

of Mr. George Bolton's salary pending his trial in Belfast, was supported by 58 members, chiefly English and Irish Whigs and Tories. Only 24 members representing Irish National constituencies voted with them. If the whole 72 had voted in the right lobby, the voting would have been 106 for Mr. Bolton's motion against 116 for the Government.

The Government in this case stood by Bolton and will, there is little doubt, endeavor to stand by him even in the future, blasted and condemned as he is by public opinion throughout the civilized world. Any just government would order him out of its presence and service and have him hanged. But the government of Britain is not a just one. The United Ireland gives the following analysis of the Irish vote on Mr. Bolton's motion:

ON IRISH SIDE.—Kinsale, Wicklow, 1, Corbett; Carlow Boro, Cork City, 1, Deary; Carlow Co., 1, Gray; Westmeath, 1, Harrington; Monaghan, 1, Healy; Ennis, Kildare Co., 1, Leary; Waterford City, 2, Longford Co., 1, McCarthy; Athlone, King's County, 1, Molloy; Galway Co., 1, Nolan; Leitrim, 1, O'Beirne; Queen's Co., 1, A. O'Connor; Galway Boro, 1, T. P. O'Connor; Mayo, O.C. Power; Sligo, 1, Sexton; Waterford Co., 1, Stuart; Limerick Co., 1, Syman; Meath Co., 1, Shell; New Ross, Total, 24.

ON ENGLISH SIDE.—Longford, 1, Errington; Cavan, 2, Monaghan Co., 1, Finlister; Louth County, 2, Meath County, 1, Meagher; Westmeath, 1, T. D. Sullivan; King's County, 1, Sir P. O'Brien; Queen's Co., 1, Lalor; Kilkenny Co., 2, Carlow County, 1, Macfarlane; Kildare Co., 1, Meldon; Wicklow Co., 1, M'Coan; Wexford Co., 2, Cork County, 2, Kerry, 2, Limerick Co., 1, O'Sullivan; Clare, 2, Tipperary Co., 2, Waterford Co., 1, Blake; Mayo, 1, Nelson; Sligo, 1, Lynch; Leitrim, 1, Tottenham; Roscommon, 2, Galway Co., 1, M'Henry; Dublin City, 2, Cork City, 2, Parnell; Limerick City, 2, Mallow, Youghal, Dungarvan, Tralee, Clonmel, Wexford Boro, Kilkenny City, Drogheda, Duddalk, Galway Boro, 1, Lever. Total, 46.

We publish this summary with great pleasure. We take special pride in publishing the infamy of this man, Errington, who voted in defence of Bolton. We are glad to see this miserable agent of British despotism ranging himself with the Boltons, Cornwalls and Frenches.

A SINKING ESTABLISHMENT.
In a city contemporary we read the following refreshing item:
"The clergymen of the Established Church in England are using every possible device to increase their congregations, reduced to a minimum during the summer. Among other means they have latterly been in the habit of employing is that of displaying conspicuous posters, giving the subjects of their sermons, said subjects being usually of a sensational nature. Among these subjects are: 'Thieves,' 'Suicides,' and 'Darkness.' But one enterprising clergyman at Chelsea has outstripped his brethren by posting the walls with large-lettered bills reading, 'Hell! hell! hell!'"

The Established Church had, we know, long lost its hold on public favor in Britain. We had not, however, any idea that it had so deeply sunk in public disfavor as to necessitate any such degrading practices as those referred to on the part of its ministers. Where the clergymen of an institution, seemingly so powerful, have to have recourse to practices so very questionable, not to say disreputable, to increase their congregations, there must in truth be something rotten in the state of Denmark. To give our readers some further insight into this institution, we select one of many such advertisements from the Church Times of July 4, 1884:

"Rector, M. A., 43, musical, E. P. wishes for some locum tenency (light duty) for four to six weeks from July 13th. Sea-side, or good boating and fishing. Devon and Cornwall preferred. House and servants on board wages essential. Three in family. No children.—Rev. R. O. Yareley, Sutton, Bonington Rectory, Loughborough."

