

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE . 27, 1885.

Memor Et Fidelis.

O comrades of the old, old days, Who touch the chords of other years And gather flowers of sweetest May To crown our joys with memory's tears; Ye who have shown the gladsome toil That stirred our hearts in manly strife Within St. Joseph's classic walls, Whose sunbeams cheered our college life,

W nose sunbeams cheered our conege me, Look back through vistas of the past and view the forms of olden days— The waves have ebb'd, our thoughts take flight— Old hearts are singing boyhood's lays; Hear in the halls the classic step That tells of Czesar's march through Gaul, And how the Greek in Virgil's verse Spun out a tale for *Ilium*'s fall.

In bold crusade we touch the shore Where Sidon leans upon the sea, And Richard's hosts a banner bore To lead their king to victory; And now where Grecian valor stood Beside that narrow strait of heat, Leonidas with Spartan band Falls on his shield in brave defeat.

But hark ! from out the belfry tower A chiming summons greets each class, And Roman, Greek, and sons of Gaul With baseballs storm the narrow pass; In centre field 'tis Hector's catch With Achilles behind the bat "The *pitcher* oft goes to the well" But ne'er is "broken up" for that.

And out upon the velvet green The battle rages fierce and long, The Bugby rules are all the go, The Bul pitched round like some old song; Beside the flag great Cæsar falls For Brutus kicked him on the shin,— The victor runs, the vanquished cries "The goal ! the goal ! tu quoque Quinn !"

But stay illusion !--Stay fond theme ! Are we the boys of long ago ? Has each one plucked a floweret wild From memory's garden-white as snow ? Ah yes ! I read in every eye That beams in friendsbip round this board That pulse of hand and pulse of heart Throb from the fire of memory's chord.

What care we for the ragged verse If but the heart speaks in each line; 'His not the sunbeams on the grape, But friendship's smile that warms the wine, Bring me the lyre with tuneful strings, For I would sing of College days, And fling each number from my heart Flecked with a star of tender rays.

We are the boys, but somewhat changed Since first we left our mother's lap, And her kind voice in sweetest tone Proclaimed us fiedged with gown and cap. See yonder is our *Magister*, Who rules the board with grace and art; You think his hair is growing white ? 'Tis but the flowering of his heart.

And look ! Here's one with brief and gown Who pleads *Supreme* before the Court. In olden days he joked so much We thought him fit for naught but sport; And by his side a fair-haired boy, Whose tongue and mine could ne'er agree, Is now a *pillar* of the State, A full fledged happy great M. D.

A tail neeged happy gloat happy But ah ! my comrades pause a while, Our holiest memories are above, For God has blessed our College home, with priests our nearts in reverence love. We count the triumphs won in life By dint of toil and worldly care; Yet who will keep in record bright The victories won through silent prayer.

THOS. O'HAGAN.



Masters of Arts—Thomas O'Hagan, of Pembroke, Ont.; Joseph H. O'M. Frawley, of New York. Bachelors of Arts—Henry Joseph Mullen, of Palgrave, Ont.; Geo. Boucher, of St. Edouard, Que.; Rev. H. A. Constantineau, O. M. I., of

Lowell, Mass. Bachelors of Literature—James A. McKechnie, Springfield, Mass. ; Henry M. Frey, Buffalo, N. Y. ; Joseph F. Bertrand, Isle Verte, Que. On the evening of the 18th, took place the distri-bution of premiums and the medals were then as

follows allotted : DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

Papal medal-Silver medal for the best thesis in philosophy, graciously offered by His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII, awarded to Mr. Geo. Boucher, B. A., of St. Edouard, Quebec, Student of Seventh Form. Next in merit, Henry Mullen, B. A., of Palgrave, Ont.

Medals of merit for excellence in Christian Doc-Medals of merit for excellence in Christian Doc-trine.—English Course—Silver medal presented by His Lordship the Right Rav. T. J. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, awarded to Charles Murphy, of Ottawa, Ont. French Course—Silver medal, presented by the Very Rev. F. Tabaret, D. D., O. M. I., Presi-dent of the College of Ottawa, awarded to Geo. Boucher, of St. Edouard, Quebec. Medals of honour for class standing—These medals are awarded to those only who have fol-

medals are awarded to those only who have fol-lowed all the branches taught in their classes. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eighty per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than sixty per cent. in any single branch.

Classical Course-Silver medal presented by His Excellency the Most Honourable Marquis of Lans-Excellency the Most Honourable Marquis of Lans-downe, Governor-General of Canada, awarded to Edward Moras, of Lawrence, Mass., student of the Sixth Form. First of class in Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Physics, Mathematics. Aver-age marks for the whole year, 82. Silver medal, presented by J. A. MacCabe, M. A., Principal of the Normal School, Ottawa, awarded to Adving Dorasions of Vaudreal Ouebee, student

to Adrien Desrosiers, of Vaudreal, Quebec, student of the Fifth Form. First of class in Greek, Latin, French and Geology; Second of class in English, General History, Physical Geography and Analyti-cal Geometry. Average marks for the whole year, 93.

Silver Medal, presented by Rev. O. Boucher, of the Diocese of Boston, awarded to Thomas. V. Tobin, of Waterford, Ireland; student of the Fourth Form,

of Waterford, Ireland ; stadent of the Fourth Form, first of class in Greek, Letin, English, French, Modern History, Physical Geography and Mathe-matics. Average marks for the whole year S9. Silver medal, presented by Rev. M. Whelan, P. P., of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Ont., awarded to Richard Sims, of Ottawa, Ont., student of the Third Form, first of his class in English, Modern History and Geography; second in class in Greek and Math-ematics; third in his class in French and Chemistry; fourth in his class in Latin. Average marks for the fourth in his class in Latin. Average marks for the whole year 94.

whole year 94. Silver medal, presented by Rev. J. McGrath, O. M. I., Provincial, of Lowell, Mass., awarded Bernard McKinnon, of Melrose, P. E. I., student of the First Form, first of his class in Latin and Algebra, second of his class in Greek and Botany, third in his class in French; average marks for the whole mane 29 year, 88.

Commercial Course.-Silver medal, presented by Mr. P. A. Egleson, of Ottawa, Ont., awarded to James O'Donnell, of Olean, N. Y., student of the Fourth Grade, first of his class in Reading, English, Grammar, Physical Geography, Commercial Arith-metic, Algebra, Physics, Book-keeping, Practical Business, Commercial Law, Neatest Set of Books; third of his class in English Composition and History of the United States ; average marks for the whole year, 90.

Commercial Graduates-Marcel Beullac, Joseph Boyle, John Campbell, J. Owen Carven, B. A.

Mr. Frawley proposed "The Bar" in felicitous terms, to which M. J. Gorman, humorously, L. A. Olivier, wittily, and W. H. Barry, solemnly, re-Resolved, that we desire to express our hearty approbation of the wise and liberal policy of the faculty in their efforts to promote the physical Principal MacCabe gave "The Medical Profession," coupling with the toast the names of Drs. Duhamel, M. P. P., Grant and Smith, who ably responded. Dr. Grant considered the College was not merely a advancement of the students.

advancement of the students. That a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. J. Whelan, J. A. MacCabe, J. McG. Des Rivieres, H. J. Frawley, Rev. A. Dontanville, and the mover and seconder be authorized to solicit subscriptions from alumni of the college, and when a sufficient sum has been collected, to procure a suitable trophy to be known as "The Alumni Association Trophy," which shall be competed for annually at the games of the Athletic Association, and held from year to year by the winner of a series of events to be determined by the committee acting in conjunction with representatives of the Athletic Association. The elections for the ensuing year were then held,

with the following result: Honorary President: RT. REV. JOS. THOMAS DUHAMEL, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa.

President : J. J. CURRAN, Q. C., M. P., Montreal. Vice-Presidents : VERY REV. J. KEOUGH, Dundas, Ont.

VERY REV. J. KEOUGH, Dundas, Oht. J. A. PINARD, Esq., Ottawa. J. A. MACCABE, M. A., Ottawa. VERY REV. J. McGRATH, O. M. I., Lowell, Mass. HONORE ROBILLARD, M. P. P., Rockville, Ont. REV. J. F. COFFEY, M. A., London, Ont. M. J. GORMAN, L. L. B., Pembroke, Ont. JOHN S, CONCANNON, Boston, Mass. REV. P. MCCARTHY, Wakefield, Que. L. LAPEHODNE SWITH. M. D., MONTREAL. REV. P. MCCARTHY, Wakefield, Que. J. LAPTHORNE SMITH, M. D., Montreal. E. E. PERRAULT, C. E., Ottawa. J. G. MCCARTHY, Esq., Sorel, Que. REV. A. DONTENVILLE, M. A., O. M. I., Ottawa. FRANK A. ANGLIN, B. A., Toronto. THOS. O'HAGAN, M. A., Pembroke, Ont, BRY A CHAINE ADDREAD Thos. O'HAGAN, M. A., I Emotode, One,
REV. A. CHAINE, Arnprior, Ont.
JOHN O'MEARA, Esq., Peterboro.
STEPHEN F. CARROLL, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
J. F. DES RIVIERES, C. E., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Toronto.
Treasurer :
The Description of the Descr

W. H. BARRY, B. A., Ottawa. Corresponding Secretaries : F. R. LATCHFORD, B. A., and L. A. COTE, Ottawa.

W. J. LYNCH,

REV. M, J. WI WM. KAVANAG

THE BANQUET. The banquet at the Russell was of course the great event of the meeting. The President, Mr. J. J. Curran, took the chair, and was supported on his right by Bishop Duhamel and Dr. Grant, and on his left by Rev. Dr. Tabaret and Dr. J. Lapthorne Smith, of Montreal. The vice chairs were occupied by Rev. Father Coffey, of the CATHOLIC RECORD, Principal MacCabe of the Normal School, Ottawa, and Mr. J. A. Pinard. and Mr. J. A. Pinard.

and Mr. J. A. Pinard.
There were also present mong others the Rav.
J. J. Filliatre, D. D., Rev. L. A. Nolin, M. A., Rev.
A. Leyden, M. A., Rev. J. J. Griffin, M. A., Rev.
A. Doutenville, M. A., of the College, Rev. A.
Pallier, O. M. I., Rav. M. J. Whelan, and Rev. John
Sloan, Ottawa; Rev. P. McCarthy, Wakefield; L.
Duhamel, M. D., M. P. P., Hull; John F. Concannon, B. A., Boston, Mass; Thomas O'Hagan, M. A.,
Pembroke; H. J. Frawley, M. A., New York City;
M. J. Gorman, B. C. L., Pembroke; J. Lynch, Winnipeg, F. R. Latchford, B. A.; F. Brennan, L. A. Oliver,
F. X. Desloges, J. E. O'Meara, Wm. Kavanagh,
Ed. Bowes, Dioxcore Hurteau, Richard Devlin, W.
L. Scott, B. A., E. Perrault, C. E., E. T. Smith,
L. J. Beland, W. J. Lynch, W. H. Barry, B. A., M.
W. Casey, J. P. Dunne, Alf. T. Gow, Chas. Murphy,
R. A. Starrs, Oitawa; Geo. Boucher, Lowell, Mass.;
Geo. Riley, Boston, Mass; J. C. Ivers, Springfield,

much enthusiasm.

credit to the Capital but to the Dominion at large, and paid a high tribute to the principal and pro-fessors, dwelt on its progress in the past and the

widening sphere of usefulness now before it in the

proposed establishment of the faculties of law and

medicine. Dr. Smith's speech was an exceedingly happy one, concluding with the expression of his determination to attend all future meetings of the

Mr. Curran being loudly called upon, sang "Old King Cole" in his own inimitable style. Out of respect for the clergy be omitted the stanza about the sailors, though strongly urged to render it.

The press had ample justice done it by the cul-tured eloquence of Father Nolin, who, however, seemed to feel doubtful as to whether a professor of

Greek could be expected to speak common-sense in

English. Rev. J. F. Coffey, of the CATHOLIC RECORD, ex-pressed his hearty thanks for the enthusiastic re-ception accorded this sentiment. He felt particu-larly grateful for the kind remarks of Father Nolin. Anything he had done in the interest of Catholic education and of the College of Ottawa, he did under a deep sense of duty, for he had always held

under a deep sense of duty, for he had always held strong views on the rights of the minority to equal-

ity and justice in the rights of the minority to equal-ity and justice in the matter of education. He paid a just tribute to the Canadian press for its merit and its patriotism, and expressed the opinion that our journalists were, for their honesty of pur-pose as a body, deserving hearty popular support. Bapresentatives of the local press also removed

Representatives of the local press also responded.

As the representatives of the local press and responded. As the representative in Parliament of the com-mercial metropolis of Canada, Mr. Curran had a congenial task in proposing "Trade and Commerce," to which Mr. W. Kavanagh, of Ottawa, cleverly re-

Dr. Grant then gave the "Civil Service," which

was replied to in a lengthy and vigorous speech by Mr. J. A. Pinard.

Father Whelan, in proposing the "Class of '85" said that in the name of the former students and graduates he welcomed them into the ranks of the

Alumni Association and wished them every success

in their respective careers. If any of them should

enter divinity, might they not hope, with at least one illustrious exampler before them, to don the purple, wear the mitre, and wield the crozier, and if such a fate befell them he would shed for them a

sympathetic tear. He hoped that those who selec-ted medicine would become as eminent as their

Grants, Smiths and Duhamels; and those who took

to the bar, distinguish themselves as their Gormans,

Oliviers, O'Mearas, Barrys, and a host of others, were doing. Should any ill-wind blow them into politics, he begged of them, for their country's good, not to follow the leadership of their chair-

good, hot to follow the received with uprochaseable Grits. This sally was received with uproarious cheers and laughter, which were renewed again and again when Mr. Curran quickly retorted that he doubted the power of even the College to produce

such a lusus naturae. Mr. J. J. McKechnie and Mr. H. J. Mullen in

association.

English.

sponded.

Special Correspondence of the Boston Pilot. ARCHBISHOP MORAN, OF SYDNEY, WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED CARDINAL McCABE.

Rome, May 25.

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Don

The report circulated in Rome and elsewhere that Bishop Nulty was summoned to the Vatican and reprimanded by the Holy Father for the publication of his able and powerful pass of letter, is a gross exaggeration. The rumors μ valling in the English press reflecting on the recuption accorded here to the Irish Bishop by the Holy Father and the Propaganda are, when not fanciful fabrications, at least malignant exaggerations of simple and natural facts. It is to be remem-bered that the bishops were enjoined solemuly to preserve a strict silence concerning their work in the Congress they held in Propaganda. The three cardinals and the two secretaries assisting at the cardinals and the two secretaries assisting at the meetings of this Congress were obliged by the same injunction. Hence nothing but the vaguest guesses of what was discussed, and in what particu-lar manner the discussion was carried on, can be ventured upon. The report spread abroad that the interview of one of the bishops with the Holy Father only lasted fifteen minutes, instead of Holy Father only lasted ifteen minutes, instead of the half-hour accorded to other bishops, is true, but not for the motive suggested by those who spread the report. On that morning the Holy Father was thoroughly worn out by the amount of work he had accomplished, and it was the bishop rather than the Pope who shortened the interview, seeing how wearied His Holiness was. The Pope took occasion to express his thanks personally to Mgr. Stonor for this prelate's dinner to the Irish bishops at St John Lateran. at St. John Lateran.

at St. John Lateran. The possibility of the present Archbishop of Sydney being appointed to the See of Dublin is talked about in well-formed circles. The report of his being called to Rome is asserted to be true; and an English prelate has declared that Mgr. Moran has actually been nominated to Dublin. If this be the case, and it is impossible to ascertain the real facts, the hurried summoning of Mgr. Moran is unusual in its manner. The ordinary method real facts, the hurried summoning of Mgr. Moran is unusual in its manner. The ordinary method is that the name of the person thus appointed is made known, and that a sufficient time is given him to settle the affairs of the diocese he is about to leave. In the case of Mgr. Moran, whose diocese is at the other end of the earth the is the more person to the other end of Mgr. Moran, whose diocese is at the other end of the earth, this is the more necessary. Therefore, his being summoned to Rome by a telegraphic des-patch has probably another object than an appoint-ment to a new See. It is scarcely necessary to say that the stories concerning the Pope's sending a new "triad" of names to the English Government in order that this Government might express its opin-ies on the necessary to as select ion on the persons thus presented to it for its selec-

tion are completely false. Nothing certain will be known about what has taken place in the Congress of the Irish Bishops and in their interviews with the Holy Father until they choose to speak, either in the Synod they will hold in Ireland or in the instructions they will address to their flocks. P. L. CONNELLAN.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S ADVICE TO IRE-LAND.

Mr. J. J. McKechnie and Mr. H. J. Mullen in speech, and Mr. Boucher and the Quartette Club in song, creditably represented the graduating class. Mr. F. R. Latchford, in proposing the toast of "The Athletic Association," dwelt with great force upon the importance athletic sports had assumed in the college, and urged upon the faculty the neces-sity of adding to the already liberal privileges enjoyed by the students. The toast was drunk with The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cashel was received n Ireland on his return from Rome with a welcome

the soil of Ireland emaccipated, I would wish to see commerce flourish, I would wish to see honest enjoyed by the students. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. The president of the Athletic Association, Mr. Chas. Murphy, replied. He spoke at considerable learth on the working of the association and harmoniously working together, with plenty at their board and peace in their homes, and all our people as happy in their respective conditions as they are in France, or England, in Italy or else-where. A good deal in this direction has been already done in Ireland owing to two notable causes -first, to the union of the priests with the people (cheers)-which union I tell you shall never be sundered (cheers); and in the second place to the energy, the indefatigable exertions, and uncompromising partriotism of our fine, splendid Parlia-mentary party (cheers). But though a good deal has been done I tell you candidly that a great deal remains to be achieved (hear, hear). Time will, no doubt, bring forward many things for the benefit of old Ireland. If you wish to succeed in the future, as you have partially succeeded in the past, you must be watchful in the first place, for you are dealing with a vigilant as well as with a crafty foe. You must be united as one man, and present a formidable front before your adversary. You must be prepared to make sacrifices for the cause. You must be persevering in pressing your righteous demands on those who can grant them, to admit of no compromise, and above all you must be prepared not to put yourselves in the power-in the power of what are called the friends of law and order-you must be careful to do nothing that would bring discredit on the National cause, either in the eye of God or Christian civilization. As for myself you know that for the last two or three years, and especially since my last return from Rome, they have given me a character of being unchanged and unchange-able (cheers). Well, I am (renewed cheers). I have been with the people since the commencement of this great struggle, and long before it com-In my early days, I was in sympathy, as menced. the world knows, with the Irish people-35 years ago and more, perhaps, for I don't like to be precise as to dates. The career I commenced then, shall be precisely the career I shall continue to the end-fearless, I shall remain unchanged and unchangeable-unaffected, by malice or misrepresentation, I shall continue always in the same course, acting on the same principles, working on the same lines, laboring for the good of the generous and patriotic people of Ireland; the earnest advocate of national liberty all the world over ; the friend of every righteous cause, and the sworn enemy of oppression and tyranuy (cheers) As I said in the beginning, I did not intend to address you at length, and, as is usual with me, I have carried out my intention. And now, nothing more remains for me to do but to thank you, as I do, from the bottom of my heart, for this second demonstration which you have made in my favor, and to assure you, the people of Kingstown, that if you should either singly or collectively visit gallant Tipperary, I will be there to receive you with open arms, and reciprocate at least some portion of the kindness that you have bestowed upon me (loud

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| and L. J. B | ELAND, Ottawa. |
| Executive (| Committee : |
| HELAN, | L. ADOLPHE OLIVER |
| H, | EDWARD F. SMITH, |
| cs. | RICHARD DEVLIN, |
| 24 | |

F. X. DESLOGI W. L. SCOTT, Ottawa. THE BANQUET.

Third Yearly Meeting of the Alumni Association.

The new hall of the College of Ottawa was well filled on the evening of the 17th, by a large audience of both sexes, assembled to witness the commencement exercises of that well known and popular institution. Among those present on the occasion were many members of the House of Commons, the Senate and the Civil Service of Canada. A large number of our leading citizens were also present, and the audience was graced by the presence of a large attendance of ladies.

This is the first commencement which has taken place in the new college hall. This handsome annex to the new wing of the college is probably the finest of the kind in the Dominion. It was for the first time illuminated by the Weston incan-descent light system of the United States Electric Light Co. The same system in a cruder form was sometime ago placed in the House of Commons. The latter was the company's first experiment in the incandescent light line in Ottawa, and it has proved very successful. In this connection it may be stated that the college authorities have their own machinery for generating the power, and are in no manner dependent upon the company which has the contract for illuminating the city. They have the finest dynamo machine in Ottawa, and have in addition to it a powerful Corliss engine to drive it, and have recently received from Montreal a splendid steel boiler of the most improved description. Under the system of electric lighting so wisely adopted by the faculty of the college, any one light, or any number of lights can be put out without any communication with the engine room in which the dynamo is situated. At least one of the incandescent lights is placed in every apartment, including the sleeping apartments of the students. As the entire building is heated by steam this does away with the necessity of matches, which are indeed forbidden in any portion of the building with the exception of that in which the cooking is conducted. In this connection it may be stated that the College of Ottawa is the first institution of the kind on the continent of America to adopt the electric light throughout.

The exercises last evening commenced with an overture by the College Band, under the direction of Rev. Father Balland, entitled "Zelmina." It was rendered in a style which did great credit to the individual members of the band, and to their indefatigable conductor.

Mr. H. J. O'M. Frawley, M. A., then read a very interesting paper on "Christian Charity and Politi-"Les Coucous et le Rossignol."

Mr. T. O'Hagan, M. A., next read an interesting paper on "The genius and character of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," in the course of which he showed himself to be an ardent yet critical admirer of the great American poet.

