.

"I think her pretty, of course," he said. "But I suppose that's because I'm fond of her. And as for genius—she's very clever at accounts, but she doesn't sing or paint, or anything of that sort. She's never had the money for such things, poor girl!"

"But Maud had to do away with an impatient gesture."

"There is nothing, then," she said, despairingly. "No, it couldn't be worse."

Gerald rose from his seat with an energy which set all the crockery on the table jingling.

"This is absurd!" he said. "It is more than absurd—it is unjust and narrow-minded. How sensible—presumably sensible people," Gerald corrected, rather bitterly, "can say in respect to a person they have never seen that it 'couldn't be worse' is past comprehension."

"We will not talk of it," said Mrs.

Teale, holding up a restraining hand. "Discussion will not speed matters. And you are to be married next month?"

"On the 30th," Gerald rejoined. "Of course you will all be there," he added, rather doubtfully.

"By no means," said his father, shortly.

"You could hardly expect it," said Mrs. Teale reproachfully.

"Very well. If Mohammed won't come—You've heard the observation. We shall pay you a visit immediately on our return from our wedding tour, with your kind permission. You must know Laura."

When he left the house an hour later he had the required permission.

His mother and the girls had even kissed him good-bye in an injured and reproachful way, and his father had shaken hands coldly.

But his ears still rang with that odious assertion. "It could not be worse!" and he was thoughtful all the way back to the city.

The Teales were in a state of subdued excitement.

Gerald's wedding tour was completed, and they had received a telegram that afternoon to the effect that he would arrive that evening with his wife.

The dining-room table was set for dinner, and Mrs. Teale wandered from one end to the other nervously.

Her husband sat under the chandelier with his paper, but he was not reading it. May and Maud fluttered about uneasily, watching through the window for the return of the carriage from the station.

"I hope," said Maud, with a nervous attempt at cheerfulness, "that she will be barely decent—presentable. Think of the people who will call! I hope she won't be worse than we're prepared to see her."

"She couldn't be," said Mrs. Teale, dimly.

There was a roll of wheels and the twinkle of the carriage lamp at the door and the bell rang sharply.

May and Maud clasped hands in sympathetic agitation. Mr. Teale dropped his paper and rose, and Mrs. Teale advanced towards the hall door with dignity.

It opened wide before she could reach it, and Gerald entered, his face suffused with genial, blissful smiles.

"This is my wife," he said proudly. "My mother, Laura; my father, my sisters May and Maud."

And with a caressing touch he took her by the hand and led her forward among them—

Mr. Teale gazed at the apparition with staring eyes, Mrs. Teale dropped her hand she had started to hold out, with her face grown ashy, and May and Maud gasped.

For what they saw was a woman of apparently forty years, with a face powdered and painted in the most unblushing manner, with thin grey hair crumpled over a wrinkled forehead, in a sickening affectation of youthfulness, and with a diminutive gaily-trimmed bonnet perched thereon, with an affected, mincing gait and a smirking smile.

"This is my wife," Gerald repeated, "have you no welcome for her?"

"Mebbe they think I ain't good enough for 'em, dear," she observed testily.

"Impossible, my pet," Gerald responded and patted her cheek affectionately. "Besides, you were but a shadow—a caricature of your own beautiful self—they would not have been surprised. They were prepared for the worst."

He looked at his horrified relatives meaningly.

The truth of his words flashed over them.

Yes, they had all said repeatedly that "she couldn't be worse." But this wretched, wrinkled, bedizened creature—had they dreamed of this?

Gerald watched them with an undisturbed smile, his father turning away at last and rubbing his forehead with his handkerchief weakly. Mrs. Teale gazing at her daughter-in-law with a dreadful fascination, and the girls sinking in chairs in dismayed silence.

"Well, mother," said Gerald, lightly, "of course a new addition to the family is an object of interest, but don't forget that I have an appetite, and getting married has rather improved it. Take off your bonnet, my own 'ers, May."

May came forward with a set face and with closed lips to receive the marvellous combination of beads and silk flowers held out to her in a disgusting air of sprightliness. She was afraid to trust herself to speak.

Poor Mrs. Teale, sick at heart, had made her way to the bell and rang it and dinner was down presently.

