

most stubborn of low-church Anglicans in their failure to support their churches and pastors. But we know of no instance of the want and misery among the Catholic priesthood in Canada which Bishop Bond declares to exist amongst Anglican clergymen. True, the stipend of the Catholic missionary is in nine cases out of ten extremely small, but his wants are few, and self-sacrifice makes up for a great deal.

It was not to be expected that the Bishop could forego the opportunity of indulging in Jubilee "gush." Amongst other things he said:

"What nation is more free than the British nation, both at home and in her dependencies? Ours is not the freedom of license, where might is right, but the freedom of mutual trust and protection, where virtuous men stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of law and order. We have true freedom of speech, for we may speak all true things without respect of persons. The only freedom denied us is the freedom of vice, the freedom of ignorance, the freedom of selfishness."

There are here some few inaccuracies that must have grated on the ear of, for instance, the Hon. W. W. Lynch, one of the lay delegates to the Synod. There is a very important portion of the British dominions "at home," less free than many of the very worst governed portions of Europe or Asia, and on which in this "Jubilee" year of Her Majesty's reign new shackles have been placed, and that portion of the United Kingdom manacled and misgoverned is known as Ireland. The worthy bishop also talks of freedom of speech. Would that he had Canon Dumoulin, to whom he might give a lesson or two as to the due exercise of that right. Bishop Bond lives in a city where freedom of speech is eminently respected, but he should at the same time know that there are cities in Canada where Anglican and other Protestant clergymen successfully incite men to mob violence, to the "freedom of vice, the freedom of ignorance, the freedom of selfishness."

PRIVILEGE: PRIVILEGE!

Such was the indignant, but expressive and ever memorable cry raised by the Commons of England, when Charles I. ruthlessly, despotically and unconstitutionally entered their chamber to vent his anger on members who had crossed his tyrannical purposes. The Commons then claimed that their chamber was sacred to freedom of speech, and that neither monarch nor subject could interfere with any of their members for speaking his mind freely in debate and voting as his conscience told him he should. This was, indeed, long the boast of the British Parliament. It set itself up as the refuge and the temple of freedom of opinion, freedom of deliberation, and freedom of conclusion. When in 1877, Messrs. Biggar and Parnell made up their minds to use the forms and the rules of Parliament to force its attention to the consideration of Irish grievances, many, sore and pressing, all England lashed itself into fury. These two determined Irishmen were denounced from pulpit and from platform and unparingly assailed by the English press. They were termed "obstructionists" and freely called enemies of Parliamentary liberty. When, at the next general election, the Irish party acquired renewed strength, and began to assume a more aggressive attitude it was decided by the Commons House of Parliament that the time had come to cast aside the traditions of freedom of deliberation, long the proud boast of that chamber, and adopt a method of choking off discussion, especially on Irish subjects. A plan of closure was devised and put in force. It did not work. The Irish members would keep the Irish question before the House in season and out of season, with the result that a British Prime Minister was at length constrained to bring in a Home Rule Bill. That minister fell, and a new government came into office whose leader declared that it was not Home Rule but twenty years of coercion which Ireland needed. But he foresaw that his coercive bill would never become law, if vigorously opposed, as he knew it would be, by the Irish and British Home Rulers. Hence he had introduced into the House a barbarous code of repressive rules, to shut off discussion just whenever the government leader of the Commons would so decide. Anything more tyrannical, more subversive of the right of free speech and of the liberty of the minority it is impossible to conceive. Acting on this policy of repression, Mr. W. H. Smith, government leader in the Commons, moved during the coercion bill debate:

"That at 10 o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 17th day of June, if the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously reported from the Committee of the whole house, the chairman shall put forthwith the question or questions on any amendment or motion already proposed from the chair. He shall next proceed and successively put forthwith the questions that any clause then under consideration, and any remaining clause in the bill stand part of the bill, unless previously moved as hereinafter provided. After the clauses are disposed of he shall forthwith report the bill as amended to the house. From and after the passing of this order no motion that the chairman do leave the chair, or do report progress, shall be allowed unless moved by one of the members in charge of the bill, and

the question of such motion shall be put forthwith. If progress be reported on the 17th June the chairman shall put this order in force in any subsequent sitting of the committee.

