do not hesitate to secure for themselves in those districts of Ireland where they are in a majority. It will be a mistortune if the Protestants of Dublin and Cork are kept out of municipal life, but their fate will be no worse than that of the Roman Catholics of Belfast at present. Beyond this it is hard to imagine that the Ulsternen will suffer. The suggestion that legislation will be employed to injure them in their trade, or in any way to fetter their liberty, is so wild that it is hard to believe any rational man can seriously entertain it. It is a taking piece of electioneering rhetoric, and nothing more.

In answer to an intimate friend who asked Sir John Thompson if he intended to reply to the attacks of Rev. Dr. Douglas, he said, "No. Those who know that a man may change his religion from conviction need no explanation. It would be idle to give reasons to those who will not believe that a man may conscientiously become a Catholic." It could not reasonably be expected that a man holding the position of Sir John Thompson would reply to the violent speech made by the Methodist divine, more particularly when it is remembered that nothing was therein contained worthy of refutation or notice.

THE Hon David Mills, too, has not escaped the abuse of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, because of his manly defence of Catholic education; but the hon. member for Bothwell is secure against the preacher's venom, holding as he does a high place in the estimation of all Canadians who love justice and despise bigotry.

THE Manitoba Methodist Conference on Wednesday, 15th inst., passed a resolution favorable to the abolition of Separate schools and the establishment of a National school system. There was some opposition offered by several ministers to the resolution, as it was said that it would be used as a means to crush the Protestant minority in Quebec. The use of this argument by

don, one of which is the purely human authority of a large proportion of holy

this theological pupils the doctrines which he upholds and refuses to abandon, one of which is the purely human authority of a large proportion of holy Scripture.

THE Government Education Bill for Irleand was discussed in the British House of Commons on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Several amendments offered by Mr. Sexton, M. P. for Belfort inst. Several amendments offered by Mr. Balfour and incorporated in the Bill, and amongs others was one allowing State aid to be given to schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. The Irish members, in consequence of these changes, withdrew their opposition to the Bill, and it is expected that it will become law. There is, of course, opposition in some quarters to the giving of State aid to schools conducted by Christian Brothers, in consequence of the section of the protest aid to schools conducted by Christian Brothers. The Irish members, in consequence of these changes, withdrew their opposition to the Bill, and it is expected that it will become law. There is, of course, opposition in some quarters to the giving of State aid to schools conducted by Christian Brothers. In would place the Christian schools on a less favorable footing than is given to schools under secular teachers. It would seem that the Government, in view of the approaching general elections, are at last coming to see the necessity of conciliating the Irish people in their Irish legislation. If they had shown cardier a desire to do justice they might have averted the fate which now assuredly awaits them: but their sincertity is justly doubted; and the people of Ireland are convinced that their only true friends are Mr. Gladstone and his party. Irishmen throughout the United Kingdom will therefore support Mr. Gladstone's friends. It is too late now for Lord Salisbury to offer the olive branch.

The Supreme Council of the Protest and Church of Prussia has advised the ecclesiastical authorities throughout the country to adopt the Catholic practice of keeping the churches open on the control of the process Ireland was discussed in the British House of Commons on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Several amendments offered by Mr. Sexton, M. P. for Belfast, were accepted by Mr. Balfour and incorporated in the Bill, and amongst others was one allowing State aid to be given to schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. The Irish mem-

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week-days as well as Sundays, as it has been found by experience that indifference to religion is one of the results of the neglect of the public devotions which were practiced in Catholic times, and which Catholics still keep up. We are glad to see this evidence of reviving faith, and we hope that the end will be the return of Prussia, as well as other Protestant countries, to

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND has recently been delivering lectures in various parts of France, in response to invitations given by various Catholic associations. These lectures are upon the relations of the Church to the State in America, and their object is to show how it will be to the advantage of French Catholics to adhere heartily to the course advised by Pope Leo XIII., and to adopt the French Republic without reserve as the established form of Government for France. The Archbishop's lectures have been everywhere listened to with delight, and it is expected that they will contribute greatly toward Catholicizing

THE LILLOOET AFFAIR AND REV. FATHER CHIROUSE.

From the Month, New Westminster, B. C.