"Furtle soup!" the bride observed, looking round the table with a girlish smile. "There ain't nothing I admire so! Just pass the celery, father-in-law. Delicious, ain't it, darling?"

"Extremely, my dear," said the bridegroom complacently.

Ignorant and vulgar! What dreadful things would they discover next?

It was an evening they never forgot. The unfortunate parents sat with pale faces and steady hands staring into their empty plates and looking at each other with fresh horror at each smirking, senseless, ungrammatical remark of their terrible daughter-in-law.

May and Maud excused themselves during the second course and flew to their rooms to try themselves to sleep in an agony of dismay and mortification.

"I shan't think of setting up," said the bride, rising from the table with an apologetic sigh. "I'm too wore

out. If anybody calls of course everybody calls—of course everybody will call—just tell 'em I'll see 'em to-morrow. Come on, dear."

And she tripped upstairs with a juvenile nod over her shoulder, and with her beaming young husband following.

Mrs. Teale wrung her hands despairingly.

"We said it could not be worse," she said, faintly. "But this! How shall we endure it?"

"I shall not endure it," said her husband, whose face had grown almost ashen during the last two hours.

"I shall send them packing to-morrow, and if ever he enters my house again—"

He brought his hand down threateningly on the table.

"But this will not help matters," said his wife, miserably. "He is ruined; we are disgraced, and everybody will know it."

There was a silence.

"I had pictured her to myself," said Mrs. Teale, beginning to sob, "as a young girl—a poor, misguided boy, decently educated, and at least a lady. And even then, when I did not doubt that it was such a one he had chosen, I thought myself the most unhappy creature in the world, because—because she had not wealth and an old name. Surely it is a judgment upon us. Oh, was there ever so dreadful a thing?"

"Probably not," said her husband, grimly.

III. It was a solemn group which waited in the dining-room next morning for the appearance of the newly-wedded couple.

There were signs of a tossing night on every face—in troubled brows, swollen lids, and pale cheeks—and a general gloom prevailed.

Mr. Teale stood in front of the fireplace, watching the door with a stern face. He was master of his own house at least, and he was determined that it should not be disgraced by his son's wife for another hour.

"Please set them away before any one comes, papa," said May. "It would be dreadful if anybody were to see her."

"Dreadful!" Maud echoed with a groan.

There were footsteps on the stairs. Mrs. Teale turned with a shiver, and the girls caught their breath.

The door opened.

The waiting group looked up slowly. Would it not be still more terrible in the broad daylight—that artificial, smirking horror?

But it was not a slight they were prepared to see which the open door disclosed; it was not a painted, powdered semblance of a woman who came in slowly, with a timid smile and downcast look.

It was a slender, sweet-faced young girl, with her brown hair crowning the colour of her head, and with soft, dark eyes, which studied the carpet with timidity.

"Good morning," she said, gently. Gerald had followed her closely.

"Well, Laura," he said looking from one to another of his speechless relatives quizzically, "they don't seem inclined to speak to you."

But Maud had come towards her hastily, and seized both her soft hands in her own.

"Was it you all the time?" she cried, joyfully. "And the grey hair was false, and the wrinkles you put on and all that dreadful powder?"

"I begged of him not to," said the pretty bride. "I told him it would be cruel; and such a time as I had, saying all those shocking things he had taught me, and keeping my wig straight and trying not to laugh! Shall you ever forgive us?"

"Forgive you! Oh, my dear girl," cried Mrs. Teale, incoherently.

And she hurried forward with a sob of joy and embraced her daughter-in-law wildly.

"It was rather rough," said Gerald, gaily. "I felt like a villain when I saw the way you all took it. But you know what you said, every one of you—that it couldn't be worse."

"I don't feel it demonstrated to you that it could," Laura is nineteen instead of forty; she can speak correctly when she makes an effort, and I can heartily recommend her for a willing and obliging, good-tempered and thoroughly capable girl—the sweetest in the world, in fact."

Mr. Teale left the fireplace, and came and clasped his daughter-in-law in his arms, and May kissed her affectionately.

"It was a dreadful lesson," said Mrs. Teale, looking up with a tearful smile, "but I think we ended it, Gerald."

The End.

