

his success in his profession. The police magistrate found that there was not sufficient evidence against Mr. Kelly, and the charge against him was very properly dismissed. The teacher Chrysler was sent for trial.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to note that the brilliant and gifted editor of the Buffalo Union and Times, Rev. Father Cronin, has returned in renewed health to take the editorial helm once more. Long may health and strength remain with him to enable him to perform the work he has in hand, and to which his best efforts have been devoted the past twenty years.

We have heard much recently of the progress of Protestantism among the Italians; but recent enquiries by agents of the Bible Society do not confirm the statements which have been so freely made on this subject. A late issue of the Germania contains a letter from its Roman correspondent in which the result of the enquiries of the Bible Society's agents is given, whereby it appears that the Protestants of Italy now number about 14,000. Protestant statisticians formerly gave the figures at 30,000 and even 40,000, so that there must have been a considerable falling off. It is unfortunate that there is in Italy much indifference to religion, and positive unbelief, originating from the efforts of the Government to destroy the faith of the people, but the Catholics who abandon the Church either actually or practically do not become Protestants. It is stated also that a number of the Protestant churches, which have hitherto fair congregations, are to be closed, and the preachers withdrawn on account of the decline in numbers attending.

BROTHER MAURELIAN, the Secretary of the Catholic Educational Exhibit which is to take place at the Chicago Exposition, reports that he has from all quarters the assurance that a most satisfactory exhibit will be made, showing the great progress of Catholic education in the United States since its beginnings, which were necessarily on a small scale, and which was small fifty years ago. The Catholic schools of to-day are fully equipped, and in many cities not only compete with, but distance, the Public schools, though the latter monopolize all the State aid given for education. All the ecclesiastical Provinces, including eighteen religious teaching orders, will be represented by special exhibits. The Exhibits of New York and Boston dioceses will be especially fine, and such that all the efforts of Dr. Fulton and his colleagues who profess to see therein an attack upon the Protestantism of the country, will not be able to eclipse them.

SEVERAL anti-Catholic journals of Canada have fallen into the curious error of supposing that Archbishop Ireland, of the diocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, is opposed to the establishment of Catholic parochial schools, and that he has taken side in favor of the secular school system of the United States. This is not the case. He is as strongly as any Bishop in the United States in favor of religious teaching in the schools; but in certain parishes of his diocese, where the Public School Trustees are willing to allow the Catholic children to be taught their religion by Catholic teachers after school hours, he is satisfied to allow Catholics to use the Public schools, so that they may not be subjected to the injustice of paying a double tax for school purposes. The principle of religious teaching in the schools is thus respected, and the Pope has declared that, under the circumstances, the method adopted by Archbishop Ireland can be tolerated.

THE Orangemen frequently declare that Orangemen is not at all an anti-Catholic organization, but that its purpose is to secure civil and religious liberty for persons of all creeds. But the action of the United States Orangemen who warned the Republican convention that selected Mr. Benjamin Harrison as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, that they would not support Mr. James G. Blaine if he were nominated, showed them in their true colors as religious persecutors. The only objection they have to Mr. Blaine is that some members of his family are Catholics. The Orangemen stated in their declaration to the Convention that they would give a million and a quarter votes against any Republican candidate except Mr. Blaine. It is well known, however, that this statement is the merest braggadocio. It is estimated that there are not more than a hun-

dred thousand Orangemen in the whole United States. The smallness of their numbers is made evident whenever they make a demonstration on the twelfth of July. On their last anniversary the Orangemen of Detroit made an excursion to Chatham, and there were not more than a hundred and twenty men, women and children in the whole crowd.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. FLANNERY.

Out at Sea, Tuesday, July 19, 1892.

We are now in mid-ocean—a few hundred miles on the home stretch, however; and to-morrow morning at 8 a. m. we shall be eight days on sea. You may infer from this showing that the steamer Britannic is not one of the ocean greyhounds. We expect to reach Queenstown on Thursday evening. Nine days' sailing is an improvement on the old twelve or fourteen days' crossing that people wondered at a quarter of a century ago. So we are content and consoled with the reflection that if we have not the fortune to be aboard of the Majestic, or of the City of New York, that went nobly past us yesterday and sailed away out of sight in front of us, we are perhaps better off than we deserve to be. We are two hundred cabin passengers, with about the same number of steerage. The former are of all nationalities, bearing the heathen Chinese. Chicago is very largely represented on board. We have people also from Kansas, Texas, Mexico, Hindostan, the Argentine Republic and the New England States. All are extremely polite to each other, affable, social and courteous. Very little gambling is done in the smoking-room, not much tipping to speak of, nor even an appearance of sea-sickness anywhere. The sea has been a little ruffled all through, but no waves of such magnitude as to cause either rolling or pitching. In consequence every chair is occupied at every meal. The steadiness of the ship and general comfort on board make ample amends for the lack of speed. The commercial men, however, are alone in their complaints of the slowness of the ship. The other passengers are just as well satisfied to enjoy a few days more fresh briny air and sumptuous repasts. The company alone suffers somewhat in finances.