We ask our readers to carefully weigh the terms of this odious resolution, whose passage has virtually put an end to the independence and freedom of the English Commons. Mr. Parnell, who took, of course, ground against it, said he could not imagine the fatuity which possessed the supporters of the government, in rushing blindfold into the pit to which the right hon. gentleman their leader had conducted them, except it be a case of the blind leading the blind, of the incapable leading the incapable. The Irish leader reminded the House that during the discussion in committee, the chair had repeatedly felt called upon to check the headlong speed of the leader of the House. Mr. Parnell continued amid enthusiastic opposition cheers:

"Now, sir, it is to prevent that action of the chair, it is to destroy that action, it is to cut away the safeguard, the power, the right of the chair to protest minorities that the right hon. gentleman now asks the house to adopt this resolution. There is no safeguard of any kind in this resolution, Parliamentary discussion, under the circumstances of this resolution, will become a mockery, and if it be adopted it will, in my judgment be a grave reflection upon the action of the chair, which it repeatedly exercised in protecting minorities and the freedom of debate, and in rebuking the intemperate zeal of the leaders of the House. Sir, we have heard nothing at all from the Government about the rights of minorities, or the freedom of debate. They have permitted all this to go by the board, and there will be no pretence of debate in the future."

The Irish leader then demolished the charge of obstruction advanced by the leader of the government. He said he had no notion that that right hon. gentleman really desired to advance to the business of the nation. How, he asked, can the business of the nation be advanced under household suffrage by a Tory party leaning upon a broken crutch? What business had the opposition opposed? They had opposed a measure of a most iniquitous character, one single measure, a measure designed to deprive the Irish people permanently of all power of right to agitate for change in the laws and for removal of grievances; a measure admitted to be designed for this purpose, and not for the detection of crime, a measure which will make agitation for redress of grievances impossible, utterly impossible, a measure intended to do this iniquitous thing for ever and for ever. Yet they were told they were obstructing the general business of the nation. They had lifted neither hand, voice or pen against any single measure but this one infamous proposal. They had urged the government to proceed to the business of the nation, but in vain. "If they will not" said the Irish leader, "undertake to prevent the horrors of Glenbeigh and the infamies of Bodeky—let them protect their own English and Welsh workmen. Let them do something, even suppose it does make coal a shilling in the pound dearer—let them do something to prevent those terrible explosions in the depths of those coalpits. That would be part of the business of the nation, in which we would cordially help and assist. Let them do some of the many other things which the nation understands and expects the Tory Government to do, which the nation certainly were assured at the last general election that this house would have done."

Every word of this sally was greeted with loud cheers. But though the hon. gentleman spoke, with greater heartiness, earnestness and effect than, perhaps, ever before, his exhortations were powerless to save the Commons from voting themselves into subjection to the ministers of the day. They voted away their freedom by a majority of 301 to 181.

ANOTHER VICE OF THE JUBILEE.

The American observes that on one important point it would appear as if England had learned nothing since 1837— for, coincident with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, was the passage through the commons of a brutal and bloody Coercion Act. The American remarks that the old Hebrew Jubilees were years of liberation and emancipation, but the Hebraistic John Bull spends a good part of his time forging fresh chains for a sister nation. The grandest opportunity of the year, the chance to make of Ireland a fast friend by undoing the crime of 1801, has been missed by England. No more gracious act could have marked the close of the Victorian half century, than the signing of a Home Rule Bill by the Queen. Such, says the American, is the situation on the surface. That observant journal then feels constrained to add: "But in truth the progress of England has been nowhere more marked than just here, in its relations to Ireland. It is waking up to the fact that the resources of alien government in Ireland are about exhausted, that its conceit of managing the Irish better than they could themselves is badly discredited, and that sooner or later Home Rule, if not separation, must be conceded. In 1837 the maintenance of the Union just as it stood was the common ground of

