Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MINI MOMEN BOT, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

NO. 454.

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THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON IN GLENGARRY.

GLENGARRY.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston arrived in the parish of St. Raphael's from Montreal on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., to administer the Secrament of Confirmation and make his official visitation of the mission. On Saturday the Bishop accompanied by Rev. Father Duffus, the pastor of St. Raphael's, the Very Rev. Vicar Macdonnell, pastor of Alexandria, and Rev. Father Kelly, Secretary, proceeded to examine the candidates for Confirmation in their prayers and Christian doctrine. The examination proved most creditable to the children and their zealous priest, and occupied the entire day. Next day, Trinity Sunday, the children received Holy Communion before the Bishop's Mass, and at 10:30 the Confirmation Solemn Mass commenced, at which the Bishop assisted. Immediately upon the conclusion of the High Mass, the holy Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to 138 candidates.

After the imposing and beautiful rite, the Bishop received an address of welcome, read by Mr. Macdonnell in behalf of the congregation. His Lordship replied from the pulpit to the people's cordial welcome, and after giving a tribute of warm approval to the children for their excellent knowledge of the Christian doctrine and their accuracy in the recital of the prescribed prayers, addressed the congregation upon the necessity of erecting a new presbytery nearer the church than the old one, which is a decaying old house not worth the expense of repairing, and at a most inconvenient and unfitting distance from the church. The committee, as well as the congregation generally, received the Bishop's proposal with great favor, and arrangements are already in progress for the carrying out of this most necessary improvement.

The next day, Monday, the Bishop was taken in the carriage of Mr. Purcell. M.P..

for the carrying out of this most necessary improvement.

The next day, Monday, the Bishop was taken in the carriage of Mr. Purcell, M.P., to Williamstown with the pastor, Rev. J. J. McCarthy, and immediately on his arrival set about the examination of the children. Five hours were occupied in a searching examination, and next day 230 candidates of this parish received the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Bishop praised the children for their good answers, but admonished the parents of their duty of sending the children to school as long as possible. Many in Williamstown parish were found to be very negligent of this imperative parental

liamstown parish were found to be very negligent of this imperative parental obligation.

On Tuesday evening the Bishop accompanied by his Secretary and vicar Macdonnell proceeded to Alexandria, where a meeting of the Church Committee awaited His Lordship for the settlement of important parochial business. The project of a new Convent for Alexandria was considered and will be proceeded with in proper time. The next day the parish of Lochiel in charge of Rev. I. Twomey was visited and 189 candidates examined by the Bishop in prayers and catechism, with the most satisfactory evidence of the chill-dren's full knewledge of what is required of them for Confirmation. Next day His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and subsequently when replying to the address offered by the Committee in behalf of the congregation of Lochiel welcoming the Bishop among them, he took occasion to express his complete satisfaction with the children, praising the priest, and the parents as well as the children themselves for the careful and exact preparation which they had made for their Confirmation.

The Bishop held a meeting of the Committee for consideration of enlarging and improving the prebytery. The congregation of Lochiel have for some time had in

mittee for consideration of enlarging and improving the presbytery. The congrega-tion of Lochiel have, for some time, had in tion of Lochiel have, for some time, had in contemplation a move in this direction; they only waited for the Bishop to give them his counsel in the matter. The improvement will be gone on with forth-

with.

The Bishop left Glengarry on Friday last having confirmed 557 candidates, and made the proposals to the several Committees, respecting necessary improvements in these parishes as already noted. His Lordship will take part in the dedication of the new Chapel of the College of Ottaws on the 21st inst., and assist also at the distribution of premiums which will take place the same day. after which he take place the same day, after which he returns to Kingston,—Freeman, June 15.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

This being the patronal Feast of th This being the patronal Feast of the parish of Ingersoll, solemn high mass, with deacon and sub-deacon, was celebrated at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father Watters, of Goderich, preached an able and eloquent sermon on this devotion. A large number of people approached the holy table on the occasion. There were also present, besides the Rev. pastor, Father Molphy, Rev. Fathers Watters, Keily, Brady and Northgraves.

Correspondence of the Record. DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

The first official acts of the new Bi were the appointments of Very Rev. Father Laurent of Lindsay as Vicar-General and Father Conway of the Cathedral as Chancellor. On the 4th of May, the day after his instalment, he officiated at solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of his lamented predecessor. During the week following he visited the several schools of the city, receiving and answering addresses and encouraging teachers and pupils in the discharge of their respective duties. His Lordship found the Peterboro schools in a high state of efficiency, congratulating the pupils of the convent and Murray St. schools on the beauty of the sites and surroundings of these establishments and on the excellent staff of teachers provided for the various depertments. The Bishop preached several evenings at the May devotions and on Ascension Thursday assisted at the golden jubilee of Father Dowd of Montreal. There he had the pleasure of meeting many of his fellowpilgrims of the famous Canadian pillgrimage to Rome and Lourdes of 1877, who cordially greeted him on his elevation to the episcopate. On the morning of Ascension day he visited the grand seminary (where he made his theological course) and had the pleasure of preaching for the students and giving holy communion to one hundred and fifty of the seminarians, He also visited the college and addressed the pupils, obtaining for them a welcome holiday. The seminarians were delighted with the instructive and pleasing addresses delivered by himself and the bishop of London on the afternoon of the next day.

On Sunday, the 22nd, the Bishop preached in Peterboro' in the morning on the subject of "The Good Shepherd," and in the evening at Vespers commenced a series of instructions on the mysteries of the Holy Rosary, which he continued on the subsequent Sunday and which he intends to continue to explain as often as he is in Peterbero' on Sundays. The following week was spent in examining the children who on Pentecest Sunday, to the number of one hundred and ninety-six, received Holy Communion and Confirmati

BISHOP DOWLING VISITS THE PARISH OF

ENNISMORE.

On last Saturday, June 4th, his Lordahip the Bishop of Peterborough visited for the first time the Priest and people of Ennismore. The occasion of his Lordship's visit was to bless and christen the bell which was recently purchased by the parish priest, Rev. Father Keilty, for the use of the church. His Lordship arrived on Saturday evening, accompanied by Father Keilty, and was met at Bridge North by a large number of the congregation, who, according to a good old Catholic custom, had come out to meet and greet their bishop, and conduct him to the church, where, after shortly addressing the assembled people, he bestowed the Episcopal benediction and retired.

On Sunday morning his Lordship cele-ENNISMORE,

and retired.

On Sunday morning his Lordship celebrated a low Mass at eight o'clock, and at ten o'clock high Mass was sung by the parish priest, his Lordship being on the throne. Several members of the cathedral choir had driven out, and, joining with the regular choir, the mass was sung in a manner which will be long remembered by the people of Ennismore. Miss McDonnell, a graduate of Mount St. Mary's Convent, Montreal, is the accomplished organist of St. Martin's Church, Ennismore, and on this occasion the young lady proved what careful training and a truly musical ear are capable of. The choir of Ennismore may be justly proud of themselves and of their olever young teacher. The pretty church had been beautifully decorated with banners, mottoes and pleasing ornaments of all descriptions. At the end of the centre aisle, erected on a stand and covered with flowers and decorations, was the magnificent bell which henceforth will summon the people of Ennismore to their devotions. The church was crowded from top to bottom; indeed many who arrived a little late from Peterborough could scarcely obtain standing room. High Mass over, Mr. Paul Maloney of Ennismore, teacher, read to his Lordship the following address on behalf of the congregation:

To His Lordship the Most Reverend Thomass Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.— On Sunday morning his Lordship cele

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—
We, the people of Ennismore, are here
to-day to say to Your Lordship: Welcome, thrice welcome to this Parish.
Never did the people of this Parish feel
such unbounded joy as on this superlatively happy occasion. Joy permeates
every portion of the Parish, and the pulsations of that joy are felt individually
by every man, woman and child. Guad sations of that joy are felt individually by every man, woman and child. Quad vistribuam Domino is the only possible way for that joy to express itself. Heartily and sincerely do we in this blissful moment extend you a caed mille failthe. It is a little more than a year ago since your illustribus predecessor passed away. He wore himself out in the service of God and the people—he now

rests from his labors. He loved us; we loved him. He was a holy man upon this earth; he is now a Saint in glory. To day we recognize more than ever what a holy man he was, because it is he who has made possible all the joy of to day. It is his prayers that were heard when the Giver of all good and perfect gifts vouchasled to grant the Diocese of Peterborough a Bishop such as you are, a Bishop beloved of God and man.

We have been made aware of the sacrifices you made in accepting your present position, albeit most high and hot orable. You had a happy home in the west, where you were the idol of the people—you enjoyed the fullest confidence of your bishop—you were beloved and esteemed by your brother priestayou were among those who had known you and appreciated you from your childhood. But the time came to sever all those happy relations. "Watchman, what of the night?" It is in evidence that at the call of duty you cheerfully sundered all the ties binding you to the Diocese of Hamilton. In the words of the blessed Apostle—the vessel of election—you condesended not to fiesh and blood, but in obedience to the voice of Peter you resigned yourself to the will of God and consented to preside over the destinies of the young and struggling Diocese of Peterborough. Thus Hamilton's loss was pet

promised when He says that those who make sacrifice for His name's sake shall receive a hundred fold even in this world.

Already we have learned to love you, to predict that your mild and gentle rule will crystallize into glorious results in the cause of our holy religion. We feel that no Bishop in Christendom ever began his career with greater possibilities for good. In all your undertakings you can count upon the loyalty of elergy and laity. Absolutely there is no cloud upon your horison, and the fervent prayer everywhere is esto perpetue! So say they all. We Catholice are always proud of our Bishops. They are invariably great and good men. They are not of the earth, earthly; but they are of heaven, heavenly. They are not elected by the suffrages of the people; but antecedent to their elevation to the purple, they must have given tangible proof of their seal for the welfare of the people. As priests they were men who showered benefits upon their fellow men. So true is this of them that our Blessed Lord, who always went about Himself doing good, recognized their merit and said to them: "Come up higher." It is by establishing their record as benefactors of the people that they have demonstrated their aptitude for the exalted position of bishops in the Church of God. The benefits they have conferred as priests upon the people constitute the harbinger of clief Pastors, For in the language of the great Apostle of the Gentiles: "Every Pontiff taken out from among men is appointed for men." The virtues and abilities so long revered and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and admired in a priest by the people of a resident and admired in a priest by the people of a p "Every Pontifi taken out from among men is appointed for men." The virtues and abilities so long revered and admired in a priest by the people of a parish are transplanted with supersided graces to a diocese; so that in a bishop they may compass larger, more splendid and more enduring advantages to the people. It is in view of this—their marvellous capacity to promote the welfare of the people—that the Bishops are appointed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood. Yes, the Bishops are indeed a supernatural selection, and their commission bears the sign manual of the King of Kings. "No man taketh to himself the honor but he that is called of God like to Asron." They are Bishops for the good of the people, and they are ready, if called upon, to lay down their lives for the good of the people. "Greater love than this no man hath."

And your own record is there, we are proud to attack as a Priest.

good of the people. "Greater love than this no man hath."

And your own record is there, we are proud to state, as a Priest who was always ready to stand up for Faith and Fatherland, to espouse the cause of the masses as against the classes, and promote "in season and out of season" the true interests of the people. But we forbear to make any further allusion to the virtues and abilities connected with a glorious past, because we have heard that to praise you is to pain you. We will only add, even at the risk of incurring your displeasure, that never in God's Church was an appointment to a Bishop's See hailed with more sincere delight than your appointment to the See of Peterborough.

One word now in regard to curselves. Our fathers and mothers came from holy Ireland. They were descended from the Iriahmen who lived in the brave days of old, and who never wavered in

from the Irishmen who lived in the brave days of old, and who never wavered in their allegiance to Faith and Fatherland. In Scriptural language, "they were traduced as deceivers, yet were they true; they were racked, not accepting of deliverence that they might find a better resurrection; they had trials of mockeries and stripes, moreover of bonds and of prisons; they were stoned, they were cut asunder—of whom the world was not worthy." (Heb. xI) We will try and teach our children to be worthy of such forefathers. We ask God to grant that our children may be always true to Faith and Fatherland.

In conclusion our prayer for your

In conclusion our prayer for your Lordship is: "May God give to thee of the dew of heaven and of the richness of the earth"—and may our glorious St.

Patrick cover you with his own mantle. May your reign over us be long and

Patrick cover you with his own mantle. May your reign over us be long and happy.

And may God endue curselves and our children with a spirit of faith and obedience, of humility and fear of the Lord, of unity and charity.

We have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's faithful children,

THE PARISHONERS OF ENNISMONE.

Now on bended knee we sak the blessing of our Bishop.

Ennismore, June 5th, 1887.

His Lordship took the address and in reply spoke such words as affected and moved everybody present. It is useless to attempt a description of the beautiful language used by the bishop; the kindly, fatherly and elequent way in which he spoke won at once the warm Irish hearts of his hearers. He thanked them for the elegant address he had just listened to, and congratulated them on the beauty of their church and on their magnificent surroundings. After the Bishop's reply the interesting ceremony of blessing and baptizing the bell was proceeded with. His Lordship, accompanied by Father Keilty—the censor bearer and altar boys going before—sdvanced down the center aisle, and took his seat in front of the bell. Sponsers had previously been called for, and the following came forward in answer to the summons: M. Crough, Councillor O'Donohoe, J. Scollard, M. Cavanagh, J. Toomey, C. O'Connor, P. Killeon, M. O'Rielly, T. Perdu, D. Shannahan, W. Curtain, Councillor McCarthy, Reeve Crough, P. Galvin, W. Sullivan, P. Flaherty, F. Maloney, Jas. Gorman, M. Young.

The Rev. Father Keilty then carefully washed and dried the hall both inside

Crough, P. Galvin, W. Sullivan, P. Flaherty, F. Maloney, Jas. Gorman, M. Young.