The fact of the bishops of the established church having seats in the House of Lords has added nothing to the strength of that body with the public at large. A few months ago our staid and prayerful contemporary, the Christian Guardian, opened fire on the "most reverend fathers in God," the lords spiritual of the United Kingdom. The Guardian very pointedly said:

"It has always seemed to many a curious arrangement that the bishops of the Episcopal Church should, by virtue of office, have seats in one of the supreme legislative bodies of the Kingdom. People in England, where the ministers of the Established Church have special advantages, have become used to a state of things which would seem very objectionable in Canada. We would certainly think it very strange if one of the religious bodies of this country, no more loyal or law-abiding than others, should have representatives in the legislature, while all other Churches were excluded. Even in England, a strong opposition is growing up against this arrangement. Recently, while the House of Lords was expressing itself strongly against the Gladstone cabinet, as if its authority was unquestionable, in the House of Commons a resolution against bishops having seats in the House of Lords came very near being carried. It is tolerably certain that this is the beginning of the end of bishops in the House of Lords."

It cannot be denied that on many occasions, when questions affecting the privileges of members of other Churches have been under consideration, they have not shown a liberal spirit, and have by their vote defeated measures that

are now generally admitted to be just and beneficial.

"In 1810 the Shoplifting Bill—to abolish capital punishment for stealing from shops property of the value of five shillings—seven bishops voted against, and none for the Bill, which was rejected by a vote of 31 to 11. It seems incredible that, within the century, such a barbarous law should be in operation, but still more incredible that not one bishop—largely paid though he was to preach a religion of mercy—could be found to lift his voice in favor of mercy. In many other cases they have voted just as one would think they ought not to vote."

Last session a determined effort was made in the British Commons to get rid of the Spiritual Peers—according to a British paper, in the early days of Spring time:

Mr. Willis moved—
That the legislative power of bishops in the House of Peers is a great hindrance to the discharge of their spiritual functions, prejudicial to the commonwealth, and ought to be taken away by a bill.

Mr. Agnew seconded the resolution. Sir W. Harcourt, even if he agreed, would feel it incumbent upon him to defend the motion for supply. But the fact was that he did not agree with the resolution. There were lawyers, admirals, and generals in the House of Lords, and why in the world should there not be bishops there? (Laughter). What was aimed at was to get rid of the bishops as a step to getting rid of the Church (no, no).

Several hon. gentlemen having spoken, Sir R. Cross said he agreed with the opinion expressed by the present Prime Minister in 1870, that it was neither for the benefit of the State nor of the Church, that the seats of the bishops in the House of Lords should be taken away.

Sir S. Northcote was anxious that the effect of the vote should be neither under-estimated nor over-estimated. It had been denied that the resolution was intended as a step towards the disestablishment of the Church, but it could not be denied that a vote to even in that informal shape in favor of excluding bishops from the House of Lords would give a considerable impetus to the disestablishment movement.

The House divided, and the numbers were—
For Mr. Willis's resolution.....137
Against.....148

Majority against 11
The majority in favor of the preservation of the most revered and godly fathers was, as may at once be seen, very small. Mr. Willis, or some one thinking as he does, will no doubt renew the resolution rejected last session. Its passage is a mere question of time, as is the total effacement of the Established Church. With that institution we have no sympathy whatever. Its history is one of fraud, perjury, bloodshed and rapine. When it falls, as we hope it soon will, not a tear will be shed over its unhalloved ruins. Its memory will be one of anger and execration.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Edward Joseph Feron, brother of the Rev. Father Feron, of Strathroy, which took place on Sunday morning last. The deceased young gentleman, who was but twenty years and eight months old, was quite unexpectedly stricken by illness about two weeks before his death, and gradually sank till last Sunday morning when he breathed his last. Mr. Feron had been for several years a student of Montreal College and had given evidence of decided talent. He had just come to spend his vacation with his brother, the pastor of Strathroy, little thinking it was to be his last. Kindly, amiable and gentle in disposition, he was universally beloved, and will be long and deeply mourned by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. The funeral which took place on Tuesday morning, was very largely attended. The solemn mass of requiem was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere. Many priests from various portions of the diocese assisted at the last sad rites. R. L. P.

THE ASSUMPTION.

