

MAY 26, 1888.

heard of the death of His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Toronto, on the morning of the 12th instant, in the 72nd year of his age.

"In this city, where a great portion of his life was spent, and among the people for whose welfare he laboured so assiduously, his loss will be deeply felt. Beloved and revered by those with whom he was most intimately associated, he enjoyed to a great extent the respect and esteem of all classes of the community."

"In view of the solemnity of the occasion, it is hereby further resolved that this Council do now adjourn, in order to enable the members by their attendance at the funeral to pay the last tribute of respect to all that is mortal of this devoted priest and honored citizen."

"And it is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the administrators of the archdiocese as an evidence of our most respectful sympathy and condolence."

There were particular ties connecting the late Archbishop with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, who officiated in the last funeral rites.

Archbishop Lynch conferred the red hat upon Cardinal Taschereau, His Grace also placed the pallium upon Archbishop Fabre only a year ago and consecrated Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, the youngest bishop at the ceremony.

When the benediction had been pronounced over the grave of the dead archbishop, the clergy, with the exception of about fifty priests who left in a hurry to catch trains to the country, were entertained at luncheon at the palace by the Very Rev. Administrator Laurent.

After the funeral, it was announced to the priests of the diocese that the Very Rev. Vicar General F. P. Rooney and J. M. Laurent are the joint administrators of the Archdiocese.—*Requiescat in pace.*

THE TACTICS OF LYING.

Mr. Balfour declared in the House of Commons that the sentence passed on Mr. Blane, M. P., was rather diminished than increased, on appeal, though the time was doubled, as the addition of hard labor was removed on appeal, though it had been imposed in the court below. The object of this statement was to escape the scathing exposure of the tactics of the Government in increasing sentences on appeal, which was shown by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Gladstone to be a new exercise of tyranny. However, on being further pressed, he was compelled to confess that hard labor was not added to Mr. Blane's sentence in either court. His statement was, therefore, deliberately misleading. It is, besides, well known that the addition of hard labor makes very little difference as to the treatment of the prisoner. The plank bed, solitary confinement, and the prison garb are the prisoner's lot in either case, and many prisoners prefer hard labor, as it gives them the privilege of better food and exercise.

Another falsehood which he uttered was that the doctor who attended Mr. Hill, the Times' reporter who was injured at Ennis, had reported that the injury was not serious. Dr. Murphy, the only doctor in attendance, immediately contradicted the statement, saying that he had made no report whatever. Mr. Balfour afterwards explained that it was a doctor in Ennis who told a removable magistrate that this was the case, and the doctor told him. The name of the doctor remains a profound secret. It is now stated by the Press Association report that in well informed Conservative circles it is authoritatively said that there will be no more increasing of sentences on appeal.

Judge Darley got a pair of white gloves at New Ross. He congratulated Wexford County, and remarked that he had received white gloves in other parts of the county. Yet he sends men to jail for coercion—created crimes.

The coercionist attempt to disqualify Mr. Sexton, M. P., from the Lord Mayorship of Dublin, has signally failed. The court of Queen's Bench sustained Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Mahoney, J. P., sentenced Mr. T. W. Coote, a respectable citizen of Kilmuck, to a fine, or to go to prison for a fortnight, for groaning at the police. Mr. Coote would not appear at the trial, but some one paid the fine. At a public meeting Mr. Coote declared that the magistrate himself paid the fine, finding public opinion too strong against him.

Richard Moloney and Patrick O'Neill were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for wearing National League cards in their hats at the Ennis meeting.

At the trial of Mr. Wm. O'Brien for assisting at an unlawful assembly, the Crown Counsel wished to be dispensed with proving that the Loughrea meeting was an unlawful assembly. The Court ruled against the Crown.

Vice Chancellor Boyd, of Trenton, N. J., declared invalid the will of George Hutchins, who bequeathed his estate for the purpose of propagating the theories of Henry George in regard to the community of property and equal distribution of labour and wealth. The vice-chancellor declared that the court could not sanction the spread of such principles in plain opposition to existing laws, and therefore declared the bequest null and void. An appeal will probably be taken. The suit was entered by the widow.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The city of Quebec is said to contain 56,000 Catholics and 6,000 Protestants.

The Catholics of Wyoming, Diocese of London, have determined on having a new church. Mr. T. Reath, of St. Thomas, has contracted to erect it for \$4,500.