After another selection by the College orchestra the conferring of degrees was proceeded with as follows :--

Hurlbert, Denis Coughlin, Daniel Flannery, John Grant, C. H. McCarthy, Peter McDonald, Anthony McKenna, James O'Donnell, Bruno Eobillard, Marino Espinal.

Silver Medal for excellence in Mineralogy, presented by William L. Scott, B. A., awarded to Onesime St. Amand, of Pembroke, Ont.

The Alumni Association. PRIORIS TEMPORIS FLORES.

There was a large attendance yesterday in the convocation hall of the Ottawa College, a greater number than usual having flocked in from the neigh-boring province and the United States.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., President of the association, delivered the address of welcome. He congratulated the association on the progress that had been made in a friendly spirit to devise the best means of advancing the interests of the college by giving impression to the opinion that they heard abroad concerning it. They were the outside pillars of the establishment-(laughter)-at all events, they were friendly critics. He would not anticipate as to any of the business that was to be brought before the meeting, the annual report would give them all the information the committee had in their possession. He was happy to say with reference to the annual election, that the present offices were filled with the spirit of resignation-(laughter)-he was satisfied that new blood infused the administrative body would do all the into good in the world. He thought that beginning with the president every officer in the organization should be bundled out with the noble exception of the treasurer-(great laughter.) He believed in a Finance Minister of surpluses-(hear, hear)-and if he could not say much for himself or his other colleagues, he could point with pride to his friend Mr. Barry, whose statement would show that after clearing off the debt of the year before last, and meeting all the expenses of the past year, they had a nice little balance on hand to commence the present year. (Applause.) Mr. Curran con-cluded by expressing the hope that the meeting at

the Russell in the evening would be a great success. Questions of interest to the College were then discussed at considerable length by Dr. Duhamel, M. P. P., Mr. Scott and several others, and it was resolved to refer the matters discussed to the Executive Committee to present the views of the association on these various points to the President and faculty of the College. The question of athletics was then brought forward in an able speech by Mr. Latchford, and the following resolution was adopted

in consequence : Moved by F. R. Latchford, seconded by E. E. Perrault, that whereas this association has observed with pleasure the lively interest taken by the students and faculty in physical culture as evidenced by the recent formation of an athletic association and by the extension to the 'Varsity Foot-Ball Club of the privilege of competing with other colleges in the autumn games of the Untario Rugby Union,

And whereas it is advisable to manifest our approval of the course adopted by the faculty and encourage the students in their manly sports ;

Geo. Riley, Boston, Mass; J. C. Ivers. Springfield, Mass.; D. Dunn, Lawrence, Mass.; Walter Herck-enrath, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Owen Carroll, Boston, Mass.; J. J. McKechnie, B. A., Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Mullen, B. A., Palgrave, Ont.; Jos. Johnson, Citizen; F. T. Hawke, Free Press, and Carroll Ryan, Sun. The corresponding secretaries read letters of regret from D. Phelan, M. A., M. D., Kingston; A. A. Taillon, Sorel; Frank A. Anglin, B. A., Toronto; Stephen F. Carroll, Baltimore, Md. J. F. Waters, M. A., Buffalo; F. J. Cronin, New Haven, Conn.; Thos. J. Fitzpatrick, Ashton, R. I.; Jas. Sheedy, Pembroke, Ont.; Rev. Thomas Cole, Continue One Handle Official Content of the State Jas. Sneedy, Femoroke, Ont.; Iter. Inomas Cole,
Cantley, Que.; Hon. John O'Connor, Toronto; Rev.
D. F. Foley, Almonte; D. O'M Gaul, New York,
N. Y.; Rev. J. Keough, Dundas, Ont.; C. P. Roney,
L. B., Portage du Fort, Que.; P. Foley, Irish
World, New York, N. Y.; Thos, J. Quinn, Ogdensburg, N. Y., J. Mullin and R. A. Starrs, Ottawa, and telegrams from C. A. Evans, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Haggarty, Sydney Mines, C. B., and John Sullivan, Littleton, N. H.

After a lively discussion of the good things pro vided by Mr. St. Jacques, the manager of The Russell, and an active member of the association, the President rose to the toast of "The College of Ottawa," which was received with enthusiastic cheers, Explaining why the usual formal toasts were omitted, he proceeded to give a very humorous account of his connection with the College in its early days. He paid a high tribute to the Rev. Dr. Tabaret and his able staff, and concluded a most eloquent speech by calling on Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., to read a poem which he had prepared for the occasion, and which we publish elsewhere.

In response Rev. Dr. Tabaret expressed the great pleasure he felt at being seated in the midst of so many of his old students. He hoped to meet them annually for many years to come, and assured them that they would always receive a paternal welcome. On resuming his seat the venerable President received a perfect ovation.

Father Fillatre also responded in French, and in the course of a very neat speech said that his fond-est hope was to see faculties of Law, Medicine and Theology established in the near future in the col-

lege. The President next proposed "The Bishop and Clergy." In reply, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa remarked that the joking propensities which characterized Mr. Curran in his younger He honed days had not altogether passed away. He hoped that the ideal of the Rev. Father Filliatre with regard to the College would soon be realized. He informed the members that it was his intention to request His Holiness the Pope to give the College power to confer degrees in Divinity. He urged that every member of the Association should aid the institution, especially by increasing the number of students.

Father Pallier, in a few words, also thanked the assemblage for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received.

The College Quartette then sang in excellent style a medley of college songs.

length on the working of the association, and pointed out that the pursuit of manly games not only developed the body, but also created a healthy moral sentiment among the students. In conclu-sion, he requested his classmate, Mr. Geo. Riley, captain of the 'Varsity Football Club, to entertain the guests with a piano solo. Mr. Riley played the "Blue Bells of Scotland," in inimitable style, and was loudly and deservedly applauded.

Mr. John S. Concannon, in proposing "The Ladies," made a brief speech replete with wit and humour. Referring to Mr. Curran's statement made earlier in the evening that when young he had felt satisfied that he could be neither priest or bishop, Mr. Concannon stated that while Mr. Curran's chances of becoming either had continued to be very slim, there seemed not the slightest doubt that he would some day become a "Minister." This 'local hit" was received with immense applause. His speech concluded with Byron's words

Were it the last drop in the well-As I paused upon its brink, Ere my fainting spirit fell, 'Tis to thee, woman, I would drink.

Messrs. W. L. Scott and D. Hurteau replied for the gentler sex in capital speeches, which gave evidence that, notwithstanding their modest protesta-tions to the contrary, they had given the interesting subjects of their themes not a little quiet attention.

Menu. SOUP.

Consomme a la Julienne. FISH. Restigouche Salmon a la Hollandaise. RELEVES.

Boiled Turkey, Egg Sauce. Ribs of Beef, Horse Radish Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce Roast Pork and Apple Sauce. Baked Ham. Champagne Sauce:

| Dan | ou man, o | multipugao | Juccov |
|--------|-------------|--|----------|
| | EN | FREES. | |
| Ovste | ers Patties | ised aux Pe aux Champ ttes, Sauce a la Conde. | ignons. |
| | COLL | MEATS. | |
| Beef. | Lamb. | Tongue. | Corned 1 |
| | VEGI | TABLES. | |
| lad an | A Mached | Potatoes. | Asparagu |

Beef.

Spinach. Lettuce Stewed Tomatoes. PASTRY.

Roast

English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce. Pumpkin Pie. Plum Tart. Jenny Lind Cake. Wine Jelly. Frozen Lemon Custard. Assorted Cakes. Charlotte Russe.

DESSERT.

Pine Apples. Oranges. Dehesa Raisins. Grenoble Walnuts. Bananas. Filberts. Almonds. American and Stilton Cheese. Biscuits, Tea and Coffee.

The singing of Bon soir, mes amis brought the third annual banquet of the association to a close at a late, or rather early hour in the morning, and each member left the hall determined to return next year and bring another old student with him. During the evening Mr. E. T. Smith magnifi-cently rendered "The Irishman's Toast," and the Quartette Club rendered in addition to the medley we have mentioned a number of stirring college songs.

FROM AN IRISH COUNTRY - HOUSE.

JULY, -

MRS. LUCY C. LILLIE IN CATHOLIC WORLD. II.

Invitations were sent out the other day for what is called in Ireland a "morning-party," the form of social entertainment which seems to be most popular among the country people. Their estates are so widely apart that ings," combining luncheon and garden parrace where the lawn-tennis ground is laid gan to arrive; the ladies came in pretty sum-Londoners at a garden-party, and, as the day was exceptionally fine, everybody was in gay good-humor. Luncheon was announced at three o'clock-a sumptuous banquet-and the table was beautifully decorated with flowers, and massive silver and china older than any person present. The ladies left the table first, as at a dinner, but were soon joined by the gentlemen, and the entire party went out and branches, the flowers shining the better upon the grounds. The croquet and tennis for the raindrops, the greens coming out players divided, the lawns being separated by clearer and brighter. This damp state of a terrace, and very pretty the groups looked: the pale colors in muslin and silk, laces, and fluttering ribbons against the deep-green sward, with the flower-gardens blooming in the background and the fir and oak trees below; overhead a sky just touched with floating cloudlets; beyond a wide stretch of lovely country, with signs of hay-making at intervals and the slow movement of some redwheeled cart.

Croquet and lawn-tennis are fine arts on this side of the water; the former is played with a dexterity which in America belongs only to the billiard-table; "tight croquet" is not admitted here, and the bell in the centre hoop is always used. Lawn-tennis is only just floating into America of late, and it interested me specially; the game was prettily played and is extremely graceful and effective; a net is stretche i from two poles in the centre of the lawn, and the rival players, stationed on opposite sides of this and armed with small wicker-work bats, strive to beat the ball across the boundary according to certain rules, the ball being hollow and light I watched a slim young woman tossing the ball, or batting it with the air of a "stroke is a curve of the arm around the head, being unknown to those skilled feminine tennisplayers.

In honor of some of the guests who had lived in India, the Oriental game of "Badminton," first cousin to lawn-tennis, was introduced upon the lower terrace, and a lively scene it made with the whizzing of the gayfeathered shuttlecocks, the rapid strokes and calling out of numbers, and the shouts of laughter over some elever dash or awkward mishap. Of all the games we ever witnessed this seemed to us the most rapid and tatiguing, and therefore the least adapted to the heated tropics; yet it is called the national game of the Anglo Indians. The games continued until sunset, when every-one, moved by common impulse, sat down or sauntered over to the hillside to watch the wonderful display in the western horizon. We thought izon, illuminating green and blossom, the haymakers homeward bound, the cottages and roadsides, and sheltered corners, and then dritting slowly away, leaving for some time the after-glow of violet, in which the garden-party lingered. By nine o'clock every one was within doors again, and a second repast-as sumptuous as the first, and for which I could not discover that there was any name-was served in the dining-room; think we should call it supper, though it had somewhat the air of "high-tea" and many of the attributes of dinner. Whatever it was, we were impressed by the magnitude of Irish hospitality; people here seem to think nothing of entertaining a party of fifty in this liberal fashion. Later there was music in the drawing-room, and then came much lively talking and laughing and cordial hand-shaking as the carriages rolled away, and by eleven o'clock every guest had departed. The moon had risen gloriously, so that even those who had come from a distance of twenty miles seemed pleased by the prospect of tion. Atter these morning parties it is customary for those invited, to call, but the limits are less rigidly fixed than in England; indeed, where a "duty call" implies a drive of from ten to twenty miles and the occupation of an entire afternoon, some latitude might be expected. Our hostess has a reception day, and these calls are very pleasant, sociable affairs, with a cup of tea or glass of wine in the drawing-room, and croquet or a walk in the grounds; all informally given and the grounds; all informally given and the country people are at liberty to avail received with that frank, simple manner so themselves of it freely. Like all Irish agreeably characteristic of an Irish household and its guests, but preserving enough of formality to be dignified, and even stately.

American ceremony, they seem to be infinitely more homelike and agreeable; the bride is attended only by bridesmaids, two of whom usually are young children, and is invariably married in church, the groom with his "best man" awaiting her at the door or altar-steps. After the ceremony the guests assemble at the house of the bride's father for the wedding breakfast, at which speeches are made dinner-parties at night and in full dress are quite impracticable, to the distant guests at least, and so the assemblies known as "morntour. And here it may be remarked that, to ties, are given in their place. I saw the gar- us, a novel feature of weddings in Great Bridener and his assistant early this morning tain is the fancifulness of the bride's travelputting up a marquee tent on the lower ter- ling garb; pale colors are generally chosen, light hats, everything that indicates novelty out. The guests were invited for two o'clock, and a sense of festivity. When we read of a and punctually at that hour the carriages beher wedding-journey, that is not so astonishmer toilettes, all bonneted, of course, like ing; but to see Miss Brown and Miss Robinson vanishing by railway in dove-colored silk and a pirk bonnet is somewhat overpower-

> The dinner at B----- House was at three o'clock, after which there were suggestions of croquet; but it had begun to rain in the slow, tearful fashion which is peculiar to Great Britain-a quiet drip, drip from trees affairs by no means interfered with the croquet party; forth they sallied, the young ladies in water-proofs and thick boots, and when some one exclaimed at such a rash proceeding, "Oh!" said X _____, "what would we do over here if we minded a bit of rain?' And judging from the sounds of hilarity and the rapid click of balls, the party outside the drawing-room windows were not subject to depressing influences. To reward their fortitude the clouds finally lifted, and the sun went down at last in all the splendor of crimson and gold. A nine o'clock supper tollowed, and then a drive home in the moonlight, the seven or eight miles seeming but a short distance on such perfect roads as exist in this part of Cavan.

Dinners, luncheons, and tea-parties seem to be the customary entertainments in Ireland in summer time, but when winter comes the routine varies; then the hunting is in full force, and hospitable doors are opened to the "hunt" for breakfasts-forty or fifty guests being no unusual number, our hostess tells us, at a hunting breakfast. The winter so that it cannot be knocked to any distance. season must be a peculiarly festive one here, for Cavan has a fine hunt. The Master of the Hounds lives not far from here, and the runs oar," the proverbial "woman's throw," which are often remarkably good. The meet is about ten or eleven in the morning, and assembles some of the best riders in Ireland, of both sexes; and, indeed, our American horsewomen can hardly imagine the daring and dexterity of the Irish or English women on horseback. Fancy a long day's ride over hedges and ditches, in and out of fields, lanes, and roads, stopping at nothing, and keeping laboriously, however; their white caps were a firm saddle all the way. Accidents sometimes do happen, however; our host was telling of one to night. He and his younger gay hue; the men, with well-brushed cordusister were following the hounds one day a few years since, and, as he had the most per- of heather or flower in their coats. Everyfect reliance upon her prowess, he gave himself no concern about her; over hedge and friendliness, the day and our common errand ditch they galloped, and, reaching a piece of uniting us pleasantly. Down through the water with a high bank on the other side, his little village, swooping around a corner while horse, a superb hunter, dashed on, and with a I tremulously clutched my side of the car, and tremendous leap barely got to the further at last in view of the little chapel, a small shore with his forefeet and scrambled up. building of gray stone, standing on an unduwe had seen effects in sunlights at home, but Hers followed only too quickly; and when lating common; the churchyard and priest's there is something marvellous in the vibra- Mr. A turned not a sign of lady or house to the right, to the left the rise and fall tions and pulsations of color in the skies of vanished! Getting down with all speed, he the congregation grew more trequent; a "Quite true," argues the champion of reamber and deep crimson passed over the hor- plunged into the water; by this time an stream of people were going in, while equine head appeared, and the riderless horse some lingered without, either praying at the began to scramble ashore; but the rider, where was she? Fancy his dismay at having entrance. The effect was very solemn, as it to prolong such a search, and finding Miss seems to me all prayer or reverential attitude at last quite unconscious under the water. Some of the hunting party had come up by this time, and the lifeless form was lifted up on the bank. Luckily, her Irish constitution and spirit stood her in good stead; some brandy poured down her throat had begun to revive her when to her halfawakened senses came the words "Hold her up by the heels" from an old farmer. The a gaze lifted upward, and, while the lips prospect was too thrilling, and sufficed to moved dumbly, almost seemed to penetrate complete her restoration. But what would American girls, who canter in the park or by shadow of an old tree, a group of men talked the sea shore, think of this young woman, quietly, but presently all went in. The chapel who, after a brief rest at a farm-house, finished the day's sport on the same horse, declaring herself none the worse for the adventure? The day frequently winds up with a dinner or supper, to which the hunting party sit down in their riding costume, and sometimes driving home under such friendly illumina- in the gray of the morning horsemen may be seen trotting homewards; the sharp click of hoofs now and then breaking the stillness being the last sounds of the day's sports. Picnic parties are frequent and quite fashionable during the Irish summer season, and very enjoyable they are made, several households combining-some lovely spot being chosen and arrangements made for a dance later in the evening. Lord ----- has charming picnic grounds, with a cottage built for the dancing or tea-making of parties, and all reunions, they begin early and end late; some one was lazily recalling "great days" to-night in the drawing-room, and a picnic-party was described which began at eleven a. m. one day and from which the story-teller returned at two the next morning, almost in time to see a streak of sunrise color above the hills. The agitations which flutter a London hostess in the season as to whom she may invite with whom, rarely can disturb the serenity of a country household. The lines are drawn so closely, so definitely are distinctions marked, that there is no chance of questioning an invitation. Different sets may be has a certain lingering cadence about it ; together over their teacups, talk drifted upon wedding ceremonials and customs in differ-her claims to "gentility." and nowhere is then with a droll effect, as in one case where was—" asked on different occasions, but every one beginning on a high key, the voice fell grad-

teresting to us. While English or Irish wed- society more exclusive than among the the whole decade was a sort of groan, accomdings lack the splendor and display of the upper classes in Ireland to-day. Much of panied by the pious ejaculations or long-drawn this may be due to their minor commercial interests; unlike England and Scotland, few of the old families ever are engaged in trade, and agriculture is the pronounced employ ment of the country gentleman, whose broad acres may yield him the income so often derived in Ergland from cotton spinning or the manufacture of Wilton carpets.

SUNDAY.

Why is it that all the world over Sunday is recognized as a day when a late breakfast and an indolent demeanor are allowable? I am sure X and B---- were not overworked yesterday, yet they entered the breakfast-room with a careless air of tatigue, and their comfort was looked after in a manner which would be quite inappropriate on Monday or Saturday. Both Mass and the "church" service here

begin late. Indeed, we were told of a neighboring curate who ordained his hour of service at twelve o'clock, but to this some of the more animated in his congregation finally objected. Eleven is the fixed hour in all places of worship, I believe, on the queen's side of the water; and as in country places there is a call from the post-boy on Sunday mornings, this is very convenient.

This morning I had my first ride on an "outside" car, in which we papists went to chapel-the brougham naturally going the orthodox way, as the American party were divided in religious sentiment, and the majority being against Miss ----- and myself. I own to some trepidation as I was assisted into the little vehicle, so curiously arranged with seats for two on either side facing the road, the coachman's perch being in the centreall comfortably cushioned, and as pretty and dainty as a lady's phaeton. A smiling and

somewhat derisive group assembled in the door-way to watch my ascent and see us off. Away we jolted, and my first sensations were all of terror, I was so sure I would go head first upon the ground, and clung nervously to the side of the car; but presently familiarity with the jogging motion overcame this. enjoyed the novelty, the side movement having quite a pleasant effect; houses, trees,

fields opened broadly to view as we jolted on at what seemed to me a reckless pace, although the coachman kept urging his horse to go faster. All along the country road the people were trudging to Mass; some, Miss

told me, having walked miles to attend the dear service. Their Sunday finery was most impressive. I was particularly struck by one young woman in the most crisp and rustling of white petticoats, above which a bright green merino gown was lifted carefully; her shawl, a crimson striped with yellow, fastened with a brooch, and her head bared to the morning sunshine, quite ignorant of bonnet or kerchief. To my surprise I found that many attend Mass in this fashion,

The old women we met were very neat and prim in air, wearing their shoes somewhat finely starched and frilled, and usually halfcovered by a three-cornered handkerchief of roys, wore impressive waistcoats and a sprig body was bobbing and smiling with peculiar graves or at the foot of a tall cross near the in the open air, with no other roofing than God's sky, must always be. I have seen more pathos, heard more piety in an inspiration beneath a sky shining with starlight than the most solemn utterances within a dwelling. These people, quietly dispersed about, their rosaries in hand, seemed to be praying with beautiful, tranquil simplicity. Now and then the blue above us. At one side, under the is a nice one; simple, of course, and lacking in all attempt at ornament; but there was a harmonium not badly played, and a small ment. Those lands were known as 'glebe' chorus of voices, crude, perhaps, but full of property." piety; and one hymn sung cheerily to the air. of "There is a Happy Land"suddenly brought home before us. The congregation finally assembled was most interesting to me. It represented chiefly one class, that known as 'the poor"; yet, looking at them, who but which, kingly though His Son's name may be, he has chosen to be born. Never have] seen in any congregation such simple, unafimbued by the spirit of solemnity and the disestablishment was sure to bring. fact that the occasion was by divine ordinance, their own dear service which presently reverent look of expectation, and something which made me proudly feel Ireland's Catholicism was that which no change of king or people could affect. They have defied the past, clung to their faith in the midst of bitter struggle, and God will surely guard for them the future and all eternity. Before Mass began, and while we were waiting for the priest, the rosary was recited; the school master, who is quite a scholarly man, kneeling at the rails and leading the first decade, three or four old men in the congregation taking up the others. The voices rose and fell with various intonations -that peculiar inflection which in the north

breath of the old people; but the piety dominated all. Never had prayers such pathos, never had they so entirely the sense of being the Glory be to the Father, pronounced reverently by all, had, despite the quaintness of some tones, a positive thrill of sanctity about

There was a short sermon well delivered by the curate, and to which the congregation listened devoutly. Then, Mass being over, some Sunday-school classes were formed, and finally the last of the little congregation had gone out, lingering for a moment's prayer before the cross.