It is not four weeks yet since the newspapers of the Province gave public the circumstances of a case which excited considerable attention. Although a great deal has been said concerning the affair, we think that the persons connected with the case and the principles involved in it are of such importance as to justify us in recounting the facts, now that things have cleared up a little and the first excitement is over. Another reason for giving a clear statement of the case is that the readers of certain newspapers might have been misled as to a few points and might thus have formed an erroneous opinion of the persons who had been accused and condemned. We trust that a simple telling of the facts as they happened, as they were recorded by the missionary himself, and by the Indians, will sufficiently enlighten those who wish to be enlightened and make them form a just estimate of the case. The facts are as follows: From the Month, New Westminster, B. C.

will sufficiently enlighten those who wish to be enlightened and make them form a just estimate of the case. The facts are as follows:

Rev. Father E. C. Chirouse, junior, and E. Imano, both Oblate Fathers under Right and an appeal to their sense of justice. But even such an argument could not prevail over inherent bigotry. The majority wish to inflict an injustice on Catholics, even though they expose their own co-religionists in Quebec to suffer similarly.

The case of Dr. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is still troubling the Presbyterians of the United States. The doctor having been charged with heresy before the New York Presbytery, that body thought to get rid of the matter by summarily dismissing the case, thus leaving the doctor free to continue his teachings as before. But the General Assembly refuses to endorse such proceedings, and the Presbytery has been ordered to begin a new trial, which will take place next October. It is difficult to see how the Presbytery can come to any other conclusion than that it is a danger to Presbyterianism, and indeed, to any form of Christianity, to permit the doctor to continue teaching his theological pupils the doctrines which he upholds and refuses to abandon, one of which is the purely human authority of a large proportion of holy with the good operated, and they very little expected what was about to follow.

preaching a mission at Pemberton Meadows, about sixty miles from Lillooet. The officer arrived at the camp, rode up to where the Father was, presented his warrant, seized him by the collar, telling him at the same time that if he dared to offer any resistance he had orders to tie the Father to the saddle of his horse and to bring him at any cost. Father Chirouse told him that he need have no fear, as he would go with him, and a mere summons, instead of a warrant, would have sufficed to bring him before the Judge. Father Chirouse had to make the first stretch of the journey, twenty-five miles, on foot, with the exception of four miles, during which he was allowed to ride on the officer's horse. This must have been a great favor for the poor missionary, who was tired enough from his labors on the previous days.

The officer, in a moment of confidence, amongst other things of an intimate nature, told the Father that he would be in jail for a year. Father Chirouse must have been delighted to hear such encouraging news of his future trial. At the end of the first twenty-five miles they reached a lake fifteen miles long; the constable wished his prisoner to continue the journey. Father Chirouse protested, pleading fatigue after a walk of over twenty miles. The Indians who live there offered to row the Father over the lake on the following morning; to this the officer consented. How grieved were the poor natives all along the road to see their beloved missionary led a prisoner through their camps! They could scarcely credit their sight.

The next morning the Father was taken in a gauge and rowed over the lake. The greate

consented. How grieved were the poor natives all along the road to see their beloved missionary led a prisoner through their camps! They could scarcely credit their sight.

The next morning the Father was taken in a cance and rowed over the lake. The gentleman on horseback went around by the road, after recommending his prisoner to wait for him at the other end. It was evident that atter having kept such a close watch upon him before he did not wish him to escape now. Still he placed confidence in Father Chirouse, and felt secure in his company. Another long walk and the crossing of another lake of the same length as the first brought them well nigh to their journey's end. When Lillooet was reached Father Chirouse was first brought to the jail, but was allowed out for his dinner, after which he appeared before Judge Martley and underwent a preliminary inquiry. He was found guilty and was sent up for trial to a higher court. Father Chirouse asked to be admitted to bail, which was allowed in the sum of \$1,000, of which he signed \$000, and Messrs. Cornelius O'Halloran, of Pavilion, and M. Santini, of Lillooet the balance.

Things looked rather dark for Father Chirouse; he could not understand how he could have been blamed at all for the second forging, which brought on the sickness, if sickness there was, while even for the first, although he partly advised it, it was in accordance with tribal customs and for a good reason, viz., to punish a serious offence against good morals. Flogging for certain grievous offences had been practised for many years amongst the Indians in British Columbia, and is practised likewise amongst the natives of the neighboring states. He did not lose courage, however; trusted that things would be cleared up during the coming trial, and expected to be fairly dealt with at the hands of the County Court Judge, before whom the case was to be tried on the 2nd of May, under the "Summary Trials Act," declared that he was not ready to take

Darrister of Vancouver.