The Rev. Father Keilty then carefully washed and dried the bell both inside and out, after which the Bishop anointed it in eight different places, making the sign of the cross on each occasion. During the ceremonies the choir sang Psalms. The Bishop then declared the bell blessed, and taking up a cord attached to the tongue, evoked the first melodious tones which henceforth will call the congregation to prayer. The parish priest himself was the second person to test the sweet-sounding bell, and each of the sponsors in turn came forward and did likewise.

The most unbounded joy and delight were evinced on all sides, and everywhere might be heard words of praise and admiration for the new bishop, who appeared to charm all that saw and heard him. The warm reception and heard him. The warm reception and heard him. The warm reception and hearty greeting His Lordship met with in Ennismore is an index of the feeling of love and admiration he has already excited throughout the whole of his extensive diocese.

C. O. M.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PETERBORO

GREGATION OF ST. MARY'S AND THE CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY—ENTER TAINMENT AT LOTETTO ACADEMY.

TAINMENT AT LOTETTO ACADEMY.

On Saturday, 11th inst, the Right Rev.
T. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Peterboro, paid his first visit to Lindsay and to the congregation of St. Mary's church. Bishop Dowling arrived by the 910 train from Peterboro and was met at the station by Vicar-General Laurent, Rev. Father Connolly of Downey-ville, Rev. Father McEvoy of Fenelon Falls, Father Maguire of Lindsay, and leading members of the congregation. The party were driven to the church, where members of the congregation where members of the congregation were assembled in full force. The bishop was presented with the following address from the congregation, and which was read by Dr. T. W. Poole:—

which was read by Dr. T. W. Poole:—

ADDREES BY THE CONGREGATION.

To the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Lord Bishop of Peterboro.

My Lorn,—On behalf of the Catholics of Lindsay and Ops, we offer to your Lordship a hearty welcome on your first official visit to this part of the diocese, over which, by the grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, you have been made the spiritual ruler.

Recognizing as we do the Divine Mission of Christ's church, and the high character and exalted functions of those who minister to us as "ambassadors of Christ," we assure your lordship of our profound respect and obedience, as also of our unwavering adhesion to the principles of our holy faith.

profound respect and obedience, as also
of our unwavering adhesion to the
principles of our holy faith.

Amid the conflict of opinions and the
contrarieties of sects, it is one great
happiness to belong to the "Household
of Faith;"—to that church which has
"seen the Lord" and is the direct inheri-

"seen the Lord" and is the direct inheritor of the great promises and unfailing pledges which the Son of God made in its behalf when sending forth its first missionaries to "teach all nations."

We rejoice to intorm your lordship that under the benign guidance of the excellent vicar general of the diocese, the Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, we are a happy and united parish. Thanks to his great seal and self-sacrificing devotion, not only are our spiritual necessities amply provided for, but in temporal matters also our success is very gratifying. Our parish debt is no longer a matters also our success is very gratily-ing. Our parish debt is no longer a burden, and will soon disappear; while the substantial improvements already completed, or in progress, give an earn-est of still further developments in the

We are happy to add that the management of our convent and schools is all that could be desired, and that those institutions receive, as they deserve, our

cordial support.
In conclusion let us again assure Your In conclusion let us again assure Your Lordanip of the gratification with which we hail your coming amongst us at the present time, and of the additional pleas-

success which, we have learned, attended your priestly labors in a less exalted sphere,—We are Your Lordship's dutiful children in Christ. Signed on behalf of

PATRICK MURPHY, PATRICK MURPHY,
A. O'LEARY,
JOHN KENNEDY,
HUGH O'LEARY,
W. V. LYNCH,
GEORGE MCHUGH,
JOHN CONNOLLY,
THOMAS W. POOLE.
Lindsay, June 11th, 1887.
On behalf of the Catholic literary association the following address was presented and read by Dr. W. V. Lynch:

ADDRESS FROM Y. M. C. L. A.

ADDRESS FROM Y. M. C. L. A.

To the Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Lord
Bishop of Peterboro'.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The
members of the Catholic Literary Society
of St. Mary's parish desire to join in the
general greeting this morning and to
wish you a hearty and affectionate welcome to Lindsay. They beg also to
extend to your Lordship their warmest
congratulations on your elevation to the
eminent dignity of bishop in the holy
Catholic Church.

The promotion of your Lordship to
the bishopric of Peterborough is for us a
reminder of the wisdom and paternal
solicitude of the holy see. In our late
beloved bishop we were singularly
favored in a chief pastor. His sanctity
of life, great energy and apostolic love
signally fitted him for the task of organising a new diocese and placing in
harmonious operation its varied elements. As his long priestly career was
marked with success so was his brief
occupancy of the episcopate a period of
fruitful labor; and the close of his life
left a blank in our hearts as sorrowful as
it was unexpected.

When the commission of our holy

fruitful labor; and the close of his life left a blank in our hearts as sorrowful as it was unexpected.

When the commission of our holy father was conferred on your lordship the feelings of your subjects in this diocese, like those throughout the province, were feelings of thanksgiving. The excellence of your past work, whether in your capacity as parish priest or in your felicitous administration of an important diocese, had contributed greatly to the progress of religion and the interests of the church, and was an assurance that in our diocese the devotion of our people to their faith would be preserved and increased, that their educational and social advancement would receive your able and helpful attention, and that your conciliatory bearing would diffuse and strengthen amongst the various classes of our citisens that fraternal spirit of tolerance and charity which so often and so properly attends the presence and influence of the Catholic prelate.

To the holy see, which, in its mission of Christ's regent in the Church, is so mindful of our many interests, we declare our unchangeable loyalty and attachment, and we promise Your Lordship our deepest respect and obedience for your sacred office and apostolic authority,

Our society was formed under the

for your sacred office and apostolic authority,

Our society was formed under the permission and blessing of your illustrious predecessor. Its objects are to promote friendly social relations among the young men of our parish and to contribute a Catholic force and purpose to their lives, while affording opportunities for cultivating their mental powers in the reading of good literature and the frequent exercise of public speaking.

Our meetings have been accompanied by a considerable share of success and

Our meetings have been accompanied by a considerable share of success and the beneficial influence of the society has been amply shown in its happy effects on our fellow members.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude many kind services received from our very rev. pastor and his able assistant, Father Maguire, and the generous and willing suggestions they have given us on many occasions. Their presence at our meetings and their encouragement of our humble efforts have been a stimulus of great benefit, and we hope to do better work in the future.

We respectfully beg Your Lordship's blessing on our society and its members and that you will give us the assistance of your valuable counsel in the management of our society, a subject in which your long and successful experience as a student has given to you the position of an authority.

a student has given to you the position of an authority.

In conclusion we pray that Your Lordship may rule in happiness for a long life over this diocese, and that a generous Providence may shower upon you those graces and consolations that are so much the necessity and support of your avalled state.

Signed on behalf of the society. 16d on benair of the society.
THOMAS W. POOLE, President,
J. V. McNauly, 1st vice-Pres.
A. O'Loughlin, 2nd vice-Pres.
M. W. KENNEDY, secretary, D. MARKHAM, fin. sec. M. O'BRIEN, J. DORMER, D. A. McDonald, C. J. O'LEARY, Committee, P. TULLY, W. V. LYNCH, J. O'RIBLLY,

J. O'RIELLY,

Bishop Dowling made a felicitous and eloquent reply to the address and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting a large and zealous congregation as he knew that of St. Mary's to be. He referred to the very enthusiastic and cordial welcome given, and pointed out that such was not bestowed in a personal sense on himself, but in recognition of the high and holy office to which he had been appointed as bishop of the church. Referring to the address presented by the young men of the literary association he said he was glad to find that such a desirable association had amongst them a firm footing and present time, and of the additional pleasure and spiritual profit which we anticipate from Your Lordship's future visitations to Lindsay and Ops. We trust that its objects could not but receive every encouragement at his hands. To cultivate the tastes of the young men and govern wasely and well this extensive diocese; and this expectation on our part finds assurance in the eminent

condition and that its objects would be fully realized.

After congratulations and personal greetings the day was spent by the bishop in examining the candidates for

greetings the day was spent by the bishop in examining the candidates for confirmation.

On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock service was held at which 110 children of members of the Church were received at first communion, and 130 were confirmed. At 10.30 high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Maguire. Bishop Dowling spoke for a few minutes and referred to the duties of the office of bishop, and afterwards preached an impressive and eloquent sermon, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, at vespers again preached an appropriate discourse.

VISIT TO THE SCHOOLS.

On Monday afternoon, accompanied by clergymen of the church, Bishop Dowling paid a visit to the separate school on Lindsay st. He expressed himself as much pleased with the fine building and grounds, and complimented very highly Head Master O'Brien on the personnel of the school. While here opportunity was taken advantage of to present an address from the boys of the school to which Bishop Dowling made a suitable reply.

AT LORETTO ACADEMY.

In the evening a musical and literary entertainment was given at Loretto academy, to which parents and friends of the pupils were invited. There was a large and select gathering. A choice programme was admirably rendered. A handsomely illuminated poetical address—the composition of Miss Alice Cogan, by whom it was read—was presented to Bishop Dowling. At the close of the programme, Bishop Dowling made some happy remarks, and was followed by Col. Deacon, Vicar Gen, Laurent, Rev. Father Keilty and others. Bishop Dowling is a fine speaker and a man of genial nature and scholarly attainments. He made a very favorable impression on all who met him. On Tuesday morning his lordship returned to Peterborough.

A NEW PRIEST FOR THE DIOCESE.

The Rev. Eugene Bloem, who lately arrived from Europe, has been sent by

returned to Peterborough.

A NEW PRIEST FOR THE DIOCESE.

The Rev. Eugene Bloem, who lately arrived from Europe, has been sent by His Lordship as assistant to his brother, Father Joseph Bloem at North Bay.

His Lordship, acting on the advice of the Church building committee, and of the diocesan clergy, has lately purchased two houses adjacent to the Cathedral block, to be used as Episcopal and parochial residences and in which he will be enabled to hold as often as occasion requires clerical conferences and retreats. His Lordship's next visits will be to Port Hope, Cobourg and Fenelon Falls. After visiting these parishes he will proceed up the lakes to the Indian missions of the Jesuit Fathers.

respondence of the Catholic Record.
FROM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Antigonish is the County Town of the County of that name. It is beautifully situated in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in the Province. The people of the County of Anticantic The people of the County of Antigonish are largely Catholic, while the town itself contains about fifteen hundred Catholics, something over half the popu

Here resides the Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish, whose diocese consists of the counties of Pictou, Guysboro, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Inver-ness, Victoria and Richmond. The last four are in Cape Breton. There is a eautiful and spacious cathedral, built in the Roman style; a college and a convent, the latter under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, whose Mother house is at Montreal. Besides the boarding school the Sisters have charge of the Ladies' Academy and girl's school. All the higher branches are taught and young ladies are prepared for provincial teachers, some of the professors from the college attending on certain days.

The College (St. Francis Xaviers') was founded in 1854 by the Rt. Rev. Colin F. McKinnon, D. D., Bishop of Arichat, that heigt the first title of the diocese.

F. McKinnon, D. D., Bisnop of Arichat, that being the first title of the diocese, It 1855 it was duly chartered to give degrees. It is and has been a very successful institution during the thirty-two years of its existence, a large number of its graduates attaining distinction in the various learned professions in Nova Section

In 1880 a new wing was added, at a ost of 11,000. In 1881 the Provincial grant was withdrawn, and His Lordship BishopCameron appealed to the people of the diocese to form an endowment fund. The appeal, we need scarcely say, was most successful, and \$21,070 were collected and invested for this nurpose. ted and invested for this purpose.

The following are the staff of professors: Rev.A. Chisholm, D. D., Professor of

mental philosophy, Greek and advanced Latin; Rev. N. McNeil, D. D., professor of mathematics, national philosophy, and French; Rev. A. McDonald, D. D., professor of English literature, English composition and intermediate Latin; R. H. McDougal. Esg. B. A., professor of ressor of tensish interactic, Edguard composition and intermediate Latin; R. H. McDougal, Esq., B. A., professor of elementary Latin, mathematics and history; I. D. Copeland, Esq., professor of chemistry and physiology; Mr. J. D. Stewart, teacher of industrial drawing; Mr. M. F. Kiely, assistant teacher. The Rev. professors above mentioned are graduates of the Propaganda of Rome. The library consists of 2,400 volumes. The number of families attached to the cathedral parish, town and country, is about four hundred. Rev. Hugh Gillies is the rector, a position he has occupied about twenty four years.

I might mention that a very large portion of the Catholics of the diocese are of Scotch descent.

are of Scotch descent. Antigonish, June 15, 1887.

All true science begins in the love, not in the dissection, of your fellow-oreatures; and it ends in the love, not

derful Nazarene!

"He is here, Tirzah," the mother said,
"He is here. Come, my child."

As she spoke she glided in front of
the white rock and fell upon her knees.
Directly the daughter and servant were
by her side. Then at right of the procession in the west, the thousands from the
city halted, and began to wave their green
branches, shouting, or rather chanting
(for it was all in one voice):

"Blessed is the King of Israel that
cometh in the name of the Lord!"

And all the thousands who were of the
Rider's company, both those near and
those afar, replied so that the air shock
with the sound, which was as a great wind
threshing the side of the hill. Amidst the
din the cries of the poor lepers were not
more than the twittering of dazed sparrows.

The moment of the mostle.

BEN HUR;
On.

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAN

BOOK HURTH.

CRAYTE IV.

The body of th

beauty, then crossed the road towards the two women.

They were to him, it should be borne in mind, strangers in whom he felt interest only as they were subjects of a super-human experiment, the result of which might possibly help him to solution of the mystery that had so long engaged him. As he proceeded, he glanced casually at the figure of the little woman over by the white rock, standing there her face hidden in her hands.

"As the Lord liveth, it is Amrah?" he said to himself.

He hurried on, and passing by the

"As the Lord liveth, it is Amrah?" he said to himself.