all English politicians. Very little heed was given to Irish miseries, and what there was proceeded upon the assumption that the Irish themselves were to blame for it. No outside criticism disturbed John Bull's equanimity. But half a century, or rather a quarter of a century, has made a change for the better; and 1887 finds the greatest of English statesmen, with the support of the bulk of his party, co-operating with the Irish for the re-establishment of self-government in Ireland. This is one of the greatest gains of the half century."

A great gain is this change of sentiment in the minds of so many Englishmen in respect of Ireland. Who in fact, in 1870, could have thought, when the Home Rule movement was first inaugurated, that in 1886 a British Premier would be found introducing a Home Rule Bill to Parliament and coming within thirty votes of carrying it? Who in 1870 would have thought that, at this moment, a great majority of the people of Scotland, Wales and Northern England would be ardent and pronounced Home Rulers?

A SLAP IN THE FACE.

Some Canadians are ever ready, even on the smallest occasion, to run mad in proof of their intense loyalty to the British throne. The celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee has been, of course, seized upon by this yearly diminishing, but still noisy class of our population to display an exuberant devotion to Britain and an effervescent apocrophy to titles and traditions of whose meaning they are really ignorant. Now, we are not by any means opposed to a rational commemoration of such an event as the Queen's Jubilee, but we do oppose the wicked, servile and foolish manifestations of loyalty to a country which we have little or no interest in common—a country that has repeatedly used us to her own advantage. Witness this very year the Fisheries negotiations. These absurd and insane displays of apocrophy and sentimentalism makes us ridiculous in the eyes of the world and invites further plunder of our wealth for Britain's benefit. We call the attention of the Canadian people, as well those who are truly loyal to Canadian interests, to Canadian growth, vitality and progress first, as those ready to please Britain before Canada and prepared to see our country become, by lack of even commercial independence, a depopulated waste—to the following paragraph from the London Standard, the high Tory and super-loyal organ of British aristocracy. The Standard is dealing here with the Canadian tariff:

"The Colonies and the Mother Country must drift further and further apart, until, one day, complete severance takes place. They are most of them doing their best now to alienate the sympathies of the working classes and manufacturers and merchants of this country. By-and-by the alienation will be complete, as the Colonials will find out when their hour of trial comes. Why should we waste a drop of our blood or spend a shilling of our means to shelter countries whose selfishness is so great that they never give a thought to any interest of ours? That is the question the Protectionist Colonies are forcing Englishmen to ask themselves, and it is as well that it should be bluntly put to them now. 'Buy our goods, and at the same time lend us your money to work your destruction with; that is the political creed of more Colonies than Canada, and it is a brutally selfish creed.'"

The Canadian people in 1878 very positively and definitely pronounced, whether wisely or unwisely, it is neither our duty nor our province to determine, in favor of a system of moderate protection for home industries. At the two general elections which have since taken place this verdict has been reiterated, and Parliament during the session just closed has further re-adjusted the tariff in a protectionist sense. *Jude vras.* So long as Canada and the other colonies can be used as slaughter markets for British manufactures, they are extremely useful in their way. But let Canada or any of the other colonies resolve to protect its own industrial and working classes and the offending colonial possession is called "brutally selfish." The Standard talks of England's wasting blood and treasure on us. Many a drop of blood and countless shillings has England been spared by Canada's connection with the empire, or, to speak plainly but truthfully, by our servile, speechless loyalty to the mother country. While on the other hand many thousands of square miles of the most valuable territory in the world, many hundreds of valuable lives and no small amount of gold treasure have been by us sacrificed in serving Britain's interests and maintaining Britain's power in America. The Standard's article appears at an exceedingly opportune time. Its perusal will not, we feel persuaded, have any good effect on the loyal enthusiasts to whom a slap in the face from a British organ is grateful, because it comes from Britain, but it will, we would fain believe, open the eyes of the honest masses in Canada, who have not forgotten the Ashburton treaty, the Fenian raid, or the Washington treaty, to the real value of our connection with Britain. In the latter country the matter is viewed in the light of self-interest. Why not here also?

SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LONDON, ONT.

About thirty years since, when London was a small town, and a scattered one, when Catholics were few and far between, and were not in possession of more than a very limited amount of the wealth of this world—a Catholic education was of necessity not known, save at the hands of those missionary priests or in the homes of those who brought the faith, pure and precious guarded, from the shores of old mother Erin. There were schools, so-called, where education was imparted. This education was very well in its way, judged from worldly stand-point. It fitted the young folks to transact the business of the life and make a passable appearance in the society of the day. But more than this was needed and it came in good time. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart Order, true to their mission, realized the necessity for a different state of things, and purchased the residence of Wm. Barker, Esq., now known as Mount Hope and occupied by the self-sacrificing ladies of the Order of St. Joseph. Here the first school was opened by the ladies of the Sacred Heart. Small was the beginning, but earnestness, piety, good management, and a firm trust in Him in whose name they had come was the means of eventually bringing the blessing of prosperity. Some years afterwards the main entrance was enlarged so as to afford accommodation for about one hundred scholars. It is now about fifteen years since this enlargement took place. At the time it was considered that the number of those seeking education within its walls would never be as large as the accommodation afforded. Such, however, has been the popularity gained and richly merited by this excellent school that once more enlargement of the building has become a necessity, and is now in course of construction.

The addition, which will be erected on the north side of the present building, is to be 91x134, and will consist of a wing 49x51 and a chapel 42x33. The building will be four stories high, with basement. The main entrance will be from Colborne street. On the basement floor will be a play room, 63x34 ft., charity room, music rooms, lavatories. At the back of the building will be the engine room, coal bunkers, etc. The ground floor of the wing, which will be on the west side of the chapel, is to be set apart for markets, dining room, sewing room, vestibule, lavatory and music room. The chapel will be large and roomy, grained ceiling 28 ft high. At the north end of the chapel will be the sanctuary, with stronger's chapel. If and society of the same size on either side. The cloister extends from the main hall to the sacristy. There will be an entrance to the strangers' chapel from Queen's avenue. A handsome plaster arch will divide the chapel from the sacristy. The sides of the chapel will have a panel dado six feet high, and will be fitted up with choir stalls. On the second floor will be rooms for persons desirous according to the Catholic custom to spend a few days in retreat at the Convent. In the basement floor will be a being built expressly for the accommodation of those in retreat. The third floor will contain the infirmaries, lavatory, bath-rooms, etc. The sanitary arrangements will be the most complete, and the building when finished will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Peters, Jones & McBride, of this city, are the architects.

The Annual Commencement.

On Wednesday last week took place the annual commencement of the academy. It was truly a day long to be remembered by those who had the happiness to be present. The spacious study hall was decorated in the most artistic manner, both art and nature being brought into requisition to bestow a most pleasing appearance to the surroundings. But far lovelier than all the ornaments of the room were the bright, happy faces of the youthful scholars, whose modest and graceful demeanor was the admiration of all. His Lordship Bishop Walsh was present, surrounded by many of the clergy of the diocese, among whom we noticed Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., Rev. M. J. "Herman, Chancellor of the Diocese, Rev. Fathers Walsh, Dunphy and Kennedy, of the cathedral; Flannery, St. Thomas; Brennan, St. Mary's; Bayard, Sarnia; Cook, St. Thomas; Traher, Simcoe; Lotz, Goderich. The following programme was rendered in a manner which received the very highest praise of all present. Special mention should be made of the two recitations by Miss Mills, of Duluth, Minn., and Miss Angela McDonald of Chatham, Ont., as well as the "Valedictory" by the two graduates, Miss Cahill, of Orlando, Florida. In each case the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner calculated to reflect the very highest credit on their accomplished teachers. A great privilege it is truly to be educated by the ladies of this Order, the world renowned Sacred Heart, which has educated so many of the first and finest Christian women of Europe.