There were 12,500 communicants on Easter Sunday in Notre Dame Church, Montreal, and in the city 145,000 persons received the Holy Communion between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Lambert, a clergyman of the Church of England, pastor of a place called Gladstone in Kimberley, South Africa, has been received into the Church by Father Lenoir, O. M. I.

Rev. J. B. CULPEPPER, a new revivalist in Georgia, preaches in this style: "I would rather be a nigger with red eyes, kinky wool, boneless nose, and a hollow of the foot that makes a hole in the ground, than play poker till one o'clock in the morning, and go home and deceive my wife about it."

NOTWITHSTANDING the laxity of the marriage laws in the United States, the sacredness of the bond is recognized in good society. The wife of a millionaire Senator not long elected to the Senate was a divorced woman before the marriage. The wives of an Indiana Senator and an Ohio Congressman are in the same position for the same reason.

AS THE date of the Democratic Convention for the choice of the Presidential candidate approaches, viz., June 5th, it becomes more certain that President Cleveland will be the nominee. State after State has instructed the delegates to support him, until at last New York by an almost unanimous vote, has done the same. This, it would seem, will settle the question of the nomination, for there was much fear entertained that the support of New York would not be given to him.

THERE has been another instance of the evil of the superstitious practice called "faith cure." This time the attempt at "faith-healing" took place at Dunoon in Argyllshire, Scotland. A Baptist minister and a layman undertook the cure of a laborer's wife who was very ill. They anointed her with oil and prayed for her recovery, leading her to a high pitch of excitement, in consequence of which she became hopelessly crazy, and had to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The faith-cure has, in consequence, become very unpopular in Argyllshire.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the press stating that "Archbishop Corrigan has failed to induce the Pope to condemn Henry George's works, which have now been formally delivered to the Vatican for judgment." It is authoritatively stated that Archbishop Corrigan made no effort whatever to obtain such a condemnation; so the statement is purely imaginative. Henry George's theories nevertheless stand condemned by the fact that they are opposed to the well-known teachings of the Church regarding moral questions.

THE Archbishop of Montreal having withdrawn the petition for a grant of a site for the erection of the proposed statue to the Blessed Virgin in Mount Royal Park, the Protestant Ministerial Association passed the following resolution: "That having noted with pleasure the wise action of His Grace Archbishop Fabre of the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, they desire to record their appreciation of his conciliatory Christian course in withdrawing his name from the petition asking the Council for permission to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary in Mount Royal Park, as also the spirit of numerous petitioners whose names are attached thereto agreeing to the said withdrawal."

FROM the London Eng. Universe of May 5th we learn that "length the infamous George Francis Widdows, the maligner of our holy nuns and our good priests, the man who, for the sake of gain, made hideous, blasphemous mockery of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in a public hall before hundreds of his Protestant dupes, has been brought to justice. Oring and shaking in the dock at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, the unfortunate, conscience-stricken wretch heard from the minister of the law the sentence which for the next ten years shall banish him from the society of all his fellow-beings and confine him in degradation and shame within the stone walls and iron bars of a Dartmoor cell. The sacred habit of St. Francis which he dared (by imitation) to pollute with his unholy presence but a short time ago, now gives place to the canvas dress, the mean Scotch cap, the steel bracelets, the broad arrow and the stripes, the complement of a convict's garb." We trust certain of our Protestant neighbors in London will now realize the full extent of the mistake they made in attending the lectures and taking part otherwise in the work of this notorious character. Some of them, who greatly fear, however, will not derive profit from the incident. Widdows had been a convict before he came here, but that fact was overlooked for the reason that he was engaged in an anti Catholic crusade.

Special to THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

May 20th, 1888.

On Tuesday night, the 18th inst., the parish residence was disturbed by the entrance of some daring burglars, whose exploits are described as follows by one of the local papers:

"St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, and the residence of the Rev. Father McEvoy, parish priest and Chancellor of the Diocese, were visited by a bold and determined gang of burglars last week. The tools for the job were procured at the Cathedral. Workmen have been engaged there making improvements, and the carpenter's tools were left inside the door. The Cathedral door was forced, the lock being picked out so as to allow the door to swing open. Here the burglars got a base and a chisel, which they afterwards used at the residence."