He hurried on, and passing by the mother and daughter, still without recognising them, he stopped before the servant.

"Amrah," he said to her, "Amrah, what do you here?"

She rushed forward, and fell upon her the law governing in cases like theirs, and in conclusion called the Arab, blding him that there were any bold enough to attend the said to her the servant.

"Calming his impatience to have them home again and hear their story, he showed them the necessity of obedience to the law governing in cases like theirs, and man's life was in danger, he knew; but that there were any bold enough to attend the said to her, "Amrah, what do you here?"

"Some good friends of mine from Galilee."

Through them he kept informed of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the schemes of the Nazarene's enemies, and of the schemes of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the movements of the movements of the movements of the Nazarene, and of the movements of the movements of the move

The moment of the method, when the great when the control of the poor leyen wen not more than the virticities of disade part.

The moment of the method, the control of the poor leyen wen not will the reports the control of the method.

Analy, "I and to hap, "Annuh, while the hap hands, the poor leyen wen not will the reports the control of the method, and passed by the hands the control of the method, while the little went of the method will be reported with heart hands the control of the method will be reported with heart hands the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with heart hands to the control of the method will be reported with the control of the method wil

"No."

"Why, then, are you armed?"

"It may be necessary to defend the Nezarene."

Thus Ben Hur evaded the whole truth.

"Has He enemies? Who are they?"

"Alas, mother, they are not all Roman!"

"Is He not of Israel, and a man of peace?"

"There was never one more so; but in the opinion of the rabbis and teachers He is guilty of a great crime."

"What crime?":

"In His eyes the uncircumcised Genile is as worthy favour as a Jew of the strictest habit, He preaches a new dispensation."

The mother was silent, and they moved to the shade of the tree by the rock.

Calming his impatisance to have the stricted the support would bave been limited to a few thousands; now His proclamation would be responded to by millions—who could say how many? Pursuing this moved amidst brilliant promises, and glowed with the thought that the melancholy man, under gentle seeming and wondrous self-denial, was in fact carrying in disguise the subtlety of a politician and the genius of a soldier.

Hur at the tent; his interviews with them were always apart; and to his mother's question who they were he answered:

"Some good friends of mine from Galilee."

Through them he kept informed of

tempt to take it at that time, he could not believe. It seemed too securely intrenched in a great fame and an intrenched in a great fame and an assured popularity. The very vastness of the attendance in and about the city brought with it a seeming guarantee of safety. And yet, to say truth, Ben-Hur's confidence rested most certainly upon the miraculous power of the Christ. Pondering the subject in the purely human view, that the master of such authority over life and death, used so frequently for the good of others, would not exert it in care of Himself was simply as much past belief as it was past understanding.

Nor should it be forgotten that all these were incidents of occurrence between the twenty-first day of March—counting by the modern calendar—and the twenty-fifth. The evening of the latter day Ben Hur yielded to his impatience, and rode to the city, leaving behind him a promise to return in the night.

The horse was fresh, and choosing his own gait, sped swiftly. The eyes of the clambering vines winked at the rider from the garden fences on the way; there was nothing else to see him, nor child nor woman nor man. Through the rocky float in the hollows of the road the sgate hoofs drummed, ringing like cups of steel; but without notice from any stranger. In the houses passed there were no tenants; the fires by the tent-doors were out; the road was deserted; for this no tenants; the fires by the tent-doors were out; the road was deserted; for this was the first Passover eve; and the hour "between the evenings" when the visiting millions crowded the city, and the slaughter of lambs in offering reeked the fore courts of the Temple, and the priests in ordered lines caught the flowing blood and carried it swiftly to the dripping altars—when all was haste and hurry, racing with the stars fast coming with the signal after which the roasting and the eating and the singing might go on, but not the preparation more.

Through the great northern gate the rider rode, and lo! Jerusalem before the fall, in ripeness of glory, illuminated for the Lord.

CHAPTER VI.

UNMASKED. Ben Hur alighted at the gate of the khan from which the three Wise Men more than thirty years before departed, going down to Bethlehem. There, in Leeping of his Arab followers, he left the

being carried abroad to see the celebration. The latter, he was informed, was very feeble, and in a state of deep dejection.

Young people of that time who were supposed hardly to know their own hearts indulged the habit of politic indirection quite as much as young people in the same condition indulge it in this time; so when Ben-Hur inquired for the good Balthasar, and with grave courtesy desired to know if he would be pleased to see him, he really addressed the daughter a notice of his arrival. While the servant was answering for the elder, the curtain of the doorway was drawn aside, and the younger Egyptian came in, and walked—or floated, upborne in a white cloud of the gausy raiment she so loved and lived in—to the centre of the chamber, where the light cast by lamps from the seven-armed brazen stick planted upon the floor was the strongest. With her there was no fear of light.

The servant left the two alone.

In the excitement cocasioned by the events of the few days past Ben-Hur had scarcely given a thought to the fair Egyptian. If she came to his mind at all, it was merely as a briefest pleasure, a suggestion of a delight which could wait for him and was waiting.

But now the iufluence of the woman revived with all its force the instant Ben-Hur beheld her. He advanced to her eagerly, but stopped and gased. Such a change he had never seen!

Therefore she had been studious to win him. She had showered him with incense of flattery. While he was present she had impressed him with her admiratior; going away, he carried the impression with him to remain a delicious expectancy hastening his return. It was for him the panted eyelids dropped lowest over the lustrous almond eye; for him the plove-stories caught from the professionals abounding in the streets of Alexandria were repeated with emphasis and lavishment of poetry; for him endless exclamations of sympathy, and smiles, and songs of the hero had never such realism as she contrived for his pleasure, insomuch that he could not doubt he was her hero; she av

Elsewhere in this volume the reader may have observed a term of somewhat indefinite meaning used reverently in a sacred connection; we repeat it now with a general application. There are few persons who have not a double nature, the real and the acquired; the latter a kind of addendum resulting from education, which in time often perfects it into a part of the being as unquestionable as the first. Leaving the thought to the thoughtful, we proceed to say that now the real nature of the Egyptian made itself manifest.

It was not possible for her to have received a stranger with repulsion more incisive; yet she was spparently as passionless as a statue, only the small head was a little drawn, and the sensuous lower lip pushed the upper the least bit out of its natural curvature.

She was the first to speak.

She was the first to speak,

Newark American, wrote a letter, re-cently, to the editor, Capt. W. C. Lyon, taking him severely to task for "holding up to ridicule and execration the acts of the British Government in its attempt to deal with the Irish." Near the close

up to ridicule and execration the acts of the British Government in its attempt to deal with the Irish." Near the close "Protestant" says the course of the editor leads him to "doubt his being a true Protestant, &c."

Capt. Lyon replies by saying that "Protestant" is fearfully mistaken in his estimate of the issues at state in the Irish struggle. He reminds Mr. Bigot that the struggle for Home Rule, for sympathizing with which he is taken to task, "is led by the grand old Protestant leader, Gladstone, on the part of the English, and by Parnell, a Presbyterian, on the part of the Irish."

He further informs his grumbling correspondent to the following effect:

"For our part, we would not stop to inquire into the religion of the people engaged in this struggle against desperate odds, for the right of self government. It is enough for us to know that a people, no matter how humble or poor, Catholic or Protestant, are being oppressed. . . . It is true that the editor of the American descended from a parentage that was forced to leave the Emerald Isle and seek a home in this country in order to escape the oppressions and starving condition forced upon the Irish by the free-trade greed of Great Britain, and he feels proud of that parentage. It is also true that his mother was reared in the Catholic faith, and it is just as true that she was as good, true, and noble a Christian mother as ever graced the membership of any Church, Catholic or Protestant; and it is also true that while the American's editor selects a Protestant Church as the best suited to his views, he thinks none the less of the Church or faith that gave him so good a mother; and by no word or deed of his, will be permit a suffering people to go without his sympathy and aid, simply because they are not of his particular Church."

Avoid, by all means, the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, entirely vegetable, have been tested forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of the liver, coativeness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC M. P.

By the death of Mr. Charles Newdegate, which occurred at Arbury Hall, his
Warwickshire seat, we lose the last of
the race of honest Protestant bigots of
Parliamentary or other fame. Mr.
Newdegate had reached the age of
seventy one, and had passed the greater
part of his life in the House of Commons,
from which ill health and other causes
compelled him to retire in 1885, Perhaps one of his greatest disillusions was
to find himself with only the Whalleys
and Kenealys in his anti-Papal prejudice, and one of his greatest lessons to
find later that Catholic members were
the best and only men by whom Bradlaughism could be effectually opposed.
An "ex.M. P." writing to a daily
paper on the strength of a fifty years'
sequaintanceship with Mr. Newdegate,
describes him as one of the best specimens of an English country gentleman,
with all the merits and all the faults of
his class—laborious, viewing his work,
whether in Parliament or as a magistrate, in the most serious light, with a
great capacity for accumulating facts,
but none for marshaling them, with no
vices and of a singularly high-minded,
honorable, and independent spirit. No
Scotch Presbyterian ever contemplated
the Scarlet Lady who, in Andrew Fairservice's words, "sitteth upon seven
hills, as though ane were na braid
eneugh for her," with greater horror and
auspicion than the late M. P. for North
Warwickshire. He believed himself to
be the Parliamentary champion of the
Church of England, or, like Gustavus
Some how the House of Commons could
never regard him or his respectable colleague, Mr. Richard Spooner, in any
other light than as a good joke. One
night when Mr. Spooner, then a very old
man, got up to anathematize the Pope
the House was bally illuminated, and
Mr. Spooner armed himself with a
lighted candle, by the aid of which,
spectacles on nose, he read aloud an
extract from the book in his hand. "He
is cursing the Pope," whispered Mr.
Disraeli to his next neighbor, with
candle, with book, and with bell."
No unofficial member of the House o

IRELAND IN JUBILEE YEAR.

An Englishman, writing to one of the morning newspapers, speaking of Queen Victoria's jubulee-day, says that all Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have reason to rejoice. Mr. Mulhall, the noted statistician, who is connected in some capacity with Lord Randolph Churchill, has just published a jubilee book entitled "Fifty Years of National Progress." This book shows that while all other portions of the British Empire have prospered, Ireland has retrograded. Under the heading "Ireland," page 114, for instance, occurs this significant passage:

sage:
'The present reign has been the most disastrous since Elisabeth, as the following statistics show; died of famine, 1,225,000; persons evicted, 3,668,000; number of emigrants, 4,186,000. Evictions were more numerous immediately after the famine, the landlords availing themselves of the period of greatest calamity to enforce their rights. Official returns give the number of families, and these averaging seven persons we ascertain the actual number of persons evicted: Years Families, Persons, 1849.51...........263,000 1,841,000 Persons, 1,841,000 770,000 329,000

Total.........524,000 3,668,000
The number of persons evicted is equal to 75 per cent. of the actual population. No country, either in Europe or elsewhere, has suffered such wholesale extermination."
And the blood-letting still goes on. Surely the Irishmen have reason to throw up their hats and toast good Queen Victoria on her jubilee day!

Locked up Churches.

From the London Tablet.

From the last instalment of "the Langworthy Marriage" we may quote one passage, which from the pen of a Protestant ceases to be a platitude: "There is in all London hardly any more un-Christian and inhuman sight than the locked door of a Christian church. All the week long, faom Monday morning till Saturday night, these hallowed cases dedicated to the Worship of God and the service of Man stand locked and barred against the children of men.

Quiet resting places they are in the midst of the city's din, retreats where—if London had still been Catholic—the sorely wounded and heavy laden might have crept at all hours for a moment's seclusion from the turmoil of the world, but which—London being Protestant—are locked up more closely than the gaol, so that no weary foot may wake the silence of their consecrated aisles. The comfortable and prosperous never think what a godless waste of opportunities for the silent ministrations of Divine things is represented by every locked-up church."

I. N. Marshall, Barrister, Brockville, Ont., states:—I was so troubled with odd in the head that I could not speak plainty. One application of Nasal Balm gave immediate relief, and theroughly cleaned out my head.

THE MOST REV. DR. IRELAND.

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE.

London Universe, April 30.