- Entree—"Der Freischutz".....Weber
Misses Brotherton, Amyot and Harrison.
Vocal quartet—"Spring Wheel".....Flotow
Misses M. Cross, C. Grigg, Killoran and E. Jenkins.
Piano accompaniment.....Miss J. Viger
Recitation—"L'Etolle qui file".....Anon
Misses Carvill and M. Ag. present.
Foraise guitar—"Sébastopol".....Worrell
Misses C. Lays, Noteman, H. Perkins, F. Mills, Emma, McDonald, E. Cross, and Teresa Coffey.
Recitation—"The Palmer's Vision".....J. G. Holland
Miss F. Mills.
"May Song".....Miss F. Biglin
Misses M. and S. Brennan, and E. Donaldson, F. Biglin, Mortford, H. and E. Jenkins, B. Mahan and E. Cross.
Harp accompaniment.....Miss F. Biglin
Quartet for piano, harp and organ—"Beatrice di Tenda".....Bocha
Misses Grigg, Coffey and Biglin.
Recitation—"Kaddish".....Anon
Miss McDonald.
Guitar song—"Votai in Naiti".....Emmett
Miss E. Cross.
Chorus—"Votai in Naiti".....David
Misses M. Cross, C. Grigg, Viger, Carroll, S. Amyot, A. Biglin, W. McNulty, H. and T. Cahill, Teresa Coffey, E. Jenkins and E. Carvill.
Distribution of premiums.
Selections—"Irish airs, harp."
Valedictory—"Isabel of Castile".....The graduates.

The highest honorary honors of the institution were conferred on Miss Helen Cahill, of Mendon, Mich., and Miss Mary Brotherton of Orlando, Florida, who received from the hands of Bishop Walsh the laurel crown and gold cord which the institution confers on its graduates.

The successful competitors for the gold medals annually awarded were as follows:

- The gold medal awarded by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, first prize for Christian doctrine—Miss Angela McDonald, of Chatham, Ont.
The second gold medal, also awarded by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, for Christian doctrine, senior department—Miss Helen Cahill, of Mendon, Mich.
The gold medal for Christian doctrine, intermediate department—Miss Teresa Cahill, of Mendon, Mich.
The gold medal founded by the late Edward Duffy, of Rochester, N. Y., for Christian doctrine, primary department—Miss Nellie Reid, of London, Ont.
The bronze medal for history, awarded by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada—Miss Helen Cahill, of Mendon, Mich.
Accessit to bronze medal for history—Miss Gretta Jarvis, of London, Ont.
Hon. mention—Misses Angela McDonald, Annie Noble, Clara Grigg, Teresa Coffey, Florence Mills and Mary Currie.
The gold medal for arithmetic—Miss Teresa Cahill, of Mendon, Mich.
The gold medal for grammar—Miss Annie Noble, of Killarney, Ont.
The gold medal for neatness and order—Miss Florence Mills, of Duluth, Minn.
The gold medal for needlework—Miss Josie Viger, of Detroit, Mich.
The gold medal for good conduct in the junior division, awarded by Mr. Bernard Biglin—Miss Polly Biglin, of New York city.
The gold medal for penmanship, senior department, awarded by Mr. Bernard Biglin—Miss Clara McPhillips, of London, Ont.
The prologue of the graduates' valedictory was spoken by Miss M. Kennedy, of Marquette, Mich.; C. Grigg, of London, Ont.; F. Mills, of Duluth, Minn.; and A. Biglin, of New York city. At the close of the exercise Bishop Walsh congratulated the young ladies on the efficiency they had attained, and hoped they would spend a happy and profitable vacation.