Before leaving the Cathedral, however, they filled the poor box, which stands just inside the main entrance to the Cathedral. Apparently the burglars worked a chisel under the lid and forced it up far enough to allow them to extract the contents. It is not known how much money they secured from the box, but the amount probably was not large. Entrance to the library and the office door opens from the side window of the parlor. The window was a double one, on hinges, fastened at the top and bottom with bolts. A light of glass was broken near the bottom and the lower bolt drawn up, and apparently the window was gently shook until the upper one came out. This gave free access to the parlor. Across the hall is the library and the office door opens from the library. The safe was in the office, and there the burglars went to work. They drilled two holes in the safe door. The drawers of Father McEvoy's bookcase were rifled, and also a writing desk, but nothing of value to the thieves was found. They got, though, the key of the safe, and blew open. Having bored the hole, powder was inserted and fire applied. The explosion forced the door off its hinges, and split the heavy door in halves. The noise awoke Father McEvoy and Father Rudkins, whose rooms are above the library and parlor. The burglars were first into the hall upstairs and ran about half way from the library towards the top of the stairs. Though not certain as to what the noise meant, he thought of burglars and said "Shoot, Father McEvoy, shoot!" with the intention of frightening the invaders. One of the burglars, who stood guard at the bottom of the stairs, shouted, "Go back, you—, or I'll blow your brains out," and immediately fired at Father Rudkins. The aim was deadly, for the bullet lodged in the wall at the top of the stairs in a position that showed that if Father Rudkins had got as far as the top of the stairs the bullet would have struck him in the forehead. Father Rudkins did not proceed, and Father McEvoy turned back, they having no weapons of any kind, but the burglar fired a second shot at about the same elevation, the bullet lodging in the woodwork at the top of the door. A girl, whose room is at the rear of the house, lit a lamp and went into the rear hall. The burglar had run up the stairs a few steps, and seeing the light he fired a third shot at the girl. The burglar then went down stairs and to check interference fired three more shots at his revolver. Mention his pal was at work in the office. Five dollars in small change was all they got. The thieves escaped, leaving behind them an overcoat of light brown color and well made. They were evidently expert cracksmen and men of desperate character."

Peterboro' mourns the death of the Archbishop.

The sad news of the death of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, a great gloom overcast the city. On the receipt of the melancholy tidings early on Saturday morning His Lordship celebrated a private Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of that eminent prelate. On Sunday morning His Lordship asked the prayers of the congregation for the same pious purpose and announced a solemn requiem to take place on Monday morning at eight o'clock. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, His Lordship in presence of a large congregation, officiated at a solemn Mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the deceased archbishop. He was assisted by Rev. Father McEvoy as deacon, and Rev. Father Rudkins as sub-deacon. Immediately after mass, the bishop delivered a short, but very touching discourse on the life and labors of the departed prelate.

In conclusion he spoke of the particular interest which the deceased prelate had always taken in the interests of this diocese, and of the friendship which existed between the deceased prelate and the two bishops appointed to govern the diocese of Peterboro'.

For the past week a most successful mission has been conducted in St. Peter's Cathedral, by two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal, assisted by several of the diocesan clergy. The instructions and sermons in English were delivered by the Rev. Father Connolly, and those in the French language by the Rev. Father LaRue. The mission opened on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., and closed on Sunday evening, the 20th inst. At its conclusion Father Connolly imparted the Papal Benediction, thanking the people for their edifying attention, the parochial and diocesan clergy for their valuable assistance, and the Bishop for his zeal in inviting the Missionary Fathers to labor amongst them, and for his personal courtesy and kindness towards the missionaries.

Immediately before the Te Deum was sung, His Lordship expressed his gratification at the result of the mission, thanking God for the graces poured out on his

congregation, and tendering his heartfelt thanks to the zealous Fathers, and to the diocesan clergy who assisted them, as well as to his faithful flock, whose edifying attendance at the exercise of the mission had consoled his heart, and given joy to the angels in heaven. During the mission confessions were heard for five consecutive days at intervals from half-past five in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. It has been ascertained that about 3,000 persons during the week approached Holy Communion. The League of the Sacred Heart has been canonically established in the parish, and 206 new members have been invested with the scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The following priests assisted during the week in hearing confessions: Rev. Fathers Dan O'Connell, of Duro; Kelly, of Eastmore; Connelly, Downeyville; O'Brien, Fenelon Falls. His Lordship also kindly assisted, remaining in the church for the last two nights until all the penitents were heard. It has been observed with gratification that a large number of persons who had neglected their religious duties for many years, have been reconciled to God, and approached the holy table during the mission that has just closed, a mission that will be long remembered in the annals of the parish. Sunday, the 20th, being the feast of Pentecost, His Lordship officiated at High Mass, assisted by Rev. Father LaRue as deacon, and Rev. Father Rudkins as sub-deacon.