As we drove home we remarked that the people who had come to church quietly and hurriedly were now dispersed about in gay, talkative groups. Here and there some one was being greeted who had been out of sight a few Sundays; a pretty, girlish young woman, who had trudged to church with a small bundle in her arms, was now unfolding it proudly to view-a tiny little baby, who of what Ireland has been." blinked in the sudden light-while three women stood about, one with her hand tightly over her mouth: anattitude, I have observed, which seems to add peculiar force to criticism or retrospection.

"Ah! now, indeed, then, Mrs. Callahan, it's a fine child it is, God bless him !" This we hear as we jolt by, while the wondering little face is covered again after its unexpected view of the world, and Miss A----- tells me that it is considered unpardonable in Ireland not to wish God's blessing on a child whom one sees for the first time. To "overlook" a baby, as slighting it is called, is rarely forgotten by the parent.

Our household routine varies on Sundays, dinner being at three o'clock, after which that world-wide impulse to sleep on Sunday afternoons carried every one off to their apartments, and I opened my eyes about six o'clock to find the trim parlor-maid in the dressing room with a tea-tray, and plate of sliced potato-cake and buns. Every one assembled later in the drawing-room, and at nine o'clock supper was announced. All these details I record simply to indicate the mode of life in an Irish country-house. The routine gives one an idea of the system.

Conversation this evening very properly fell upon church matters, guided thither, I fear, by some frivolous remarks between two Americans of opposite creeds; but the word 'disestablishment" made us naturally inquisitive. Of course we had read New Ireland; equally of course we knew that the Irish Protestant Church was no longer regularly established under government protection; but these are outside facts.

"Was disestablishment approved of gen erally ?" asked an American.

"I'll tell you how it was," replies our hostess, turning round from a critical survey of the night: "everybody was compelled to own it was just. Here was a country, almost entirely Catholic, supporting a Protestant church from which it derived no benefit in any way; even England," continues this vindictive person, "had to see the injustice of Sweden; how the Grand Orient Lodge of France it. Disestablishment had been in the air long before it was an accomplished fact. Look at Scotland" (with a glance towards the sofa): "the Scotch don't support the Episcopal Church; they have their own."

"Ay, but we have;" this with a laugh from the sofa.

"And why should we have gone on paying for a clergy we did not need?" "The we is rather inclusive, my dear," says

"The time was," puts in our friend from India, whose editorial faculty is not without its dash of fun-"the time was when Protestant and Catholic were terms for 'Greek and Greek.' Did you not hear Mr. Qa petition straight from the craving human story the other night? He told it with heart to the throne of the Most High, and the most impressive gravity, like a bit of gospel. 'Once in the old days a Catholic gentleman gave a dinner-party, inviting widely from far and near; but when all the guests were seated it was found they were placed Catholic and Protestant, Catholic and Protestant, and so on alternately all round the table. Well, the first course came on and went off, some wine was drunk, when suddenly a signal was given—up jumped every Catho-lic and stabbed his Protestant neighbor! Upon tales like this Mr. Q-and his fellow-men have been nurtured; what do you think of that for feeling ?"

"Well, indeed," said our hostess when all the laughter had subsided, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself, just; and you a Limerick man l'

"I am only quoting Mr. Q-," said the editor, "to give our American friends an idea

"What Ireland has been !" echoes the young lady. "Ah! me, say what she might

And when we all had our candles lighted our hostess whispered significantly: "I've not finished the church subject yet; there's far more to be said !"

TO BE CONTINUED.

ENGLISH FREE MASONRY.

In a recent pastoral of the Bishop of Notting. ham, England, occurs some passages bearing on Free Masonry. It is often said that American and English Free Masonry are very different from the Continental sect. The Bishop of Notlish Free Masonry on its own ground. He quotes facts to prove that the merely "benevolent and social" English lodges are in affiliation with the evil league which Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., has so vigorously condemned.

The Bishop of Nottingham-the Rt. Rev. Edward Gilpin Bagshawe—warned his flock of the dangerous nature of this association, and of the well-founded reasons for which the Church has banned it. He recalls her unceasing warnings on this matter, dating as far back as 1738, or soon after the rise of the so-called modern Specula. tive Free Masonry. He cites proofs to show that "the hostile movement against the Church and the Holy See has grown in extent and importance in proportion as the Free Masons have grown ; that the great French Revolution of 1788, and of 1830, the expulsion of Louis Philippe, and the Commune in 1877, were all prepared, directed and controlled by Masons under authority of the Lodges." He notes that, of course, it may be objected that English Free Masonry is quite a dif-ferent thing. To this His Lordship cogently replies:

"There are abundant proofs that the English and Scotch Masons are one with those on the Continent. They are even their fathers and teach-ers in the craft, for Mackay's "Lexicon of Free Masonry' shows with dates how nearly all the Continental Grand Lodges were established by Continental Grand Lodges were established by members of either English or Scotch Lodges between the years 1734 and 1800. When the Prince of Wales was first appointed Grand Master, the London Times of April 29, 1875, announced how deputations were sent to him not only from the Scotch and Irish lodges, but also from that of sent a letter of congratulation, as they have done to his predecessors in office, the Earl of Zetland and the Marquis of Ripon; and how the Grand Lodge of Italy sent him a congratulatory address.

the words [of which] would seem to show that there was some other kind of activity in the English Lodges to excite the emulation of the Italians besides that of eating and drinking. The *Times*, moreover, of July 19, 1875, announced that the English Grand Master had given official recog-nition to the Grand Orient of Italy. He also, after his installation, is reported to have appointed after his installation, is reported to have appointed

FRIDAY.

We dined yesterday at a pretty, old-fashioned mansion, standing on high ground, with trees closely sheltering it, a wide lawn and long, straight carriage drive; the house coming into view with an impression of latticed casements, roses and trailing vines and other greenery, like a house in a picture or story book. The dinner was in honor of a recent betrothal, and naturally enough, when the feminine side of the party were gathered

ligious liberty, "but we are in the majority : let you who are served by the queen's church pay for it."

"It must have been hard for the clergymen who held the livings.'

"No; because they were well compensated. Every rector occupying a living was paid a certain sum down or had his income ensured to him during his life; so it is only the newcomers who have anything to lose.'

"And did many clergymen remain ?"

"Many accepted the larger amount and went elsewhere; but there were plenty of clergymen ready to step in on the new terms. Some church lands were sold, and in many instances that was a great benefit to all the county. You saw that fine tract of land beyoud the gardens; well, X---- bought that in from the government, and as it adjoined ____, it was a very fine invest-- R-

"And are the new clergymen as good a class of men?"

"Good? Well, what do you call good?" "Stanch !" says the young lady of Keppoch.

"I think I was trying to be English; for I would add, God's own ?- his class surely, from meant, were they as dignified and imposing a set of gentlemen ?"

"Ah! no; well, they are not; they are hard enough workers, but not always gentlemen; fected piety; old and young alike seemed that is what we disliked in the matter-what

"They are afraid of it in England now." said our host; "nobody knows how soon it would be performed, and on every face was a may come about, and already it is difficult to sell a living for a good price, and 'younger sons' are not taking so readily to the church as of old.'

"But there is less political injustice in it in England," said our hostess calmly.

"And what is the feeling now between the two churches. Is it as bitter as ever?"

No one spoke for a moment; two or three in the company were analyzing their opinions before uttering them.

"It is no longer what it once was," said our host presently. "When I was young it was a deeply-seated political feeling; now it is more the result of personal prejudice."

"Which extends rather far, I fear," said the young lady of the family.

Brother Wendt to be Grand Secretary for German correspondence."

To the other equally frequent defence drawn from the action of the English Lodges towards those of France, since the latter ceased the mention of God from their formularies. To this the Bishop retorts: "It seems to us to matter little whether they (the English Lodges) acknowledged or did not acknowledge a 'Grand Architect of the Universe,' for in saying architect they already implicitly deny the true God, who is the Creator of Heaven and earth. Let us suppose, however, that the recent refusal to communicate with the Grand Orient of France was intended as an act of homage to God. But are not the English Free Masons who are Christians thereby judged and condemned out of their own mouths? If to erase and omit all mention of God be an insult to God. why is not the omission of all mention of Christ in their own Lodges an insult to Christ? If they will not communicate in their rites and ceremonies with an avowed atheist, why do they so freely and readily communicate in them with avowed anti-Christians, such as Jews, Turks and Infidels ? If their conscience tells them that they dishonor God by communicating with those who deny and blaspheme Him, it ought to tell them that they dishonor Christ by communicating with those who are His professed enemies. Is not Jesus Christ their God and Lord?" The objection that the Prince of Wales, and other great personages, would not countenance revolutionary schemes, is conflited by a quotation from Louis Blanc. In conclusion, His Lordship points out that all that is condemned in Masonry applies equally to all secret societies : "They do all its work, promote its designs, and propagate its principles;" and strenuously appeals to his flock to have nothing to do with secret societies, by whatsoever name they may be called .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

An Imperial Cæsar,

A parallel case to "Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay," stopping a hole to keep the wind away, has been found in Rome this year. The ashes of an imperial Cæsar Piso were lately employed for the lye of a Roman woman's wash-tub upon the discovery of the urn in which they had reposed for eighteen centuries. "They were so white and clean," explained the workman, "that I gathered them together in the basket and sent them to my wife to make lye for her washing.'

WOULDN'T FORGET HIM,-A benevolent gentle-WOULDN'T FORGET HIM.—A benevolent gentle-man while waiting for a street car, was approached by a negro who asked him for a nickel. The gentleman only had a nickel, but there was some-thing so appealing about the negro, that he gave him the nickel and decided to walk home. "Thankee, sah! thankee. De Lawd ain't gwine ter furget yer fur dis." "That's all right." "Yas, sah, yas." "Just then the car came along and the negro hopped on with agility. "Here," ϵ_X -claimed the gentleman. "You are an old scound-rel." "Yas, sah, yas, but de Lawd ain't gwine ter

JUNE 27, 1885.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Loretto Restored.

From the vales of the east bursts the sun in his splendor, Chasing away the dark clouds of the night, Bringing us tidings of joy and of gladness, Turning our sorrows and tears into light. For to-day, beloved home, to thy halls we're returning, With joy do we greet thee this gay festal

morn; Like the first glimpse of heaven thy wel-

come is to us, After the trials and troubles we've borne.

A brightness celestial seems to hover around

A brightness celestial seems to novel at the, thee, A glory, a halo of heaven's pure light, Is gilding thy form as the rays of the sun-shine, Gild the glad waters to make them more bright. Thou art dearer than ever to those who were parted, To those who have loved thee, to those who have wept, To see thee in ashes, destruction and ruin, To be from thy precincts so wearly kept.

Loretto, beloved home, our hearts fill with gladness, Thy triumph to see, thus to greet thee

To know through the years of the future we'll see thee
And love thee a thousand times more than before.
To know that in after years when we have left thee
That others will feel the same joys we have feit.

felt; When free from all care in life's joyous

morning, 'Neath thy sheltering roof so securely we dwelt.

What joy once again after such a sad part-Our dear friends to greet in our loved con-

Our dear friends to greet in our loved con-vent halls; Honored Lord, your kind presence to-day 'midst your children Remembrance of all that we owe you re-calls, More than Father you were when our loved Father left us, So kind when misfortune had forced us to roam.

to roam, A Father you gave us whose noble exertions Restored to his children their loved con-yent home.

Our cross has been heavy to carry in silence, But a guerdon is ours even here upon earth; For to-day like the ripple and flow of the

fountain Re-echo the voices of gladness and mirth. Round Lorettos loved halls once more melody's flowing, Gay hearts and glad voices we everywhere

meet; No one knows, none can tell of the joy and the gladness With which on this bright day our new home we greet.

The old home was dear, and we loved but we lost it, 'Twill live in our memory through long after years; But a new home is ours for to-day and for-ever, And we'll love it as much for ithe name that it bears, May you live through long ages, beloved "Alma Mater," May we never more part with the home of our love, May we dwell 'neath thy roof in sweet peace and contentment, In love and joy like the angels above. Lindsay, April 24, 1885. ALICE COGAN. The old home was dear, and we loved but

Lindsay, April 24, 1885. ALICE COGAN.

SALEM'S WITCHES.

THE GREATEST AMONG THE MANY PURITAN

DISGRACES. The persistency with which the alleged virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers is trumpeted, and the constant urging of their claims as the stalwart introducers of the True, the Good and the Beautiful into this country, have excited, not unreason-ably, critical inquiry into the manner of the "Mayflower" immigrants. Neither the New England colonist nor the adherents of the English Established Church came with any desire to do good to others. "Uunlike the Spanish colonists of Mexico and South America," says the New York Sun in a recent article, "they came to amass wealth, and not also to save souls."

THE SALEM PERSECUTIONS.

The horrors of the Salem witchcraft persecution are forgotten by people who apparently believe that the growth and strength of this republic is due entirely to the republican virtues of the Puritans. The murders perpetrated with the con-nivance of the Rev. Cotton Mather and other haters of Popery and lovers of "enlightenment," read like the terrible recitals of a sickening nightmare. In 1700 Robert Calef, a sane-minded merchant of Boston, recounted the proceedings of the witch-hunters. He told that "Mr. Parris had been for some years a minister in Salem village when this sad calamity as a deluge overflowed, spreading it-self far and near," and how, about February, 1691, "divers young people belong-ing to Mr: Parris' family, and one or more in the neighborhood, began to act after a strange and unusual manner." They crept under the chairs and stools, "used sundry odd postures and antic gestures, uttering foolish, ridiculous speeches, which neither they themselves nor any others could make sense of." These children said they were bewitched. And from this beginning spread a horrible mania. Some extracts from this old book are interesting : "A child of Sarah Good's was likewise apprehended (on charge of witchcraft), being only between four and five years of a ge. The accusers said this child bit them, and would show such like marks as those of a small set of teeth upon their arms; as many of the afflicted as the child cast his eye upon would complain that they were in torment; which child they also committed." The manner of the proceedings is well described in the following letter : TRIAL AND ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS. May 24th.-Mrs. Cary, of Charlestown, was examined and committed. Her hus. band, Mr. Jonathan Cary, has given account thereof, as also of her escape, to this effect : "I having heard, some days ago, that my wife was accused of witchcraft; being much disturbed by it, by advice we went to Salem villiage, to see if the afflicted knew her; we arrived there May 24th; it happened to be a day appointed for examination ; accordingly, soon after our arrival Mr. Hathorn and Mr. Curwin, etc., went to the meetinghouse, which was the place appointed for that work; the minister began with prayer ; and having taken care to get a convenient place, I observed that the afflicted were two girls of about ten years old. and about two or three others of about eighteen; one of the girls talked most, and could discern more than the rest. The prisoners were called in one by one, and as they came in were cried out of, etc. The prisoners were placed about seven or eight feet from the just. ices, and the accusers between the justices and them; the prisoners were ordered to stand right before the justices, with an officer appointed to hold each

them; and the prisoners' eyes must be constantly in the just ces; for if they looked on the afflicted, they would either fall into their fits, or cry out of being hurt by them. "After an examination of the prison-

"After an examination of the prison-ers, who it was afflicted these girls, they were put upon saying the Lord's Prayer as a trial of their guilt. After the afflicted seemed to be out of their fits, they would look steadfastly on some one person and frequently not speak; and then the justice said they were struck dumb, and after a little time would speak again; then the justices said to the accusers: Which of you will go and touch the prisoner at the bar? Then the most courageous would adventure, but before they had made three steps would ordinarily fall down as in a fit. The justices ordered that she should be taken up and carried to the prisoners, that she might touch them; and as soon as they were touched by the accused, the justices would say they were well, before I could discern any alteration—by which I observed that the justices understood the manner of it. Thus far I was only as a spectator; my wife also was there part of the time, but no notice was taken of her by the afflicted, except once or twice they came to her and asked her

name "But I having an opportunity to discourse Mr. Hale (with whom I had for. merly acquaintance), I took his advice what I had best to do, and desired of him that I might have an opportunity to speak with her that accused my wife; which he promised should be, I acquainting him that 1 reposed my trust in him. Accordingly he came to me after the examination was over, and told me I had now an opportunity to speak with the said accuser, viz., Abigail Williams, a girl of eleven or twelve years old ; but that we could not be in private at Mr. Parris's house, as he had promised me; we went, therefore, into the ale-house, where an Indian man attended us, who it seems was one of the afflicted; to him we gave some cider; he showed several scars, that seemed as if they had been long there, and showed them as done by witchcraft, and acquainted us that his wife, who was also a slave, was imprisoned for witchcraft. And now, instead of one accuser, they all came in, and be. gan to tumble down like swine; and then three women were called in to attend them. We in the room were all at a stand, to see who they would cry out of; but in a short time they cried out Cary; and immediately after a warrant was sent from the justices to bring my wife before them, who were sitting

in a chamber near by, waiting for this. "Being brought before the justices, her chief accusers were two girls. My wife declared to the justice, that she never had any knowledge of them before that day. She was forced to stand with her arms stretched out. I reques. ted that I might hold one of her hands, but it was denied me; then she desired me to wipe the tears from her eyes, and the sweat from her face, which I did; then she desired she might lean herself

on me, saying she would faint. "Justice Hathorn replied, she had strength enough to torment those per sons, and she should have strength enough to stand. I speaking something against their cruel proceedings, they commanded me to be silent, or else I should be turned out of the room. The Indian before mentioned was also prought in, to be one of her accusers ; being come in, he now (when before the justices) fell down and tumbled about ike a hog, but said nothing. The justices asked the girls who afflicted the Indian; they answered she (meaning my wife), and that she now lay upon him; the justices ordered her to touch him, in order to his cure, but her head must be turned another way, lest, instead of curing, she should make him worse looking on him, her hand being guided to take hold of his; but the Indian took hold of her hand, and pulled her down on the floor, in a barbarous manner; then his hand was taken off, and her hand put on his, and the cure was quickly wrought. I, being extremely troubled at their inhuman dealings, uttered a hasty speech that dod would take vengeance on them, and desired that God would deliver us out of the hands of unmerciful men. Then her mittimus was writ. I did with difficulty and charge obtain the liberty of a room, but no beds in it; if there had been, could have taken but little rest that night. She was committed to Boston prison; but I obtained a habeas corpus to remove her to Cambridge prison, which is in our county of Middlesex. Having been there one night, next morning the jailer put irons on her legs (having re-ceived such a command); the weight of them was about eight pounds; these irons and her other afflictions soon brought her into convulsion fits, so that I thought she would have died that night. I sent to entreat that the irons might be taken off; but all entreaties were in vain, if it would have saved her life, so that in this condition she must continue. "The trials at Salem coming on, I went thither, to see how things were managed; and finding that the spectre evidence was there received, together with idle, if not malicious stories, against people's lives, I did easily perceive the way the rest would go; for the same evidence that served for one, would serve for all the rest. I acquainted her with her danger; and that if she were carried to Salem to be tried, I feared she would never return. 1 did my utmost that she might have her trial in her own country, I with several others petitioned the judge for it, and were put in hope of it; but I soon saw so much, that I understood thereby it was not so intended, which put me upon consulting the means of her escape; which through the goodness of God was effected, and she got to Rhode Island, but soon found herself not safe when there, by reason of the pursuit after her; from thence she went to New York, along with some others that had escaped their cruel hands; where we found his Excellency, Benjamin Fletcher, Esq., Governor, who was very courteous to us. After this, some of my goods were seized in a friend's hands, with whom I had left them, and myself imprisoned by the sheriff, and kept in custody half a day, and then dismissed; but to speak of their usage of the prisoners, and the with an officer appointed to hold each inhumanity shown to them at the time among many examples, shown by the hand, lest they should therewith afflict of their execution, no sober Christian

could bear. They had also trials of cruel mockings; which is the more, considering what a people for religion, I mean the profession of it, we have been; those that suffered being many of them church members, and most of them unspotted in their conversation, till their adversary the devil took up this method for accusing them.

PER. JONATHAN CARY."

THE FATE OF GOODY GLOVER. In the time of Sir Edmond Andros government, Goody Glover, a despised, crazy, ill-conditioned old woman, an Irish Roman Catholic, was tried for afflicting Goodwin's children; by the account of which trial, taken in short hand for the use of the jury, it may appear that the generality of her answers were nonsense, and her behavior like that of one distracted. Yet the doctors, finding her as she had been for many years, brought her in compos mentis; and setting aside her crazy answers to some ensnaring questions, the proof against her was wholly deficient. The jury brought her in guilty. She was burned, of course !

"When we read of the glorious Mayflower and its freight, it is well to remember that distance and persistent eulogy has lent enchant to a view o bloody vistas.

CATHOLIC SISTERHOODS.

Mrs. M. C. Bishop, in London Pall Mall Gazette.

The articles on woman's work which have appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette suggests that unused, or ill-used, feminine force is finding outlets more or less desirable; but it is also evident from them that much effort is wasted tentatively. 'I'oo much is expected from scientific discovery or from political change in furtherance of women's legitimate desire to help in social progress, and to be less dependent on the labor of men. I desire in this paper to speak of women at their best, and of Catholic Nuns as the best of women ; the reader can make for him. self the necessary deductions from the perfection of all human work. The most faithful Nun has her hours of headache, of depression, and of spiritual combat; but I claim for the vast sum of labor performed by Catholic Sisterhoods that, with the best economy of effort, it has a wider scope, more useful aims, and larger results than any other women's

The history of Catholic Sisterhoods has yet to be written, and it is difficult to draw aside the veil of humility with which every good Nun tries to cover her success. Not even at Rome is it exactly known how many Nuns there are in the world ; only the Bishop of each diocese, whose duty it is to keep in sight every Nun of whom he is the official protector, could supply the number under his charge.

