

DEDICATION OF A PULPIT AT PETERBOROUGH.

On Sunday, September 1, the handsome new pulpit which has recently been placed in St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, was formally dedicated and consecrated by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The ceremony was an impressive one. His Lordship being attired in the robes of his holy office, and surrounded by attendants, in a position he ascended the pulpit and addressed the very large congregation. The addition of so handsome a piece of furniture to the church, he said, was most gratifying. The figures with which it was adorned were emblematic of the duty that was to be performed by the priests of God. Directly in front was that of Christ, the Good Shepherd; to the right that of Saint John the Baptist, the precursor of Christ; to the left that of the Pelican feeding her young with her own blood. The panel to the right of the entrance contained the ten commandments, the table of the law that was given by Almighty God, while to the left of the entrance was carved the Lamb of God and the Cross. These emblems could not but incite faith, charity and diligence in the observance of the law of God.

His Lordship further pointed out that the panels of the hexagonal pedestal supporting the body of the pulpit each contained a text of scripture in raised letters upon a scroll. These were most suitable and appropriate to place upon a pulpit. In the first panel was the text, "He commanded us to preach to the people," in the second, "Preach the word of God in season and out of season," in the third, "We preach Christ crucified," in the fourth, "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you," and in the fifth and sixth panels, "Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

THE FIRST SERMON. It was a very forceful and eloquent sermon which the large congregation listened to with great interest from Rev. D. Tuffy. The subject was "The Presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament." His text was the following passage from the sixth chapter of St. John, "I am the living bread which came down from Heaven. If any man eateth of the bread which I shall give, he shall not taste death. The bread which I give is My flesh, which I will give you for the life of the world. The Jews thereupon murmured amongst themselves, saying, How can this man give us His flesh to eat? Verily, verily, I say unto you that unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink the blood ye shall not live."

THEMES OF CORRESPONDENTS OF SECULAR NEWSPAPERS.

A LEADER WANTED.—A Protestant bishop in discussing some features of the big steel strike indulges in the following theory. He says: "The time for the great leader was never more manifestly at hand than when this strike matter was discussed. The workers select leaders on principles known to themselves, but how many of them have stood the test of leading a great strike or otherwise settling a great labor question? It sometimes appears that they are selected for a reason apart from their powers of judging or acting sagaciously in great situations. They should know the resources, the point of view of those with whom they come in conflict."

A PLEA FOR TRUSTS.—Here is a view of "Trusts and Combinations" which very few people will accept only the manipulators of them, and from which we take the following introductory lines. He says: "The United States is on the brink of an industrial revolution. So says the press of the country, so chant the alarmists at the street corners, so echo the agitators from all the industrial centres. Labor is about to arise in its might and to crush under his hobnailed heel the trusts."

A CURIOUS CHAPEL.—Some people have strange notions. Here is an illustration taken from an English newspaper: "The Baptist chapel at Fressingfield, Suffolk, is probably one of the most curious of worship to be found in England. Its design resembling the shape of a coffin. Its origin is not the outcome of an accidental freak on the part of the builder, the structure being expressly planned on these lines by a former pastor of the place, who desired that the chapel should be erected in the form of a coffin, in order that the worshippers and public generally might be reminded of their latter end."

COST OF CORONATIONS.—In view of the approaching coronation of King Edward, it is to be expected that this subject will be a favorite one with many newspapers. A writer signs up the financial side of the question as follows: "The most expensive coronation that ever took place was that of the present czar of Russia. Upwards of £2,000,000 was expended by the government alone, and fully another £1,000,000 by the public authorities of various Russian towns. The representatives of other powers vied with each other in lavish outlays, and, counting the sums spent by private persons, the coronation of Nicholas II. cannot have cost much less than £5,000,000."