The Most Rev. Dr. Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul's, Minnesota, arrived in Dublic on Saturday evening from England, and on Sunday night he delivered a discourse in the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Church Street, on temperance. The announcement that Bishop Irelan would preach attracted a vast congregation, and the beautiful church we crowded in every part. The Bishop havisited Europe for the purpose of examining into the University education systems which prevail, as he, in conjuntion with two other American prelate has charge of the preliminary arrangments in connection with the establishment of

ment of

A GREAT NATIONAL CATHOLIC
University in the United States. Bishe
Ireland, who was born in Kilkenny, ar
was educated in France and the Unite
States, is a prelate of striking at
benevolent appearance, somewhat ov
the medium height, and is aged abo
50 years. He is a very fluent speak,
and at the outset of his discourse
Bunday he secured for himself at on
the whole attention of the congregatic
An ardent temperance advocate; he is
done more for the cause of temperan
in America than perhaps any other I
ing man. The Vespers of the Cisterci
Order in the Gregorian chant were
toned by the members of the The
Order. Benediction was celebrated
the Rev. Father Dominic, O. S. F.
The Bishop's opening words were del
ered in a clear and impressive to
The nicely modulated voice rang
resonant through the church, and
THE LOVE OF NATIVE COUNTRY
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self. He said: Dearly beloved, this
for me a solemn and impressive occasi
It is the first time that it has been

for me a solemn and impressive occasi-It is the first time that it has been happiness to address an audience Ireland, and for one who deeply lo his country this is an event of high portance, and it is a delight for me t dress in Ireland I am allowed to spon a subject most dear to my own he and most intimately connected, I lieve, with the interests and glory of Irish people. The Bishop then peeded to deal with the subject of discourse, saying: I refer to the sub of total abstinence; and it is, furtimore, a pleasure to speak on this eject on what I may call holy grounds have been given to understand that this ground the apostle of total absence, Father Mathew, often spoke, this chapel is in charge of a holy devoted Order, of which

Ireland has produced many and gous heroes whose names are held deememory by her children throughout entire globe, but let me assure you there are few names so loved and respendent and respending the many and the search of the breadth of the American continenthat the American people to-day—Cilics and non Catholics—honour him as of the great heroes of humanity ber of the work that his memory is causifully to be done. There are few word the language so sad as intemperance is a vice that destroys all that is be and fair in man's soul, that makes of a slave, reducing him to the very let the brute creation. It is a vice that vades

destroying therein all peace and hope is a vice that has filled prisons with is a vice that has filled reformatories asyldms with miserable victims; it is that people should detest; a vice the source of a thousand other vices Bishop was most impressive in his rer at this point, and in a voice of pathos he proceeded: Oh, that we see it in all its blackness; oh, the could hate it as it should be hated that we should labour to extermina labour to blot it out from our farm

could hate it as it should be hated that we should labour to extermina labour to blot it out from our factour homes, and our country. Interest our homes, and our country. Interest our homes, and our country. Interest of the state of the st gress of the temperance movel America. Temperance

LEAGUES WERE SPRINGING UP ON AL The onl, atumbling block agains the Irishm in had to contend in A The onl, stumbing both saint was the Irishmun had to contend in a was the liquor shop. Ninety form, of the misfortunes amon men in America were derived rink. However, owing to a versate of license duty the number lic houses were being very not duced, and in a great many of the very few Irishmen indeed would public house. In concluding, Hahip said all eyes were upon Iriday, and the people of Ireland give an example of every vicespecially of self control. If of hope, in this dawn of liberty Irish people, the virtue above which they must practice is ten The Very Rev. Father Columbt President, O. S. F. C., then step the pulpit alongside the Bishop, Ireland then administered the tepledge to nearly the whole control of the step the pulpit alongside the Bishop, Ireland then administered the tepledge to nearly the whole control of the step the pulpit alongside the Bishop, Ireland then administered the tepledge to nearly the whole control of the step t

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A GREAT NATIONAL CATHOLIC

University in the United States. Bishop Ireland, who was born in Kilkenny, and was educated in France and the United States, is a prelate of striking and benevolent appearance, somewhat over the medium height, and is aged about 50 years. He is a very fluent speaker, and at the outset of his discourse on Sunday he secured for himself at once the whole attention of the congregation. An ardent temperance advocate; he has done more for the cause of temperance in America than perhaps any other living man. The Vespers of the Cistercian Order in the Gregorian chant were intoned by the members of the Third Order. Benediction was celebrated by the Rev. Father Dominic, O. S. F. C. The Bishop's opening words were delivered in a clear and impressive tone. The nicely modulated voice rang out resonant through the church, and

THE LOVE OF NATIVE COUNTRY which is well known to burn within the breast of Bishop Ireland manifested itself. He said: Dearly beloved, this is for me a solemn and impressive occasion. It is the first time that it has been my happiness to address an audience in Ireland, and for one who deeply loves his country this is an event of high importance, and it is a delight for me that on the occasion of my first public address in Ireland I am allowed to speak on a subject most dear to my own heart and most intimately connected, I be-

dress in Ireland I am allowed to speak on a subject most dear to my own heart and most intimately connected, I believe, with the interests and glory of the Irish people. The Bishop then proceeded to deal with the subject of his discourse, saying: I refer to the subject of total abstinence; and it is, furthermore, a pleasure to speak on this subject on what I may call holy grounds. I have been given to understand that on this ground the apostle of total abstinence, Father Mathew, often spoke, and this chapel is in charge of a holy and devoted Order, of which

by was most impressive in his remarks is point, and in a voice of great he proceeded: Oh, that we could pathos he proceeded: Oh, that we could see it in all its blackness; oh, that we could hate it as it should be hated; oh, that we should labour to exterminate it, our to blot it out from our families, labour to blot it out from our families, our homes, and our country. Intemperance deprives man of his reason, and consequently of all power for good, and all power for self control. It fires up his worst passione; breaks down all the barriers against vice and immorality. It is a hydra-headed vice, giving birth to all that is blackest and direct in the list of sins. It leaves nothing untouched, nothing untainted in the life and surroundings of its victims. Intermperance

ing untainted in the life and surrounding of its victims. Intemperance DESTROYS ALL EARTHLY PROSPECTS, it exhausts all temporal means, and condemns the victim to misery, and degradems the victim to misery, and degradems. demns the victim to misery, and degration, and poverty. It is strange that
men who have to labor to earn a few
shillings or a few pounds by the sweat of
their brow, and who should know the
value of money, would spend their earnings to purchase what is to them a
source of death for their soul and body.
And yet such is the infatuation produced by the appetite for liquor that it
the great cause of poverty amidst our
population. It is simply alarming to
think of the vast sums of money spent
annually in any one country, England,
Ireland, or America in the purchase of
alcoholic drinks. The most rev. alcoholic drinks. The most rev. preacher then went on to detail the progress of the temperance movement in America. Temperance

America. Competence
LEAGUES WERE SPRINGING UP ON ALL SIDES
The only stumbling block against which
the Irishman had to contend in America

St. Anne's, Spicer Street.

On Thursday night Bishop Ireland, accompanied by the Rev. Jos. Nugent, paid a visit to St. Anne's, Spitalfields, where in the church and subsequently in the temperance hall His Lordship addressed his hearers on total abstinence. Speaking in the church, he said he fervently prayed that the day would soon be at hand when it would be said that no Catholic was ever seen intoxicated, and that no Catholic was ever seen in the damaging business of selling liquor, ruining souls and bodies. They were there that night for the sake of their little ones, for the sake of their own souls, and he asked them to say from the bottom of their hearts that they would never take a drop of intoxicating drink.

WHY SHOULD THEY TOUCH IT?
It did no good. He was the strongest
man who never touched intoxicating
drink; the man whose health was always
the best was he through whose veins
there never coursed the poison of alcohol. Let them think of the terrible evil hol. Let them think of the terrible evil it did. Oh, if they could only glance over the great city that evening and count if possible the thousands of ginholes scattered through it and listen to the curses and blasphemies that issued from them; if they could but see the poor miserable victims of alcohol, de graded, broken down in health, deprived of reason and deprived of God's grace, oh, how they would shudder. They had only to count, if they could, the tens of thousands of children to whom existence was a misery because of their father's drink, to count the tens of thousands of poor OOOT VOMEN WHOSE TEARS WERE NEVER DRIED

poor
Wolfen whose trans were never played a
smile because their husbands or sons
drank, to see the terrible evil intoxicating liquors was producing amongst
them. They had only to look into the
poorhouses and jails, the asylums and
reformatories, to see the result of drunkenness. Might God grant that the
spectacle might soon cease to present
itself to their gaze. He had been working for the last eighteen years against
intemperance, and, he was happy to say
with some effect. In the city where he
dwelt there were one hundred and fifty
thousand souls and some five hundred
grog shops, but there were only three or
four of these grog shops that bore names
which would put him to shame. Out of
the large Catholic population only three
or four dared encounter public opinion
by becoming grog-sellers. He had
walked among Irish Catholic families
who were not cursed by a taste for drink;
they were examples to the whole parish
or district where they lived. Protestants
as well as Catholics had only one thing
to say of them—Oh,
How goop These Irish Catholics

AN INDIAN'S SHRINE.

In the Far West Conserrated to the Sacred Heart.

CEUR D'ALENE AND ITS PRIMITIVE HOUSE OF WORSHIP—A REMARKABLE PIECE OF RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE, ALL THE MORE AN OBJECT OF WONDER BECAUSE BUILT BY CHILDREN OF THE WILDERNESS

The Catholic Indians of the far West The Catholic Indians of the far West are still too young in the faith to have any shrines of high antiquity, observes a reverend writer in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the periodical of the Jesuits at Woodstock. But, since age is relative, a church built in 1854 and dedicated to the Sacred Heart by an almost savage tribe might claim interest as an early pioneer sanctuary. Such est as an early pioneer sanctuary. Such is the old Mission Church of the Cœur d'Alenea. From time immemorial this tribe possessed the lands they still occupy and many an acre besides now in possession of pale faced settlers. The name they themselves admit, and by which they are called by other Indians, is "S'chizue." Its meaning seems to be "foundling," although it is not easy to get an explanation of names from savages, as they usually answer "skwist"—it is a name; or, "our old men used that name," But they will be known in history as the Cœur d'Alenes, or the awlhearted, a nickname given them by Canadian voyagers for their cruelty in war and their sharpases in trading. And this name attaches to their mountains, rich in ores, to their picturesque lake and their noble river. They were savages in the fullest sense of the word when Father Nicholas Point, S. J., undertook their conversion to Christianity and civilization in 1842. The difficulty of the task did not appall nor discourage the good missionaries. As the greatest obstacle to civilizing these Indians was their inborn laziness, the fathers determined to teach them habits of industry by laying out an extensive farm for cultivation. The site chosen industry by laying out an extensive farm for cultivation. The site chosen

industry by laying out an extensive farm for cultivation. The site chosen

ON THE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER proved unfavorable owing to the Spring floods. Consequently, in 1846, Father De Smet ordered the removal to the spot now as the old Cœur d'Alene Mission. Here a temporary church of cedar bark was at once put up; and then the laying out of the farm engaged attention. The older men looked upon manual labor as menial and beneath their dignity, but the young men and boys began by degrees to take an interest in farming, and were taught to consider it a privilege to follow the plough. They soon became so skillful in its use that old farmers passing through the reservation pronounced that no white man could plough better. A grist mill was found indispensable, and Brother V. Magri exercised his ingenuity in planning one, which was successfully made by the Indians. That old mill has furnished flour to the mission for nearly thirty years. In the meantime the spiritual and religious training had been progressing apace. The old chapel of cedar bark was unworthy, under the circumstances, of Him who dwelt there. They would build Him a suitable tabernacle, and consecrate it to the Sacred Heart. Providence had sent them an architect in Father Ravalli—then in charge of the mission—a man of versatile talent and not unskilled in architecture; for, besides being profident in philosophy and theology, he had prepared himself while in Rome for his missionary life by studying the arts of the painter and sculptor. To these he added medicine and a practical knowledge of the use of the tools and implements of

ALMOST EVERY TRADE.

Here was an opportunity to make use of

by a persistence under which as a simmoral or feeble people would have disappeared. The race development shows its highest type in the character of Parnell. The intellectual traits which some the anks of the Coard'Alene river, and some ten miles above the lake of that of Parnell. The intellectual traits which some though a persistent race struggle against the same time there is not by a persistent race struggle against an oble trait of the past of his people which is not preserved in him. Whose were made in oble trait of the past of his people which is not preserved in him. Whose were made in the sword with joy were the sword the wapon to conquer his country covered with dense and interest which is not preserved in him. Whose the sword the wapon to conquer his country covered with dense and interest which is not preserved in him. Whose the forest, a savage tribe only to the sword the wapon to conquer his country covered with dense and interest which is not preserved in him. Whose the sword with joy were the sword the wapon to conquer his country covered with dense and interest which is not preserved in him. Whose the sword with joy were the sword the wapon to conquer his country covered with dense and interest which is not preserved in him. Whose were markly a swear the natural result of her constitution of all the sword with joy were the sword the wapon to conquer his country and the necessity of ralying on the will not desired the sword with joy were the sword the wapon to conquer his country and the necessity of ralying on the will not will form the wapon to conquer his country and the necessity of ralying on the will not a sword the wapon to conquer his country and the necessity of ralying on the will not be a sword the wapon to conquer his country and the necessity of ralying on the word of the To those accustomed to all the appliances and conveniences for building in a civilized part of the world, the erection of a wooden church may not seem fraught with great difficulties. But imagine a country covered with dense and interminable forests, a savage tribe only ten years under the humanizing influences of the missionary, the entire lack of machinery and the necessity of relying on their own resources for everything—and you will form some idea of the undertaking with the means at their command. The tribe at this time numbered only about 320. Smallpox and war had left this remnant out of the two thousand estimated by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Though few in number they showed themselves willing workers under the direction of Brother Vincent Magri, a Maltese joiner, and the only white assist ant of Father Ravalli. Over three thousand cubic feet of stone had to be quarried in the mountains and hauled half a mile to the top of the hill. A large quantity of heavy timber had to be hewn and drawn a whole mile. Often, for want of sufficient teams, the Indians themselves had to drag the rude trucks with block wheels. It must be remembered, too, that there was neither saw mill nor planing mill. All cutting and dressing of lumber, the shaping of posts, of rafters and joists—

ALL HAD TO BE DONE BY HAND.

The work, moreover, was a labor of love, for the Indians received no pay for their services; only a portion of poor mush was given them once a day. The only grumbling to be heard was against the cook, because, while glying the portions, too much of his thick porridge stuck to his big spoon. At the beginning of the work the hill looked like an immense bee hive. All, were busy—men, women, children. Some at the saw pit, others making mortises and

The onl, stumbling-block against which the Iriahm an had to contend in America. Was the liquor ahop. Ninety-five percent, of the misfortunes among Irishmen in America were derived from drink. However, owing to a very heavy rate of license duty the number of public houses were being very much reduced, and in a great many of the States very few Iriahmen indeed would keep a public house. In concluding, His Lordaly, and the people of Ireland to day, and the people of Ireland to day, and the people of Ireland to day, and the people of Ireland to the first paid all eyes were upon Ireland to the first people, the virtue above all others which they must practice is temperance.

The Very Rev. Father Columbus Maher, President, O. S. F. C., then stepped into the pulpit alongside the Bishop, and Dr. Ireland then administered the temperance pledge to nearly the whole congregation.

The land then administered the temperance pledge to nearly the whole congregation.

men actually prized the permission to give their services for God. The work pro-gressed gradually, for the Indians, on account of their old habits of roving, could not be kept stationary all the time, as the restraint would have killed them. Be-sides, it was not possible to feed them all the year round with the produce of the mission farm. Hence, they had to sup port themselves by hunting, fishing and root digging.

root digging.