The plans for a new brick church at Wooler have been prepared by the diocesan architect and submitted to the bishop, who expects to visit that parish soon for the purpose of inaugurating the good work.

O. Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Bishop of Peterboro' assisted at the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and was one of the four prelates appointed to pronounce the absolution. The following diocesan clergy were present at the funeral: Vicar General Laurent of Lindsay, and Brown of Port Hope, Chancellors Conway and McEvoy, and Rev. Fathers Quirk, Casey and Bloem.

THE POPE'S CIRCULAR.

The following is a correct translation of the Pope's circular on the Plan of Campaign and boycotting:

MY LORD.—A letter was issued by the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition on the 20th of the present month of April, for transmission to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

Herewith I send your Lordship a copy of this letter, and having discharged this duty, and wishing you every blessing in the Lord, I commend you devoutly, J. D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRRE, Secretary, S. Congregation of the Propaganda, Rome, April 23rd, 1888.

[COPY.]

MY LORD.—Whenever the affairs of their country seemed to require it the Apostolic See has frequently addressed to the Irish people—towards whom it has always shown special affection—reasonable words of warning and counsel, with the object of enabling them to defend or to assert their rights without prejudice to justice or to public tranquillity. At the present moment our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., fearing lest right conceptions of justice and charity should be perverted amongst that people in consequence of that mode of warfare called the Plan of Campaign, which has been employed in that country in contests between letters and holders of lands or farms, as also in consequence of a form of proscription in connection with the same contests known as boycotting, commissioned the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition to make the matter the subject of grave and careful examination. Accordingly the following question was submitted to the Most Eminent Fathers who share with me the office of General Inquisitors against heretical error, viz.—In contests between letters and holders of lands or farms in Ireland is it lawful to have recourse to those means known as the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting—and their Eminences, having long and maturely weighed the matter, replied in the negative.

Our Holy Father confirmed and approved this reply on Wednesday, the 18th of the present month.

How equitable this decision is any one will see who reflects that a rent fixed by mutual consent cannot, without violation of contract, be reduced at the arbitrary will of the tenant alone. This the more since for the settling of such contests courts have been established which, allowance being made even for failure of crops or of disasters which may have occurred, reduce excessive rents and bring them within the limits of equity.

Again, it cannot be held to be lawful that rent should be extorted from tenants and deposited with unknown persons, no account being taken of the landlord.

Finally, it is altogether foreign to natural justice and to Christian charity that a new form of persecution and of proscription should ruthlessly be put in force against persons who are satisfied with, and prepared to pay the rent agreed on, with their landlord; or against persons who, in the exercise of their right, take violent farm.

Your lordship will therefore—prudently but effectively—admonish the clergy and the people in reference to this matter, and exhort them to observe Christian charity, and not to overstep the bounds of justice whilst seeking relief from the evils which afflict them.—Your devoted servant in the Lord, R. CARD. MONACO.

Rome, 20th April 1888.

WEDDING BELLS.

On Wednesday, May 16th, in St. Peter's Cathedral Mr. Joseph Crumlin, at one time a resident of London, but now carrying on business in Chicago, was united in marriage to Miss Annie O'Connell of this city. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. James Walsh. The bride, who is held in the highest regard by all who know her, was the recipient of many handsome presents. They left for their new home in Chicago carrying with them the best wishes of many friends.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The election for St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin took place on the 14th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund Dwyer Gray. Thos. A. Dixon, Nationalist, was elected by 4,919 votes, against 2,932 for Sexton, Conservative.

The Exchequer Court has granted an order that Father McFadden's case be again brought up to try whether the increase of his sentence to six months' imprisonment was in the power of the County Court. He was sentenced for holding meetings which the Coercion Act makes unlawful.