The coronation of George IV. was the most expensive of any English monarch, and this only cost £2,500,000. Of this amount, £250,000 was expended on the coronation robe, and £45,000 on the crown. The cost of the coronation of George III. did not amount to half that of the coronation of George IV. William IV. had a pronounced dislike to pomp and pageantry, and his accession expressed a desire that the coronation ceremonies should be made as simple and inexpensive as they could be. The whole of the coronation amounted to only £30,000. The coronation of Queen Victoria cost £70,000.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The following communication from a local graduate of the Catholic University of Ottawa, Mr. L. E. O. Payment, is taken from the "Evening Journal." It speaks for itself. It is as follows:—

Editor Journal.—Sir,—So much has recently been said and written regarding the teaching of English in the University of Ottawa that a few facts concerning that institution may not be considered out of place. The question up to the present day has been wholly one-sided, the authorities of the university not having published a single article in their stand or to expose their doings. I am a graduate of the future. The ship that is strong and safe can weather the storm without danger; even so with the university, its safety was not in the least imperiled by the gale which has been blowing.

The question is one of fact, not theory, and as such should be dealt with calmly, having in view no other object than that of arriving at a true and adequate insight into the question. As a graduate of that university, I feel it my duty to say a word in its behalf, and, though it may be thought I am late into the field, yet the certainty I felt that the university was not in any dangerous straits made me refrain from expressing my opinion till the present day when I am in possession of certain additional data which may be of interest to the public, and which, for certain reasons, I could not obtain at an earlier date.

In order to judge of the merits of a man we should not seek the opinions of his enemies, but rather should address ourselves to him directly. The same honest proceeding should be pursued with regard to the University of Ottawa. I shall therefore look to it for our information. This is given in its Calendar issued annually and distributed to the public. But before opening this Calendar for the last academic year, let us cast a glance over the past.

For upwards of fifteen years, before 1893 the lay professors of the commercial course were wholly English. If I may be allowed Boyle O'Roche's license of calling Irishmen and Scotchmen English. Professor Fitzpatrick, Ganning, Smith, Newman, Delaney, Fallon, McDonald, Campbell, Phalen, Murphy, Mea, are names of which we need not ask the origin. From 1893 till 1898 the only teacher of French extraction was myself. The staff to-day is made up entirely of men bearing English names. The French names which appear among the clerical professors of the commercial course are those of men who teach French. Christian doctrine, drawing, mathematics, book-keeping, commercial law and shorthand since its introduction several years ago, but who have never been, and are never called upon to take charge of a class of English. Through many years have been students of the university itself, and who, consequently, have made a more thorough English than French course of studies. Summing up, we have the following: For the last twenty years among the lay professors, of whom there are 8 to 8 each year, there has been one of French extraction, just sufficient to indicate that the French are not wholly debarred from being lay professors, and among the French clerical professors not one has ever been placed in charge of an English class. The teaching of English, which includes English grammar, composition, reading and spelling, has been left entirely to the teachers of English tongue. A very strange fact may be noted in last year's list of lay professors: It is that an Irishman, Mr. Day, has been appointed professor of French. The authorities have evidently no great fear for the pronunciation of the alleged official language of the university. The moral of this fact is quite clear.

Let us now proceed to the collegiate course. The professors here are for the greater part graduates of the university itself, and, consequently, have a complete mastery of the English language. Yet here also, as in the commercial course, though they know that language, thoroughly, not one teaches the classes of English. For this year these latter are taught by Professors Horrigan, Fallon, Kirwan, McGarry and Guimet. The last, though bearing a French name, has made all his studies in the English language, and, judged by his French use of it, would be easily mistaken for a son of Albion. Anyone know-

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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL. BELMONT PARK. Classes will reopen on Tuesday, September 3rd. For Prospectus and full particulars apply at the School, to A. J. MALES-SANDERS, PRINCIPAL.

The Catholic School Commission OF MONTREAL. The re-opening of the classes of the CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, and all the other schools under the control of the Commission, will take place on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

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AN INTERESTING ITEM of information to Irish Catholics is the announcement that the canonization of Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, is now in the advanced stage at Rome and is expected to take place at an early date. The illustrious prelate fell a victim to Cromwellian ferocity and died a martyr to faith and country.

A FLOATING CHAPEL.—The Catholics of Holme, in Huntingdonshire, England, live in a scattered parish extending over a wide area. To enable them to attend divine worship a floating church is towed along the extensive canal system of the district, stopping at a different station each Sunday. It is a flat-bottomed lighter, the interior being thirty feet long and the height only seven feet, owing to the lowness of the canal bridges.

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SOCIALISM. Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Milan. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, has addressed a Pastoral letter to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese on the duties of Catholics in view of the recent Socialistic propaganda now being carried on throughout Italy and more