Correspondence of the Record. DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

The following letter, which appeared in the Peterboro Examiner of the 29th inst., will be read with some interest by our readers:

MR. EDITOR—A stranger to your bright incipient little city cannot but feel impressed with the romance of its situation, its shaded streets, the beauty and neatness of its various structures and the activity and cheerfulness of the inhabitants. I have visited mostly all the cities and chief towns in Canada and doubt if there is one to surpass in natural attraction, apparent comfort and general pleasing surroundings, the progressive town of Peterboro. The number of magnificent churches and the multitude to be seen wending their way thereto attest without a doubt the religious spirit of the population. I myself had last evening the pleasure of assisting at service in St. Peter's Cathedral and certainly was edified to observe so large and devout a congregation. I had heard of the elegance of the new Bishop who was announced to preach, and also of the excellence of the music furnished in the church. I may say my expectations were realized in both. His Lordship explained in terse reasoning the Catholic doctrine concerning the Real Presence, interlarding his remarks with brief anecdotes in point and impressing every one with the beauty of this belief. The Bishop is a clear, forcible speaker, with voice sweet and very pleasing; style, argumentative; and period, neat and chaste. We very much enjoyed his discourse, which lasted about half an hour. The musical portion of the service delighted us no less. The boy Shakespeare was not far from right in regarding with distrust the man with no soul for music. An "Ave Maria" was rendered by Mrs. McIntyre, whose full and well-taken notes pleased us not a little. Rossi's "Tantum Ergo" was given in brilliant style by the choir. The piece of resistance, however, was Verdi's celebrated trio, "Jesu, Dei Vivi," executed by Miss M. Dunn and Messrs. T. Dunn and M. Tierney. Now stirring the soul to its utmost depths by the entrancing power and charm of well-interpreted crescendos, then with subdued accord a mellow note resembling an angel's whisper! If there be anything to elevate the soul not dead to the pure and nobler influences of religion, it is the charm of sweet harmony and sacred song. We may add, the organ was presided at by Prof. John B. Denys, whose brilliant touch we did not fail to recognize. Yours, etc., 20th June, 1887.

20th June, 1887. VISITOR.

On Tuesday, June 22nd, the annual picnic was held in the spacious and well-wooded grounds attached to the Murray st. school. Although the weather was unfavorable there was a large attendance, and all seemed to enjoy themselves well. Several prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the various games. The committee worked well in harmony with Father Conway to make the affair a financial success. A lively competition took place for the possession of a gold watch presented by Bishop Dowling to the committee of management. This watch was one of two left by the late Bishop Jamot to his successor in office; the other was sent by order of Bishop Dowling to France as a gift to the brother of the late lamented prelate. Over \$600 was realized as the result of the contest for the ladies' gold watch which was won by Miss Maggie McFadden. The net proceeds of the picnic were about \$1000. Bishop Dowling, accompanied by the cathedral clergy, visited the grounds for a short time in the course of the afternoon.

On Wednesday the bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Father Kelly, visited Port Hope, where he was met by the Rev. Fathers Browne and Murray. After visiting and admiring the beautiful parochial church, which is a credit to the zeal and good taste of Father Browne, the bishop accompanied by the Rev. clergy had a pleasant drive along the shores to Cobourg. Altho' was a private one, His Lordship was under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. To this convent there is a spacious chapel attached, in which the bishop celebrated mass next morning as the church is an inconvenient distance from the centre of the town. After mass the

pupils gave a grand musical and literary entertainment, and presented the bishop an address of welcome.

His Lordship made a short but pleasant speech in reply, in the course of which he paid a marked tribute to the pastor, Father Murray, who had secured so desirable a property for the convent, and to the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose zeal on behalf of education was attended everywhere with such marked success.

His Lordship returned to Peterboro' on Thursday evening, and on Friday presided at the closing examination of the pupils attending the Convent of Notre Dame.