Among the passengers are four clergymen: one a blind teacher, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, who, for the third time, has been elected chaplain to the House of Congress in Washington, D. C., and who enjoys a widespread reputation for historic love and pulpit eloquence; the other is a Rev. Dr. Milloy, Methodist, of Chicago, very pleasant in his manners and quite a favorite—especially with the ladies of his denomination. We have also an English Church rector, and your humble servant.

On Sunday public service, according to the Anglican Ritual, was held in the grand saloon at 10 a. m. It merely consisted, I am informed, in the reading of the lessons and prayers, but no sermon was preached. Very many passengers were anxious to hear Rev. Dr. Milburn. But the rule on those vessels prevails, that were Cardinal Gibbons or Talmage or any other celebrity on board, the most unpretentious English Church clergyman or Episcopalian would be chosen by the captain to read the service.

The steerage passengers are, for the most part, Irish Catholics. But for them no religious service was provided. I asked permission to go down amongst them and recite the Rosary or other prayers, but was peremptorily and gruffly refused by the purser, who seems to have all authority in such matters, being the Hon. Minister of the Interior; while the captain merely attends to the guiding of the ship, and is responsible for the exterior. The purser gave for reason of his refusal that all intercourse is prohibited between saloon and steerage passengers. "But cannot a clergyman visit those people, purser?" "No, sir." "But in case of sickness, purser?" "No, sir." "Is it a rule, then, on this vessel that should a person on the steerage be in danger of death no clergyman—priest or minister—is permitted to bring consolation to the dying or administer the last sacrament?" "On no consideration is a first-class passenger allowed to visit the steerage." "It is well a rule of this kind should be made known to the public," I said, walking away.

I have heard since that, on reaching New York or Liverpool, through sanitary precautions and owing to prevalence of cholera in some parts of Europe, and of leprosy in some portions of the American continent, the ship authorities have to make affidavit that no intercourse whatever occurred during the voyage between steerage and cabin passengers. Mr. Purser, however, did not condescend to give me these particulars; and they may not be correct.

We passed this morning through a school of dolphins which, by their gambols and shooting from one wave to another, caused much interest and amusement to all the passengers, both cabin and steerage.

We have very few people from Ontario on board. Toronto is represented by Mr. Riddell, Q. C., and Bencher, a burly, pleasant character, who is very popular with all, both old and young. Mr. Edward Stock, of Mimico, is here, with his daughter and a near relative, Mr.

Lancaster of Hartford, bicycle and gun manufacturer, also with his daughter. These gentlemen are natives of England, but, owing to their long residence in America, feel they are going to a strange country, and are as anxious to visit Ireland as the land of their birth.

Mr. Griffin, of Griffin and Wright, merchants, of St. Thomas, although a heretic of very High Church principles, is my travelling companion. So far we have not quarrelled, nor is it probable we shall. We sit opposite each other at table and go in for everything good "share and share alike." The voyage has been pleasant and prosperous, and we pray and hope it may so continue to the end.

Guelph is represented by Mr. J. J. Daley, head of the most extensive and most successful real estate agency in Western Ontario. There are also on board a Mr. Wm. J. Green and Mr. Armstrong, partners in a very lucrative business in Harlem, N. Y., the former of whom lived a long time on Power street, Toronto, and the other was born in Hamilton. Both claim to be Canadians; and, taken altogether, we make a very fair showing in debate and are more than able to hold our own against heavy odds.

All would be very satisfactory on board if the officers, especially the purser, were a little more courteous to the passengers of the male denomination. The first evening I came on board I discovered that I was condemned to be a climber; that is, to occupy an upper berth. I hate this above all things, especially since age and infirmity begin to creep on me. I heard there were some vacancies, and addressed the purser on the subject; but was met with a peremptory "No, sir." No effort was made, or trouble taken by him or any other officer, afterwards, to accommodate me, so I suffered on patiently during the whole trip; and am determined never again, unless under the direst compulsion, to cross the Atlantic on board of H. M. steamship Britannic.

HOME RULE ECHOES.