THEY WORKED AT INTERVALS,
whenever they gathered at the mission for
religious in truction or to celebrate some
of the greater feasts of the Ohurch. At
length all the materials had been made
ready, and now came the serious difficulty—
the raising of the ponderous frame.
Think of saveges putting up those massive
posts thirty feet long and adjusting eighty
feet beams with the simple machinery of
a pully and rope! Yet all was accomplished without any serious accident.
Then came the celling, the flooring, and
the boarding inside and outside. But
before this stage they were perplexed how
to fill up the spaces between the side posts
of the frame. Two ways were possible—
either with hewn logs or adobe. Both
required too much time and labor. A
third, and rather novel, way was adopted.
Two rows of poles were fastened between
the posts like two wide ladders, then large
ropes of straw well soaked in wet clay
were woven on them, making them like
a double wall. The nicer parts of the
building—the doors, the sashes and most
of the ornaments—were the work of the
brothers. Father Ravalli himself carved
the woodwork of the main altar and the
capitals of the columns, and decorated the
sanctuary. It was a proud day for the
Cœur d'Alenes when the finishing touch
had been given, and their church, with its
imposing porch and crowned by the crow,
stood complete within and without a
monument of their industry and of their
zeal for the glory of God. root digging.

THEY WORKED AT INTERVALS,

BISHOP GILMOUR

Of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND CONVERSION FROM PRESBYTERIANISM.
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 5.

PRESETTERIANISM.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 5. Richard Gilmour was the only child of John and Marion Gilmour. He was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, September 28, 1824. His parents were in comfortable circumstances and strict Scotch covenanters. In 1828, when Richard was in his fourth year, they emigrated to Nova Scotia, but a few years later moved to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm near Latrobe, where their son attended the district schools. Not satisfied with the training there received he made every effort to improve his mind by home reading. His love for books was fostered by his parent, who gave him every facility in this regard their means afforded. With his studious habits and retentive memory he soon acquired a knowledge of general literature, history and mathematics much beyond that of boys of his age. He also gained considerable proficiency in music, which in later years came him in good stead, and was indirectly the means that brought him into the Catholic Church. After completing the branches taught in the common schools his parents sent him to Philadelphia, there to attend the more advanced schools. At this time he was in his eighteenth year and till then had never met with or spoken to a Catholic priest. The Rev. Patrick Rafferty was then stationed at Philadelphia as pastor of St. Francis' Church, (Fairmount,) located near by becoming progeofiest. He had more, a pleasure to speak on this subject on what I may call holy grounds, had cannon graft Catholic amile produced the control of the produced of of the produc day services held by Father Rafferty, whose sermons struct him as clear, pointed and instructive. Richard, naturally of an inquiring mind, began of his own accord to direct his attention to the study of Catholic doctrine, which for him had been thus far a sealed book. All his reading was now turned in that direction. Finally, convinced in his own mind he could no longer conscientiously profess and believe convinced in his own mind the count he the acquaintance of this priest, and after calmly reflecting on the important step to be taken, he was received into the Church by his friend Father Rafferty. His parents were indeed much surprised at this, but they had the good sense not to interfere with what the son honestly believed in this important matter to be his duty. In fact, they followed his example; first his mother and, some years after her, his father.

father, Richard was now in his twentieth year, and felt he must choose his role in the drama of life. After calm reflection, aided by the advice of his spiritual guide, Father Rafferty, he resolved to enter

To fit himself for this important step he entered Mount St. Mary's college and seminary, Emmittsburg, Md., September, 1846, where by his ecclesiastical spirit, ear-1846, where by his ecclesiastical spirit, earnestness of purpose, and diligence in study he soon won the esteem of his superiors and respect of his fellow-students. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in him he was appointed prefect of the collegians and professor of the higher mathematics within one year after entering Mount St. Mary's. These positions he held till the end of his seminary course. Owing to the fact that he was far

since his ordination and desirous of devoting some time to literary pursuits so congenial to his taste, he asked for and obtained a professorabip in Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati. But his valuable services as a pastor were not long to be dispensed with, as he remained at the seminary only a little more than a year—April, 1868, to July, 1869. He was called to fill a vacancy in the important and at the same time disturbed parish of St. Joseph's, Dayton. His prudent management and business tact soon brought things to rights in this new field of labor, so that in 1872 when he was called to the high and responsible position he now holds, St Joseph's congregation, Dayton, was left by him in a most prosperous condition.

St Joseph's congregation, Dayton, was left by him in a most presperous condition.

The diocese of Cleveland was without a bishop since August, 1870, and factions had meanwhile done disastrous work. "Nationalism" of the most pronounced and offensive type had made the diocese a by word throughout the country. To subdue these factions and put the diocese and diocesean affairs in order were no small task. Whom to appoint under these difficult circumstances as successor to good Elshop Rappe, who had been made the victim of faction and discord—a man loved by his people and universally respected by those not of his fold—was a question not so easily answered. Finally, after much deliberation, Rome decided to appoint from the several candidates presented by the bishops of the province of Cincinnati the Rev. Richard Gilmour as the one best fitted for this most difficult position. Father Gilmour well knew what was asked of him when made acquainted with his appointment. But trutting in God and not shirking from duty where and when duty called, he obeyed the call and accepted the burden. He was Consecrated BISHOP of Cleveland by Archbishop Purcell in

who received him with an ovation of welcome. Though not fully restored to
health he resumed his episcopal duties by
degrees and gradually regained his former
strength and vigor. In 1877 he began to
systematize the business affairs of his diocese; had all the deeds of church property
indexed and plats made of every parcel of
church land. Blank forms and registers
aversing all the details of diocessn and church land. Blank forms and registers covering all the details of diocesan and parochial affairs were introduced. In this he succeeded so well that within a few years the diocese of Cleveland took front rank with the best regulated dioceses of the country for its thorough system and order.

HIS JURISDICTION

embraces the whole of northern Ohio, viz, all the territory north of the southern limits of the counties of Columbian, Stark, Wayne, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Allen and Van Wert, thirty-six counties in all. There are at present 224 Catholic churches in the diocese, 190 priests, secular and regular, 126 parochial schools, 7 orphan asylums, besides a number of other charitable and religious institutions, all requiring and receiving his careful supervision. His clergy is a most zealous, hard-working body of men, cooperating with the Bishop in all that pertains to the best interests of the diocese. The laity, numbering upwards of 200,000, is in harmony with Bishop and clergy, generously responding to every call made by faith or charity. All in all, Bishop Gilmour is at the head of a diocese second to none in the United States in point of organization and Catholic vigor and strength. mbraces the whole of northern Ohio, viz

strength.

Above was remarked the disfavor in which Bishop Gilmour was held by the non-Catholic citizens of Cleveland for his public utterances. This has been thoroughly changed. Till 1881 he never had an opportunity offered him of addressing his fellow citizens as such. His first appearance in public as a citizen was on the

the most trying kind. His was the lot of the pioneer missionary, borne with patience, but crowned with success. In April, 1857, he was appointed successor to Rev. James F. Wood, (the late Archbishop of Philadelphia) as pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati. Here his administrative qualities and pastoral zeal had full sway, and well did he come up to the expectations of Archbishop Purcell. Under his pastorate St. Patrick's grew and flourished. Under his direction a fine school building was erected, the parochial school system was brought to a high degree of perfection, and all else pertaining to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his charge was done, with most gratifying results.

Feeling the need of some respite from the incessant strain in connection with pastoral work done without cessation since his ordination and desirous of devoting some time to literary pursuits so congenial to his tasta, he asked for and obtained a professorabip in Mt. St. Mary's services as a pastor were not long to be

ent position as a thoughtful and prudent prelate. In the late provincial council of Cincinnati and plenary council of Baltiprelate. In the late provincial council of Cincinnati and plenary council of Baltimore he was an important factor and took a prominent part in the deliberations. In the summer of 1885 he was delegated by the archbishope of this country to go to Rome in the interests of the decrees of the Baltimore council, sent there for review and approval. He had been there three years previous on his official visit in connection with his administration of the diocese of Cleveland. He was therefore no stranger to the Roman authorities, who now, as then, received him most kindly. This mission, performed in connection with two other bishops who had preceded him to Rome, was most successful.

Bishop Gilmour has a national reputation as a defender and promoter of the Catholic parochial school system. Feeling the want of good readers for the schools under his jurisdiction he compiled a series himself, known as the Catholic National Readers, six in all. They are in use throughout the United States, as is also the Bible History published by him when yet a parish priest. He has made it incumbent on all parishes of his diocese to have parochial schools when at all possible. In April of this year he also published a code of rules and regulations governing these schools, one feature being the annual examination by a diocesan

possible. In April of this year he also published a code of rules and regulations governing these schools, one feature being the annual examination by a diocean board of examiners of all teachers engaged therein and an annual examination by district school boards, composed of priests and laymen, of all pupils. It is his aim to make the parochial schools at least equal to the public schools.

In 1876 he tested before the courts what he considered the unjust taxation of the parochial schools of this city. Although the supreme court of Ohio had decided the question in the famous Purcell-Gerke suit, that Catholic schools were not taxable, one of the Cuyahoga county auditors, regardless of this decision, placed the Catholic schools of this city on the tax duplicate. The bishop entered suit of restraint and gained the suit before the common pleas, circuit and supreme

suit of restraint and gained the suit before the common pleas, circuit and supreme courts, Messrs. Burke and Sanders of this city acting as his attorneys.

Recognizing the power and influence of the press and desirous of giving the large and influential Catholic body of northern Ohio an organ and defender of Catholic thought and rights to meet the almost daily assaults and insults heaped upon it by an antagonistic press, notably the assaults of a local paper fittingly characterized by the Hon. B. F. Wade, the Bishop established the Catholic Universe, July 4, 1874. Rev. T. P. Thorpe was its first editor, Mr. Manly Tello, the present editor, succeeded him in September, 1877, and both these gentlemen did and the latter is still doing excellent newspaper work in Catholic lines.

Bishop Gilmour is a man of strong individuality, firm, bold, fearless. As a preacher and public speaker he impresses with his cloquence, calm thought and earnestness. As a writer he is pointed and wields a strong ren. even trenchant at he considered himself bound to do and say.

Meanwhile the strain of incessant work and care told on his constitution. June 24, 1874, while attending the commencement exercises at St. Mary's academy, at Notre Dame, Ind., he fell seriously ill of nervous prostration. For two years he was unable to attend to the affairs of his diocese and for months was at the brink of death. His physicians ordered him to take absolute rest, and directed he should go to southern France for his health, which he did. June 1, 1876, he returned to Cleveland, to the great joy of his people, who received him with an ovation of wellows. His attended in his dealings, he recent keenly any injustice or deception. Kind and forbearing with weakness, he is just as ready to measure swords with insult or assault, within the lines of his official position. At first sight he impresses one as stern and rethe lines of his official position. At first sight he impresses one as stern and reserved, but those who know him as he is know his kindness of heart and generous impulses. As a conversationalist he has few superiors. With a fund of anecdote and quiet humor and a retentive memory of his reading and travel; he is most entertaining in any circle. He is frugal in his habits, methodical and painstaking in his work. Few men in like position spend more hours at "desk work" than Bishop Gilmour. He governs his diocese as more hours at "desk work" than Bishop Gilmour. He governs his diocese as much with his pen as with the crosler. Thoroughly American in sentiment, he has nevertheless an impartial respect and a kindly feeling for all nationalities composing his flock.

TAMARAC.

When so hoarse your voice seems un-natural. Get thee to your druggist for a bottle of Tamarac Elizir. It never fails to cure Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Or-cery. Scotland, writes: "I am requested kery, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another par-cel of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. The cel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

"My infant daughter was taken ill with cholera infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Wm. Mc-Williams would not allow her head to be lifted when he baptised her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been with-(7 years) our house has never been with-out that remedy." * * * From statement of George Johnston, Harwood.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD shall be opened to you. For every EN P. COPPEY, M. A., LL.B., EDI 108. COPPEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King 017AWA AGENCY: pertion. wed by the Bishop of London, an sended by the Archbishop of S e, the Blahops of Ottawa, Hamilton m, and Peterboro, and leading Cath gramen throughout the Dominion, grampondence addressed to the Pub riting for a change of address righty send as the name of their

Catholic Record London, Sat., June 25th, 1887.

A PRESBYTERIAN ON CARDINAL

The Mail continues to emblazon in it umns every bitter attack against the tholic church and Catholic individuals. Thether the sentiments be athelstic or procetic, as was an editorial the other day on eaints, or merely brutal, like Dr. Wild's sermon on Mr. O'Brien, it is deemed suittter for the edification of the Mail's

And he may be correct in his appreciation of the tastes of his readers; for it is to be presumed that his course pays well, otherwise the proprietor or editor would not adhere to it so penis-

copied-from Knoz College Monthly, a paper from the pen of the Rev. G. M. Milligan, which is chiefly remarkable for its stupidty under the guise of philosophy, and splesn under the mask of zeal for religion. The article professes to be a philosophical review of Cardinal Newman's career. When his Eminence was a minister of the Church of England his learning and ability as a profound thinker were unilly recognized, and even when he was e very young man he was able to afford great aid to Dr. Whately in the preparation of his "Dialogues on Logic." He afterwards occupied positions which could be filled only by eminent scholars, being successively Vice-Principal of Alban Hall, a tator of Oriel and public examiner. early as 1830 he was one of the select university preachers, and a few years later he was the leading spirit in the celebrated "Oxford movement," which comprised within its ranks the most zeelous as well as the ablest divines of the Anglican Establishment, and which has left an impress upon the whole Anglican system which generations cannot efface. It would be a superfluous task to attempt to prove the pre-eminent rank which his Eminence the Cardinal holds among the literati of to day. The anguspassed washe of his to day. The unsurpassed works of his pen put the matter beyond doubt, and his osition has in the past been recognized r such men as Dr. Pusey and Mr. Gladstone among Protestants, and such as lation, and in recognising this fact we Cardinal Manning, and even our Holy do not make of Antiquity an idol. Now Father the Pope among Catholies: and when in 1870 the Revision Committee and all Catholics maintain respecting as appointed to issue the new transla. tion or revision of the Bible, Dr. Newman was the only Catholic invited to take part in the work, an appointment which he very properly declined. The invitation. however, proved the high estimation in which he was held as a scholar by the whole revision committee. Mr. Milligan, however, says:

"No wonder that Carlyle speaks of Oardinal Newman's intellectual powers with contempt. Such submission as New-man yielded to ecclesiastical diets is the very quintessence of mental weakness." When such minor lights as the Rev. Mr.