The result of the Mid Lanark election, which placed Mr. Phillips at the head of the poll by a majority of 330, has much disappointed the Coercionists. The Times acknowledges this, but most of the Government press are dumb on the subject.

The Irish Times considered it an outrage for Dr. Dixon to run for St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, being "a stranger from another Province." It supported, however, Mr. Robert Sedon, a stranger from another country, as it supported another alien when Mr. King Harman was a candidate for Dublin. Mr. Dixon is an Ulster Protestant.

On the amendment of Mr. Henegau, proposing to pay Col. King Harman's salary out of the salaries paid to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Chief Secretary, the Government almost sustained a disastrous defeat. Morally, indeed, they were defeated; for Mr. Henegau's amendment was lost by only eight votes. Ten Parnellites were absent, who, if present, would have turned the scale. Mr. Henegau is a Liberal Unionist, and Unionists enough followed him to bring the Government to this dangerous position. Most of the Unionists shirked the vote. By the preference that the Colonel was to do his work gratis, he evaded the law by which it would have been necessary for him to have gone to his constituents for election, and now a salary is demanded for him for doing work which the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary ought to do. The outrage is so glaring that even the usually servile majority of the Government were unable to digest it. However, the bill is not yet law, and the Government may be obliged to succumb before they succeed in passing it.

The Protestant Home Rule Association held a most successful meeting at Doreman, in Tyrone, on 27th April. It was attended by the Protestant farmers of all the neighboring districts. Mr. Thos. Shillington, J. F., and Mr. C. H. Oldham, B. A., Dublin, addressed the meeting. An Orange placard was issued calling a counter meeting, but the attempt ended in a total failure. Thus the cause progresses in Ulster.

Robert Spencer, half brother to Earl Spencer, was engaged to dine with the Duke of Westminster, but when the Duke saw Mr. Spencer's name on the list of those who had dined at the Eighty Club with Mr. Parnell, he wrote that he could not receive at Grosvenor House a man who had been at table with Mr. Parnell. There is much talk occasioned by this in society circles. The ultra-Tories are glad to find any insult aimed at Mr. Parnell, whereas the Liberals strongly condemn the Duke, more especially as he owes his Dukedom to Mr. Gladstone. It is expected that Mr. Spencer will survive the blow.

Forty Parnellite members of Parliament, including Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, held a meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, to discuss the re-cript. A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. D. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, O'Brien, Redmond, Healey and Harrington, with Messrs. Kenny and Clancy as secretaries, to draw up resolutions on the principles agreed to.

A MANIFESTO.

The meeting prepared a manifesto to the following effect:—

Being aware that the Papal recently issued by the enemies of the Holy See and of the Irish people to the prejudice of the Irish cause, to estrange the people and their spiritual guides, and to increase the dangers which threaten the people, and being mindful of our obligations to the Holy See and of our duty as constitutionally elected representatives, we have deliberated together and adopted these resolutions:

That the allegations of fact put forth in the circular are to our knowledge unfounded and could not, we venture to affirm, have been promulgated under the authority of the Holy Office, if statements so prejudicial to the Irish people had been tested by reference to the Irish prelates and the elected representatives of the people.

That the assertion that freedom of contract prevails as the letting of land in cases is unfounded and unwarrantable and is disproved by the fact that the whole course of agrarian legislation for Ireland for at least eighteen years has proceeded upon the non-existence of free contracts.

Furthermore, since the inception of the movement known as the Plan of Campaign, the present Tory Government have been obliged to enact a statute for the purpose of breaking over a hundred thousand contracts of tenancy on the ground that they were one-sided.

That the constitution and adjudication of the rent fixing courts afford inadequate grounds for the statement that they can so reduce rents as to bring them within the limits of equity, since no provision can be made for disaster or a failure of the crops, as, supposed by the Holy See. Moreover, partisans of the Holy See predominate in the courts and the rents continue to be fixed upon the tenants' improvements.

That no provision is made for a reduction of arrears of rents which are now demanded by the courts to be excessive. These arrears enable the landlords by threats of eviction to prevent tenants from applying to the courts, from which large numbers of tenants are still shut out.

With regard to the statement that rents have been extorted and unpaid by unknown persons, we affirm that the tenants freely lodged their rents with persons whom they knew to be held as an insurance fund against eviction, and they were invariably returned without deduction at the request of the tenants.