There are certainly over 100,000 Nuns in France alone, keeping alive, notwithstanding the cold shade ot an irreligious Government, those traditions of ideal, but most actively laborious life, which have done so much to raise the level of European society. As truth makes its way through the controversial misstate. ments of the last three centuries, the benefits of religious communities to the secular world will be better recognized, but, except to draw attention to the unbroken continuity of their practice and intention since St. Augustine gave the rule to his sister which is the basis of all subsequent rules, I have not space to write of the centuries in which St. Teresa and St. Catherine of Siena are radiant figures even to the least informed, or of the dim crowds of saintly Nuns who hallowed and sweetened the "mak-ing" of England. Millions of women have been enrolled under the flag of perfection, and those who enlist under it are now nappily more numerous than ever. As I write there is not a country, hardly a city in the world, where that flag is not flying in some community of women. Under it they labor with the strength of ordered effort against imperfection in all its manifestations of disease and ignorance, error and vice. Their methods, elaborated by nearly fifteen centuries of practice, are at once rigid and elastic. The ancient rules are fitted to each new trouble of humanity, and the extension of Sisterhoods during the last hundred years of change, and even their imitation by other communions, proves their practical value to a society that would certainly not otherwise foster them. Modified to suit all exigencies of climate and race, of changing institutions and personal capacity, the conventual rule keeps its primary form, and gains vigor with every step of human advance. Never were Nuns more useful than now; to the egotism of wealth they oppose the economies of ideal communism; going to and fro amid the cruelties and luxuries of our Vanity Fair, they are missionaries of cordiality and self-denial. In battlefields, in hospitals, in the worst courts of the worst cities, they disarm evil by the courage of purity. They are witnesses to the value of that free obedience which lies at the base of social order. The weary Nun, while perhaps in her humility thinking herself a mass of imperfection, failing frequently in her high aims, subject to every womanly weakness, lost in the crowd of her fellow-workers, is all the while maintaining the most sacred fires of human-ity, and helping her sisters of the world in their womanly tasks by her vindica-tion of womanhood in its highest uses. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and it is difficult to detach the visible work of Nuns from their rule of prayer, and from their efforts everywhere to raise the note of worship to a higher pitch. Some of my readers may think this is their best claim to our gratitude, but it is enough here to point out their mundane useful ness in its obvious results. The world is becoming aware of the necessity of bridging the widening chasm between rich and poor. Not without selfishness we want to establish common sympathies with the "people," and here are many hundred thousand educated women, the flower of our civilization, working with success towards the reconciliation of labor and capital, of the learned and the ignorant. The direction that their modern efforts are taking is, to give one

"Little Sisters of the Workingman." The mission of this new community of Nuns is altogether in workshops and factories; their endeavor is to supplement the neglect of employers, and to fulfill part, at least, of the duties of "patronage." They look after children and women employed in factories, establish homes for the homeless, encourage habits of piety and thrift, and by the magic of their cordiality they are welcomed and at work in several centres of industry. Every new congregation merits a separate monograph. I can but glance at the chief features of the work done by these good women with such far reach-

ing zeal. "Cordiality" was the watchword of St. Vincent de Paul. He made it an obligation for his Sisters of Charity, and the many other congregations vying with his in usefulness insist on this quality in their daughters. The value of 25,000 sceurs grices practicing and teaching cordiality in our world of private animosities and latent insurrection is very great. I imagine that most of my readers have met the "Little Sisters of the Poor" on their rounds of begging crumbs from Dives for the relief of Lazarus, by which Dives probably benefits at least as much as Lazarus. I wish my readers_readers. perhaps, also of Maxime Du Camp's latest articles in the Revue des Deux Mondes -would go and see for themselves with what tenderness of respect the helpless and forlorn old men and women are

treated, and how the voluntary poverty and humbleness of their benefactors sweetens the poor fare which is all that can be sometimes provided. When they have measured the quality of such alms giving against that of Bumbledon, I will further ask my readers to consider well the story in its details, for which I have not here space, of the servant Jeanne Jugan, who little more than forty years ago, with a capital of $\pounds 24$, founded the congregation of these "Little Sisters." Recruited from both rich and poor classes, they are now nearly 4,000 in number, and have established 230 houses in different parts of the world. There is clearly a demand for this sort of woman's work, nor is it difficult to account for the demand. Wherever an authorized community-and much is meant by the word authorized-settles. an ideal family in an ideal home begins a life of ordered thrift and prudent charity and labor on the lines of Nazareth.

The safeguards are many against the lapses possible to frail nature even at its best. Long experience has taught what checks are suited to the particular feelings incident to women working at such high pressure, and the facilities for communication that now exist have reduced abuses to a minimum. Catholic Sisterhoods may be roughly classed under two systems of government—one in which each house is a republic of which the superior is elective, which has its own budget, and, like a hive of bees, can send forth families to be in their turns autonomous; or an Order may be monarchical and have one head, elected, however, only for a fixed term of years, who with her staff controls the labor of the whole society. Such is the rule of the Sisters of Charity, and the responsibilities of the Superior can be imagined when we think of the dispersion of her 25,000 daughters throughout the world. Her secretaries must be accomplished linguists, for her world-wide correspondence is in various tongues. She is elected only for three years, but so well is the system organized that no visible

hitch ever interrupts its manifold enterprises. As fast as the Sisters are killed off by simple murder, as in some Chinese missions recently, or by epidemics, as in 1855, when 300 Sisters died of cholera in Paris, volunteers are instantly ready to

supply their places. In the hospitals and even battlefields of 1870, the French Nuns of every Order proved their patriotism not less than their inexhaustible charity. Indeed, while the method of St. Vincent's daughters needs no eulogy, we do not sufficiently recognize that they are but a brigade of the vast army who follow Christ in the Via Crucis. Other and more ancient congregations, shared with them, until the recent action of the Commune, most of the Paris nursing. The Hotel Dieu, for instance, oldest of the public hospitals, has been since 1170 served by Augustinian Nuns. Eighty-eight different Orders or Congregations are at work in Paris alone ; and there is probably not a commune in France where Nuns are not at work-always under the orders of the Bishop and the cure, and always teaching the true doctrine of liberty, fraternity and equality, by their example. The Sisters of St. Vincent and many other communities have no lay sisters or servants. Recruited from the highest ranks as from the lower grades of society, the Sisters are absolutely equal in the distribution of their work. A Howard, a Montalembert, a Bourbon, scrubs the floors or cooks, or washes the babies in their charge, if such be their aptitude. Can the reader realize what this means, and how these Nuns have got at the very kernel of fraternity, while liberty is perhaps alone by them truly understood, for they are free of the burden of selfishness and the disabling network of worldly conventions?

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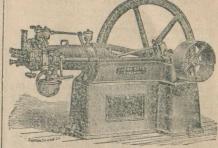
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Catholic Record.

ONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

On next Sunday will take place the solemn dedication of the new St. Peter's Cathedral of London. Delegations will be present from every parish of the diocese, for the purpose of assisting at the opening ceremonies and also for presenting a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of their chief Pastor, to enable him to liquidate the debt of the Cathedral. Special trains will leave Windsor and Stratford at an early hour, for the purpose of conveying delegates and others to London. From the former place will come the Knights of St. John in full uniform, together with a large representation of the C. M. B. A. and other members of the parish.

On the arrival of the trains the people will be met by a delegation from the city, and all will march in line from the station to the Cathedral, headed by the full band of the 7th Battalion.

The Knights of St. John, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, of London, and all members of the C. M. B. A. will afterwards form in line at the school house and march in procession to the front entrance of the Cathedral, where they will form a gnard of honor as the Bishops and priests proceed to perform the ceremonies of the day.

Seats will be reserved in the transept of the Cathedral for the delegates, places being assigned for each parish delegation, who will, immediately after mass, read a short address to His Lordship and present their offerings. ULKLE MANDIA

After the ceremony of dedication, which will be performed by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by the visiting bishops and

brought up as Catholics, and, on appeal, this decision was confirmed by the Court of Elberfield. The temporal guardian was not, however, so easily to be outdone. He entered a further appeal to the Court of Error, called Kanmergericht, and that court sustained the appeal. This tribunal held that by right the children must be brought up in their father's creed except where exists a covenant to the contrary. The existence of a covenant in this special case was admitted, but the Court held that by the father's death it came to an Here, then, by this Prusend. Court of Error, we find sian down the monstrous theory laid that there exists no continuity of rights and duty. This decision should indeed open the eyes of Catholics to the dangers attendant upon mixed marriages. It is

not without reason that the Church takes such strong ground against such matrimonial alliances. Those who, thinking themselves wiser than the Church, enter upon such miseries in the face of her warnings and prohibitions, are very likely to have their eyes opened by experience. There is not a diocese in Canada or the United States which does not offer sad examples of apostasy on the part of parents, and loss of faith on the part of children, as the result of mixed marriages. It is time these sad examples had their effect.

THE BRITISH CRISIS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has decided

to face the risks of war and take office in face of the hostile majority of more than one hundred and fifty in the House of Commons pledged to other standards. The noble lord must have determined to defy any and every adverse vote of the Commons, till he can make, under auspices the most favorable, an appeal to the people. He will till then, no doubt, rely on the active support of the Lords, and the potent influence of royalty, to sustain him against the people's representatives. That he has been strongly urged by the sovereign to take office we have no room for doubt, and no one need be surprised that in his appeal to the people, Salisbury will raise the cry of loyalty and charge upon his opponents the design of overturning the monarchy. In the Ottawa Free Press of Monday, June 15th, we read a paragraph that very fairly, we think, reflects British public opinion on the subject of the attitude of the royal family towards Mr. Gladstone. The Free Press

says : "The despatches continue to describe the indignation in Britain at the Queen's unfair treatment of Mr. Gladstone. Her Majesty, by her favoritism towards the Tories, has done more to alienate the artizan masses from supporting the throne, than the labors of a score of republican agitators. The royal family as a whole is equally as indiscreet. Take the episode ascribed to the Duke of Connaught in the morning despatches. Here is a young man of little or no ability, who has been pitchforked into one sinecure position after another. He was sent to India to hold a high position, with a large salary attached; but as soon as war threatened or broke out, he was placed in the rear of India's defences, as he was in the rear of the forces which marched upon Tel-el-Kebir. Then authorities at home

motion of good government. We may say, however, that we hardly think England rife for a republican form of government. To Ireland the establishment of such a form of government were, we fear, frought with evil and danger. The republicans of Britain are as heartily hostile to Ireland as were the Puritans of old. Upon the Irish party therefore devolves the duty of maintaining the strictest independence of all British parties and factions. There is much truth in the appreciation of the situation by the Toronto

News in its issue of June 16th. The present crisis will have, amongst other results, the removal of Whiggery from supremacy in Liberal councils. The News savs

"Every indication points to a recon-struction of party lines. There is no reason why the Whigs, who are Tories in every. thing but the name, should not go where they belong and range themselves under Salisbury's leadership. They are mostly aristocrats and all of them reactionaries, and the defeat of Gladstone's government by reason of their insistance on coercion, is only one of many instances in which Liberalism has been hampered and crippled by their alliance. The course of the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Lansdowne on the Irish land question is another case in point. They have always been ready to stab their Liberal colleagues in the back at a critical juncture, and if they go over en masse to the enemy now it will be regarded by the Liberals as a good riddance, even though it should give the Salisbury government a longer lease of power by a few months. Judging from present appearances, they will be hope-lessly snowed under at the next general election.

"The very pronounced views on the Irish question enunciated by Joseph Chamberain and Sir Charles Dilke at the Cobden club dinner are another blow to the wedge which is splitting asunder the Whig-Radical combination. The Radical leaders are evidently determined to make a bold bid for the Irish vote by the promise of long. needed reforms in the government of Ire Though less stress has been laid land. upon it than upon other abuses, the Irish grand jury system is a grievance that be bitterly resented by any free . The functions of an Irish grand would people. jury include the levying and expenditure of local rates and other duties which are here performed by the municipal coun-cils. As the grand jury is always composed of magistrates and landlords, and the farmers and others whose interests are affected by their decisions have no voice whatever in municipal affairs, there are loud complaints of injustice of the man ner in which heavy burdens are saddled on the taxpayer and needed improvements neglected.'

We are deeply impressed with the conviction that the change of government by the general public. must hasten the advent of Home Rule in Ireland, with all that this term implies. We trust, however, that though royal indiscretion may have weakened the affection of the masses for the monarchy, there is no immediate danger of the inauguration of a radical republic in its stead. There is, at least, one too many of such republics just now in Europe. With Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party, Lord Salisbury's best efforts to keep himself and party in power will prove vain if not humiliating.

THE CENTRAL PRISON INVESTI-GATION.

Various grave complaints have, from

in nationality and Catholic in their creed; And whereas, this association has investigated into the truth of such charges, and believe from the evidence brought before them that a strict investigation of such charges should be had ;

And whereas, the government of Ontario have ordered that such investigation should be had, and have appointed commissioners for the purpose of trying such charges ; And whereas, it is the interest of the

Irish and the Catholic residents, and of all citizens of the province of Ontario, that no bigot should hold an office under any government where his bigotry might prejudice the just rights of any citizen ; And whereas, the object of this union is to protect the just rights of the Catholic

citizens of this province, no matter what their nationality may be ; Be it therefore resolved, that it is the duty of this union, non-political as it is

in its constitution and formation and carrying out, to look after the interests of any Irish Catholic, no matter how unfortunate he may have been, and to protect him in his just rights, even when suffering punishment for crime, and to help the strong arm of the law in punishing and degrading anyone who may be guilty of infringing on the rights of such thoroughly unprotected unfortunates, no matter how high the position of the offending party may be.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, although composed of members of different political parties, and yet in majority having been strong supporters of the present government of Ontario, do retain counsel for the purpose of aiding in the in vestigation of the truth of the charges alleged against the warden officer and the management of the central prison ; and that we do request the attorney-general of Ontario and the commissioners appointed by the government of Ontario to allow counsel retained by us to attend such investigation, to examine witnesses, and to take part in such investigation as counsel.

Be it resolved, that a copy of these reso-lutions be forwarded to the attorney-general and to each commissioner appointed to investigate such charges, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press.

A deputation, in accordance with these resolutions, waited on the Hon. Mr. Mowat, who consented to permit the retention of counsel by the Union to assist at the investigation. This spirited action reflects very great credit on the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. We compliment its members on their patriotic course. Whatever the result of the enquiry, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they did a duty called for by patriotism, charity and justice. The investigation will be followed with very great interest

THE SALE OF CUBA.

It is officially denied by the Spanish authorities that there is any foundation in the reports published in America stating that the Spanish Government had sent Senor Batanero to Washington to negociate a secret sale of Cuba to the American republic. 'The Spanish Foreign Secretary says he has neither official nor private knowledge of the supposed envoy. No ministry, he adds, support. would even be permitted by the Spanish people to sell Cuba under any circumstances, the retention of Cuba being a matter of national pride common to all classes and parties. As well, he says, might one speak of such a sale as of that of the province of Andalusia by Spain, or the State of New York by America. Then we have the New York Herald's Washington despatch stating that President Cleveland and his administration are entirely and absolutely opposed to all acquisitions of territory, whether of Cuba or parts of Mexico or elsewhere. The president feels, it is stated, very strongly and positively on this point. He believes that the republic has now as much territory and as large a mass of illiterate and incongruous material in its population as it can safely manage. He is altogether opposed to an aggrandizing foreign policy, and believes America has work enough to do in the management of its own home affairs. This policy was very clearly outlined by the President at the time of his inauguration, and will, no doubt, be adhered to till public opinion demands a change.

I was foolish, I think so much of him. I know he did no wrong. My sorrow is too great to talk about, but God will take care of Louis."

We should not notice this clumsy invention, but that, from our knowledge of the Protestant masses in this country, we feel convinced that it will be readily credited by many. We feel safe in saying that neither the medal nor the nail were ever sent by the Pope to Riel, either for services in the rebellion of 1869, or for any other reason. We may also add, for our own part, that we do not believe that any such interview as that in the above excerpt recited ever took place. It is to our mind very clearly the invention of a clumsy fanatic.

DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM.

We last week made allusion to the decay of Anglicanism in Canada, and in proof of this decay adduced figures given by the Anglican bishop of Toronto himself. It does seem "that, without active state aid and support, Anglicanism in this country is doomed to perish. We now learn that Lutheranism in Northern Europe, although enjoying a liberal measure of state support, is also threatened with extinction. We need not remind our readers that the Scandinavian nations were amongst the very first to throw off the yoke, light as it was, of Roman spiritual supremacy for that of their despotic temporal chiefs, whose ambition and tyranny could not brook among their subjects any other rule but their own. The Lutheran Church establishment of Sweden is bounteously supported by the state, but this state support does not seem sufficient to meet the demands of the Lutheran preachers, who do not, it seems, practice very assiduously the virtue of self-denial, and complain bitterly of the paucity of their allowances. The people of every parish, whether they be Lutherans or Catholics, are bound by law to pay church rates, from which the salaries of ministers and the expenses of church worship are defrayed. Protestant natives of Germany, Holland and Finland are, however, relieved from this taxation, When the Catholics of Stockholm and Gothenburg made, some

years ago, application for a similar exemption, they were not favored with any official reply ; but the minister of public worship unofficially stated that if the government once began to excuse Swedish subjects from paying church rates everybody would want to call himself a Dissenter, and the church would have to be self-supporting, which means the same thing as saying that it would cease to exist. This statement of the minister that Lutheranism has upon the Swedish masses. In Ireland and America the Catholic Church is wholly self-supporting, and in no other portion of the world is it more flourishing, or more dear to the people who tax themselves for its generous

THE REBELLION ENDED.

There is now a general desire felt that the troops should be withdrawn from the North-West at the earliest possible

BISHOP WALSH'S VISIT TO ST.

MARY'S:

On Sunday, 21st instant, over eighty children made their First Communion in St. Mary's. On Monday the parish was honored with a visit from His Lordship Bishop Walsh for the purpose of administering the sacrament of Confirmation to those who had the previous day received for the first time the body and blood of our Lord.

The candidates were for over an hour subjected to the strictest examination by the Bishop, who was pleased to note the thorough training they had received at the hands of their good pastor, who was assisted by Rev. Father Walsh, of the Cathedral.

High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by Rev. Father Walsh. There were present in the sanctuary, besides His Lordship, Rev. Father Brennan and Rev. Dr. Kilroy. The Bishop preached a most touching and earnest discourse.

FIRST COMMUNION.

On Sunday morning last those who had the privilege of being present were highly edified at the beautiful ceremony of First Communion which took place in the Sacred Heart Academy of this city. Six candidates had been for some weeks previously carefully prepared by the good ladies of the Institution. His Lordship Bishop Walsh administered the sacred rite and also delivered a most touching discourse. The Bishop is particularly happy when speaking to children, and on this occasion his words will, we doubt not, for many years remain green in the hearts of those innocent little ones who for the first time partook of the sacred banquet. In the afternoon, at benediction, which was given by Rev. Father Tiernan, the renewal of baptismal vows took place.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. CONFIRMATION IN PARKHILL.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the holy sacrament of confirmation was administered by His Lordship John Walsh, D.D. Bishop of London, in the Catholic Church of Parkhill. We mentioned in our last issue that First Communion was administered on Wednesday, the 10th inst., but though Confirmation was to have been administered on the same day, it was unavoidably postponed till the 16th.

On his arrival at Parkhill on the 15th inst., His Lordship examined carefully in Christian doctrine the candidates for confirmation. He expressed himself well satisfied with the excellence of their answering. The Holy Communion was administered again to the candidates on Wednesday, His Lordship celebrating mass for this purpose at 7 a.m. Other masses were celebrated till the hour of shows in a very clearlight the feeble hold high mass, at 10 o'clock a. m. High mass was sung by Rev. J. Connolly, P. P. The Rev. George R. Northgraves officiated as Master of Ceremonies, and Revs. P. Corcoran and M. Cummins, P. P. of Woodslee, as deacons of honor. After mass the bishop addressed the congregation on the sacrament of confirmation which he was about to administer. He explained the efficacy of Christ's blood as the means of man's redemption, and that it is through the efficacy of that blood that the sacraments of which Christ's Church makes use have the power of conferring the grace which is needed for every condition in life. Confirmation confers the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost on those who receive it worthily. Among these gifts, fortitude to profess the faith of Christ openly is one of the most prominent. It is this gift which strengthened the martyrs of Christianity to suffer the most dreadful tortures rather than to deny their Saviour; and he praved God that those whom he was about to confirm would profit by the sacramental grace to persevere in their profession of faith till the end of their lives. Confirmation was then administered by the Bishop to about 140 candidates, mostly children of 1C years and upwards, from the three congregations of Parkhill, Forest, and West Williams. The whole ceremony was exceedingly touching, and made a great impression on the very large assembly which thronged the church. The Parkhill Catholic choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Gough, ably assisted by Rev. A. McKeon, P. P., of Bothwell, and the Misses Kearns, of Strathroy, greatly increased the impressiveness of the service by their excellent rendering of the beautiful music of the church.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

priests, Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McQuade, of Rochester.

Solemn vespers will be sung in the evening at seven o'clock. The Bishop of Tienton, N. J., Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, will preach.

Beautiful lithograph pictures of the new Cathedral, 24 36, will be for sale on the grounds. Price one dollar. They may also be had from Father Tiernan at the Palace, or at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, opposite the Cathedral.