The last constituency of Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, has made its returns, Mr. Lyell, the Liberal candidate, being elected, as was expected. Mr. Lyell received 2,617 votes against 1,614 given to his Liberal Unionist opponent. A recount of the votes in Greenock, Scotland, reverses the decision which was before announced. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Liberal Unionist, is declared elected by 2,942 votes against 2,887 for John Bruce, his Liberal opponent. This change reduces Mr. Gladstone's majority from 42 to 40. Parliament will meet on the 11th of August, and will be informed that no business will be transacted. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will make his motion of non-confidence, which will be carried, and he will at once assume office, but the Tories are very confident that with his small majority he will not be able to control the House, so that a break up of the new ministry, or a new general election, may be soon expected.

The prominent members of the Parnellite party were present at the meeting of the Irish National League held in Dublin on the 27th, and a number of addresses were made. Mr. Wm. Redmond held that the English must be compelled to concede Home Rule to Ireland. If necessary to gain this end the country must be run into a general election every six months. The policy of the Parnellites, he declared, was to get as much as they could from both the Conservatives and the Liberals. In regard to the question of voting in Parliament, he said that they must follow the independent policy laid down by Mr. Parnell.

A meeting of the Irish Federation was also held on the same day. Michael Davitt made an address, in which he said every member of the party would remain loyal to his seat in Parliament every moment the interests of Home Rule required. They met with victory written on their banners, and were confident of the advent of Home Rule for Ireland. He said he did not believe that members of the Labor party who had been elected to the House of Commons would oppose Mr. Gladstone.

At the Irish Federation meeting on the 28th Tim Healy said he calculated that the expenses of the Parnellites in the recent elections amounted to £11,000, and in the incoming Parliament the Parnellites would be steered by the hand that furnished that money. Continuing, Healy said that Rockford Maguire, for whom the Parnellites had found a seat in Clare, was a pal of the Duke of Abercorn and the Tories. He (Healy) regarded Maguire as the Parnellites' paymaster, and said that Maguire would practically be the dictator of the Redmondites. On the eve of the elections, he said, the McCarthys were almost entirely without friends, and when Healy drew a check for £53 for expenses, he had to ask the payee not to present the check for a few days, but within ten days the McCarthys had received £10,000 from America and Australia, and it should be remembered that if Home Rule was obtained with the aid of the Irish party the latter would have been non-existent from inability to pay sheriffs' fees, except for the welcome financial support from America and Australia.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN THINKS HOME RULE CERTAIN. In a speech on the 30th, in Mal'low, Wm. O'Brien said that the Irish cause now occupied a position which his forefathers never dreamed of. He con-

demned those evil prophets, the Parnellites, who, he said, are exerting themselves to throw out Mr. Gladstone and discourage him by heaping difficulties in his path as if he were a terrible orgy. It was not Liberal treachery that would defeat Home Rule but dissensions among Irishmen. He, however, believed that among the nine Parnellites elected to Parliament there were men who could never be persuaded to unite to defeat Home Rule. The Irish had the best of all guarantees against Liberal treachery. They could, and would, turn the Liberal traitors out of office within twenty-four hours.

The Pope's Message.

Pope Leo XIII. has sent a message to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas, on the subject of Christopher Columbus, in which he says:—"From the end of the 15th century, and since a man from Liguria first landed, under the auspices of God, on the trans-Atlantic shores, humanity has been strongly inclined to celebrate with gratitude the recollections of this event. It would certainly not be an easy matter to find a more worthy cause to touch the heart and to inflame their zeal. The event in effect is such in itself that no other epoch has seen a grander and more beautiful one accomplished by man; as to who accomplished it there are few who can be compared to him in greatness of soul and of genius. Therefore if would not be fitting, amid these numerous testimonials of honor and in these concerts of eulogiums, that the Church should maintain complete silence, since, in accordance with her character and her institutions, she willingly approves and endeavors to favor all that appears whatever it is to be worthy of honor and praise. She fortifies his statements by references to the interviews of Columbus with Queen Isabella, and Alexander VI., and further says: "Columbus discovered America at about the period when a great tempest was going to unchain itself again the Church. Inasmuch as that it is permitted by the course of events to appreciate the ways of Divine Providence, it really seems that the man for whom Liguria honors herself was destined by a special plan of God to compensate Catholicism for the injury which it was going to suffer in Europe. In order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts, the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the sacredness of religion must be united to the splendor of the civil pomp. This is why, as previously, at the first announcement of the event, the public actions of grace were rendered to the providence of the immortal God. Upon the example which the Supreme Pontiff gave the same also now in celebrating the recollection of the auspicious event. We esteem that we may do as much. We decree to this effect that the day of October 12, or the following Sunday, if the respective diocesan Bishops judge it to be opportune, that, after the office of the day, the solemn Mass of the very Holy Trinity shall be celebrated in the cathedral and collegial churches of Spain, Italy and the two Americas. In addition to these countries, we hope that, on the initiative of the Bishops, as much may be done in the others, for it is fitting that all should concur in celebrating with piety and gratitude an event which has been profitable to all."