Judge Cornwall, the County Court Judge, before whom the case was to be tried on the 2nd of May, under the "Summary Trials Act," declared that he was not ready to take up the case under the "Summary Trials Act," and gave Father Chirouse the choice between the assizes or the "Speedy Trials Act." The Father was anxious that the case should be settled at once, as being more convenient for all parties interested, and confident in the justice of Hon. Mr. Cornwall, he elected to be tried by the "Speedy Trials Act" without a jury. The trial came off the following day, May 3rd. McPhillips appeared for the defence and Mr. Gregory, of Victoria, for the prosecution. His Honor declared that the second flogging would not be considered at all. Why, it is difficult to say, seeing that if the girl was bodily injured it was by the second punishment, and, as we shall see, it was virtually on the effect of the second flogging that Father Chirouse was found guilty, although he had nothing at all to do with it.

Father Chirouse and the Indians implicated were charged with having, on March 18th or 19th, inflicted grievous bodily injury on Lucy, an Indian girl, by whipping her. This was to apply to the first whipping only. Now, as mentioned before, the girl was not bodily injured after the first punishment, and therefore the accused pleaded not gullty. Of course, Father Chirouse never denied having acquiesced to the first whipping, but claimed that the punishment was in accordance with immemorial tribal customs virtually tolerated by the Indian department; moreover, the girl was willing to undergo the punishment, and tinally and this is import.

ing, but claimed that the punishment was in accordance with immenorial tribal customs virtually tolerated by the Indian department; moreover, the girl was willing to undergo the punishment, and finally (and this is important to remember) the girl had not suffered grievous bodily injury, as the accusation ran, for she went about as usual and even tried to repeat her offence on the following day. The principal witnesses that appeared were Bob, the village constable, and Lucy, the girl who was flogged. Mr. McPhillips kept himself strictly to the ground for defence, namely, the long standing custom among the Indians of inflicting punishment for offenses of a serious nature; consent on the part of the girl to undergo the punishment, and lastly want of bodily injury after the first whipping. His Honor interpreted the girl's consent as forced, and after examination concluded that the girl had suffered bodily injury. At the request of Mr. Mc-Phillips he allowed as questions for the Court of Crown cases reserved the two following: First—Are the tribal customs of the Indians, permitting such punishment by the chiefs and elders, now in force, if they ever were? Second—If so, do they justify such a whipping as shown by the evidence in this case? Those present at the trial will never forget the words uttered by Judge Cornwall when he qualified the action of Rev. Father Chirouse. After having resumed the arguments he condemned the Father to one year in gaol, the chief to six months and the four others to two months each. He refused to admit the prisoners to bail.

He was evidently very anxious that such dangerous criminals should not be allowed to walk about in free-lom. They were inmediately taken to the Lillooet jail pending the time to be transferred to New Westminster.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

Quite a number of Indians, representatives of every camp in the Lillooet district, were

The sentence militete by Judge Cornwan Tarther TRIAL.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

Quite a number of Indians, representative of every camp in the Lillooet district, were present at the trial; some had come all the way of a hundred miles. They certainly did not come with the prevision, that their missionary and one of the restorms. We are giald to see the Colonist coming out yesterday morning singulars reason. We are giald to see the Colonist coming out yesterday morning for confinement, apparently without the some few points of solid advice to calm them down. Here the commandments of God, submission to His holy will in this present trying visitation and of their obligation to bean patiently with whatever would happen. As the sentence was not to their taste, and seeing the accused let to jail, they were evidently disastisfied, and, for my patient taste, and seeing the accused let to jail, they were evidently disastisfied, and, for my patient to be present at the time addresses them a few words. He called the commandments of God, submission to be present at the time addresses them a few words. He called the commandments of the commandment of the commandment of the commandment of God, submission to His holy will not be present rying visitation and of their obligation to bean patiently with whatever would happen. As the sentence was not to their taste, and seeing the accused let to jail, they were evidently disastisfied, and, for my patient the commandment of the commandment of God, submission to His holy will not be present at the time addresses them a few words. He commandment of the poor Indians and of the few hills are their own the commandment of the poor Indians and of the few hills are the commandment of the poor Indians and of the few hills are their own the present at the time addresses them a few patients are the commandment of the poor Indians and of the few hills are the commandment of the poor Indians and of the few patients are the commandment of the poor Indians and of the few patients are the commandment of t

missionary amongst them. In this conversation Bishop Lemmens expressed great surprise at such a sentence and he voiced the public sentiment generally. The Vancouver World followed in an editorial, which was very much to the point, expressing the hope that the whole matter would be sitted to the bottom, and that liberty would soon be granted to the prisoners. The Daily Colonist, of the Sth. contained a very vigorous editorial, asking for investigation in favor of the condemned. Other papers followed, which were, with a few exceptions, in accord with the Victoria Colonist and the Vancouver World. To the credit of the general public be it said that these journals were supported throughout in their stand. This was a good sign, and it inspired Father Chirouse's friends with hope; and many were his friends, without distinction of creed and nationality, for the missionary's work is appreciated by all right-thinking men.