The choir will consist of over one hundred voices, with an orchestra of twenty instruments. Mozart's 12th mass will be sung. The musical arrangements will be under the management of Dr. Verinder and Mrs. Cruickshanks.

MIXED MARRIAGES. : STIT

It is always unpleasant to deal with the vexed question of mixed marriages and their many evil effects. The topic is to us most unpleasant, but we are not likely to hear the last of it so long as Catholics continue to he parties to them. We regret to learn that in Prussia, in those districts in which the population is half thoughtful public mind of Britain. Her Catholic and half Protestant, mixed marriages are, despite the exhortations of the clergy, still very frequent. We read some the death of her man servant, John time ago of a case where decision by a superior court of the kingdom should the part of some and of ridicule on the make every Catholic set his face against such unions. The case was given as follows : "Three children of a Protestant, who had married a Catholic, had, according to agreement, been baptized by Catholic priests. The father died in 1879, the three children ranging at the time did we ever, make any pretensions to from six months to three years loyalty as understood by imperial despots of sge. The widow only survived him four years, and after her death in'1883 the guardians of the children sent is our purpose, as it is our duty, to enthem to a Protestant orphanage. The deavor to promote the interests of this Catholic priest, as spiritual guardian of the great country so that she may not only children, brought the matter before the speedily assume her true position in the children, brought the matter before the speedily assume her true position in the cruelty and partiality and hate towards burst out: 'My son is good. Oh, God! struggle, and afford them the very best cruelty and partiality and hate towards prisoners confined in the central prison, and especially towards those who are Irish opinion of him it would only appear as if

became uneasy at the continued possibil-ity of war, and he was recalled before his term of office had expired. It is now proposed to add to Ireland's misfortunes by placing him in the Castle as Lord Lieuten ant. The salary is large enough to excite his hereditary cupidity. On landing at Marseilles yesterday, this royal Duke figured in an episode for which it is very difficult to find any excuse. It is said that the Royal party, headed by the Duke of Connaught, cheered as soon as they heard the news of Gladstone's downfall. The

Duke is reported to have exclaimed : 'There will be much champagne drunk over this in India.'

There will be much champagne drunk over this,' cried the Duke. Forsooth, we should imagine, when this was said, that the champagne had been drunk in the then past instead of the future tense; and that the royal Duke's friends have a simple explanation of his indecent conduct to offer. Is it any won-der that when the royal family openly avow themselves as partizans of one of the political parties of Great Britain, that the masses who support the other party should unconsciously learn to associate the downfall of Toryism as necessarily accompanied with grave constitutional changes affecting an institution which many imagine could never be weakened."

This is rather strong language from a professed admirer of regal and imperial institutions. That it is, however, based on fact, there is little doubt. Royalty has of late suffered very grievously in the Majesty's strange conduct at the time of Beaconsfield's fall, and her vagaries on Brown, made her the butt of hostility on part of others. When we, to cover the stubbornness and folly then exhibited, laid the Queen's otherwise inexcusable conduct at the door of the hereditary infirm ity of her family, we were charged with disloyalty. Well, we do not now, nor or colonial flunkeys. We profess loyalty to Canada and its free institutions, and it great country so that she may not only

time to time, been made against Mr. Massie's administration of the Central Prison. The nature and number of these complaints have led to the appointment, by the Government of the Province, of a commission to enquire into their origin and foundation.

The Toronto Telegram informs us :

"The enquiry into the administration of the affairs of the Central Prison will be held either the end of this month or the beginning of next. The delay is occa-sioned by the time of Mr. Justice Patterson being taken up with his judicial duties, but as soon as his hands are free he and Mr. Langmuir will proceed to ipvestigate whatever charges may be made against the warden. The accusations made on the floor of the legislature by the leaders of the Opposition furnished the ground upon which an investigation was ordered by the Government, but ample opportunity will be afforded to all who may have charges to bring or evidence to

We concur in the opinion of the Tele gram that :

"It would be well if the commissioners, as soon as they fix upon the date when the investigation is to be opened, were to announce the fact in the columns of the public press and call upon all persons having evidence to give to come forward with it. In this way the statement being circulated by those who desire to have Mr. Massie removed, to the effect that the investigation was being delayed until the discharged prisoners who were wanted as witnesses had disappeared, will be effectively disposed of."

Mr. Massie has been charged with undue severity to Catholic prisoners and to have forced their attendance at Protestant service. If charges such as these be sustained they prove Mr. Massie dominated by an uncontrollable spirit of fanaticism, entirely unfit for his position, and deserving of speedy removal. We are proud to learn that the following resolutions were passed unanimously at a joint meeting of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Branches Nos. 1 and 11, held in their hall, corner King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, on June 11th last :--

Whereas, the warden of the central prison is accused of having shown gross

A MEDAL AND A NAIL.

One of the most ridiculous concoctions put up by newspaper correspondents in connection with the North-West rebellion is the following. It is credited to a Winnipeg correspondent of the New York Herald. This model scribe tells his story thus :

"In Riel's house, framed and covered with glass, is a large nail about four inches in length which Pope Pius IX. sent to Louis Riel, accompanied by a medal, in recognition of his service in the rebellion of 1869. The Pope, so assert the family, represented the nail to have come out of the cross upon which the Saviour was crucified. The family thoroughly believe the story and keep a light where it is hanging on the wall The nail looks ancient enough to have come out of the ark. It has a large head on it, and resembles much a nail used for hanging pictures. Louis Riel always car-ries the medal hung around his neck. Riel's mother is an intelligent-looking old will be hanged. In conversation she burst out: 'My son is good. Oh, God !

moment. The rebellion is over, and as the government intends to increase the Mounted Police force to one thousand men there is no further necessity for their presence in the North-West. Nothing is more apt to demoralize a victorious body of men than idling and lounging after the struggle is passed. The Toronto Telearam savs:

"The sooner the troops are permitted to return home now the better. It would be unfair to keep them in the North-West doing garrison duty after having risked their lives in suppressing the rebellion. Ontario will be called upon to pay about two millions of the four mil lions which the suppression of the rebellion will cost. Besides this, Ontario supplied the largest number of the troops sent to the front, so that this province may fairly claim to have done her share, and is entitled to ask that her young men be allowed to return to their various occupations with the least possible delay. They are not regular soldiers, but young men with positions and trades, and unless they are allowed to return in due time many of them are liable to lose their places. Having accomplished the object for which they were called out, as far as it is possible now to accomplish it, owing to the retreat of Big Bear, the Government will meet the popular approval by sending them home by the speediest route."

Not only did Ontario, but every other Province in the Dominion, do its duty in the late uprising, and it is in the interests of the whole Dominion and of the troops themselves that they be at once recalled to devote themselves once more to the pursuits of peace and of the duties of good citizenship in their own homes.

With regard to the proposed increase of the Mounted Police force, we heartily endorse the suggestion already thrown out, burning constantly underneath the place that the government should avail itself of the services of as large a number as possible of half-breeds to make up the requisite number. The half-breeds are in all respects the best qualified men to be found for this service. Besides, their employment in considerable numbers in the lady, about 75 years old. She is still ment in considerable numbers in the active, but grieves day and night over the Mounted Police would do much to efface impending fate of her son, as she fears he the embitterment resulting from the late struggle, and afford them the very best

The confirmation service being ended. the following address to his Lordship the Bishop was read by the Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P.

Address of the pastor and people of Parkhill parish, to bis Lordship, the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, Ontario :

My LORD, —On this auspicious occasion of your visit to our parish for the purpose of administering the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, we, the pastor and people of the parish, feel that we ought not to allow the opportunity to pass with-out expressing the feelings we entertain of affection and respect towards your lordship, not only on account of your position as our first pastor, but also because of your personal qualities, your amiability of character, and the well-known high rank you occupy among the

hierarchy of the province as a learned and distinguished Prelate. These noble qualities, of themselves, endear you to all your flock in this important diocese, that we but echo the sentiments of the other parishes in our expression of the high regard aud admiration we entertain for you, and of our affection for the Holy and Apostolic See, the centre of Catholic unity, represented by so able and virtuous a Prelate in the government of this portion of Christ's flock on earth. Your Lordship's episcopal rule in the diocese of London has been marked with that success which was to be expected from your well-known ability. The old debt of the Diocese has been extinguished, churches and presby-

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teries and Catholic schools have sprung up in every locality, so that at the present time the Diocese is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, and at last a climax has been reached by the magnificent cathedral which has been erected in London, which cannot fail to contribute much to the glory of God and the propagation of the Catholic faith, as it is a monument which will for centuries perpetuate the memory of your lordship's zeal and untiring energy, and will re-dound to the credit of your flock throughout the diocese. We hope that your eloquent voice may be heard within its sacred precincts for many a year, proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation. In this wish, the children, who have to day in the sacrament of Confirmation received the Holy Ghost, with His seven-fold gifts, will most gratefully join. In conclusion, we beg to present to your

Lordship the accompanying purse to assist in the erection of the noble cathedral which has been built by your Lordship's zeal, hoping that this contribution may assist in relieving your Lordship from the heavy burden which so great an undertaking necessarily entails upon you.

We are your Lordship's devoted chil-

dren in Christ, Signed on behalf of the pastor and peo-ple of the parish of Parkhill—P. Corcoran, P. P., Angus Morrison, C. Coughlin, John Gleeson

Parkhill, 16th June, 1885.

The address was accompanied with a gift of \$300 for the cathedral of London, presented by the pastor and people of this parish.

In reply his Lordship thanked all the contributors for their generosity, of which the present gift was but a supplementary evidence. The pastor, Rev. P. Corcoran, and people of this parish had always given practical proofs of their zeal for the interests of religion. The monuments attesting this will long survive in the churches and Christian schools erected by the congregations which compose the parish, be sides an excellent residence for the priest. He was happy to be to day among them. He was also happy in the faithful priesthood and the loyal flock which he has the happiness to have under his spiritual guidance, and he wished them all prosperity, spiritual and temporal.

pen, of Parkhill.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON BLESSES THE NEW BELL PRESENTED TO THE BRANTFORD CONGREGATION BY AN

OLD PARISHIONER OF PARIS MISSION. It is not often, in this country at least, that valuable presentations of this kind are made to our churches by individual laymen, as a means of manifesting their zeal for the House of God. When, therefore, such good deeds are done in our midst, in a spirit of faith and piety, it is eminently fitting that they should be duly chronicled for the glory of God, for the edification of the Church and for the honor of our country. Many good works in-deed, derive their chief merit from being done in secret before our Heavenly Father, such as private prayer, almsgiv-ing, voluntary penance and such like; but there are other works which are unto edification and which partake of the nature of an outward confession of the faith that is in us, and of which it is written : "So let your good works shine before men that they may glorify your Father who is in Heaven."

The presentation of a bell to a Catholic Church is a gift to God, for such a bell once consecrated belongs to God alone. Father Lennon on the fact that his old It is eminently a religious act, for it is parishioner, Mr. Coakley, had given such offered, not through worldly motives nor purpo s, out in a spirit o. faith that it may be an instrument to call men together to hear God's truth, in the hope that the giver may obtain God's graces here and share His glory hereafter, and in the spirit of charity, that all who hear it may "hear the Church" and be blessed and sanctified by the message which it is its high and holy office to proclaim. Whilst then, many men are content to leave after them no other monument to their memories than the costly head-stone that overshadows their silent graves, no other legacy than lands and riches left to heirs who may soon squander them and who may seldom or never have even a Mass celebrated for their eternal repose-it is consoling to know that there are others who, whilst making due provision for their families, neglect not to lay up treasures in Heaven. Such men show their gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts by setting aside a portion of the worldly goods bestowed on them for such religious or charitable purposes as may be expedient or as the requirements of their respective parishes may suggest. In this they show that they are acting as the stewards of God and desire that at their departure hence, it may be said of them as of the blessed who die in the Lord, that "their good works follow them." What a pleasure it must be to such men to remember, and how the thought must sweeten and sanctify their last moments. that after they have passed away they shall have left to future generations tokens of their faith and piety, and that their praises shall be sounded forever where alone praise is profitable, in the church of the living God. Animated, doubtless, by a spirit of this kind, a religious spirit worthy of our pious forefathers in the old land, a worthy Irishman of the good old type, named Timothy Coakely, lately formed the desire of presenting a new bell to St. Basil's church, Brantford. He felt that his years were fast advancing and that it would be a joy forever to do some good work for the glory of God before he was called to his reward. In his youth he had neither the means nor the opportunity of doing works of the kind. It was his misfortune, about forty years ago, to have settled in the remote parts of the township of Burford, among settlers who were in open hostility to his creed, and where for many years he had never seen a clergyman of his own faith. He toiled on alone, bitterly opposed even by the members of his own household, who were and are still opposed to his religion, until the Provi-dence of God brought a brave and chivalrous Catholic woman to the neighborhood, rous Catholic woman to the neighborhood, as follows: His people, he said, had been who married and converted a prominent informed through newspapers that

resident of the township and to whose hospitable home the Catholic priest was soon invited to give a station in the woods. This brave and pious woman was the late Mrs. Secord, wife of Squire Secord, at whose house the few Catholics in the district were first gathered many years ago. There it was about twenty-one years since, that Father Dowling, of Paris, first met Mr. Coakely, and from the latter we learn how by degrees his friend began to manifest his faith by attendance at mass, and how earnestly he listened to the catechetical instruction given the children until at last he courageously overcame all to practice the religion of his childhood. The spark of faith was there, and only required to be enkindled. Since that time he regularly attended the stations until his removal to Brantford, about a month ago, for the purpose of more frequently attending his religious duties. This offer of the bell was cheerfully accepted by the pastor, Father Lennon, who at once ordered one from the firm of McShane, of Baltimore. It is a splendid bell of very fine tone, weighing about four thousand pounds, and arrived safely about a week ago. On Sunday last it was blessed by the Bishop of Hamilton in presence of a large and attentive congregation, justly proud of their valuable gift. During the cere-mony His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Father Doherty, S. J., of Guelph, and Father Lennon, the pastor, as assist-ant deacons. Rev. Father Cleary, rector of St Patyle's Hamilton varied of St. Patrick's, Hamilton, acted as Master of Ceremonies, and Father Crinnion, as assistant chaplain to His Lordship.

After the prescribed prayers, ablutions and sacred unctions were concluded. His Lordship declared the new bell dedicated to the glory of God under the patronage of St. Gabriel the Archangel. The principal witnesses or sponsors (each of whom gave witnesses or sponsors (each of whom gave a handsome donation) were, besides the donor Mr. Coakely, Messrs. A. Savage, J. Lillis, J. Quinlan, M. Quinlivan, J. Dona-hoe, sr., J. Donahoe, jr., M. Hennessy, M. McGreggor, J. Cahill, J. Whalen, D. Hawkins, S. Walker, G. Fleming, J. Byron and J. Whalen, The ceremony over, High Mass began, Father Cleary being celebrant; His Lordship assisting at the throne, attended by his deacons of honor. After the gospel Very Bay After the services in the church, a photograph of the children and adults confirmed was taken by Mr. E. J. Phiphis text the appropriate words: "All ye works of the Lord bless the Lord. Praise and exalt Him above all for ever." Dan. ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, BRANTFORD. iii-v. The choir rendered Farmer's Mass well, under the able direction of the organist. After the last blessing the Bishop, evidently consoled and edified by the dis-interested generosity of the good Mr. Coakely, cordially complimented him and the congregation on the practical proofs given of the deep faith and earnest piety of all concerned for for the glory of God and the decoration of His House as evinced by the splendid offerings of this costly bell and exquisite pulpit and beautifully wrought altar rail, all gifts of individual members of this thoroughly Catholic congregation. He also touchingly alluded to the zeal of the younger members of the congregation as shown in the presentation of the beautiful statues it would be his pleasure to bless that evening at vespers. His Lordship concluded by invoking Heaven's choicest blessings upon all. It is gratifying to know that His Lordship was so well pleased with such proofs as he saw of the progress of religion in Brantford ; a happy state of affairs on which Pastor and peopl are to be sincerely congratulated. In the course of the afternoon Father Dowling drove over from Paris to pay his respects to His Lordship and to congratulate good example to the Catholics of Brantford. Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

celebrated at Detroit, on the 14th of July prox., but he hoped that no French-Canadian would be seen next or near the place. There were two Frances. There was Catholic Christian France, justly styled the oldest daughter of the Church, and revolutionary France, the daughter of satan. This revolutionary France was to-day official France, who held her heel on the neck of Christian France, and would strangle, her were it in her power. He and his (French) people were the children of Catholic France. She was their mother country. To day some of the sons of that revolutionary France extend to them an invitation to unite with them in celebrating their infernal triumph over us. The French-Canadian, so bereft of Catholic sentiment as to co-operate in the celebration even by his presence, would forfeit every right and claim to call himself a true Frenchman. Previous to the French revolution, the national feast of France was the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was celebrated on the 15th of August, but for this was substituted afterwards the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile, because they regarded that event as the commencement of the great French revolution. It would take too long to enter into details as regarded that sad and mournful event ; let it suffice to say the history of the French revolution covers the blackest, the bloodiest pages of the history of France, and even of the whole history of the Catholic Church. During those days the guillotine was paraded from one side of France to the other, and more than 4,000,000 of the best children of France, among whom were a great number of bishops and thousands of priests, had their heads severed from their bodies without any kind of trial what-The Catholic worship was entirely ever. abolished, and on the altar was placed a shameless courtezan whom the populace, drunk with the blood of all that was most virtucus in France, came to adore under the name of the goddess of reason. What he had said was not a fable; it happened in France within the last hundred years, and to-day they had been invited to celebrate the sad anniversary of those misdeeds. It was, then, the feast of revo-lutionary France which they were invited to celebrate on the 14th July prox. He hoped it might be said, to the honor of the French Canadians of the county of Essex, that they would keep aloof from a feast which recalled the worst days in the annals of the history of France.

A CONVENT COMMENCEMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GLOUCES-TER STREET CONVENT.

Ottawa Free Press, June 20. The closing of another scholastic year

of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, was celebrated last evening, with eclat appropriate to the occasion. The pupils, simply arrayed in their white costumes, symbolic of the purity of their minds and the holiness of the convent, elegantly greeted the distinguished audience assembled, to do them honor and applaud their success. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa pre-sided on this occasion, and on the right and left of the Right Rev. President, there sat many other distinguished personages, among them being—Lady Macdonald, the Lady Mayoress, Hon. Judge and Lady Taschereau, Hon. Mr. Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Caron, Rev. Dr. Dawson, several reverend professors of the College of Ottawa, senators and members of the House of Commons and Dr. McCabe, Principal of the Normal school.

The programme which entertained the visitors was interspersed with instrumental and vocal music, and dialogues in English and French, concluding with an p the Bi address to His Lord Ine overture was splendidly executed on five pianos, three guitars, two harps, organ and One dialogue in particular, enviolin. titled "For Whom the Crown," deserves special mention. It was spoken in a manner to elicit the admiration of the assembly. Those who took part in this beautiful piece were Misses Howlett, Richardson and French. Prominently among the many fine sopranos who took part in the Cantata "Jubilate Deo," were Miss Richardson, Miss Bondy and Miss A. Valade, whose beautiful voices manifested the true artist skill and culture imparted in their musical education. The five young lady graduates, who received gold medals and diplomas, were — Miss Maria Brannen, Miss Annie Kerr, Miss M. Laure Lambert, Miss A. Bauset and Miss H. Bondy. Of the under graduating course, to whom medals were especially awarded for pro-ficiency, were :--Misses Percy, Richard-son, Hilda Street, and Miss Devlin. The Governor General's medal was awarded to Miss Alice Bauset; medal presented by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa for religion and science to Miss Maria Brannen; medal presented by Sir Hector Langevin for general proficiency, to Miss Percy Richardson. Lady Lansdowne's prize, consisting of a lovely toilet set accompanied with a most kind letter ex-pressing Her Excellency's best wishes for the welfare of the recipient, was awarded to Miss Hilda Street. A gold medal preto Miss Hilda Street. A gold medal pre-sented by D. Quigley, of Cleveland, Ohio, for domestic economy, was awarded to Miss L. Lambert, A medal for general history donated by the Rev. Abbe Tanguay, was won by Miss H. Bandy. Miss Mary Devlin received the gold medal presented by the Rev. Father Collins, for mathematics. A gold medal presented by Edmund Count Danne, of San Antonio, Florida, was awarded to Miss Elethea Hagood, of South Carolina. A gold medal for English grammer and literature, presented by Mrs. T. Hayes, was awarded to Miss Annie Kerr, of Alex. andria. Miss Anna French received the gold cross donated by the Rev. Mother Superior of the convent, for deportment and fidelity in her studies, Miss Annie Phelan and Miss Theresa Mackay received gold medals for embroidery. Miss Blanch Panet, a medal for oil painting; Miss Latour, a medal for wax work; Miss M. L. Marmette, a medal presented by the Bishop of Ottawa for mending and darning. The valedictory mending and darning. The valedictory addresses in English and French were read respectively by Miss Brannen and Miss Bauset. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa replied to the addresses, and was followed by a few remarks from Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McCabe, who

the French National feast would be on the great success which seemed to be already come to obtain a profound Epgattending their labors in the great cause of education.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S.T.D., BISHOP OF KINGSTON, TO THE VILLAGE OF FRANKFORD, TO AD-MINISTER CONFIRMATION.