He examined the several classes and expressed himself as highly delighted at the progress of the pupils, and the efficiency of the teachers, especially in the higher grades. On Sunday evening the bishop preached at vesper on "The lessons to be learned from the life and death of St. John the Baptist." The evening services are now largely attended, not only by members of the congregation, but also by many intelligent Protestants, who seem to take a deep interest in the instructions.

On Monday morning at nine o'clock, by order of His Lordship, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Mr. Fayolle, father of the priest who is in charge of the French portion of the congregation. The sisters and pupils of the convent and several members of the congregation were present. The bishop presided at the throne, and after mass spoke for a short time on devotion to the dead, and said it afforded him great pleasure to join with the congregation in manifesting his respect and sympathy for Father Fayolle, one of his devoted priests, in this hour of his affliction.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record CATHOLIC COLORED SCHOOL OF WINDSOR, ONT.

On Tuesday, 28th June, another batch of ten children attending the mission school had the happiness of receiving the holy sacrament of baptism. This brings up to forty the total number of children baptized since the opening of the mission school last January.

The Catholic colored mission of Windsor has certainly achieved a success, unequalled, of late years, in the annals of the propagation of the faith, and what has been done so far and in so short a time is only an earnest of what may be accomplished in the immediate future, if Dean Wagner receives from the charitable public the encouragement which so holy a cause deserves.

We would therefore once more exhort our kind readers to bestir themselves and fill up their blank lists as promptly as possible, and send the proceeds to the promoter of this great work of charity, so that he may be able, during the summer vacation, to take steps towards the erection of the buildings—the school house first and the church afterwards—required for the successful prosecution of the work of the colored mission. Rev. Father Weninger, S. J., the renowned Jesuit missionary, who has been the principal promoter of the work amongst the colored people in the United States, and who has himself organized a large colored parish in Cincinnati, lately wrote to Dean Wagner, offering to come to Windsor next September to give a mission to the colored people and assist in organizing the projected colored parish, and we are happy to say, the offer has been accepted.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers again of the spiritual advantages accruing to the benefactors of this holy undertaking.

Not to say anything of the great merit which all have before God, who lend a helping hand in the conversion of souls created to God's image and likeness, let it be remembered that all persons who contribute, once for all, the sum of ten cents at least, towards the mission fund, will be considered as benefactors of the mission, and will share in the holy sacrifice of the mass which Dean Wagner will offer up every Saturday during the remainder of his life, for all the benefactors living or departed. Moreover, their names will be inscribed on a roll of parchment, which will be deposited under the tabernacle of the main altar of the prospective church. The masses are being said now every Saturday.

MOUNT HOPE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The annual picnic in aid of this institution was held on the grounds on Dominion Day. A very large number of citizens were present to contribute their mite towards this most praiseworthy charitable institution. The band of the 7th Battalion played some of their choicest selections during the afternoon while a string band was engaged for the evening. Three large refreshment booths, two of them served by ladies of the congregation and one by the young men of the St. Patrick's society, were remarkably well patronized. During the day His Lordship Bishop Walsh honored the occasion by his presence. We also noticed on the grounds Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., Rev. Fathers Tierman, Walsh, Kennedy and Dunphy, of the cathedral; Cornay, of Strathroy, Cook, of St. Thomas, and Aylward of St. Augustine. Rev. Father Dunphy deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which all the details of the undertaking were attended to. The receipts amounted to about one thousand dollars.

PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY PRIEST.

Last week, 20th inst., the Rev. Father McCarthy, of Williamstown, was waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen representing the Scotch, Irish and French Canadian inhabitants of the Parish, and by the Rev. Father Kelly, who presented with a most complimentary address and a well filled purse. The occasion was the 20th anniversary of the ordination of the rev. gentleman, who is apparently as much beloved and as possible more esteemed than ever formerly. His reverence responded most feelingly and eloquently thanked the deputation.