The solemnity of the Assumption was on Sunday last observed in this city with befitting impressiveness. At St. Peter's Cathedral High Mass was sung by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, and Rev. Father Kautz, C. S. S. R., filled the pulpit. The rev. gentleman preached an able discourse on the ingratitude of man to God. He defined ingratitude and exposed its turpitude and hatefulness in the sight of man himself. Gratitude, on the other hand, he pictured in its pleasing character and consistency. All nature, he said, urged man to gratitude, for all things made by God attest His power and obey His laws. Man alone refuses obedience. Yet men had the highest motives to be grateful to their Maker. He had created them with all their faculties and powers. He had redeemed them and made them members of His true Church. He had blessed them in every manner. Ought they not to make the return of a faithful life for such favors. Father Kautz concluded by a vigorous appeal to the just to persevere, and those bound by habits of sin to cast off their tyranny. Large numbers of persons approached the Holy Table at the early Masses on Sunday.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

In a contemporary we see it noted that

"The birth of a posthumous son to the Duke of Albany increases the number of heirs to the throne of England to a round forty. British taxpayers complain that as there are no fears about the succession, the addition should be discontinued, unless it be understood that future princes and princesses have no claim upon the public exchequer."

With such a large number of heirs to the throne, there ought not indeed be any fears as to the succession, in so far as the perpetuation of family descent is concerned, but the rapid multiplication of the heirs to the crown involving, as our contemporary points out, further demands on the public chest is not likely to be received with popular favor. The fact is that the succession is more in danger from royal rapacity and greed than from any other cause. The Queen herself is in receipt of grants large enough to support herself and the whole royal family with becoming dignity. No wonder the British taxpayer opens his eyes and audibly groans at the multiplication of "heirs to the throne," when he has before him this appalling statement:

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Privy Purse.....	£60,000	£
Salaries of Household.....	131,260	
Expenses of Household.....	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.....	13,200	
Unappropriated.....	8,040	385,000
Princess of Wales.....		40,000
Princess of Wales.....		10,000
Crown Princess of Prussia.....		8,000
Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.....		6,000
Duke of Edinburgh.....		25,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.....		6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).....		6,000
Duke of Connaught.....		15,000
Prince Leopold.....		15,000
Duchess of Cambridge.....		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....		3,000
Duke of Cambridge.....		12,000
Duchess of Teck.....		5,000

These are the figures as they stood in 1882. Additions have, we believe, since been made to them, and as all demands, are evidently not yet satisfied, there is no telling just what the British taxpayer may, before the close of Her Majesty's reign, be called on to contribute to the support of effete but grasping royalty. Numerous as is the royal family of to-day, that of King George III. was still more numerous, but was not blessed with anything like the endurance that has favored other royal houses. We have before us an historical table of the family of that unhappy monarch that will, we feel assured, prove interesting from the historical standpoint, to very many, if not all our readers:

George William Frederick, eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., born 20th January, 1707; died 20th March, 1751), by Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe Gotha (born 30th Nov., 1719; died 8th Feb., 1772), was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, 4th June, 1738. He succeeded to the throne as George III. on the death of his grandfather, 25th Oct. 1760. On 8th Sept. 1761, he married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (born 19th May, 1744; died 17th Nov., 1818), and was crowned with her on 22nd September following; he had by her a family of nine sons and six daughters. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788, 1804) his mind entirely gave way: many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on from 5th Feb., 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of "Prince Regent." George III. died at Windsor, 29th Jan., 1820. His family were as follows:

I. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, born 12th August, 1762. On 8th April, 1795, he married his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbutter (born 17th May, 1768; died 7th Aug., 1821), by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (born 7th Jan., 1796; died in childbirth, 6th Nov., 1817, having married, 2nd May, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians). The prince succeeded to the throne as George IV., 20th Jan., 1820. He died at Windsor, 20th June, 1830.

No mention is here made of the marriage of this prince to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic lady, which, notwithstanding his own base denial, was actually celebrated. Having abandoned this lady whom he had lawfully wedded, he made no difficulty afterwards in ill-using and then traducing the Princess Caroline. He was a royal representative of heartless brutality.

II. Frederick, born 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnabrugh. On 27th Nov., 1784, he was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster. On 7th July, 1799, he married Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia (born 7th May, 1767; died, without issue, 6th Aug., 1820). The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died 5th Jan. 1827.