About noon, on the 3rd inst., His Lordship arrived on the train from Picton. He was met at the railway station by Father Hartigan and the Catholic people of the village and surrounding country, who accompanied him to Father Hartigan's residence. His Lordship seemed to be enjoying excellent health and spirits, and conversed pleasantly with those present on the state of the crops, etc. At two o'clock he proceeded to the

church to examine those to be confirmed in their Catechism. his Lordship was well pleased with the readiness with which the children answered the questions and did not reject one. The children then promised to attend the catechetical instructions given in the church for at least one year, and to say their prayers every night and every morning: They were then dismissed, and instructed to come to the church on the following day at eight o'clock, a.m., when His Lordship celebrated Mass. At nine o'clock another Mass was celebrated by Father Kelly, at which all to be confirmed eceived Holy Communion. At 10 o'clock Mass was again celebrated by Father Hartigan, after which His Lordship, having made a few very appropriate remarks, proceeded to administer the Sacrament of confirmation. The girls were dressed in white, a color symbolical of the purity of the heart within, and both boys and girls wore white rosettes on the left breast. After all were confirmed, the congregation presented His Lordship with the following address, which was read by Mr. W. W. McColl:

To the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, Doctor of Sacred Theology, Lord Bishop of Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,-That we, the congregation of St. Francis, as semble about you to-day to manifest, in some small degree, the respect and veneration we have for you, our Bishop. We regret, my Lord, that we are unable and that circumstances do not permit us to show in a proper manner the reverence we have for you, a prince of God's Holy Church, for, as far as heaven is above earth, as eternity is above time, as the soul is above the body, so far are the prerogatives vested in God's ministers higher than those of any earthly potentate. We confess, my Lord, that the occasion

of your last visit among us for the purpose of removing a pastor whom we loved, esteemed, respected and honored, did not tend to increase your popularity in this parish at that time. However, we did not murmur, because we knew you were in pay.

murmur, because we knew you were in finitely more capable of judging what was best for the glory and honor of God than we. At that time you promised you would send us a good priest, and we rejoice to say you have fulfilled your promise well. If we felt a pang in our hearts at the removal of Father O'Brien, the zeal, the energy,the eloquence, and above all, the piety, exhi-bited by Father Hartigan in preparing us for Confirmation, has healed the wound completely. The first visit you made to this parish

was productive of much good; but if the visits you made in the past, when you came merely on matters of business, have yielded such an abundance of fruit, how much greater benefits ought we not to expect from this visit, by which we are made strong and perfect Christians; by which we receive upon our foreheads the ineradicable stamp of our religion, and the worthy receiver is strengthened to suffer all ignominies, even death itself, rather than deny by word or deed that holy religion which is to last even to the consummation of the Now, my Lord, we desire to impress upon you the fact that—though we are here in a remote corner of the diocese, and have, until lately, experienced many inconveniences in religious matters, and are unaccustomed to visits from our Bishopswe are among the most loyal of your subjeets, and we pray that God will always grant to us the evangelical virtue of entire obedience. Obedience. We sincerely wish that you may have a long and peaceable reign over us. We pray that you, who have been the instrument God has used to confer so many blessings on us, that you who to-day have given us the privilege of receiving the Holy Ghost, that you who have enabled us to sing the glory and praise of God at Vespers and adore our Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament at Benediction, that you who enable us to assist every Sunday at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, may always be sustained by the all-powerful hand of God in performing the very responsible and laborious duties resting upon you. Signed on behalf of the congregation,

lish and commercial education in the college which renders "Honor to whom honor is due." C. D.

Ordination at Douro.

His Lordship Bishop Jamot, accom-panied by Rev. Father Conway, proceed-ed to Douro last evening to officiate at the ordination to day of Michael O'Brien, son of Mr. John O'Brien, one of Douro's prominent residents. This young man began his studies with Mr. F. J. Lynch, of Peterborough, and after spending three years in St. Michael's College, Toronto, went to Montreal to attend the Grand Seminary in that city. His delicate state of health would not permit him to pursue his studies in that institution, which he left at the expiration of one term. He completed his career as a student in the Ecclesiastical College, Joliette, P. Q., in which he passed many successful examinations.

The parish church of Douro was crowd ed to the doors to-day by the parishioners and many from town, who assembled to witness for the first time in Douro the imposing ceremony of ordination. His Lordship the Bishop officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Keilty, of Ennismore, as deacon, and Rev. Father McEvoy, Fenelon Falls, as sub deacon. Father O'Connell, of Douro, performed the duties of high priest.

At the conclusion of the services Rev. Father Conway, of Peterborough, preached an appropriate sermon on the "Priesthood. The choir rendered excellent music during the services and ere long will have obtained a first-class standing as a musical body.—Peterborough Daily Examiner.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Pilot.

The London Spectator asks: "What would average Englishmen now give to replace the Protestant leader, C. S. Parnell and his mostly skeptical following, with the Catholic D. O'Connell and his usually fanatical 'Brigade'?" It deplores the blind bigotry and hypocrisy of Eng-land in refusing to send a minister to the Vatiaen while dealy according it. Vatican while gladly accrediting its representatives to such spiritual rulers as the Mikado and Sultan, and being willing to recognize in the same way the Grand Lama and the Mahdi. The sacred rights of trade compel the latter acts of policy, but the Spectator believes that wisdom should dictate equal courtesy towards the Pope. It is altogether too late in the day for the discovery to be of benefit to Eng-land. The people of Ireland are complaining of national, not religious, wrongs, and no amount of hypocritical "courtesy to the Pope can now swerve them from their just demands. All the same, it is amusing to see a bigot regretting his rudeness because he has found it did not

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Two representative "progressive think-ers," Mr. Frederick Harrison, who follows Auguste Comte and who is a Positivist, Auguste Comte and who is a Positivist, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is an Ag-nostic, have had a row; about the last thing one would expect—two such exalted beings to quarrel. Mr. Harrison believes in Humanity, Mr. Spencer in the Unknowable. Mr. Spencer talked about the Unknowable until Mr. Harrison grew tired, and remarked that a reliation which tired, and remarked that a religion which had no deity was the ghost of a religion. Mr. Spencer then made some true but unflattering remarks on the absurdity of the Comte cult. A mist of words arose between them, and seemed to obscure what little they did know. Mr. Spencer continued to tell what he knew about the "Unknowable," and Mr. Harrison to talk about Human-ity. Finally, Mr. Spencer put the whole complicated argument in a book. Mr. Harrison complained that he did not want his words in a book. Mr. Spencer then tried to cancel the book, but the enterthe quarrel is a good advertisement, re-fused to obey Mr. Spencer. Both Mr. Spencer and Mr. Harrison have been known to regret the polemical spirit of Christians. After all, perhaps the Kil-kenny cats began by having views on sweetness and light. Boston Republic. The Orangemen who met in Chicago last week must be possessed of remark-ably elastic consciences if they can belong to a secret society whose cardinal principle is loyalty to the Sovereign of Britain and the Protestant succession, yet, at the same time, claim to be citizens of the United States. Whether they really are the latter or not, they assume the right to dictate as to the course of affairs in this country, since, after the usual idiotic manner of the Sons of William wherever their lot be cast, the gentlemen who met at Chicago adopted condemnatory resolutions against an imaginary attempt to introduce Catholic forms of worship into the public schools of New York and Philadelphia. Yet the brethren might not have been disheartened by that. Even had such been the case in their youth it is greatly to be feared they did not possess sufficient grace to be materially affected thereby, and they are less likely to become endowed with any religious convictions at this late hour. What an anomaly the blind, stupid hour. What an anomaly the binne, stupped and stolid bigotry of a faction such as this is in the nineteenth century and among a free people! Yet that the existence of such a society as these Orange brethren belong to is dangerous and would be menacing, were their numbers greater and intelligence less widely diffused among the people they come in contact with, it would be futile to deny. The virus of Orange-ism is ineradicable; it jaundices the views of the people who suffer from it; they see a Papal bull in every presidential message, and "Roman aggression" in the simplest act of their Catholic fellow-citizens, Ridicule might kill the silly association to which they belong, but they are proof against ridicule, as has been long since ascertained. There seems to be no help but in Father Time, which venerable per-sonage is, after all, the most efficient foolkiller.

to associate with their fellow-creatures, and to be careful to do nothing that would tend to spread the contagion. were directed not to wash in streams of living water and to quench their thirst only at stagnant pools. Summer's sun or winter's blast, hunger or nakednessno excuse could warrant them to return to the habitations of men. And in their wanderings, should they meet with any human being, they were to lie down, wrap themselves in their garments and cry out -"Unclean! Unclean !!" To-day there are moral lepers going about. They are men, and, alas! also women, with diseased imaginations, depraved hearts, and corrupt wills, who are more maleficent than the lepers of old. They go about and their breath contaminates the innocent, destroys the bloom of purity, and sows the seeds of wickedness Without sackcloth or ashes, without bandage for the mouth or warning cry, they live and move among us and do the devil's work. They are the tellers of dirty stories! stories! Would that they could be compelled when among strangers to cry out a notice of their pestiferous character and to call themselves—"Unclean ! Unclean !" Would that by distinctive dress, or brand on forehead, or scarlet letter or coat of cloak, they could be recognized and avoided. Christians whose tongues have been sanctified by contact with the holy Host, should never give utterance to a nasty joke or a vile anecdote. Nor should they listen to the unclean, nor fail to rebuke them for their depravity.

Cleveland Universe.

When Dr. Littledale (Anglican) wrote his Plain Reasons he evidently considered himself the David to smash the Goliath of "Romanism." Now it is hard to tell which hammers him the livelier—learned Anglicans or Catholics. His last edition confesses to "201 retractations" and pre-faces with "13,340 words of errata"! An Anglican Canon complains that Plain Reasons has to his personal knowledge made "scoffing infidels" of Anglicans in two cases. Another Episcopal clergyman says the work has sent some to "Rome," others into infidelity. In fine, a host of Anglican worthies assail Plain Reasons for its general ignorance, mendacity in anti-Catholic charges and for its attacks upon Dogmatic Theology.

Dublin United Ireland.

This is how the *Express* gives up the ghost on the Home Rule question: "Everyone in Ireland is prepared for large, if not revolutionary, legislation in respect of local government. Most of the constitutional and law-abiding men in the country sincerely deprecate the lines upon which this legislation will presumably proceed. But changes of this nature, even though deplorable, are nevertheless to be tolerated so long as security for life and property and the supremacy of the law are maintained." Curious the effect of a few years' struggle and a little determina-tion even on the brain of a Dr. Patton, Where is the non possumus of the great No Surrender party gone to?

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Salisbury. First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Stafford Northcote.

Chancellor of the Exchequer-Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

Lord High Chancellor-Sir Hardinge Gifford. Lord of the Privy Seal-The Earl of

Harrowby.

Secretary for Home Department—Sir Richard A. Skelton Cross. Secretary for Colonial Department— Col. Frederick Stanley. Secretary for War—Rt. Hon. Wm. Henry Smith

FROM WINDSOR.

Last Sunday, June 14th, the Rev. Father Lally, a native of Windsor, and lately ordained by Archbishop Riordan in San Francisco Cathedral, celebrated his first High Mass in the Windsor Church of his native parish. The rev. gentleman, though of a naturally timid disposition, showed no signs of such on this occasion, but rather appeared to be an old hand in the performance of the priestly function, appearing, as he did, to be entirely selfpossessed, cool and calm. Father Lally is blessed with a lovely voice, sonorous, clear, and at the same time very sweet. At the end of the Gospel the Rev. Dean

Wagner ascended the pulpit, and began by calling the attention of his congregation to the rev. young gentleman who was for his first time celebrating High Mass. He, the Rev. Dean, and every Catholic present, had reason to rejoice at seeing a child of their parish elevated to so high a dignity. But a few years ago he had ceased to represent the people at the altar. He had been a sanctuary boy, and indeed the present instance was but another example of what he had said in speaking to the sanctuary boys a few evenings before, that it was from amongst them that God most commonly selected those whom he wished to exalt to the priesthood. He congratulated the rev. young gentleman on his untiring zeal and well-merited success in thus elevating himself. He gave in a few words all the young man would have to contend with, along with the ten years of hard study he had already gone through, in order to obey the call of God. He had, like the majority of young men in this country, a great deal to contend with during his studies, but by his complete resignation to the will of his Divine Maker he overcame it all. Nor are his kind parents to be forgotten when speaking of his honor and dignity. Kind words of encouragement to their beloved son were not wanting, and although not wealthy, yet by their honest toil they persevered until they elevated him to the holy order we behold him embracing here to day. Dear brethren, they now receive their temporal reward. They behold their dear son emblazoned with the wealth of Heaven, and offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, an office which the Saints in Heaven are not worthy to perform.

The Very. Rev. Dean Wagner then turned his attention to a matter of serious importance, speaking in French somewhat complimented the reverend lady teachers

W. W. McColl, PATRICK MANAHAN, LUKE HIGGINS, JOHN MCAULEY. JAMES MCAVOY, PATRICK SULLIVAN, THOMAS JORDAN. His Lordship made a lengthy reply.

thanking the congregation for their warm expressions of loyalty. He then exhorted the children to remain true to their faith, and explained clearly the impossibility of there being two true religions. He also adthere being two true religions. He also ad-monished them to be obedient to their parents and the parents to be very watch-ful over their children, and explained to all how careful they should be to preserve within them the Holy Spirit which they had received, and which they carried in such frail vessels.

Correspondence of the Record. BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

On account of the death of the lamented and saintly Bishop Bourget, the illus-trious founder and signal benefactor of Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q., the grand entertainment prepared for the annual commencement will not take place. A solemn Mass of Requiem was sung in the college chapel on June 16th. Moreover the professors and pupils of the college will wear mourning during three months. The directors of the college have the necrology of Mgr. Bourget, of holy and happy memory, in the college catalogue, printed since the death of His Lordship. His Lordship Bishop Bourget, in found-

ing the college that has the honor to bear

Catholic Columbian.

In olden times, the wretched creatures who were stricken with that loathsome his name, gave a Catholic institution directed by the Fathers of St. Viator, to the population of Canada and the United States. Several sons of St. Patrick have

Secretary of State for India-Lord Ran.

dolph Churchill. First Lord of the Admiralty-Lord

George Hamilton. President of the Local Government

Board-Arthur J. Bakour. President of the Board of Trade-Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Vice-President of the Council-Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-The Earl of Carnarvon.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland-Right Hon. Edward Gibson.

NEWS NOTES.

The Dublin Gazette announces the suppression of the United Irishman and the Irish World, of June 6th.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an editorial article, says that the opinion is growing that nothing will break the existing dead. lock but the return to office of Mr. Glad. stone.

A despatch has just been received from Fort Pitt, Saskatchewan, which reports the release of the McLean family. Hot pursuit of Big Bear caused his band to be divided into seven parties. The Wood Crees, who have proved friendly through-out, got the McLeans in charge and took them north to Beaver River, where they allowed them to escape. They are now en route to Fort Pitt. Big Bear's trail has been found and is being followed by Col. Otter. Yellow Sky's band of 22 lodges was captured by five of Boulton's scouts at Bird Lake.

A Madrid despatch says :-- Yesterday, in Castellon de la Plana, there were 58 new cases of cholera and 28 deaths. In the city of Valencia 17 new cases and 7 deaths were reported, while the Province of Valencia had a total of 146 new cases and 88 deaths. In the city of Murcia there were 98 new cases and 41 deaths. In the Province of Murcia the new cases aggregated 171 and the deaths numbered 74. In Aranajuez, a town of new Castile, 28 miles south-west from Madrid, there was one case of cholera yesterday.

Information through Italian military channels at the Red Sea has just reached the Italian Government, that Nussedaglia Bey, former Governor of Upper Egypt, has written to the Italian commander there that he had recently seen a Syrian, who had passed three months at the resi-dence of the Mahdi after the fall of Khartoum. He says the Mahdi has Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him severely wounded, but not dead, and that Gordon recovered. The story is credited at Massowah and forms the subject of an

self-Consecration to the Blessed Virgin Mary. BY J. K.

O mother ! when the sun shone bright,

O mother ! when the sun shone bright, And all the world my ways approved, I turned my heart, so vain and light, From thee, O Mother ! and thy Beloved. I gave the world my heart and brain; Now heart and brain are wounded sore; Weary and pained, I turn again, And yow me thine for evermore.

But vile the gift as trampled clay, Tarnished and foul and sad for sin; I fear me thou wilt cast away A thing so base without—within. But O my sin is bitter as gall, My heart is withered for crime and care, And who but thou wilt hear my call, And ease my burden so hard to bear ?

O thou, who gavest thine all for me! I give thee heart and brain and hand; I pledge me loyal and true to thee, Till next year's snow o'crepreads the land, The slave of Self, and Pride, and Fame, Hence am I God's and thine alone; Thought, voice, and pen to praise His Name And thine, of creatures the holiest one. -Ave Maria.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

An unpleasant draught is in store for the True Blues who stole the Dublin city flag, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's late visit. The Civic Council, sitting as a committee of the whole house, decided that the flag, to be in future used at the City Hall and the Mansion House, shall exhibit a harp on a green ground, and display in one corner three white castles on a blue ground. The old flag was wholly blue with the exception of the three white castles that constitute the civic arms. Hereafter the "sneak thieves," who stole it, will have to stomach an en-sign faunting green, which they hate, and relegating their favorite blue into an insignificant corner.

Wicklow.

After a struggle of over three years, kept up with spirit and determination by the tenants on the townlands of Ballyknocken and Ballynastocken against the unjust encroachments of the landlord, the Marquis of Waterford, victory has at length declared itself in their favor. On May 22, the legal commissioners gave judgment in Lord Waterford's appeal case against the widow Ellen Nolan, declaring the tenant owner of the Ballyknocken mountain, in common with several others. The result has given the most unmixed satisfaction, not alone to those most interested, but to all who were acquainted with the gallant stand made by those tenants against the constabulary ideas of the 'noble'' descendant of the London bailiff.

Wexford.

On May 24, a meeting, under the auspices of the National League, was held at the village of Taghmon, about eight miles from Wexford. Three of the re-presentatives of the county, Messrs. John Barry, J. F. Small, and W. Redmond addressed the meeting, and the two latter announced, amid expressions of deep regret, that that would be the last time they would address a meeting of the Wexford people as representatives of the county, their intention being to contest other districts at the general election. A Government reporter took notes of the speeches. Dr. Cardiff occupied the chair. A series of resolutions, framed by the promoters of the meeting, were adopted, pledging those present to continue the agitation for national independence to the end, on the lines laid down by "our leader, and tried and trusted Parliamentary Party ;" condemning landlordism as the curse of the land, "in every shape and form, from the hanging of innocent men to the drowning of our people in rotten emigrant ships, or turning them on the roadside or into the ditches ;" declaring land-grabbers to be the real enemies of the people, "who should be shunned as lepers or vipers, alike loathof Mercy, recently erected by the Catho-At the early age of forty-four years, lics of Frankford parish, was solemnly and in the sixteenth of his sacred calling, the Rev. James Ryan, C. C., Tipperary, after a fortnight's illness, died at the paropened by the Very Rev. Dr. McAlroy, Vicar General of the diocese of Meath. Westmeath. ochial residence, on May 25th. The sorrow which is manifested among all classes The funeral office and solemn Mass, for the late Rev. Thomas Guinan, P. P.,

raney Church, on May 28th.

auction.

Cork.

few miles from Schull, where a posse of

police from that station met him as an escort. On the top of bleak Mount

Gabriel they seized nine cows, a mare, ten

sheep, and eight lambs, to satisfy a decree

for debt at the suit of the widow of Dr.

Daniel O'Sullivan, Cork, against Michael Coughlan, for a debt of $\pounds 240$. They were

conveyed to Skibbereen, to be put up for

The wife of an evicted tenant, named

A man named Sullivan, known as "The

Bard," of Millstreet, was evicted from his farm, on May 29. The farm is under a rent fixed by the Sub-Commissioners.

Sullivan was in gaol for a long time on the information of Dan Connell, the in-

former. Having no help and a young

family, he got into difficulties. The bad season helped to finish what neglect had

begun, and culminated by his own brother-

in-law, Thos. Mullane, using all the pow-

ers of the law to throw him on the road-

side, with his wife, little ones, and effects.

Charasteristically enough of the Irish race,

Sullivan had given shelter and warmth to

a Mrs. Collins, her daughter, and two grandchildren. Sullivan and his family

went into a hut provided for them by Mr.

Riordan, of the Millstreet National

League, the police cautioning them about

going back in possession. The hut is just on the borders of Sullivan's late farm,

and is built just on such another spot as

land." After an interval, Mullane, bail-

iffs, and police took their departure, the

In the village of Boherbee, county Cork, on Sunday, May 24, the congrega-tion at last Mass exhibited the popular

detestation of land-grabbing in a rather

unusual fashion. The gallery was sud-

denly emptied, and at first some persons

thought that the quick retreat of the oc-cupants was due to their having beheld

some ghostly visitant. It turned out, however, that the apparition was of

another character, being that of a man

who had taken a farm from which a ten-

ant had been evicted. The sight of him

sent his fellow-parishioners off as fast as if he had been a skunk:

The rack-renting landlords are unspar-

ing in their work of extermination. A

case of eviction, resembling one which

took place recently in Tipperary, was reported to the Guardians of the Clona-

kilty Union, at their meeting, on May 22. One of the persons evicted at a place

called the Seven Heads, was a woman,

ninety-five years of age, who had been confined to her bed for two years pre-

viously, and who, at the time of the evic-tion, was extremely weak and ill. Several

guardians commented on the conduct of

the landlord, Mr. J. Hungerford, in carry-

ing cut the eviction under the circum-

stances. The Board allowed 4s. a week for the old woman, and 3s. a week for a

Kerry.

It is almost the invariable custom of

policemen, against whom criminal charges

are pending, to make off if they be on bail, and it is the almost equally invariable custom of the authorities to allow them

all reasonable facilities in cheating their

bondsmen. There is a pleasing departure

from the usual practice in the case of Mr.

Devlin, one of the men concerned in the

nurse to take care of her.

place being left to take care of itself.