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OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

During the first three weeks of June, each year, amongst the leading Catholic citizens of the Capital, there is nothing looked forward to with more interest and expectancy than are the commencement exercises at Ottawa University. Everyone seems eager to manifest unmistakably on that special occasion his or her approval of the good work in behalf of true, solid education, that has been carried out so successfully in the University during the climatic year just then brought to a close.

Each one seems led to rejoice with the fortunate young men whose career of higher studies in commencement evening, rewarded with the well-merited crown of victory.

There is nothing wonderful in this lively interest taken by the Catholic people of Ottawa in the work of the University, and especially in the commencement exercises. Each year's graduates, although many of them, as often happens, may be strangers in the Capital as far as their birthplace is concerned, have nevertheless long been familiar figures amongst its citizens. Some of them have perhaps won fame in the world of sports, others may have excelled in the dramatic art, others again may have charmed many an audience by their skill in music.

It is then, by no means strange that the people of Ottawa take much delight in seeing these young men rewarded for their mental abilities, and for their years of patient intellectual toil. In brilliancy of detail, as well as in the number of diplomas awarded, the commencement exercises of this year surpassed all those of previous occasions. No better proof than this could be brought forward to show the University's steady advance on the way of popularity and prosperity. During the past scholastic year there has been a noteworthy increase in the number of its students, and present indications predict a still more numerous attendance in the future. Moreover, the kind patronage extended to the University by the Most Rev. Archbishops and the Right Rev. Bishops of Ontario, cannot fail to make it a leader amongst the educational establishments of this continent.

Wednesday last, June 21st, was the day chosen for the fifty-first annual commencement exercises at the University. Long before the hour fixed for the evening's programme to begin, the spacious Academic hall was crowded by a very select audience. Special eclat was given to the occasion by the presence of the Governor-General and his Excellency were greeted by the students with a rousing "varisty salute," besides these distinguished visitors, there were likewise in attendance several well-known members of the Canadian Senate, members of the House of Commons. The members of the Faculty, clad in their Academic robes, occupied places on the stage. A large number of the Rev. Clergy of Ottawa and vicinity were also present.

Shortly after eight o'clock p.m., the evening programme was introduced by a pleasing selection from the orchestra in attendance. When this was concluded, the Very Rev. Rector of the University stepped forward and delivered the address published in last week's Register. In the course of his remarks he welcomed those in attendance that evening, and thanked them for the interest they have ever shown in the work done at the University. He then called attention to the ground covered by the various courses of studies, and pointed out the advantages to be gained from a proper system of mental training. In the next place he mentioned the different improvements that are now in progress at the University, showed how the institution is striving hard to keep up with it if not ahead of, the times in its programme of study, and in its methods of instruction, and expressed his hope that Ontario Catholics will, in the future, contribute more liberally to its support and advancement. The Very Rev. Rector concluded his remarks by complimenting the students on their good conduct and success during the past year, and by wishing them every blessing in the special work to which God has called them.

When the Very Rev. Rector had sat down, the conferring of degrees was next proceeded with. Special interest was centered in this part of the proceedings, for it was known that His Excellency, Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, was to be honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Upon rising to receive his diploma, His Excellency was greeted with long and loud cheers.

Amidst an almost continual repetition of the "varisty cheer," the other degrees were then conferred. The orchestra followed with another pleasing selection, and then came the awarding of medals, kindly donated by benefactors of the University. The next item on the programme was a beautiful Cantata by the University Choir. In this selection there was displayed a rare talent for choice music, and a careful training that certainly reflected great credit upon both the choir and upon the Rev. Father Lambert, its able director.

Next in order came the valedictories, one in English by Mr. Elias Dogie, and the other in French by Mr. L. E. O. Pagnon. Both these gentlemen did honour to the occasion, as well by their rhetorical skill. A chorus, "Home, Sweet Home," by all the students, about four hundred in number, very appropriately brought the proceedings to a close.

The following is a complete list upon whom the various degrees were conferred, and of those to whom medals were awarded for excellence in the various branches.

Doctor of Laws—His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

Licentiate of Theology—Rev. Hillarie Chabrand, Cheneville, P. Q.; Rev. John Tavernier, Ottawa.

Bachelor of Theology—Rev. T. Blanchard, St. Mark des Vechevres, Rev. J. B. Horeau, Comis, France, Rev. James Fallon, E. A., Kingston.