It was this Prince who delivered the famous "so help me God" oration in the House of Lords against Catholic emancipation that drew on him the withering sarcasm of the great Irish orator Shiel. Referring to the Prince's declaration as to his conscientious scruples in the matter of Catholic emancipation, Mr. Shiel cried out in his inimitable style:

"Conscience, blood! It is enough to make one's foot boil to think on't! That he who had publicly, and in the

open common day, thrown off every covert of shame—who had wallowed in the blackest style of profligate sensuality, an avowed and ostentatious adulterer, whose commissions, and turned foot-men into brigadiers! that he—yet hot and reeking from the results of a foul and most disgraceful cubinage—should, with the eyes of the whole empire, with the traces of his degradation still fresh upon him, presume to call upon the name of the great and eternal God, and in all the blasphemy of sacrilegious cant dedicate the everlasting oppression of my country! This it is that sets me, and every Irish Catholic on fire. This it is which raises, excites, inflames, and exasperates! This it is that applies a torch to our passions. This it is that blows our indignation into flame. And it is this, which in the eyes of men, who stand the cold spectators of our sufferings, and yield us a fastidious sympathy in our wrongs, makes us appear factions, virulent and ferocious. This it is which makes them think that our mouths are foaming with rabid froth, and that there is poison mixed with madness in our fangs. I will furnish our antagonists with expressions of condemnation; I will assist them in their calumnies; I will allow them to heap contumely, upon contumely, and reproach upon reproach, and I will only answer, that if they were similarly situated, they would feel with the same poignant violence as ourselves—I will only say, in the language of the great master of human nature—

"You should not speak of what you cannot feel."

"They cannot feel our condition, or appreciate our injuries to their full extent. I cannot say the same thing of the illustrious person to whom I have alluded, he has been placed in circumstances somewhat analogous. Good God! that such a man should tell us that we labor under no privation, and are subject to no wrong! What were his own feelings—how did his heart beat when he was driven by the loud and reiterated cries of the English people, from his high office! We are told by him that an exclusion from the honors of the State is no substantive injury. Did he forget his own letter to the House of Commons, in which he offered up an act of contrition for the consequences of his impure connection, and acknowledging, signed his office? Did the sacrifice cost him no pang? Did the oblation which he made to the public feeling awake no painful sensation in his mind? Did not his cheek burn, and was not his face turned into scarlet, when he took the pen with a trembling hand, (for it must have trembled), and signed the instrument of his resignation! What a palsy must have seized his arm when he read the truth, and said: 'And if in that dreadful crisis he felt a deep agony of heart, should he not make some allowance for those who, for no other cause than a conscientious adherence to the religion in which they were born and trust to die, are excluded from those honors which are accessible to every other class of British subjects?'"

III. William Henry, born 21st Aug., 1765, was, on 20th May, 1789, created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. He for many years lived with Mrs. Jordan, an actress, and had by her a numerous family, who took the name of FitzClarence. On 11th July, 1818, he married Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe Meiningen (born 13th Aug., 1792; died 2nd Dec., 1849), by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (born and died 27th March, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born 20th December, 1820; died 4th March, 1821). The Duke, who had entered the Royal Navy in 1779, held the office of Lord High Admiral in 1827-28, and succeeded to the throne as William IV. 26th June, 1830. He died at Windsor, 20th June, 1837.

IV. Charlotte Augusta, Princess Royal, born 29th September, 1766; married, 18th May, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Wurttemberg (born 6th Nov., 1754; died 30th Oct., 1816). She died, without issue, 6th Oct., 1828.

V. Edward Augustus, born 2nd Nov., 1767, was on 23rd April, 1799, created Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin. He married at Coburg, 29th May, 1818 (and again at Kew Palace, 11th July), Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, sister of Prince Leopold, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen (born 17th Aug., 1781; died 16th March, 1861), by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Duke died 23rd Jan., 1820.

The Duke of Kent lived for some time in Canada, in Halifax and Quebec, and died a short time after the birth of his daughter. The Orange faction in Ireland with numerous adherents in England was fiercely opposed to the recognition of the Princess Victoria's claims to the crown and actually plotted to have Ernest Duke of Cumberland substituted for the daughter of the Duke of Kent. We shall come to him in a moment.

"VI. Augusta Sophia, born 28th Nov., 1768. She died unmarried, 22nd Sept., 1840.