Millioan can pen such arrant nensense. we can only admire the mental imbedity of the writer. We may, however, review the reasons

on which Rev. Mr. Milligan bases his conclusion. The first reason is that Dr. Hawkine, Provost of Oriel, "Informed him that the Bible did not teach doctrines" and this "gave place to tradition in his that has borne such banethinking ful and abundant fruit." He came to regard antiquity through Patristic studies as the great exponent of the doctrines of Christianity. The Fathers, however, were appealed to, not to substantiate the teachings of Rome, but to point out that they were innovations upon the doctrines of Primitive Chris-

It must be borne in mind that Cardinal Newman was at this time a Protestant. The inference he drew that the doctrines of Rome are contrary to the ancient doctrines of Christianity he himself afterwards discovered to be erroneous, when he was enlightened by the lamp of true faith. But Mr. Milligan does not place Dr. Newman's error in this point where the error really lay. He makes the error consist in looking to antiquity as the true exponent of Christianity. Herein, preely, Dr. Newman was right. A sincere soul was looking for the light of truth. and God's promise could not be made void: "Ask and it shall be given you: Seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be given you: Seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be given you:

that asketh receiveth; and he seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened."

St. Luke zi, 9, 10. The promise which Almighty God made to his people, even under the old law, is not void to the under the old law, is not void to the Christian who fulfile the conditions prescribed: "You shall pray to Me and I will hear you, you shall seek Me and shall find Me, when you shall seek Me with all your heart." Jeremias xxix, 12, 13. Hence Dr. Newman, even before he obtained the full light of faith, received this beginning of grace to be able to recognize the touchstone of truth.

stone of truth.

Mr. Milligan says: "This worship of the

the Supite, and Eliphas and Sophar for less glaring hypocrisy were told by Job: "You are forgers of lies, and maintain-ers of perverse opinions. And I wish

ers of perverse opinions. And I wish you would held your peace, that you might be thought to be wise men. Hath God need of your lie, that you should speak deceitfully for Him? He shall be my Saviour, for no hypocrite shall come before His presence."

Ber Me Milliage way make the approximation of the company of the compa

Rev. Mr. Milligan may make the ap-

Mr. Milligan maintains that it is by the study of such men as Cardinal Newman that the character of Catholic principles is best ascertained. Well, if Presbyterianism is to be judged by the character and writings of such men as the Reverend Mr.
Milligan, it must be a sorry system both
in respect to truth and logical consistency.
Enough on this point.
But why does Mr. Milligan maintain

that Cardinal Newman is perverse before God? We find the reason stated above: because, forsoth His Eminence "wor-shipped the idol of antiquity." If this were true, which it is not, would the crime be any worse than Mr. Milligan's crime be any worse than Mr. Milligan's crime of worshipping the idel of Novelty? An ancient doctrine may be a mere human invention feisted upon the body of Revelation, but a novel doctrine must be such; and Mr. Milligan himself admits that.

"The Church's function is not to manufacture Divine truth, but to declare "the faith once delivered to the Sainta."

Precisely so. But the tones which convex this average ring the death knell

convey this axiom ring the death knell of Presbyterianism or any other iam which Rev. Mr. Milligan may fancy. The novelty of a doctrine stamps it at once as a fraudulent pretender to be a doctrine revealed by Christ. Antiquity in a doctrine is essential to the estab-lishment of its claim to be part of Reve-

Antiquity. However, we go further and maintain that a doctrine universally taught by ancient Christian Catholic writers must have been the doctrine of the Christian Catholic Church at that ancient date; and this is certainly the truth if there is any weight whateoever in human testimony. Now a doctrine which in the age of St. Oyprian, or Tertullian, or Origen, cr St. Irenaus, was universally held in the Church, must have been the Apostolic doctrine, as the Apostles received the same from Jesus Christ. In no case could an innovation be foisted upon the Christian creed as divine, especially in an important matter, such as the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist the reality of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, the value of priestly absolution, the necessity of confession of our sins, and the like, without leaving some evidence

In this respect also antiquity is no idol, but is an evidence of Truth. It is only

Mr. Milligen against himself and his system is very easy. From Rev. Mr. Mill-gan's absurdities, we may fairly infer the absurdities of the Presby terian system: or, to use Mr. Milligan's own words: "From the unit we learn the mass:

The very law that moulds a tear
And bids it trickle from its source
That law preserves the earth a sph
And guides the planets in their c We shall have more to say of Mr. Milli

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND DR. WILD.

Mr. Milligan saye: "This worship of the in the Congregational Union, he having idol of antiquity was the beginning of the end which saw h'm land in the Romish Toronto. This Union has had under its end which saw h'm land in the Romish communion, towards which he had for years been insensibly but surely gravitating. . . . Poor Newman, how thou hast verified the truth that 'to the froward, God will show Himself froward.'"

Considering the noble virtues which were always the characteristic of his Eminence, and which made him respected and revered by all who knew him, even before his entry into the Catholic Church, the Reverend Mr. Milligan must be quite conscious to himself that would be unfrocked. Do not the Connections and Morals, such as "Temperance, Sabbath Observance, Religious Education in the Schools, etc." Would it not be expedient for them also to consider the character of the Religious Education imparted by their Chairman from his pulpit? If a clergyman belonging to any other denomination had instigated wilful murder from his pulpit? Union make themselves. must be quite conscious to himself that he is guilty of gross perversion of the would be unfrocked. Do not the Consequence of God in making such an application of the text of Holy Writ. Baldad the Supite, and Eliphas and Sophar for less glaring hypocrisy were told by Job:

"You are forgers of lies, and maintainers of perverse opinions. And I wish you would held your peace, that your peace, that your peace, that your peace that would be unfrocked. Do not the Consequence of the unfrocked. Do not the Consequence of presented. Do not the Consequence of presented of the text of Holy Writ. Baldad the Supite, and Eliphas and Sophar for less that the Consequence of the text of Holy Writ. Baldad the supite, and Eliphas and Sophar for less glaring hypocrisy were told by Job:

"You are forgers of lies, and maintainers of perverse opinions. And I wish your peace, that your presented in the consequence of the text of Holy Writ. Baldad the supite for Dr. Wild's course by their consequence of the Consequence of the text of Holy Writ. Baldad the supite for Dr. Wild's course by their consequence of the and whoseever will not hear her voice is to be esteemed "as the heathen and the publican."

MR. O'BRIEN'S MISSION.

Now that Mr. O'Brien has come and zone it is fair, as it is certainly opportune. to discuss the fruit and the success of his mission. That it has been a great and even a marvellous success, no man can question or deny. Mr. O'Brien came under particularly discouraging circum-stances. It is an open secret that many of Ireland's best friends in Canada disapproved of his coming. They foresaw the danger of social and political disturb ances to which it might give occasion They were, in most cases, but imperfectly acquainted with the real state of things at Luggacurran, but whether well acquainted or not with that condition of affairs, their special desire was that nothing should be done to alienate a single friend from the Irish cause in Canada. Mr. O'Brien came, he addressed the people, he set forth the objects of his mission with all the moderation and lucide ity of which he was capable. He disarmed opposition, he removed hesitancy, he obliterated calumny. Of this distinguished Irishman the N. Y. Freeman's Journal very truly save :

truly says:

"Mr. William O'Brien will be received in Ireland as a hero and conqueror. And he deserves the enthusiastic admiration of the Iriah people. Those who knew William O'Brien's character had none of the tremulous fears that disturbed people who had never come in contact with one of the most remarkable men of this century. Utterly free from ambition and self-seeking, inspired by only one wish, the salvation of Ireland, he is an embodiment of the purest patriotism."

We notice by cable despatches just at hand, that while the Queen proposes to make Lansdowne a duke, the city council of Limerick proposes to give the hero of the Toronto and Kingston assaults on liberty of speech the freedom of the liberty of speech the freedom of the like manner:

Bishop Potter, of New York, makes

the reality of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, the value of priestly absolution, the necessity of confession of our sins, and the like, without leaving some evidence of the protests of the plous and devoted members of the church, who certainly would not permit damnable errors to be engrafted on her creed without making some effort to resist the innovation. If, therefore, no such protest can be found, the antiquity of a doctrine is positive evidence, even humanly speaking, that the doctrine was taught by Christ. Antiquity vested with these conditions is no idol. It is an irrefragable evidence to truth.

In addition to all this, we have the assurance of Christ Himself that against His Church, founded upon a rock, the gates of hell shall not prevail. That is to say, she shall not teach dogmas contrary to those which He has revealed as necessary to be believed. Antiquity of a doctrine is a collateral evidence that the doctrines of the Church have not been changed or corrupted, and that the statements of such polemics as the Rev. Mr. Milligan that they are innovations of a later date, are false. In this respect also antiquity is no idol, but is an evidence of Truth. It is only

comfort and the strength of returning to

of edulation, Her Majorty the Queen may make him duke or prince. He will, all the same, descend to history as the heart-less evictor of Luggacurran—taking rank with the worst of the old-time slaveholding tyrants of the land south of Dixie's line.

THE MAIL ON MIRAOLES AND HAINTS.

The Mail of the 11th inst, is sorely troubled lest Sister Marguerite Burgeoys, who died in 1700, should be canonized as nadian saint. He undertakes to show that the sacred visions which Sister Magnerite had were but hallucinations arising from epilepsy, "like the visions of the Indian medicine man, and of the Mohammedan Fakir." Numerous mirseles were wrought at the grave of the Saint, which the Mail does not believe but which he is convinced the congrega-tions of Rites at Rome will believe. The Mail does not seem to be aware that the Roman congregation does not admit the truth of alleged miracles until they have been subjected to the most rigid examination, and until they have been proved by tion, and until they have been proved by the most irrefragable testimony; and if the miracles of Sister Marguerite be accepted by the congregation, this will show that they have been so proved. It savors of infidelity to belittle the fact of miracles, as the Mail does, without examining the

must acknowledge that miracles have been wrought, since many are recorded both in the Old and the New Testament, both in the Old and the New Testament, and further, Christ promised that miracles would continue to be wrought among his faithful followers. It is in accordance with infidel tactics to deny them, merely

because they are miracles.

The Mail repudiates the idea that his article is of an infidel character. Who else but an infidel would dare to class the miracles and visions of Mahomet and those of St. Paul in the same category The Mail does so. He says:

"Epilepsy is another fruitful cause of hallucinatian. Mahomet was an epileptic, So, some say, was St. Paul."

It is true he modifies the assertion cerning St. Paul by introducing the words "some say," but the very fact of throwing doubt upon St. Paul's miracles and visions, and of classifying them with those of Mahomet is an act of infidelity. Yet the Mail professes to be the leader of a school of Christian thought in Ontario.

AN EPISCOPALIAN CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Potter, the episcopalian bish of New York, is very desirous of having in that city a cathedral for the few but very self-asserting adherents who profess the same tenets that ritualistic Angli cans affect to follow. The good Biahop feels himself no doubt overshadowed by the sturdy Irish and German Catholic am which has within a quarter of a century made of episcopalianism a tiny if not forgotten thing. He proposes to build a cathedral costing \$6,000,000, a sort of monumental waste that can serve no other purpose even in the extreme ranks of episcopalianism than as a sort of nugatory protest against the rapid increase of Catholicism that recognises

poses of the proposal in a very business-like manner:

Bishop Potter, of New York, makes the violated Treaty." Landowne a duke, and William O'Brien a burges of Limerick! To which the greater honor? Emphatically to him who braved the Orange mobs at Toronto and Kingston and escaped the hired assassins at Hamilton. We cannot here forbear giving our readers the views of the Montreal Hereld on the uttersness of Dr. Wild of Toronto, on the occasion of Mr. O'Brien's coming. They deserve to be taken to heart by all honest Canadians.

"The Toronto authorities do not appear to have done anything with Wild. They made no attempt to punish him for inciting to a breach of the peace and bloodshed. We do not even remember to have seen snything in the Toronto press condending such inneediary utterances. It is imposable that the peace can be preserved and wise counsels prevail in communities in which such reckless proceedings as these pass unrebuked by the press by those in authority, and by moderate men generally. It might have been supposed that when a person calling him self a clergyman stood up in a public meeting, at which the leading citizens of Taxatana and that it was not in the city but in a supposed that when a person calling him self a clergyman stood up in a public meeting, at which the leading citizens of Taxatana and that it was not in the city but in a supposed that when a person calling him self a clergyman stood up in a public meeting, at which the leading citizens of Taxatana and that it was not in the city but in a supposed that when a person calling him self a clergyman stood up in a public meeting, at which the leading citizens of Taxatana and that it was not in the city but in a supposed that which the leading citizens of Taxatana and that it was not in the city but in a country village at some distance from it!

and that it was not in the city but in a country village at some distance from it! If a cathedral means a big church, with special opportunities for ritualistic display, the call for a million may be quite in order. If it mean in America what it means historically in Europe, then all the wealth of New York will not suffice to create it. It is history, not money, which makes a cathedral.