Licentiate of Philosophy—Rev. Ambrose Madden, Winnipeg.

Bachelor of Philosophy—Rev. Edmund Oudet, Montreal.

Bachelor of Arts (in Billings of merit)—Leon E. O. Payment, (Billings) Bridge, J. Elias Doyle, Hawkesbury, John L. Chabot, M.D., Ottawa; Ambrose J. Madden, Winnipeg; Roderek A. O'Meara, London, Ont.

Those who passed the intermediate examinations are—John H. O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.; Joseph Warnock, Arranville, Ont.; John Shanahan, Syracuse, N.Y.; O. Feloquin, Cookscook, N.B.; Hector Dubé, Louisville, Que.; Andre Paquet, Quebec; Tobias Martin, Erie, Michigan; A. Donnelly, Westport, A. Auclair, St. Adrien, F. Gagnon, Montreal; Michael Conway, Ottawa; James McGlade, Brockville.

These Matriculated: The matriculates are: William Lang, Arkon, Ohio, George Kelly, Ottawa; Wilfrid Labonte, Worcester, Mass.; Alf. Beadin, Rat Portage; R. De Grattawa, Berthier, Que.; Alex. Meindl, Mattawa, Philip Lalonde, St. Genevieve, Que.; J. Rainville, Fochon, N. B.; L. W. Chapat, Worcester, Mass.; R. Bonin, Montreal; A. Labonte, Worcester, Mass.; F. Hudon, St. Norbert, Que.; J. Leroux, St. Monique, Que.; Arthur Dallaire, Quebec; J. Denis, Quebec; Jas. Lynch, Perth, Ont.; J. Healy, Richmond, Ont.; P. Gay, Hull, Que.; Ullric Wilson, St. Genevieve, Que.; L. Trempanier, Montreal; Percy Sims, Ottawa; Joseph McDunnell, Ottawa; E. Richard, Ottawa; Joseph Guy, Montreal; John Dowd, Buckingham; H. Lane, Winnipeg; George Leonard, St. Monique, Que.; V. Valquette, Lewis, Que.; John Krue, Orillia, Ont.; A. Lalonde, Montreal; Guy Poupore, Ottawa; H. Chabot, St. Constant, J. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Day, Vankeek Hill.

Honor list matriculates—W. Lang, George Kelly, W. Labonte, W. Chapat, E. Richard.

Partial matriculates—Thomas Costello, Calgary, N.W.T.; James Moriarty, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Sarsfield Nagle, Almonte; John Smith, Hastings, Ont.; John O'Brien, Ottawa; Joseph Lebeau, Ottawa.

Commercial course graduates—R. Cameron, Buckingham; J. Graham, G. Campbell, O. Lachance, Chicoutimi; F. J. Bouché, F. Tullon, C. Lafontaine, Ed. Foley, Ottawa; E. H. Haurault, E. McPike, Buckingham; J. Casey, Ottawa; E. Bouchard, Waterloo; O. Dion, Ottawa.

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A COUPLE OF TRUE GHOST STORIES.

The current number of M. A. P. contains a notice of a Miss Freer who is about to publish a book entitled the "Alleged Haunting of B—House."

Lord Dute and Miss Freer have collaborated to produce this book, which will contain a journal kept by Miss Freer, in the haunted house from day to day during the three months' tenancy of Colonel Lemesurier Taylor.

Lord Dute had for some time been greatly interested in B—House, owing to the strange reports concerning it, but the owner, for family reasons, flatly declined to let the place for purposes of investigation. On the owner's death the place was let, at a high rent, for a year to a gentleman who took it upon shooting and fishing. This gentleman having paid the rent agreed upon, left abruptly at the end of seven weeks.

This decided the investigation, that there was "something in it." Colonel Taylor became tenant for three months, and Miss Freer acted as hostess for him to a large party of ladies and gentlemen who came to stay there. Sounds of an unaccountable character were of the most frequent manifestation, and no pains were spared in the effort to ascertain whether these sounds could possibly be traced to normal sources. One sound frequently heard could be imitated in character, but not in volume, by violently banging the iron stove in the hall with the fire-irons; this produced a noise similar in quality but much inferior in quantity to that heard upstairs.

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