"VII. Elizabeth, born 22nd May, 1770. She married, 7th April, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse Hanburg (born 30th July, 1769; died 2nd April, 1820); died without issue, 10th Jan., 1840.

"VIII. Ernest Augustus, born 5th June, 1771, was, on 24th April, 1799, created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh. He married at Strelitz, 28th May, 1815 (and again at Carlton House, 29th Aug.), Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick Louis Charles of Prussia, and 2nd, of Frederick William, Prince of Salm-Braunfels (born 2nd March, 1778; died 21st June, 1841), by whom he had issue, George, ex-King of Hanover, who died 12th June, 1878. The duke became King of Hanover on the decease of his brother William IV., and died 18th Nov., 1851.

It is of this prince that Justin McCarthy says:

"Not many of George III.'s sons were popular; the Duke of Cumberland was probably the least popular of all. He was believed by many persons to have had something more than an indirect, or passive, or innocent share in the Orange plot, discovered and exposed by Joseph Hume in 1835, for setting aside the claims of the young Princess Victoria, and putting himself, the Duke of Cumberland, on the throne; a scheme which its authors pretended to justify by the preposterous assertion that they feared the Duke of Wellington would otherwise seize the crown for himself. His manners were rude, overbearing, and sometimes even brutal. He had personal habits which seemed rather fitted for the days of Tiberius, or for the court of Peter the Great, than for the time and sphere to which he belonged. Rumor not unnaturally exaggerated his defects, and in the mouths of many his name was the symbol of the darkest and fiercest passions, and even crimes. Some of the popular reports with regard to him had their foundation only in the common detestation of his character and dread of his influence. But it is certain that he was profligate, selfish, overbearing, and quarrelsome. A man scribbled in fiction as at all events blunty honest and outspoken; but the Duke of Cumberland was deceitful and treacherous. He was outspoken in his abuse of those with whom he quarrelled, and in his style of anecdote and jocular conversation; but in no other sense. The Duke of Wellington, whom he hated, told Mr. Greville that he once asked George IV. why the Duke of Cumberland was so unpopular, and the King replied, 'Because there never was a father well with his son, or husband with his wife, or lover with his mistress, or friend with his friend, that he did not try to make mischief between them.'"

"IX. Augustus Frederick, born 27th Jan., 1773, created Duke of Sussex 24th Nov., 1801. He married at Rome, 4th April, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, 5th Dec. following, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore; but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid in Aug., 1794. By Lady Augusta—who afterwards took by royal licence the name of D'Ameland—he had a son and a daughter: Augustus Frederick, known afterwards as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (born 13th Jan., 1794; died, unmarried, 20th Dec., 1848), and Augusta (born 11th Aug., 1801; married 13th Aug., 1845, Lord Teuro; died 21st May, 1860). Lady D'Ameland died 5th March, 1830, and the duke shortly after contracted a morganatic marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness, who died 1st August, 1873. He died 21 April, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery."

The cause of the invalidation of the marriage here referred to was that Lady Augusta Murray was a Catholic. The marriage took place as above stated, in Rome and according to the Catholic rite. Lady Augusta was a descendant of the House of Stuart.

X. Adolphus Frederick, born 24th Feb., 1774, was, on 27th Nov., 1801, created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden. He married at Hesse Cassel, 1st May, 1818 (and again at the Queen's Palace, 1st June), Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse (born 25th July, 1797), by whom he had issue, George, Duke of Cambridge; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Mary, Duchess of Teck. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, 8th July, 1850.

XI. Mary, born 25th April, 1776. She married, 22nd July, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (born 15th May, 1776; died 30th Nov., 1834), and died without issue, 30th April, 1857.