On Sunday, May Sth. Father Chirouse, with the Lafontaine chief and four Indians.

ing men.

On Sunday, May 8th, Father Chirouse, with the Lafontaine chief and four Indians, in charge of the sheriff of Lilloost, arrived in New Westminster to be committed to the Provincial jail. A great crowd of people was gathered at the station. The Oblate Fathers from St. Lonis College, a good number of Catholics and many others in sympathy with the prisoner greeted Rev. Father Chirouse as he stepped off the platform of the car. Many wished to shake hands with him, but could not for the crowd; but it was a sight most tauching to see the Indians, men and women, who were likewise waiting for the Father, rush through the crowd and reverently kiss the hand of their beloved missionary. This was a mute but eloquent answer to those who would interpret Judge Cornwall's sentence as a measure of protection in defence of the abused Indians.

The prisoners were brought to the gaol in carriages; they were taken in charge by Captain Moresby, who is a personal friend of Rev. Father Chirouse, having had occasion to ask his services in several dealings of justice with Indians. This reception—we might say ovation—was no surprise to those who knew the public sentiment, and Father Chirouse was moved to tears by this spontaneous expression of sympathy in his favor. If his heart could for a moment have harbored despondency this reception would have chased it out.

In the meantime steps had been taken by

despondency this reception would have chased it out.

In the meantime steps had been taken by Mr. McPhillips for liberating the prisoners on bail. On Tuesday, May 16th, a writ of error was issued, which entitled the six prisoners to bail. Application was made at New Westminster the same day before Judge Walkem, who set the bail at \$100 personal recognizance and \$100 in two sureties sech. The sureties were Alderman W. H. Keary, Mr. James Fitzsimmons, Deputy Warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary, and Mr. W. L. Fagan, of Vancouver. Rev. Father Chirouse, with Chief Killapowtkin and the four Indians, were liberated on bail at 1 o'clock. Pending further decision, which we hope to chronicle in our next issue, the Indians returned to their homes, while Rev. Father Chirouse is at St. Mary's Mission engaged in missionary work again.

In conclusion we might mention that Rev.

Mary's Mission engaged in missionary work again.

In conclusion we might mention that Rev. Father Chironse is now thirty-nine years old, of which he has devoted twelve in missionary work in our Province. This is a service which speaks for itself. He is a nephew of the Oblate Father of the same name, who also have the belief of the same name, who also have the same name, and who died of apoplexy on May 28 last, aged seventy-two. A native of Dauphine, France, like his uncle, he puts in his work the same zeal and devotedness as his relation did, expecting reward only from Him who said:

"To preach the gospel to the poor he hath sent me," words forming a part of the motto of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Editorial of the Vancouver World, May 6. Editorial of the Vancouver World, May 6.

The sentence inflicted upon Father Chirouse at Lillooet seems, under all the circumstances, to have been, to say the least, very harsh. Here was the case of a devoted missionary, who had been teaching the Indians of the interior the ways of God for ten long years amid obstacles that only one burning with zeal for the salvation of his fellow-men could surmount, being sent to jail for twelve mouths because he sanctioned an immemorial customs which obtains among the natives when the daughters of the tribe are caught in sin.

Editorial of the Daily Colonist, May 8. Editorial of the Daily Colonist, May 8.

It fis very difficult to understand the proceedings in the case of Father Chirouse at Lillooet. If does not appear that he was guilty of any offence against the law. The Indians, it seems, have been allowed to regulate what may be called their family affairs under the direction of the resident priest. The girl had committed an offence against good morals, which, according to the code of the tribe, is punished with whipping. The priest authorized the punishment which, was not a very severe one. The girl offended again, and the tribe, without the authorization of the priest, administered the panishment. If the second whipping was too severe, Father Chirouse, who knew nothing about it, was not responsible tor its administration. How he came to be tried for it and punished is a matter that greatly needs explanation. atter that greatly needs explanation.