That the unjust and cruel exercise of the legal power of eviction for generations has blighted the lives of the Irish people, and as the legal power of eviction is armed with new facilities by an Act passed in 1887, in a legislature controlled by landlords, who are devoted at the present moment to the destruction of thousands of families, together with the appropriation of their legal interests in the ownership of the soil, we solemnly declare that the merciless exercise of this power has been and is the one great cause of the evil passions, conflict and crime in Ireland, and that the public feeling, which in extreme cases has resulted in a denial of social intercourse, is a feeling excited in the minds of the people by their love and justice and desire for Christian charity, which should mould the law of the land and prevail in all their relations of life.

Second.—That we repudiate the assumption that the status of Irish farmers is that of mere tenants at will, and assert that not only in equity, but in law, the dominant interest in holdings belongs to the tenant who has executed improvements, and we attribute much of the prevailing discontent to the disregard of our constant protests against the imposition of rents on improvements.

Third.—We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that the Holy Office is silent regarding the source and provocation of the civil and disorder afflicting the Irish people.

Fourth.—This silence is the more to be deplored in the interests of religion and of our mutual cause, because it has enabled our enemies to misuse the name of the Holy See, and because the systematic violation of justice and charity committed by the way of attack upon our homes and the property of our people.

Fifth.—That the demand of the Irish people for agrarian reform and political liberty is dictated by necessity, sustained by natural justice and conducted by modes of action, methods of organization, prescribed or allowed by the constitution, to which the Irish people owe whatever they have won of civil and religious freedom; that the force of this national movement against unconstitutional coercion and organized calumny will continue to be exerted until we shall have achieved success.

Sixth.—While unreservedly acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, we, as guardians of those civil liberties which our Catholic forefathers resolutely defended, feel bound to solemnly reassert that the Irish Catholics can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
CHURCH RE-OPENING.

May 15, 1888, will not soon be forgotten in Sombra. During the summer of '87 our young and energetic pastor, Father Dixon, held a grand picnic on one of the beautiful islands for which the St. Clair River is noted. The object of the picnic was to raise funds for the renovation of our little church.

During the past winter Father Dixon expended the money realized by the picnic and the handsome subscriptions of his generous people, in the erection of a new altar and in making other necessary improvements. The old plaster was carefully removed from the walls and ceiling, and in its stead was placed a covering of walls being painted white and the ceiling a sky-blue with countless brilliant stars shining above.

The morning of the 15th was bright and fair and the crowd large.

Before mass, Father Dixon, assisted by Wallacaburg, assisted by the visiting clergy, blessed the church according to the formula prescribed in the Roman Ritual. Many of the Protestants present seemed to be ignorant of the meaning of these peculiar ceremonies, but their significance was lucidly explained by one of the priests.

After the dedication High Mass was sung by Father Dixon, assisted by Fathers McKesson and McEneaney as deacon and sub-deacon. Father Dixon acted as master of ceremonies.

The choir was ably assisted by Miss Dixon, Miss McNulty and others whose names we missed.

At the end of Mass Father McGee, the pastor of Corunna, ascended the pulpit and delivered the dedication sermon. His discourse was interesting and instructive and was listened to with close attention by all present.

The sermon was followed by the erection of the Stations of the Cross, during which the choir sang sweetly "Stabat Mater."

After the fourteenth Station prayer was recited. Father Dixon thanked his generous people for their presence and pecuniary assistance. He also returned thanks to all the Protestants of Sombra who had come to witness the interesting ceremonies.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

In order to perfect the arrangements and ensure the arrival of a number of prizes from Ireland, including baste, by Watson the sculptor, of Cass, St. Paul, M. P., a short postponement, to 15th June, has been decided.

Duplicates and remittances received up to that date will be in time for the grand drawing.

REV. T. J. SULLIVAN.

CAUTION.—Some shopkeepers when asked for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, find that they "are just out," but have another article "just as good or better," which they will sell at same price as PAIN-KILLER, viz., 25c. per bottle. This pays them more or four cents more than the genuine. Refuse all such, they have nothing in common with the PAIN-KILLER, and are gotten up to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER.

See advertisement in another column.

The Cold Dip.

During the recent cold weather here I had three fingers frozen. We had some Hayward's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results. Wm. MacKinnon, Montreal, P. Q.