XII. Sophia, born 3rd Nov., 1777; died unmarried, 27th May, 1848.

XIII. Octavius, born 23rd Feb., 1779; died 3rd May, 1783.

XIV. Alfred, born 22nd Sept., 1780; died 26th August, 1782.

XV. Amelia, born 7th August, 1783; died unmarried, 2nd Nov., 1810.

Such was the family of King George III., a monarch whose private life was of the most unhappy and unfortunate character, and whose public career was marred by great misfortunes which the daring and unscrupulous methods of a great minister alone prevented from overturning his throne and destroying his empire. The family misfortunes of the king followed nearly all, if not all his children. In truth may it be said that if the House of Stuart was politically unfortunate, that of Brunswick has suffered more from social crime and domestic infidelity than any that has ever held sway in Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Very Rev. Vicar General Dowling, of Paris, Ont., was in Boston last week, on his way to attend the consecration of the church of St. Francis of Sales, Bunker Hill, of which his old friend and classmate, Father Supple, is pastor. The ceremony took place on Sunday, the 17th inst. His Grace Archbishop Williams, of Boston, presided.

—The Rev. Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Ottawa, is spending a few days in the New England States. He assisted on Sunday, the 10th inst., at the dedication ceremony in Lowell, of which a report will be found in another column. The rev. gentleman also assisted at the public meeting of the Irish National League of America, at which Mr. Sexton spoke. Father Whelan speaks in high terms of the eloquence of the member for Sligo.

—His Lordship Bishop Walsh presided on the 15th inst. at the solemn religious

reception and profession which took place on that day at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Walsh. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Father Kautz, C. S. S. R. and Rev. Father Cummins, pastor of Woodlee. The following ladies received the holy habit of St. Joseph: Miss Thibault, Painscourt, in religion, Sister Mary Rosalie; Miss Faerth, Woodlee, in religion, Sister Mary Anastasia. The following ladies made their professions: Sister Agatha, Maidstone; Sister Isidore, Wawanosh; Sister Clare, Norwich.

NO. 150,000.

This is the number actually reached this week by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company in the regular numbering of their world-renowned cabinet organs. Having commenced business in 1854, the average number of organs produced per annum has been 500, which is 100 per cent. more than the average number of organs produced in the entire Mason & Hamlin organs have been sent to every civilized country, and their sale never was greater than at the present time, averaging from 10,000 to 15,000 organs per annum.—Boston Journal.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, or other adulterated powders. Sold in 4 lb. cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

LORETTO ACADEMY SEMINARY

FOR THE Education of Young Ladies, under the direction of the Ladies of Loretto, a branch of Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

This institution is beautifully situated on the Canadian side of the River overlooking the Falls. The Scholastic year commences the first of September and closes at the end of June. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the "LADY SUPERIOR."

N. D. DU SACRE CŒUR Young Ladies' Literary Institute, OTTAWA, - CANADA.

THIS FLOURISHING INSTITUTION, favorably situated in the Capital of the Dominion, is complete in all its appointments. Superior facilities are offered for a thorough acquisition of the modern languages, particularly French, which, with English, is a common language of the school. In the Department of Music this establishment has acquired a brilliant reputation. The superior department of the Conservatory is devoted exclusively to Sacred Music, to the training of organists and singers for church service, and to the special instruction of pupils who may desire to follow music as a profession.

The community spares no exertion to render the institution an attractive and happy home, where elevating influences evoke and develop in the pupils correct principles, courteous bearing and refined manners. Musical soirees, interspersed with recitations, tableaux, and given weekly in the presence of the teachers, forming charming reunions, which tend to accentuate the home like character of the school. The table is supplied with an abundance of excellent food, and the apartments throughout are spacious, well ventilated and well heated. Address—

LADY SUPERIOR. COLLEGE OTTAWA

(Conducted by the Oblate Fathers)
GONFRS UNIVERSITY DEGREES!
STUDIES TO BE RESUMED 3rd SEPTEMBER.

Classical & Commercial Courses

Our courses of Mathematics and Natural Sciences are so organized as to facilitate to candidates their preparations for the examinations for admission to the schools of medicine and law, the military school, the profession of surveying, etc.

During the last year of the Commercial Course a professor, practised in the law, makes it his special object to prepare his pupils to fill any position in any branch of commerce.

By its position and its special method of teaching the College of Ottawa gives a wonderful facility in cultivating the study of English.

PAPAL MEDAL

annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. as a special mark of commendation and favor.

TERMS: Board, tuition, bed and bedding, washing and doctors' fee payable half-yearly in advance. Classical Course, per year - \$150 Commercial do. - 150 Drawing, vocal music and German free of charge. SEND FOR PROSPECTUS. VERY REV. J. R. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D., PRESIDENT.