It seems to us that the Roman Catholic priest, Father Chirouse, has received somewhat hard measure for his action in connection with the La Fontaine whipping case. The Indians are in many things treated by us as in the position of pupils or infants, and in others are allowed to exercise a certain amount of discretion in the management of their own affairs. One of their customs appears to have been to inflict a whipping upon any member of their tribe caught in the commission of a particular offence. The Indian girl was caught by her fellow tribesmen in commission of this offence, and after consultation with the priest, was punished after the custom of her country. The principle of non-interference with the strictly tribal affairs of our Indian fellow subjects seems to have much to recommend it, and it would be a pity to weaken the influence for good exercised over these people by the Roman Catholic Fathers by unnecessarily interfering with their rule, or by punishing them severely for what we fancy can hardly be shown to have been either a breach or a neglect of duty. Editorial of the Daily News, Victoria, May 7

neglect of duty.

Editorial from the Vancouver World, May 9.

The sentence inflicted by Judge Cornwall on Father Chirouse is being condemned by the press generally. The World was the first to accentuate public opinion on this matter and the Victoria News followed in defence of the good priest, who is languishing in confinement, apparently without the slightest reason. We are glad to see the Colonist coming out yesterday morning speaking editorially in the same vein.

Vancouver World, May 9.

involved; it is the natural going out of honest

involved; it is the natural going out of honest hearts to the oppressed.

Editorial of the Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, May 11.

Accepting the published account of the Indian flogging case to be true, it would seem that an unduly severe punishment has been inflicted on Father Chirouse; for, although he said, "whip the girl," he did not himself do it, and before it was done, it had to have the ratification, and to be done under the direction of the Indian Council, which was then in session. Moreover, it was presumed to be done for the moral reformation of the parties, and not as a deliberate infraction of the criminal law, which would make them amenable to its penalties.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Dorsey, Seaforth.

Mr. John Dorsey, Seaforth.

Few deaths have occurred in Seaforth that have caused such universal regret or called forth so many manifestations of sincere sorrow as that of Mr. John Dorsey. There was a feeling of sadness on the streets Monday morning when the piece of crape that fluttered from the closed door of that usually busy shop told its sad tale. Few who saw it but felt that the town had lost a useful man. The cause of death was Bright's disease; and although Mr. Dorsey had been complaining a little for the last four months, yet it was only within the last few weeks that his friends began to feel any alarm, for not only had he always been an exceedingly healthy man, but he was a splendid specimen of physical manhood. He was strong and powerfully built, and to see the vizor with which he moved around would infuse life into the most lethargie.

He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, but came to this country young; learned the blacksmithing trade in Seaforth, and about eighteen years.

The Orphans' Outing.

The Criphans' Outing.

The children of the Protestant Orphans' Home and the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in this city, through the kindness of Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons. President of the London Hunt, enjoyed a rare treat on Wednesday afterneon. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, seven or eight buses filled with little folks, started on a trip to the country, and to say they enjoyed the ride but faintly expresses their feelings. Many, if not most of them, had never been 'out in the country' before, and the sight of the farms, with the browsing lambs and calves—a novel one indeed to them—made them fairly wild with delight. The route taken was out Adelaide street to Geary's Corners, across to the Proof Line Road and then down to Glemnore, the Hunt Club Kennels. The children of the Protestant Home were in charge of the officials of the institution, while the good Sisters of St. Joseph took care of their little ones. Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Gahan, accompanied the party on the trip.

Arrived at Glemnore they were met by a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. George C. Gibbons, Ich Misses Gibbons, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss McClimont, Miss Kathleen Hutchinson, the Misses McDonough, Messrs. Geo. C. Gibbons, E. B. Smith, Win. McDonough, Adam Beck. J. B. Kilgour, P. Mulkern, Fred. Harper, Freer, J. B. Vining and others. The children of Mount Hope then sang a number of patriotic songs, concluding with "God Save the Queen." The entire party were shown over Glemmore, kennels and all, the hounds proving an especial source of interest to the little folks.

A programme of races had been arranged by the host, and these were entered into by the children with a zest to which they had hitherto been almost strangers.