The mention of Trinity Church reminds us of the fact that the New York Board of Aldermen have indignantly refused to take part in the Queen's Jubilee service of praise and song proposed to be there celebrated. Had Her Majesty's Jubilee not been connected with the atrocity of a diagraceful Coercion Bill, it would, no doubt, have been received with glad acclaim by the whole English Ireland with the support and sympathy speaking world. Not so, however, now. of every honest man is Canada. The Every man of Irish blood or descent must let England's sovereign know that

nomination. The N. Y. Sun seems to put faith in the belief that Mr. Hill is sure of election, even if Mr. Blaine be the republican nomines. We cannot our-selves subscribe to this view, but gladly

morat:

Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, whose speech at the Chicago Convention of '84 in favor of Mr. Cleveland's momination has become historical, was interviewed by the Chicago Tribune the other day, and strange to say, he declared most emphatically his belief that Mr. Blaine will be elected President mextyear if he shall take the Republican nomination. He does not think Mr. Cleveland will wish to run, but whether he does or not makes very little difference. "Between you and me," says Bragg, "I don't know anybody we Demograte can nominate who can earry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut against Blaine, if he should be nominated by the Republicans. I tell you that man Blaine is the strongest and most popular man the Republicans could nominate, and I don't believe that any number of Burchards or anything else could prevent his carrying New York next time. He will get the Labor vote." If we might be permitted to interrupt the enthusiasm of Gen. Bragg we would invite his attention to the circumstance that there is a Democrat in New York named Hill who is pretty strong, not only with the Democracy of the country, but also with the Labor men. It would be a mighty hard job for Mr. Blaine to get the Labor vote away from David Bennett Hill; and don't you forget it.

Canadians having so many and such close relations with the United States cannot of course he indifferent to the

anot, of course, be indifferent to the choice of the latter's chief magis-trate. It does seem to us "that toadyism of Mr. Cleveland and his acting Prime Minister, Mr.
Bayard, to British feelings and prejudices
have irretrivably ruined democratic
chances at the next presidential election. Mr. Hill will, if nominated, prove indoubtedly a very strong candidate. He will, however, with all his strength, find himself handicapped by the course of his predecessor. We would feel ourselves despair of the American republic if Grover Cleveland were ever re-nominated to an office for which he has hown such marked unfitness.

AMBRICA'S CARDINAL

The N. Y. World lately sent from the commercial metropolis a reporter to interview His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, The interviewer, after paying just tribute to the affability and graciousness of the Cardinal, goes on to recite the regard of non-Catholics in Baltimore for His Eminence. He mentions a special testimony from a olic to His Eminence's many excellent qualities :

qualities:

"We only learned," he said, "how active the Cardinal was in good works when his presence was for a time withdrawn from us, or rather it was only then that we began to appreciate how little we could afford to dispense with him. I could spend hours in merely enumerating startling instances of his benevolence and charity which have come by chance under my personal notice, but I prefer to be silent, for how would it benefit to prove what is patent to all? It is sufficient to say that his kindly sympathy is always extended kindly sympathy is always extended towards those who sorrow, and that many who were walking in the shadowy ways of sin have heard his kindly voice calling to them and saying, 'Jean Valjean, my brother.' "

The World correspondent denies authoratively the statements made con-cerning His Eminence's reported illhealth. A remarkable trait of the Cardinal's goodness of heart is developed in the course of his conversation with

in the course of his conversation with the correspondent. Said His Eminence.

"I am indeed glad to be at home once more in my beloved Baltimore. During my travels I have seen many fair cities, and everywhere I have found a welcome more hearty than I deserved or in any way expected. But it is almost needless to say that Baltimore, the city of my birth and of my boyhood, is dearer to me by far than all of them, and though I would indeed be an ingrate not to have been profoundly touched by the kindly feeling so generously shown by the inhabitants of European cities towards the stranger within their gates, I cannot compare my sensations there to the grateful feelings which surged in my heart and almost overcame me when last Tuesday I saw the streets of our city thronged with the thousands who had assembled to honor, in my humble person, the Holy Father who was pleased to raise me to so lofty an office."

For a moment, adds the interview the Cardinal ceased speaking, and then gasing out of the window with his eyes fondly resting on the old Cathedral, jutting up before him in all the grim gauntness of lichen-covered and time-staled granite, he subjoined: It is not not even a royal name can in this age be strange that I should so love Baltimore.

I was baptised in that cathedral more than fifty years ago. There I received my first communion, there I took holy orders, and there I have labored to the Things seem to be narrowing down between the various candidates for the Presidency of the American republic in 1888. It does now seem evident that Mr. James G. Blaine of Maine will receive the republican and Governor David Bennett Hill, the democratic nomination. The N. Y. Sun security of the Cardinal's elevation to the purple of his alleged humble origin. He writes as follows on this delicate subject, and we commend his words to subject, and we especially the subject of the Cardinal's elevation to the purple of the Cardinal's e lous by boasting of an ancestry that never to them belonged, or if it did to them belong, did so only in a very remote and now forgotten as well as unappre-

selves subscribe to this view, but gladly reproduce the words of our contemporary on the subject. The Sun begins by reciting the words of Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, himself a very pronounced democrat:

Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, whose speech at the Chicago Convention of '84 in favor of Mr. Cleveland's momination has become historical, was interviewed by the Chicago Tribune the other day, and strange to say, he declared most remphatically his belief that Mr. Blaine will be elected President nextyear if he shall take the Republican nomination. He does not thlak Mr. Cleveland will wish to run, but whether he does or not makes very little difference. "Between you and me," says Bragg, "I don't know anybody we Democrate can nominate who can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut against Blaine, if he should be nominated by the Republicans. I tell you that man Blaine is the strongest and most popular man the Republicans could nominate, and I don't Costly experience had taught the ship.

much specie to pay their way in foreign ports.

Costly experience had taught the shipping house with which the elder Gibbons was connected how seductive Fell's Point and other places down the bay proved to the outbound skipper with his pocket full of money. So, for a period of twenty years, the ship money was placed under the care of Mr. Gibbons until the outbound vessel was well beyond the call of land sirens and the signs of haunts congenial to the mariner. When the ship put to sea Mr. Gibbons would return to shore in maintail boat. During these many years it is said he never lost a cent of the money placed under his care. His name became a synonym of honesty and in shipping circles here the saying still passes as "housest as Gibbons."

The Holy Father was evidently satisfied that the Cardinal was the issue of honest and respectable parentage. He

honest and respectable parentage. He looked to no lordly title nor to boasted aristocratic descent in a republic whose citisenship is as high an honor as any man can reasonably covet. He looked to individual merit, to a chaste holiness of life, and found them in the Archbishop of Baltimore. In a city where family descent and ancestral merit obtain for something, there is no man held in higher esteem in Baltimore than James Cardinal Gibbons.

MR. GLADSTONE IN WALES.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Wales marks a new epoch in the political history of that ancient principality. The Welsh population have been long and honorably known for attrehment to principles of sound political progress and solid reform.

The Irish people stand under special and everlasting obligation to the people of Wales, who have already on two occasions self-government. Mr. Gladstone's visit to Wales ads once more stirred up the peoaffirmance, of the principles upon which that veteran statesman relies for the sucture in the contest that he has waged in favor of Home Rule is that while the people of England—especially one part of England, the south—have in majority shown themselves hostile to the conc of justice to Ireland, the populations of Wales and Scotland are overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Gladstone. All that remains to be done is to convince the people of one part of England of the advisability, the expediency and the justice of admitting Ireland's claims. There is a singular repetition of history in the present condition of things in England. The south of England it was that dethroned the Stuarts and denation. alized the dynasty of the country.

And while the great majority of the people of Scotland, of Ireland, Wales, and the North of England remained till hope had ceased to be a virtue, in favour of the return of the old and legitimate dynasty to the throne from which an oligarchy had expelled it, the people of Southern England, at whose invitation William of Orange came to that country. were enabled to force their will upon the great majority of the people of the three Kingdoms. We have every reason to hope that they will not in the present crisis be enabled to perpetuate a state of usurpation, tyranny, indecency and injustice. Mr. Gladstone's visit to Wales promises for England as for Ireland a right future, in which truth, equality and justice must prevail.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. LONDON.

The annual Retreat for ladies given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart each summer will this year be postponed on account of the new chapel which is being creeted. It will have a front of 142 feet, on Queen's avenue and a wing facing Colborne street will give new pariors, infirmaries and retreat rooms.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN received a warm welcome on his return to Ireland. He ovation upon leaving the vessel. Scores of deputations from various places in Ireland, together with large contin-gants from Cork and Queenstown, were at the dock to greet him and escort him to the Queen's Hotel. An immense crowd gathered in front of the building crowd gathered in front or the building and Mr. O'Brien, in response to repeated calls for a speech, appeared on a balcony and briefly addressed them, alluding to his American experience and thanking them for their cordial reception. Next day he was formally presented with the freedom of the city of Cork.

THE AMERICAN papers are nearly unanimous in denunciation of the views erty Society." There is doubtless some hing in the name calculated to impress many people in poor circumstances, but even this latter class are fast opening their eyes to the fact that the whole cheme is a gigantic humbug. Many of the loudest talkers in the organization re lazy fellows who never did an honest day's work in their lives. If the masses the citizens of the United States suffer from any injustice they should use the ballot box to bring about a different state of affairs. If they neglect to do so they may blame themselves,

THE Jubilee Coercion Bill will likely scome law about the 27th of June. It has passed the committee stage. The manner in which the government have put an end to the debate will render the bill unpopular with nearly every man of common sense in the United Kingdom. In a matter of the most supreme and vital importance to Ireland, we are informed by cable, all weapons of parliamentary warfare have been forcibly taken out of the hands of the National party and all further discussion on debate is summarily ended in order that the bill may be rushed through with indecent haste. But when it does become law, what then? It will be found impossible te enforce it, and the government will find itself in a more perplexing situation than ever before.

THE London correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes that, with reference to the Bodyke evictions the government, judging by their reluctant admissions in Parliament, are thoroughly ashamed of having allowed themselves to be made the tool of so despicable and execusive a character as Landlord Callaghan. The full details of the scenes essed at the evictions, published in the Pall Mall Gazette, and the testimony furnished by several members of Parliament in the House, have not only provoked an immense amount of feeling in the country, but have also called forth rmurs loud and deep in the rank and durmurs loud and deep in the rank and lie of the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist parties. Somewhat late in the day, and now that all the evictions at Bodyke have been completed, the government declare that Landlord Callaghan has acted contrary to their advice and that no further troops or police will be placed at his disposal for the purposs of protecting his eviction parties.

THE LONDON Times is still far int advance of all competitors in the matter of spreading false reports calculated to injure the Home Rule cause. We are now told by its correspondent at Rome that the Pope has no sympathy with Mr. Parnell's Irish campaign, but that no official opinion to show how the Church regards the movement has been given, because the energetic pressure brought to bear by a majority of the Irish bishops holds the normally conservative tendencies of the Vatican in check. We need scarcely mention that it is not at all likely the Pepe has made known his opinion on the Irish question to the Times or any other correspondent. Nor, indeed, is it to be supposed that the Pope would even grant an audience to these gentlemen. We incline to the belief that one of the Swiss guards on outside duty at the Vatican supplied the information by way of a joke. "It is noticed in Bome," writes the Catholic Mirror, "that the English press is the worst informed on matters concerning the Vatican, of any which pretends to furnish the current news of Rome." regards the movement has been given,

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in "A Chat about New Books," and the "New Publications," are not disappointing. Altogether a good number.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

A member of the royal family (is it Prince Henry of Battenberg?) has been detailed to visit Ireland at the end of the month to preside at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The "sassiety" which is typified by such magnates as Sir Fist Haustus, Sir Blacker Dosy, Mr. Sergeant Blue Bag, and Counsellor O'Fee, all mercilessly satirised by Thackeray, is in high delight. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mayors of Cork and Limerick will not prostrate themselves on the flags of old Dunleary to welcome the illustrious stranger. The only Irish Mayors who have accepted the invitations to the raree-show in Westminster Abbey are those of Belfast, Londonderry, and Wexford. How does Wexford come to pull an oar in that boat?

and Wexford. How does Wexford come to pull an car in that boat?

Cleveland Universe.

When we have objected to Freemasonry that it militates against the true brotherhood of man, the equal and exact justice to all men, we have been met by an indignant chorus of protests. The following which we quote from the Paris, May 7, correspondence of the New York Times, can apeak for itself: "Government officials in very large numbers in France, and especially prominent politicians, are Freemasons. In the recently published memoirs of M. Mace, the famous chief of the detective police, the author asserts that frequently when the police were on the track of criminals a delegate from the Grand Master of the Freemasons has presented himself in the private office of the Juge d'Instruction to whom the matter was confided, and, having named his Master, has induced the magistrate to throw the compromising documents into the fire, so as to prevent any prominent Masonie dig nitary from being convicted. It is said to be in large part owing to this influence that no steps have ever been taken to prosecute the late Minister of Finance, M. Tirard, who when in office was Chairman of the gold mining company which possessed neither mines nor gold, and was shown to have issued \$500,000 worth of stock after the Directors had been informed at a board meeting that there were absolutely no assets. Other cases of this character could be named to show the immense power of Masons in France. Gambetta, Ferry, and many other Republican statesmen have owed much to Masonry, and as stated above the majority of the Chamber of Deputies belong to the craft."

Boston Pilot.

If Mr. Glastone had carried his Home

belong to the craft."

Boston Pilot.

If Mr. Gladstone had carried his Home Rule bill, the whole of Ireland and twenty millions of Irish-Americans would join in celebrating the Queen's jubilee. This would make America a solid friend for England, from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico. See what the Tories are doing to strengthen the British Empire.

Buffale Times.

Mexico. See what the Tories are doing to strengthen the British Empire.

Buffaio Times.