Patrick Bohane, who lived near Goleen,

has become insane, over her adversities.

of the community at the demise of this truly estimable priest is heartfelt and in-Drumraney, were celebrated in Drumtense, and the people of Tipperary have taken steps to erect a suitable memorial to his memory. About three o'clock, on May 26, Michael Antrim. McCarthy, Sheriff's officer, Skibbereen, appeared on the lands of Derryconnell, a

A meeting of the Orange electors of the Eastern Division of Belfast, in favor of the candidature of Mr. E. S. W. De Cobain, for the representation of that division in Parliament, was held, in Belfast, on May 29. A resolution pledging the meeting to use every effort to secure Mr. Cobain's return was passed.

Armagh.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Blackwatertown branch League, came off, on May 22nd, at Blackwatertown, a village midway between Armagh and Dungannon. The attendance was large, and composed of the people of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. The chair was taken by Bernard O'Neill, vice-president of the branch, and the meeting was addressed by James McMahon and Mr. Fox. Fermanagh.

On May 25th, an eviction scene occurred at a place called Ardgart, on the estate of the Earl of Erne, the victims being Patrick and Anne Curran. They had been previously evicted on an ejectment for nonpayment of rent, but having re-taken possession of the byre attached to the house on the farm, proceedings were taken by way of ejectment on the title, and a decree obtained at the quarter ses-sions for possession. The Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Luke P. Knight, accompanied by three bailiffs, a clerk from the office of the landlord, and a force of constabulary, went to the residence of the Currans, and having dispossessed the two, at once commenced to level the house, or anything the Mushera police hut-on "no man's in the shape of a house, on the farm, Anne Curran during the episode abused the officers of the law to no small extent and at one time almost assaulted Mr. Knight. The bailiffs, however, having finished their task, returned to town, leaving the poor Currans only the back of a

ditch or the workhouse for a home. The case was a most painful one. Galway.

Mr. Parnell has just written a letter to Mr. Richard J. Kelly, of Tuam, in refer-ence to the Kilclooney estate. It appears that Mr. Kelly wrote to the Irish leader respecting the sub-division of the purchased property among the tenants on the estate. In reply, Mr. Parnell informs his correspondent that Mr. Dillon, the solicitor to the Migration Company, has received instructions "to divide the grassland in hand among as many of the tenants as it is sufficient for." Mr. Parnell adds that the tenants will then be able to put these holdings to the use they desire.

Roscommon.

Poor Colonel King Harman! An unkind fate has driven him from his own country to seek senatorial honors in Eng. land: The music of the cheers of the half pay officers and the bank clerks of Rath mines, is no longer to ring in his ears, and for the future he will have to content himself by listening to the metallic, foreign tones of the burgesses of Thanet, in Kent. He would much prefer to remain in his own country, but, as he sorrowfully confessed, at a meeting of Thanet Conservatives, on May 20th, the county Dublin at the next election would have nothing more to say to him. He pathetically in. formed his Thanet hearers that "it was not desirable to contest" the Northern division of the county Dublin, and that the Southern division would fall into the possession of Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton-if he could win it. The spectacle of a good man driven forth from amongst his

NUTS FOR MASONS TO CRACK.

W. R. Doyle, ex Mason, Shanghai, China. 1. Masonry claims to teach the sciences. Where has it ever done so? Where are its seats of learning and training schools for the people?

Masonry professes to be a charitable institution. Where are its hospitals, asylums, free-schools, or other eleemosynary institutions?

3. Masonry professes to be a system f religion. Where are its creed, its of religion. churches, missionaries, catechisms, or prayer-books for the people ? *

4. Masonry professes to teach morality. What morality has it ever taught, and where ? Has anybody ever heard of a Mason sending a child to learn a Masonic Catechism or sacred history or to be educated for the Masonic priesthood? Does the Masonic oath bind Master Masons beyond the chastity of females of the nearest ties of kindred to Brother Master Masons?

5. Whence do they receive their priestly orders-holy or otherwise? May such orders be assumed at pleasure by anybody and, if so, then why does Masonry make such an ado about conferring them and, if not, then why are they so assumed by Masonry?

6. Where in Sacred Scripture or profane history has the power to administer funeral rites and ceremonials, of a Christian and religious character, been conferred on secret societies, or formally delegated to them by any competent authority?

7. Where, in the law of any land, have the secret societies received authority to administer and enforce their oaths What civilization can exist without obedience to lawfully constituted authority? and does not Freemasonry proceed in secret defiance of all such authority rather than in submissive obedience to it ?

8. Where are their credentials for any of the foregoing functions, secular, or religious, governmental or priestly? 9. Did Christ come upon this earth to found and establish a secret sectand what civilization is there in the world, worthy of the name, in comparison of that which is Christian and Catholic?

10. Masonry boasts of its antiquity. Where in the whole world is there a single edifice of modern speculative free and accepted Masonry that antedates the last century ? and were not the greater part of the Masonic emblems designed by Jeremy L. Cross, of New York, in 1819, and was not the institution itself begun by Elias Ashmole in England in the century before last ?

11. Does not this modern sect of Freemasonry, while acknowledging a Supreme Being in some Orients, erase the very name of God from the charters and constitutions of others, ignore the Holy Trinity in all, and acknowledge Christ, the crucified, in none ?

12. Does not Masonry claim the unification of man as its only object, and does it not seek to effect that by naturalism? And to this end does it not strive continually by intrigue and otherwise, and always at the expense of the State where possible-"to regulate the education of youth, the discipline of marriage, the laws of the realm, and every detail of social and political life, just as if there was no Christian Church on earth, or as if Christ had never come down from heaven; to preach and profess a kind of natural honesty sufficient to self-respect and to philanthropic intercourse and to ignore entirely the in. terests of eternity as if there was no hereafter ?"

13. Does it not favor the law of divorce, "a law that degrades womanhood and depreciates it; a law that jeopardizes the education and the welfare of the children: sunders the ties of domestic

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us ?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy ; in the back. They feel dun and sizepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime col-lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach high find the potential of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one food time and the arbit feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive ; the skin is dry and hot at times ; the blood becomes thick and stagnant ; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is fre-quently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste ; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is

thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with suc-cess, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its

estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :-I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is

increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast: -I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal :-I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And over :-- I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

If you have a cough or cold do not neglect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes: spared. think Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and for three months I had a cough. I had a physician attending me, but gradually grew worse until 1 was on the verge of Consumption, and had given up hopes of being cured, when I was induced to try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had taken one bottle I found myself greatly relieved, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was completely cured. I always recommend it for severe colds and consumption." THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despond. ency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise over comes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggist, Dundas street. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood. It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggist, Dundas street. D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be deceived.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the pres-ence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predis-posing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomœa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apart-ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite. which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. -The Mail.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This insti-tution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mother Su-PERIOR, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.-This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Ebard and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:-Morthere SUPERIOR. 4.CADEMY CHAR

SUPERIOR. 43.1y WRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAR, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent. 46-ly

action of the Government mean and contemptible, in sending over the Prince of Wales to the country "for the purpose of palming off upon the civilized nations the false idea that there is no discontent in Ireland, by getting up their sham displays of loyalty."

Kilkenny.

At a recent meeting of the Carrigeen Devlin. Branch of the Irish National League, J. F. Fielding in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :--"That we, the members of this branch, pledge ourselves to hold no intercourse with-to shun as we would a mad dog-landgrabbers and grass-grabbers, their associates or apologists. That we look upon such miscreants as the enemies of God's poor, and the enemies of the cause of our country—that cause ever dear to the brav-est, to the wisest, and to the best, unfelt does, delivered a stirring and eloquent and abandoned only by the recreant and the vile."

Carlow.

On May 24, a national meeting was held at Rathvilly, which was in every sense a great demonstration. The credit of organizing is due chiefly to Father John Phelan, P. P., who was transferred to his present parish, a short time ago, from Emo. He devoted himself to the work of promoting the meeting with his usual energy, and the result was one of the finest pronouncements on the National question that has been heard in Carlow for a long time. Father Phelan also presided on the occasion, and delivered an eloquent speech, in which was heard the ring of true and earnest patriotism. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., was the chief speaker, who addressed the meeting subsequently. He dealt in his speech with the current topics of the day. Mr. Sullivan denounced Mr. Errington and his mission to Rome, and said his salary did not appear in the estimates, because it came out of the Secret Service Fund, out of which Corydon and Talbot and every of which corycon and raitor in Ire-nand got his pay. But, happily for Ire-land, in Rome as in Westminster, there ick. was a National party standing up for her rights. They had in Rome the great, learned, and patriotic Dr. Nulty, whom he described as the member for the Hill of Tara; and they had another great prelate from the Rock of Cashel. Against them the whisperings of a wretched tool of the British Government would avail nothing. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill, of Baltinglass, and others, also spoke.

King's County.

some and treacherous;" and declaring the | recent shooting case near Castleisland, and dismissed by the Government, because he was found out in getting up a bogus outrage in connection therewith. This unhappy bungler was intercepted at Queenstown, on May 24th, while he was en route for the land of the Stars and Stripes, and duly taken back to the place from whence he came. This is decidedly hard upon

Clare.

The Tulla demonstration, on Sunday, May 24, was a very fine one, deputations attending it from every district in the county Clare, in which a branch of the National League has been established. In addition there were contingents present from several places in the neighboring county of Limerick. The chair was occuaddress, descriptive of the present position of the National movement. The town of Tulla itself was for the nonce converted into a garlanded forest, whole rows of trees and strings of triumphal arches being visible in the streets as well as the approaches to the town.

Limerick.

Seven tenants on the property of Mr Gabbett, M.P., were evicted, on May 27th, at Cahirconlish, for non-payment of rent. The evictions took place in the presence of the Sheriff, Mr. Hobson, who was ac-companied by bailiffs and a force of constabulary. There was a good deal of excitement in the locality during the process of clearing out the premises, but happily no breach of the peace occurred.

Several years' rent was due. Mr. John Bouchier, J.P., of Baggots-town, died, on May 27th. The deceased gentleman had been for some time in failing health. He was a thorough sportsman, and had considerable success in the breeding of race-horses. Deceased, who was the only son of the late Mr. John Bouchier, of Baggotstown, was in the 74th year of his age, and was one of the oldest magistrates in the county Limer-

Tipperary.

The tenants on the townlands of Alleen-Pallas, Ballyneal, Gurtnacoola, and Donohill, on the property of Mr. Vincent Scully, of Mantlehill, Golden, recently met the agent, Mr. Horace H. Townsend, J.P. The tenants to a man declared their utter inability to pay their rents through the extreme badness of the times. The agent suggested to raise the money in the bank for them if they would promise to On May 24, in the presence of an im-mense congregation of clergy and laity, the beautiful new convent of Our Lady beautiful new convent of Ou

own kindred to find solace and a refuge amongst strangers, is, indeed, a sad sight, and we offer the Colonel our sincerest sympathy in his affliction.

Martyrs of the Reformation.

The proposed canonization of Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher who both died for the faith in the reign of the second Tudor, has given rise to a feeling of glad expectancy among Eng-lish speaking Catholics all over the world. Sir Thomas More was Cardinal Wolsey's successor as lord chancellor, and enjoyed many royal favors, but refusing to admit the lawfulness of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn, he was committed to the tower, condemned and beheaded in 1535. His body was first interred in St. Peter's Church in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea Church. His head was exposed on a pole on London Bridge, but was obtained by strategy by Margaret Roper, Sir Thomas More's daughter, and is still to be seen, a fleshless skull, in a small grated niche in the wall of the Roper vault, St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. John Fisher, who was Bishop of Rochester from 1504 to 1535, was a zeal-ous defender of the Catholic faith against the innovators of his time. He resolutely opposed the royal claims to spiritual supremacy, and was beheaded in 1535.

Avoid by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derange-ments of the digestive apparatus.

The aroma of the tobacco leaf is so completely conserved in the manufacture of "Myrtle Navy," that age has no effect in diminishing it; even after the plug has been kept for years it gives out its full flavor under the combustion in the pipe, mellowed in tone by its age and making the most exquisite smoke which tobacco can be made to give. Age too hardens the structure of the plug and gives the tobacco, when cut, that almost granular appearance in which all connoisseurs delight.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as

society and destroys it; sows discord broadcast in families; becomes a source of corruption for public manners, and the principle of a ruinous decay for the civil State?"

14. Ought not these stumbling blocks in Masonry to be made stepping stones out of it?

15. Who can fail to distinguish between that synogogue of Satan, the abode of *darkness*, and the temple of Christ, the source of light?

"For every one that doth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved. "But he that doth truth, cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God." John iii. 19, 21.

"Whilst you have the light believe in the light, that you may be the children of light." John xii., 36.

"I am come a light into the world; that whosevver believeth in Me may not remain in darkness." St. John xii., 46, "Walk whilst you have the light, that the darkness overtake you not. And he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth." John xii., 35-36. "However, many of the chief men also believed in Him, but because of the Pharisees they did not confess Him, that they might not be cast out of the syna-

gogue. "For they loved the glory of men, more than the glory of God."-Ibid.

* Structures such as the beautiful Catholic Church of St. John, at Malta; the old Church of the Knights Hospitallers, do not owe their existence to the modern order of usurpers who unblushingly lay claim to others' merits.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table, an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by day-light as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease ; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

IT CAN DO NO HARM to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

A Human Barometer.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

The History ol Hundreds.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bot-tles of Bardock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

NATIONAL PILLS will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough catharuic. I6 DUNDAS STREET, CITY,

Professional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38.1y

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate. Money to loan

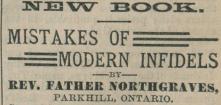
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CANADIAN HOMCOPATHIC U PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256 Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potences Tritura-tions. Goods sent to any part of Canada, prepaid, o.i. eccept of price. Physicians supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HART-MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY -The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.



PARKHILL, ONTARIO. Comprising Evidences of Christianity and Omplete Answer to Col. Ingersol. "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter of Bishop Walsk, London, Ont. Highly recommended by the Catholic Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontarlo, and by the press of Canada and the United States. 424 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS

Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleansed and

16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

JUNE 27, 1885.

Contrast.

He paused at the grave just made, As the mourners turned to go: His heart lay there in the shade With the one asleep below.

On the budding limb above, A robin, alert, elate, Sang liveliest songs of love Unto his new-found mate.

-Atlantic Monthly. R. E. MUNKITTRICK.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Wonder not, my brethren, if the world hate you."-I Ep. St. John iii., 13.

We are not to be surprised, therefore, if we find that the world does hate us all or any one of us, or any number of us, be this number small or great. Men cautioned beforehand ought not to be taken by surprise when they see that coming to pass which they were told would be sure to happen. If any Christian, therefore, is surprised when he finds that the world is opposed to him, and actually hating him, it is a sure sign he has never thought much about this nor understood what the true Christian

must expect. But if we are not to wonder if the world hate us, we conclude at once that we must expect as a matter of course that the world will hate us.

Why must we expect this? Not only because St. John tells us as much, nor even because our Lord said the same thing in other words (Gospel St. John, xvii., 14), but because Christians are not of this world; therefore they are hated by the world.

But do Christians expect truly to be hated by this world? I am afraid not. The reason I say this is because when those whom we meet frequently find they are not popular with the world, can't get along with them, are mocked, laughed at, and ridiculed by the world, they become unhappy, are made miser-able by it, and look upon it as the greatest evil that can happen to them. Is it the greatest evil that can happen ? Is it an evil at all ? No, my dear brethren; not unless we make it so. It is, on the contrary, one of God's greatest blessings. But how can this be? Because, when the world hates good Christians, it is the best sign these Christians are right. They know they are right by this. For the world hated, persecuted, misrepresented,

desires?

DUBLIN'S CHURCHES.

used, THE MAGNIFICENT TEMPLES OF CATHOLC WORSHIP NOW USED BY PROTESTANTS. One of the rarest of the visitors' treats in Dublin, says a recent tourist, will be the churches. Of the ancient churches to be visited the two chief are Christ Church and St. Patrick's. Apart from their intrinsic beauty, the history of these and the proof they give of what Catholicity and architecture must have been in Dublin eight centuries ago, are matters of great value and interest. It is enough to mention of Christ Church that St. Patrick said Mass in it; that it was there Lambert Simnel was crowned ; that for some time the Irish Parliament assembled within its walls; and that Strongbow's tomb is pre served there to the present day. This church, as well as St. Patrick's has been in the hands of the Protestants since Cromwell's time of confiscation in Ireland. In 1878 Mr. Roe, the distiller, offered to restore the beauty and architecture of the structure, which offer of munificence was gladly accepted. He immediately was gladly accepted. He immediately set to work to restore it completely to its old Catholic appearance. So determined was Mr. Roe to leave no stone unturned in replacing the old stained glass windows destroyed by Crom-well and the old statues of Saints that had been buried beneath the debris for years past by the Protestants, that the preachers became alarmed at Mr. Roe's persistency and demanded his withdrawal, which was not complied with till four months later when parliament decided on his removal from the premises. As it is, Christ Church stands to-day with stained glass windows representing purely Catho-lic pictures except here and there through the Church that a preacher got in a daub, which was not finished by Mr. Roe. St. Patrick's Cathedral owes its restoration to the liberality of another eminent member of the liquor trade, the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness. This church was consecrated by Archbishop Comyn in the secrated by Archobishop Comyn in the tenth century. Its interior is very beauti-ful and vast. The ancient crypt, under the south aisle of the nave, which was probably the original seat of the Dublin University in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, should be seen. In St. Patrick's are preserved many battletorn military flows and tranhies

battletorn military flags and trophies and relics; and among the mural tablets are two commemorative of Dean Swift and Stella. Pamphlet descriptions of both these churches are to be had from the vergers at the gates. Of course, the principal of the modern Catholic churches world hated, persecuted, misrepresented, condemned to death, and crucified our Lord Himself. The world still hates Him, and will hate Him as long as the world is permitted to be. It hates all who are like Him, and will always hate them and persecute them. Therefore, when we persecute them. Therefore, when we find the world hates us also, we should rejoice and be glad to find it is because ind the world hates us also, we should ception, exceedingly beautiful, each in its rejoice and be glad to find it is because different way, and are a wonderful testimony to the status of the faith in the capital of Ireland. It would be almost invidious to mention any, where all have such attractions, and where all are so easily accessible. of our holy religion, and be encouraged, instead of being disheartened, as this is a rare sign and proof we are doing as our Lord wants us to do. We ought to praise and thank God that the world does hate us. The more they hate us, the better for us. The world will keep away from us then, and that will keep away from the world The the better for us. The world will keep away from us then, and that will keep us away from the world. This is what we want, for it keeps us away from the occasions of sin, and will thus keep away also the occasions of sin from us. Is this not just what the good Christian their sacred associations. In St. Markwey westland row, and St. John's, Berkeley-street, as among the noteworthy; while undoubtedly the prettiest church, as far as decoration is concerned, is St. Alphonsus's, Drumcondra. There are a few old churches in Dub-lin which the patriot should visit for their sacred associations. In St. We their sacred associations. In St. Wer-

to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are J. J. BERK. Ex-Supervisor. "That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Or daughter !!!! "Can be made the picture of health ! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters !

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white abel, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Protestant Opinion of "Escaped Nuns." "Biddy O'Gorman," the "escaped" and "converted" nun, who came over from America "to run the machine" as a No. Popery lecturer, has been to Coventry. We hope the inhabitants of other towns have sent her there. We cull the fol-lowing anent her visit, from the Cov-entry Herald:

The rabid Protestant is well-known, and neither intelligence nor charity is his strong point. Nor is the rabid Protestant a favorite public entertainer. For 300 years and more the English people have been hearing about the cor-ruptions of the Church of Rome, yet the Church of Rome continues to present a fairly respectable front to the world, nor are its priests generally reckoned nor are its priests generally reckoned immoral hypocrites. Yet this is the account of the matter given by Miss O'Gorman, Miss O'Gorman is probably wrong. She has had her quarrel with Roman Catholic authorities, and her own account of herself is not the Roman Catholic account. Miss O'Gorman on the surface does not strike one as an engaging person, and it is not difficult to imagine that her "escape" was facil-itated by all the inmates of the convent, including the Superior. A woman who appeals to the prurient curiosity of her own sex by sensational lectures on the confessional-holding out the prospect of "astonishing revelations" to all who will pay to hear—can hardly be politely characterized. There are no worse enemies of Protestantism than the vulgar slanderers of the Church of Rome.-Lon don Catholic Universe.

As Sweet as Honey is Dr. Low's Pleas ant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

Prompt Measures. Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectually.



A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer :--

interest to every sufferer: --RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Heumatism, so se-vere that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several reme-dies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAFARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely curred. Have sold large quantities of your SARSA-PARILA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E, F. HARRIS." Eiver St. Buckland, Mass. May 13, 1862. public. E. F. HARRIS. River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

C

A

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS. GEORGE ANDREWS. Orapet Corporation. Was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanae for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

RETIRING from BUSINESS -Damask lace curtains, piano covers, embroidered table covers, velvet table covers, at cost-R.S. MURRAY& (1).



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Elegant Bindings, suitable for Roman Catholic Seminaries, Colleges, Convents, Separate Schools, Sunday - school Classes, Private Catholic Schools, and all Catholic Institutions.

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| The Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New South | Wale | s and t. | he Fiji | Island | s, leav | e San | | | | |
| The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the 1st, 11th and 15th. The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 28th. Letters | | | | | | | | | | |

7

I have said it is not an evil to have the world hate us, unless we make it an evil to ourselves. How can we make it days, Lord Edward Fitzgerald is buried. so? By listening to what the world says; by letting those sayings make us ashamed of our good lives and holy re-ligion; by letting these draw us into the ways and habits of the world, and finally, letting them make us follow the teachings of the world to live according to them rather than to live according to

are with the world and against Jesus Christ.