Tory Spite.

During his campaign in Middletham, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the older he grew the more he began to conclude that the highly educated classes were in public affairs rather more conspicuously foolish than anybody else. A good deal has happened since that suggestion was thrown out calculated to breed a suspicion that therein Gladstone touched the outskirts of a great and solemn truth. The letters written during the past two weeks prove this. These letters are simply beyond description. The defeated candidates write explaining the causes of their discomfiture and give reasons which would upset the gravity of an Aberdeen kindergarten. Their friends contribute epistolary support even more incredibly brainless. It gives one a shock day by day that the more silly and stupid one of these letters is, the greater chance that it is signed by a professor or fellow in one of the universities or big training colleges. Those of next highest fool value are written by Queen's counsel and barristers. Only a little lower down are those of the parsons and retired generals, and about this same level deserves to be placed the leading articles of most of the Tory papers. It really does raise a question in one's mind who does raise a question regarding matters not in time come to be recognized as a legitimate electoral disqualification. One gets a public sample of this sort of thing in the letter which Major-General Dashwood wrote to a paper the other day, expressing the satisfaction of the service at the defeat of two eminent army officers who had stood as Liberal candidates, and adding, "To a patriotic soldier nothing can be a greater object of loathing and contempt than a British officer who is both a Gladstonite and Home Ruler."

With partisan hatred running these wild lengths outside Parliament, it is not strange to find the old Tory Post, owned by Sir Algernon Borthwick, whom Salisbury is going to make a peer a few weeks hence, calmly advising the policy of proroguing Parliament till the ordinary time next February, the Tories continuing to hold office meanwhile.

Queen Victoria Uneasy at the Liberal Victories.

The election of Gladstone has caused increased precautions for the safety of Queen Victoria.

As a general rule, no sovereign goes about with less real protection than Queen Victoria. Since the elections she has been conditioned with a force of detectives that could hardly be matched outside of Russia. It is known that Queen Victoria is a thorough Tory in principle. She resembles George III. in her domestic virtues and in her dislike of anything that tends to diminish the royal authority.

The Queen is as bitterly opposed to Irish Home Rule as George III. was to the independence of the United States. She is confident that Home Rule will never be granted, and this is another reason why she is beginning to be apprehensive as to her own security, for she dreads that Irish despair and resentment, on finding that Home Rule is beyond reach, may find expression in violence against the wearer of the crown.

For these reasons Queen Victoria, before going to Osborne, readily acceded to the desires of her advisers for special precautions against any unlawful design upon her person.

An arm of detectives in plain clothes searched the estate in the neighborhood of the royal residence, and during the Queen stay at Osborne these same detectives form a cordon difficult, if not impossible, to pass. Any person approaching Osborne House is challenged at every step by an inquisitive guard, and no one can pass whose answers are not satisfactory.

When the Queen goes out driving one detachment of guards precedes and another follows the carriage. At the landing stages a strict watch is kept, and every person who is at all suspicious in appearance in the opinion of the watchman is dogged until he leaves the Isle of Wight.

Many privileges heretofore extended freely on the royal grounds to residents of the Island have been withdrawn, and altogether the transformation is as extraordinary as it seems to be significant of new relations between the Queen and the people.

The Socialists of Brussels have taken a new decision to exhibit their hatred to religion by attacking a meeting of the Anti-Socialist League after the banner of the latter organization had been blessed by the Bishop in the cathedral. This attack took place on the 25th inst., and besides the blessed banner being destroyed, numbers of the people were seriously injured. A large number of the attacking Socialists were arrested.

Notre Dame College.

Cote des Neiges, Montreal, is one of the buildings to which the tourist on his trip around the mountain has his attention drawn by his elegance, and many have been heard to express the wish that he had had the chance of passing his first youth in as pleasantly situated an educational establishment. The building is two hundred and forty feet long, four stories high and fitted with all the appliances that the latest science of sanitary hygiene has taught us to be necessary. Here in this college, embedded in orchards and flower gardens, the mind of the student is fed by the Holy Cross is taught French and English equally, and is in a position when leaving to enter the graduating class of a commercial college, or to begin his more advanced classical studies. When your correspondent visited the establishment the classes were quiet and empty, but the splashing in a pond in the garden, where some few boys, whose distant homes made their returning for the summer vacation were swimming and bathing, broke the stilly stillness of the place. Buses, trams, and electric cars are among the means of communication with the city; and your correspondent, viewing things from a different point of view, could not but think that such a college must have a splendid future before it.

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