At the conclusion of the sports another surprise was awaiting the little ones. On the lawn in front of the cottage, and sheltered by the spreading branches of the trees, were arranged well laden tables, and the way in which they "went for "the good things in this world come to an end too quickly; and a slight shadf of regret

FROM ARTHUR

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The notable picatic in aid of St. John's church, which will come off here on the 7th of July conting, promise to be the event of the season and to cellpse all others of the kind previously held for a sind thers of the kind previously held for a sind thers of the kind previously held for a sind thers of the kind previously held for a sind there of the kind previously held for a sind there of the kind previously held for a sind there of the souragement which His Reverence Father bousof the parish, as well as from outside, amply instifies this conclusion. A large number of prominent gentlenen from abroad are expected to be on the ground, such as the Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. W. R. Meredith, leader of the Oppositior in the Local House, Mr. Solomon White, Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton, N. G. Bigelow, M. P. P., for West Toronto, with Mr. O'Keef and other leading lights. Through the kindness of Mr. Donald McPherson, agent of the Electric Light Company, in the village, wires are to be extended to the grounds, where there is to be a promenade concert in the grove in the evening, illuminated by electric Hight. This concert is to be under the direction of Rev. Father Dube—possessing himself a musical talent of high order. Mr. James Fax, of Toronto, the humorist, with several first class singers and performers, are to be on stage on the occasion, and no doubt a treat unusually heard in this section is in store for all lovers of music, both vocal and instrumental. In the way of variety, a first class Highland piper, in the person of Mr. Wm. C. Thain, of Guelph, piper for St. Andrew's society of that city, is already engaged to perform on the crude instrument at this picnic, and which doubtless will add materially to the occasion in the way of entivening the day, which is already being looked forward to with the deepest interest. It is most flattering to the community in and about Arthur the good feeling existing between those of the different denominations. The Protestants seem to take fully as muc Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Meditations for Every Day in the Year," collected from different spiritual writers and suited for the practice called "Quarter of an Hour's Solitude." Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S. J., of Georgetown College. This edition is in an entirely new form, and printed in a small handy size. Price, \$1.25.
"Tales and Legends of the Middle Ages." From the Spanish of F. de P. Capella. Edited by Henry Wilson. Price, 1.00. These stories are of more than ordinary interest, are delightfully told, and will be read again and again with undiminished pleasure.
"Columbus, the great Discoverer of America." A drama in five acts. By an Ursuline, Paper, 25 cts.
The above interesting works have been issued from the publishing house of Messrs. Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

From Orillia.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Orlilla, June 14, 1892.

Rev. Father Lynch, who for the past uline months filled the place of administrator here, in the absence of Archaeson Campbell, has returned to Toronto and resumed charge of St. Paul's parish. During this comparatively short time the people became deeply attached to Father Lynch, and tidings of his intended departure were hailed with unfeigned and sincerest regret. His warm Irish heart and genial manner won for him the love of all who methin, while his untiring zeal, his scrupulous compliance to the calls of duty, and his extreme piety, made him respected as a truly devoted priest. As a proof of their esteem, the entire parish joined hands, and presented him with address and a substantial purse of gold; and as a further mark, turned out in large numbers to see him off. We wish him God speed.

ORILLIAN. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

Lord Roseberry's Opinion

Lord Roseberry's Opinion.

Lord Roseberry, speaking at Kelso, Scotland, said when the terms of the Home Rule measure were divulged it would be found as firmly settled as the Magna Charta. It would retain to the Imperial Parliament those powers which the union was accomplished to retain, and would also afford an opportunity to establish a tribunal to which any difference between the Imperial Government and the Irish parliament might be referred. Home Rule with such a tribunal would be the means of cementing firmly the union of the different sections of the British Empire. It was a crime, he said, to hint at civil war to accomplish political ends. The Ulster convention was intended not to save Ireland, but to save the Government.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Prof. Ernest Lagarde, of the faculty of Mt. St. Mary's College, has been engaged as a lecturer at the Catholic Chautauqua which will meet during the summer at New London, Conn.

Com.

Bishop Foley has just bought a site for a new cathedral in Detroit, on the north-east corner of Cass avenue and Parsons street, for \$85,000-170 feet by 650. The building of a school house to cost \$45,000 will be began on

885,000—170 feet by 650. The building of a school house to cost \$45,000 will be begun on a part of the lot at once.

The Holy Father has allowed Cardinal Lavigerie 400,000 francs for the missions in Africa. This sum was furnished from the collection appointed to be held on the Feast of the Epiphany in favor of the abolition of slavery in Africa.

The new seminary that Archbishop Corrigan is building near Yonkers, New York, will cost \$600,000. At a recent meeting a few of the wealthy Catholics of New York city subscribed \$113,350 for the building fund. The Archbishop himself gives the chapel, which will cost \$60,000.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign sub-stances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold.

Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.
 "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs, I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

THE HURON AND ERIE Loan & Savings Company

Dividend No. 56. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four and one-half per cent. for the current half year, being at

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

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

By order of the Board, G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager. London, Ont., June 1, 1892.

A RETREAT

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

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