Do you belong to the former? Then you are a good Catholic. You are lead-ing a good Christian life, attending to your duties, obeying the laws of the Church faithfully; you strive to keep your soul unspotted from the world, and you find the world hating you for this. Do you belong to the latter party? Then you are not leading a good Chris-

tian life, nor attending to your duties, nor obeying the laws of the Church faithfully, nor striving to keep your soul unspotted from the world, and you find you are of the worldly, worldly as those who compose it, and that the world loves you for this. You find your sins are not only not repented of, but renewed every hour by your impenitence. Lastly, you find that pride, covetous-

ness, lust, anger, gluttony and sloth fill your souls, have entire possession of them, and that you are hand and glove with the world, for it is ruled by these. You shall never have occasion to meet the hatred of the world until some crime bring down upon you the punishment even of its cruel, merciless judgment. In the name of God and your immortal soul, then, rejoin the party of Jesus Christ, be thankful that that world will then hate you without a cause, bear bravely its foolish revilings, and make up your minds to endure that hatred until God Himself shall take it away.

The "old reliable"-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Good The Year Round.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood bitters are required.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it. Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

His body was laid here, under the chancel, one night in 1798. By a singular stroke of the irony of fate, Mayor Sirr, his capturer, is buried in St. Werburgh's churchyard, and the two fierce combatants, having been laid low by the great leveller, sleep their last sleep almost side by side in the same clay to day. In the vaults of St. Michan's Church in Church street, lie the rules and laws of God. My dear brethren, don't let us de-ceive ourselves. There are but two parties really in this world, namely: those who are with our Lord Jesus Christ those who are world; and those who descript the world; and those who dry state, of preserving the bodies interred

in them, and several bodies buried there mang years ago, still in a perfect state of preservation, are a very curious sight. While on the subject of tombs, it should be noted that Thomas Davis lies in Mount St. Jerome, the fine Protestant cemetery of the city, and that a handsome monument is erected over the grave, which forms one of the cemetery's chief attrac-tions. It is worthy of mention, too, that Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, is buried in St. Anne's Church in Dawson street.

Narrow Escape. * * RocHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain !

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony !!!! "It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve

me, but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates !

"Had no effect !

"After two months I was given up to die ! ! ! !

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

system for the pain. The second dose cased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and tak-ing a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. "I called the doctors again, and after sev-eral weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. It less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two

THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

OFFICIAL ORGAN. C.M.B.A.

C. M. B. A. members visiting London to attend the opening of the new cathedral will be expected to join the members of Branch No 4 in forming a bodyguard for the Bishop as the procession enters the church. Badges can be obtained from the secretary and at the CATHOLIC RECORD office.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 4, the following resolution, moved by Bro. Thos. Coffey, and seconded by Bro. P. Cook, was carried unanimously :

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise decrees, to remove from our midst our late brother, Thomas White ; therefore

Resolved, that, while bowing to the will of an all-wise Providence, we mourn the loss of our respected brother, whose kind and Christian character endeared him to Knowledge. More than 35,000 copall with whom he came in contact;

all with whom he came in contact; Resolved, that by his death this Associa-tion sustains the loss of one of its most honorable and worthy members, the church an active and steadfast supporter, his wife a kind and affectionate husband Resolved, that we tender to the bereaved wife of our deceased brother the heartfelt

sympathy of this Association. Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions

be placed on the minutes of the Association ; that a copy be presented to the wife of the deceased, and also published in official organ of the C. M. B. A., the CATHOLIC RECORD.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

A PROTESTANT REFUTES PROTESTANT CAL-UMNIES.

"We publish this week what we may perhaps best describe as a 'smashing' letter from the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D. D., Vicar of All Saints', Lam-beth. Dr. Lee, of course, writes from his own standpoint, and there are one or two incidental remarks as to which we are likely to remain in permanent disagreement with him, but nothing could well be more effective than his brilliant and trenchant exposure of the reckless carelessness and slovenly scholarship of the man who, with a light heart, has set himself to 'criticise the saints, correct the Popes, and snub the Cardinals.' Indeed our readers may even be a little curious to know what is left of Plain Reasons, when they learn that for its 200 pages Dr. Littledale has already had to make 201 retractions, and that its latest edition contains a Preface with 'no less than 13,340 words of errata.' This signal discomfiture of Dr. Littledale we trust may prove a lesson and a warning to other rash assailants of the Church of God."-London Tablet.

Below we give the letter referred to : AN ANGLICAN ON ANGLICAN CONTROVERSY. Sir-Certain generous and wise words which you published on November 4th, 1882, lead me to trouble you with this letter, and to ask you to favor me by

printing it. ENGLAND'S MOST IMMINENT DANGER. Your words stood thus: "Anything which tends to weaken the influence of the Church of England as a teacher of those religious truths which she, how. ever imperfectly, holds and proclaims, appears to us to be matter of regret, as so much gain to the cause of secularity and unbelief." Even from your point of view, in a certain sense, the scaffold-ing and organization of the Established Church, including more particularly baptism and marriage, is after the ancient type, and is inherently Christian. It has lost much, I know, and its needs are numerous; our ancestors were be-trayed, robbed, hoodwinked, persecuted and defrauded by the Tudors, and, as a consequence, religion itself, and England

astrous, and certainly not from above. It is because I feel very keenly that the recent pitiable policy of the Ritualists in matters controversial—so greatly at variance with that of forty years agois both dangerous and disastrous; and that in several particulars this movement, instead of being con-structive, is now actually de-structive, that I venture to assure you that a large portion of the English clergy—many of them retiring,

uncontroversial, and peace-loving-have no sympathy whatsoever with the blatant and boisterous noise of mere professional controversialists, who, with arrogance and art, but with no responsibility, are doing their best to render future peace and unity, humanly speak-ing, impossible. No publication with which I am acquainted has been more disastrous in its aim and consequences than Plain Reasons, published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian ies have been sold, and its readers, of course, have been numerous. Its success as a literary speculation is one of the darkest signs of the times. Had we a body of clergy with a sound theological education, such a publication must have teen met first only with a chilling wel-come from those being duped, and then with a howl of execration. I will not directly say more than that having care. fully examined it in conjunction with others_the first edition was the last-we have found it to be mercilessly unfair, and altogether untrustworthy. I would that we could regard its compiler as unintentionally misled and mistaken. The book will very possibly destroy the faith of many.

DR. LITTLEDALE'S "CORRECTIONS."

Now I here ask you, sir, to note that, independent of eighteen separate apologetic letters sent from time to time from 1880 to 1885,) to the Guardian and Church Times, each containing certain retractations, emendations, and correc-tions of mistakes which had been pointed out, the author, in a new edition of his book, published in 1881, prefixed no less than twenty-nine pages of closely printed "additions and corrections" (mainly the latter), each page contain-ing forty six lines, and each line about ten words; thus making no less than 13,340 words of errata—a somewhat unprecedented and startling literary performance, and a remarkable example of original slip-slop and random accusation -for a person who, criticising the saints, correcting the Popes, and snubbing the Cardinals, claims to hector and teach other people, and whose book in its totality does not extend to two hundred pages. Every fresh edition has received fresh corrections, while in several cases the corrections are equally inaccurate with the statements presumed to be corrected. TABULATED STATEMENT OF CORRIGENDA

AND ERRATA.

The various errata and explanatory additions referred to, as can be calculated and seen, amount, I am given to conclude, to exactly two hundred and These-which will probably be set one. forth at length in a future publicationare, of course, of different kinds, some more important than others, and have thus been carefully tabulated by myself and two friends:

Corrigenda and Errata.-Regarding historical or traditional facts, 51; regarding dogmatic facts, historical and theological, 43; regarding quotations, either first or second hand, from writers on history and canon law with inaccurate conclusions from uncertain premises, 29; regarding historical and theological quo. tations half-made, often with certain remarkable omissions or qualifications, and consequently, for purposes of controversy, imperfectly and not fairly quoted, 30; regarding short scraps of quotations from the Fathers, which, when that which, for controversial purposes, they were credited, 24; moreover, the compiler of Plain Reasons has, on no less than seventeen occasions, made mistakes in confusing the personal opinions of Catholic writers on dogma, canon law, or ecclesiastical history with the defined and authoritative faith of the Catholic Church—a somewhat serious series of additional errata, 17; furthermore, in seven cases he has assumed that certain current opinions-highly probable opinions, no doubt, but as yet only opinions _are without any doubt dogmatic facts, sacred dogmas, and part of the unchange able divine deposit, and has argued accordingly. This is neither fair nor faithful. The "opinions" even of Popes or canonized saints are opinions and nothing more. Such opinions are not imposed on the faithful, and may be distinct from the Catholic faith, 7. Total, 201.

places, who are so ready and even vol- Holy Apostles her body was placed in uble to condemn it in private, would have the courage of their opinions in public. But this is scarcely a courageous age. Wills are too often weak, and moral backbones either disjointed or

An Honorary Canon of Oxford Cathedral writes :

"No long experience of Plain Reasons has proved to me that the plan of appeal. ing to mere reason, and bringing everything down to its own level in dealing with Romanism, is likely to be turned to a deadly account in dealing with the great doctrines of the Trinity and of God manifest in the flesh: . . . I know two at east whom the book has made first anti-

Roman, and then scoffing infidels." Another clergyman of the Diocese of Oxford writes : "In my parish and neighborhood it has done more harm than good, making its readers, in some cases, often loose believers, and then Christians unattached. In others it has sent devout minds, shocked by its unpleasant cynicism, over to Rome."

Mr. Shirley Brabazon, of Stoke, Oxfordshire, expressed in public (14th of October, 1881) the following sentiment : "A book which has been corrected in nearly a hundred cases of mistatement, should have been first submitted to some competent author. . . . be-fore being put in print. It shakes our confidence in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and it is not creditable that no expression of re-gret was made by its committee for the circulation of errors and fictions. Dishonesty in controversy, especially in religious controversy, even when resulting from want of necessary inquiry be forehand, is much to be deprecated."

Dr. Mossman, of Torrington. Lincolnshire, in 1881, wrote thus: "The book appears to me to be written in a most reprehensible spirit. Unless exposed and refuted, it is calculated to do grievous harm to the blessed and holy cause of corporate reunion. The book cannot, of course, mislead any one who is really acquainted with ecclesiastical history and dogmatic theology, but how very few of its readers will know that it is little more than a crude congeries of fallacies and erroneous statements, taken at second hand, which have been exposed and refuted again and again."

Another clergyman, of the Diocese of Salisbury, writes : "I am not prepared to face the malice and malevolence of [a certain religious newspaper], otherwise I could easily point out a score of mistakes and misrepresentations [in Plain Reasons] as to our relations with the saints in glory-their help, our duty."

A Rector in Kent, in a published letter in 1882, put on record his judgment as follows: "That such a book should be issued at all by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is a sign of deterioration, and a bad sign, too. For to drive more wedges into the breach between us and Rome, and to make it bigger and wider, is not to my mind the work of a Catholic (?), priest, now that irreligion, unbelief, and profanity are extending so."

The Rev. Wentworth Hankey, Christ Church, Oxford, in August, 1881, wrote thus: "I shall be much obliged if you will allow me, as an Anglican clergyman, who prefers Dr. Littledale's past to his present views, to express the shame and indignation with which I have from the first regarded the publication of *Plain Reasons*. Since the issue of translations into French and Italian, the claim of the work to be defensive and not aggressive, can no longer be sustained; and considering what manner of men are the vast majority of the faith, however, is like a perfect and com-Church's enemies in France and Italy, plete arch. If but one stone be removed I protest in the name of our common and several others be painstakingly uotations from the Fathers, which, when Christianity against any such attempt battered and intentionally broken, there sought out and studied, are found to to weaken the hands of the Church." is a grave danger that the whole archbear an entirely different meaning from HANDLING DR. LITTLEDALE "WITHOUT way may fall. GLOVES." The Rev. E. W. Gilliam remarked of I conclude, therefore, that for more its author's controversial writings that than three and a-half centuries in Engthey are "so evidently dictated by illfeeling and prejudice, and the rules of bitter controversies, and self-pleasing good breeding are so completely ignored have done more than enough evil and by him, that a reader of any refinement mischievous work; and that the Estabof mind instinctively draws back from one who seems thus regardless of the ference, atheism, sectarian spite, and first principles of Christian moderation avowed agnosticism—can only retain its and ordinary charity." Adding, with much force and terseness of "Plain Rea-worth its salt, by its leaders and officials sons:" "Entirely negative in character, it is, moreover, a coarse, vituperative, brutal book, without piety and without ecclesiastical authority in the face of justice—a book whose spirit has nothing Christendom a restoration of what has in common with a holy and upright lapsed and been lost-the original mind." I am informed by persons who know them that Canon Liddon, Canon Carter, Bishop King, Prebendary West of Lin-coln, Mr. R. M. Benson of Cowley, Mr. Chancellor Wagner, and others, have ex. in mere self defence to herd together, pressed their dislike of the methods, and then, under supreme authority, to assertions, and style of reasoning of "Plan Reasons," in terms more or less in harmony with the various sentiments just quoted.

the sepulchre. She died, but a body of such excellent dignity could not Blessed Gregory saith) long be held in the bonds of death. For it was impossible that the flesh should be corrupted by a long death of which the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us. For if at the Lord's resurrection many bodies of the saints that slept arose, how could that flesh not rise again which gave birth to the Author of life Himself? With a full and undoubting faith, believe ye, my brethren, that the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, made immortal both in body and soul, sitteth at the right hand of God, with her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, being the mother of penitents, and the most effectual intercessor for our sins with her most gracious Son." (Vol. ii., pp. 351, 352.) BASELESS AND PROFANE CHARGES.

With regard to what is set forth in 'Plain Reasons" concerning Church law, the maxims of Ferraris and other canon ists quoted are no more infallible, as is practically assumed, than are the personal opinions of Sir Robert Phillimore and Sir Edmund Beckett equivalent to our authoritative declaration of what is the present law of the Established Church The charges of "accumulated falsehood," of "entire disregard for truth," of "delib erate and conscious falsehood with fraudulent intent," and that "truth pure and simple is almost never to be found, and the whole truth in no case whatever," in the Roman Catholic Church, are statements exceedingly shocking, and in most cases have the exactly opposite effect intended. Such vague charges are incapable of being met, for they are baseless as they are profane. In one case this accuser of his brethren goes so far as to deliberately charge Baronius with purposely altering a date, and of deliberately falsifying the Roman martyrology for certain controversial purposes. Now, any historian is liable to a chronological error ; yet no certain evidence of the accuracy of the grave charge in question exists ; while a writer who has himself made no less than two hundred retractations or explanations in a hastily compiled book of two hundred pages, should not (without any hearing or defence) be severe upon a Christian hero who may possibly have made one in two thousand.

BROUGHT TO TASK BY A GREEK. Dr. Littledale's treatment of the Seventh Œcumenical Council and its decrees has brought down upon him a scornful and withering criticism by Professor Damalas of Mount Athos, referred to in a recent number of a German literary serial, which I have not seen, but which a learned Anglican friend informs me it is painful to read, and quite impossible to answer.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DR. LITTLEDALE'S METHOD.

In fine, only let the sacred doctrines of the Blessed Trinity, of the Procession of the Holy Spirit, of the Incarnation, of the Two Wills of our Blessed Saviour, of the Sacraments and of the Episcopate, be treated in a like carping and ration. alistic method with which the writer of "Plain Reasons" has dealt with the need of a Visible Head to a visible Church, and the exercise by delegation of our Lord's Universal Sovereignty, and the mischief of the method would be apparent. Furthermore, devotion to and invocation of the saints, which of course is only the "communion of saints" (in which all profess to believe) put into (in practice, the state of the faithful departed, the Immaculate Conception and Assumption of our Blessed Lady, would, by a like rationalistic and destructive method, be swept away. The Catholic

the errors. So simple, any person can un-derstand and adopt it. Is most important features are ACCURACY, BREVITY AND SIMPLICITY. Applicable to any and all kinds of business. Locating errors in footing any of the books of original entry. Pointing out the book or books in which the errors occurred. Dispensing with the tedions process of checking 1, 6 or 12 months' work to discover a single error. By this system a statement can be made in sinuates, showing the liabilities of the concern on notes and open accounts. The total purchases and sales. The total purchases and sales. In somere theory as to how accounts might be kept, but shows how to keep them in the best possible manner. For a knowledge of this system procure my book on the subject. Address J. MESCALL, 09 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.



THE PREJUDICES MET BY A CANVASSER FOR THE PEDESTAL FUND.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen.

"Liberty Enlightening the World !" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the older worlds, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize ; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs ; and fit and proper it is that at the very entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Philip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the Pedestal fund, says that the fund will certainly be raised, as the World

does not know the word fail. Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist.

"Prejudice ? In what particular ?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing premistortune illustrated this prevailing pre-judice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the best professional treatment. It so happens that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him :

"Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You cannot reach a case like mine and you know it, can you ?"

"I had him; and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick day since, my relative finally admitted that Warner's afe cure, which accomplished this result, was really a wonderful preparation. Had President Rutter, of the Central Hudson, used it, I am certain he would be alive to day, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I was." "I have found similar prejudices among

all classes concerning even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

Mr. Beer's experience and the recent death of President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson railroad, of an extreme kidney

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations : Swelling of the ankles ! Vague feelings of unrest \$ Frothy or brick-dust fluids ! Acid stomach ? Aching loins ? Cramps, growing nervousness ? Strange soreness of the bowels ? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache ? Backache ? Frequent attacks of the "blues" ? Fluttering and distress of the heart ? Albumen and tube casts in the water ? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

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Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?

Chills and fever ? Burning patches of skin? Then

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BARTHOLDI'S BIG GIRL.

as a nation, have grievously suffered. Whether, in the future, the national church, after disestablishment and disendowment, will break up, remains to be seen. If it does, our beloved country will be far on the way to reverting to paganism. And atheism subsequently may become very powerful, if not dominant, to our great woe and loss, for all of us.

WHAT DR. LEE WISHES TO SEE ACCOM-PLISHED.

Surely, therefore, to maintain and mend the Church of England without break-ing it up, to regain what has been lost, to restore it to visible corporate communion with the Holy See (as did Cardinal Pole under Queen Mary) and not to destroy it, seems to me the right and proper policy to adopt. I see nothing wrong in such a programme and plan, but everything that is wise and good, righteous and true. This being so, and having been so with myself for more than thirty years, I rejoiced when I read your politic, sensible, and kindly-expressed words, and often read them anew.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT.

Everything that tends to remove the dark shadow of polemical misrepresenta-tion from the minds of patriotic Englishmen seems to me distinct advantage to the country. The Tractarian movement not only began this good work, but steadily carried it on for years. In the various restorations effected, malignant, long-cherished prejudices have been laid to rest, mistakes admitted, history rewritten, old truths regained, zeal and self-denial brought to the forefront. In most of our ancient Cathedrals, where the Abomination of Desolation was set up by the Poynets, Ridleys, Bales and Aylmers of old, such beneficent restora-tions have been effected as that Mass

THE DOCTRINE OF INTENTION.

Several ot the above referred to corrigenda and sub added notes contain several other retractations, further detailed explanations and careful explainings-away of grave mistakes. The arti-ficial and insincere criticism (and I must add supreme nonsense) which is found regarding the doctrine of intention-a doctrine as familiar to law as to theology, and as important to one as to the other (for if good faith were not kept in ordin-ary public and official acts, where should we be ?)—is so utterly puerile and ridi-culous, that it can only take in those who are anxious to be deluded. If one man, in the presence of another, apparently executing a legal deed, deliberately and openly declares, "I do not deliver this as my act and deed"—the proper intention

tions have been effected as that Mass might be therein said again with all pro-per dignity and order at a few days' notice. During the last half century, moreover, nearly 6,000 new churches and chapels have been built in England, and chapels have been built in England, and more than that number of old sanctura-ies creditably restored. A RITUALISTIC BLUNDER-DR. LITTLE DALE. Now just as a breach of unity sealed divisions, and all kind of dangerous and mereus, sand all kind of dangerous and the enion to spring from, and become the direct and distinct outcome and the final crown of the Oxford or Tractarian movement—evidently from God. A Ary-thing that tends to hinder such a desir-a dire consummation is mischievous, dis-

THE DOCTRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CON. | and obliged servant. CEPTION.

To return to the book itself. As regards the important doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, which has always been held by the Catholic Church, it is perfectly certain the first Bishop of Nor-wich, Herbert de Losinga (1050-1119) taught it, as a matter of course, openly and publicly, with the greatest distinct-ness. Here are words—a strong contrast to the confused sentiments and distressing profanity of certain preachers at Oxford thirty-five years ago-taken openly declares, "I do not deliver this as my act and deed"—the proper intention is wanting, and the signed instrument is probably invalid, and certainly open to

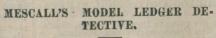
DR. LEE AGAIN EXPRESSES HIS GREAT HOPE.

land, destruction, protests, negations, lished Church, now confronted by indifmaking a zealous endeavor to restore what is wanting, and to secure from ecclesiastical authority in the face of scheme, so far as there was one, of New-

I subscribe myself, sir, your obedient FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D. D.

All Saints' Vicarage, Lambeth, S. E., Rogation Sunday, 1885.

* "Life and Letters of Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich. By E. M. Goulborne, Dean, and Henry Symonds, M. A., Precentor of Norwich Cathedral. In two volumes. London: 1878.



NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CHECKING

disorder, proves that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one should pursue if, as the late Dr. Willard Parker says, headache, sickness of the stomach, dropsical swellings, back ache, dark and offensive fluids, prematurely impaired eyesight, loss of strength and energy occur, for they unmistakably indicate a fatal result, if

not promptly arrested. "Yes, sir-ee, every cent needed for the pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the *World*, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal ?"

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