The Methodist Episcopal Bishop Hurst in an article in the Independent last week on the Literature of Mexico, eaid that the wronge inflicted on Mexican authors of liberal tendencies by the Catholic Church could never be fully revenged until American missionaries crossed the Atlantic and converted Spain. That highly rhetorical statement was a fitting conclusion to a short historical romanes. Would it not be more profitable for the Bishop to employ some of that missionary seal in making converts in the United States? Of a population of sixty millions, less than twenty millions, according to the figures of the Independent, are church members. What is to become of the other forty millions? Are they quietly to be surrendered to Ingersoll? If they can be saved without the agency of the shurches why not let our fifteen million orthodox Protestant brethren lived in peace and not torment them any longer with the useless preaching and unneceswith the useless preaching and unnecestief to the under the unde

Parnell's Irish campaign, but that no official opinion to show how the Church regards the movement has been given, because the energetic pressure brought to bear by a majority of the Irish bishops holds the normally conservative tendencies of the Vatican in check. We need scarcely mention that it is not at all dikely the Pope has made known his opinion on the Irish question to the Times or any other correspondent. Nor, indeed, is it to be supposed that the Pope would even grant an audience to these gentleman. We incline to the belief that one of the Swiss guards on outside duty at the Vatican supplied the information by way of a joke. "It is noticed in Rome," writes the Catholic Merver, "that the English press is the worst informed on matters concerning the Vatican, of any which pretends to furnish the current news of Rome."

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will be not a Bethel, but a Babel.

Ave Maria.

When a Catholio lifts his eyes in the great thurch of St. Peter in Rome, and sees blasoned on it in letters that will never be obliterated, Thus Petrus, et super hanc Petrus adjicabo Eccission means, he feels as if there needed no further proof of the truth of the Catholio Faith than that all-convincing inscription. For

where Peter is, there is the Church. But let a Protestant in Rome lift up his eyes to it—it is impossible for any one to ignore it,—and what meaning does it convey to him? Here are some of the impressions it produced on the mind of a great English author, whose innate prejudice could not entirely blind his perception of God's truths. "There must be moments in Rome especially," observes Thackeray, "when every man of friendly heart, who writes himself English and Protestant, must feel a pang on thinking that he and his countrymen are insulated from European Christendom. Of the beautiful parts of the great Mother Church I believe many people among us have no idea. We think of lasy friars; of pining cloistered virgins; of ignorant peasants, worshipping wood and stones; bought and sold indulgences; absolutions, and the like commonplaces of Protestant satire. But lo! yonder inscription which blazes around the temple, so great and glorious, it looks like heaven almost, and as if the words were written in stars; it proclaims to all the world that this is Peter, and on this rock shall be build the Church, against which hell shall not prevail."

The Rev. Henry Van Renesselaer, S. J., who was lately elevated to the priesthood in the Cathedral of New York by Archbishop Corrigan, is a convert to the Faith, and a member of the well-known family of that name. In the earlier part of his career, Father Van Hensselaer became a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal sect and had charge of congregations in Hoboken and Newark. His two sisters followed him into the Church, and one of them is now Sister Dolores, of the New York Foundling Asylum. Father Van Renselaer will devote his life to mission work among the Indians in Montana.

N. T. Freeman's Journal.

The advantages of "enterprise" is abount ware artiset from Mr. Bewene

Resiseler will devote his life to mission work among the Indians in Montana.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The advantages of "enterprise" is shown by an extract from Mr. Herman Ridder's very energetic dollar nesspaper. In addition to Mother Noble's and good Sister Agnes' blood syrup, that esteemed contemporary also manufactures ness. This corroborates what we said last week about the futility of a weekly paper hoping to compete with the daily press in the matter of news. A journal that makes its own news, however, has certain boundless and untrammelled advantages. It is true that Mr. William O'Brien did not speak at the McGlynn-George-McMackin pandemonium on Saturday night, but Mr. Herman Ridder thought that he ought to speak; hence Mr. Ridder made him utter a most beautiful and pathetic discourse. There is such a thing as working the "Irish racket" too much. And Mr. Ridder, in the fury of his patriotic enterprise, has done this. Mr. Ridder ought to throw physic to the dogs and curb his enterprise.

Church Progress.

The Episcopallans would now wish to

Church Progress.

The Episcopalians would now wish to stop the tide of divorce, it being pronounced an evil to society. This is a strange proceeding by this body of Christians, who came into existence by divorce in opposition to the laws of the Church. If frail ministers who thought more of the love for their king than for their God, did not allow Henry Vill. of England, a divarse from his lawful spouse, there never would be Episcopalians. This Church has the honor of being built on divorce and alaughtered wives and it is not just, that it should now disown its maternity.

not just, that it should now disown its maternity.

A Mise Ella Miller, a Baptist Missioner, in India, says "The Roman Catholies are everywhere in India. I would sooner contend with Brahminism and Buddhism or any other form of heathenism than with Roman Catholiciam." The sly editor of the Monitor commenting on the above, commends Miss Miller's judgment and the only harm he wishes her is that "she may never die an old maid." This exemplifies the great charity and love of the Monitor for young female missionaries.

land. The Liberal party is out of power, and it is out of power because it espoused your side, and it will return to power only on the basis of carrying you along with it. The objects that you seek and what we seek in common are these—they are shown by your resolutions—first, we are determined that the land law of Ireland shall be reformed; in the second place we are determined that there shall be an end once and for all to the infamous system of coercion; and in the third place we are determined that the affairs of Ireland shall be managed by the hands of the Irish people themselves and then the union between the two countries shall be strengthened. To that programme there are opposed not a few objections by those who take the other side, and I will deal shortly with three of those of jections. First, it is said the Irish people are incapable of managing their own affairs.

A CALUMNY BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A voice—Why not?

Mr. Stuart—Why not? says our friend, and with great good sense, for when we look at the way you have managed this fight, by which you have brought the English people from ignorance into light on the Irish question, when we look at that, we see a history of self-restraint and self-government which is enough to fit any nation for the government of its affairs, and we of the Liberal party differ from those who oppose us in maintaining that if the Irish people had the management of their own affairs, their representatives will as the representatives of every other nation, respect the law and maintain it in their own beloved country. The next objection is that it is urged by the representatives of the other faction from Ulster that the Protestants and Catholics are not to be trusted together, and they tell us of religious persecutions. Well, I stand by the words of Lord Spencer, who says, had he believed in these fears, he, for one, would not support the measure. I have some experience of Ireland, says Lord Spencer, and yet I do not know of any special instance where there has been intolerance, I thin

aware that in all the great efforts for freedom in the past to this country Protestants and Catholics have

STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

In Dungannon, 100 years ago, the Protestants led the cause of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. In the days of the United Irishmen Protestants and Catholics stood together. It is the Tories in England to-day who try to stir up religion against religion, to fan the expiring fires of religious bigotry and religious animedity, and to try to prove, what cannot be proved—that the Protestants of Ireland are dialoyal to the Irish cause. Lord Randolph Churchill came over to this country, and he said, "The Protestants of Ireland, in a national crisis such as this, are the only part of the nation which is known to the English people." I come here not only to say that the words are a shame, but to say these words are a lie. In the name of the party to which I belong, I say we maintain that the state knows no religion save in its influence upon the character and the actions of men, and that the state knows no religion save in its influence upon the character and the actions of men, and that the state knows no religion save in its influence upon the character and the actions of men, and that the state knows no religion of the party to which I belong, I say we maintain that the state hnows no religion of I the lumination of the party to which I there in just and honorable and fair treatment of our fellow-creatures, religion does not in reality exist. Lastly, we are told that we are in danger of separation. I there no guarantee in self-preservation? Separation, I say, is an idle dream. But who are the separatists? Are they not those who have managed that every patriot of I reland, every man who is most beloved throughout Ireland, is a man who

HOME RULE MUST WIN.

An English Educator Says to an Irish Audience,

PROFESSOR STUART, M. P., ENCOURAGES THE MES OF ULSTER WITH ADMINABLE ZEAL—RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES NO LONGER IN THE WAY—SECULDER TO SHOULDER—THE ROLE RULE CORD.

THE WAY—SECULDER TO SHOULDER TO SHOULDER—THE ROLE RULE CORD.

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THE WAY—SHOULDER TO SHOULDER TO SHOULDER—TO SHOULDER—TO SHOULDER TO SHOULDER—TO SHOULDER—T

(Great cheering.) We pray heaven for life and for health for our leader, Mr. Gladstone, but our cause does not depend for its continuity and for its endurance upon him. It is broad based, not upon one man, but the growing conviction of a mighty and powerful party. (Cheers.) The cause we have taken in hand will not die when he is dead. It voice, will not cease even when his has ceased; it will live as enduring as the triumphant principle of the Liberal party, to which I belong. (Cheers.) We know the democracy of England, which is beginning to feel its powers, knows that no democratic people can hope to oppress another. (Cheers.) The solution of all the great questions affecting the prosperity of England depends upon the solution of yours, and as representing the growing power of the people of England, who are struggling for equal opportunity and equal well being, they join with you in a contest which is certain to be successful, the contest of people against the classes of privilege. Following Professor Stuart, Mr. Thomas Dickson, who was heartly cheered, said he wanted to tell them just a thing about his friend Stuart, which he did not tell them himself, and that was that it was he who was the organizer of THE GREAT HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION in London; that by his exertions 100,000 Englishmen were brought together in

himself, and that was that it was he who was the organizer of THE GREAT HIDE PARK DEMONSTRATION in London; that by his exertions 100,000 Englishmen were brought together in Hyde Park to denounce the coercion bill that they had met that day to disapprove of. He (Mr. Dickson) was glad to have Professor Stuart on that platform, because he came there as the representative of the great English Liberal Protestant party. Professor Stuart came there to tell them that the cause of Ireland was now the cause of the Liberal party in England, and though standing on that platform he (Mr. Dickson) might represent only a minority, he was shoulder to shoulder with the Presbyterians of Scotland and with Professor Stuart and the great Protestant party of England, because he regarded the Monconformists of England as the backbone of the Protestant party of England. He was proud as a Liberal to stand there in the knowledge that coercion and the Liberal party had parted company forever; and he was there to join the people of Tyrone in denouncing the coercion bill of the present government. Why did he denounce it? Because this country is almost free from crime. There was not a country on the face of the earth freer from crime than Ireland, and if a coercion bill or crimes bill was wanted at all, it was wanted for England. There was far less crime in Ireland than in England, as they saw at once if they only glanced at the calendars before the judges of assize. This bill was not a bill for the suppression of crime, and that was why he was there to denounce it. The demonstration was grandly successful and the moral weight of Stuart's address was incalculably great.

EETRIBUTION.

BETRIBUTION.

A POEM BY THE REV. E. M'D. DAWSON

LL, D., F. R. S. C. When Robert the Bruce was laboring When Robert the Bruce was laboring to put an end to the interference of Edward, king of England, in the affairs of Scotland, it happened that he held a conference with the "Red Comyn," as he was called, who was, like himself, a competitor for the crown of Scotland. Bruce proposed that, if he were not opposed by Comyn in his endeavor to gain the crown, he would make over to the latter all his territorial possessions; but that, on the other hand, if Comyn chose to cede to him all his lands, he would assist him in becoming king. Comyn betrayed the secrets of the conversation to King Edward. Bruce, hearing of this treachery, held another meeting with Comyn in a church at Dumfries. As he upbraided his rival for being so faithless, he lost control of himself and struck the traitorous noble with his dagger. He then reashed out of the church, exclaiming "I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn." "You doubt," says Kirkpatrick, who was in attandance. "I'll make item?" (I'll) doubt I have slain the Red Comyn." You doubt," says Kirkpatrick, who was in attendance, "I'll mak siccar." (I'll maks sure), and accordingly, accompanied by Linday, another chief in the interest of Bruce, he hastened into the church and despatched the Comyn. It soon came to be prophesied that the crime would be avenged. Kirkpatrick and Linday met with no other punishment, during their life, than the pains of remorse. Their sons, however, were made to suffer. But we must not anticipate. The awful way in which they suffered is detailed in the following lines:

In fields of war Kirkpatrick won renown;

following lines:

In fields of war Kirkpatrick won renown;
A knight was he for chivalry well known.
In luckless hour his warrior sword he drew
And at the holy shrine the Comyn elew.
No rest thenceforth could the brave knight
obtain,
Nor solace to his ever stinging pain.
In vain the hero's plaint no power could
trecks not; still to angry heaven reeks
The blood he'd shed and certain vengeance
seeks.

The blood he'd shed and certain vengeaner seeks.
Fell Nemests claims ever blood for blood; And yet w'll flow the explatory flood.
The days roiled on; no rest the warrio knew;
No peace to him the valiant Comyn slew.
Nor feast, nor tournament, nor dance avail the horrors of remores o'er all prevail.
Now seeks the hardy knight, 'mid war' alarms,
Some solace to his ever torturing harms.
Uf ancient foes a daring yenturous band,
On war intent, assail fair Scotia's land.
His knights around him calls the threatener

on war intent, seesail fair Scotia's land.

His knights around him calls the threatened

Fue lieges all; 'tis who shall earliest bring
His powers in aid to queil the southern foe.

'Mong these our noble warrior was not slow
His force to marshall. High in Scotia's
land
His rank, the monarch gave him chief command.
His valiant band spread terror all around;
The power was not on all broad England's
ground
That could the hero crush, of battles won
And deeds of valor, by the warrior done,
The annals tell, whate'er was done of yore
Must be forgot and pain the brave no more.
Came truce at last. Dame Peace should e'er
prevail,
And Baxons ne'er each other more assail.
Besseme it not that murd'rous war should
wage
In battle's fierce the kindred northern
of the county of the county of the county of the county
As gare of peace,—a gift from gracieus
Heaven.

Ewest peace now reignad c'er all fair

Sweet peace now reigned o'er all fair Scotla's ground; No peace for our warrior chief was found. In waking dreams, by day, his mind was torm, to the still night when braves coldiers rest, By visions dire Kirkpatrick was oppressed. One night as on his troubled souch he ground.

A dismal, ghastly phantom sighed and From gaping wounds the ebbing life-blood streamed.
As newly struck the dripping victim seemed Thus e'er through boundless space must hapless stray
The unspeased shade till come the day
Wnen 'venged shall be the manes of the stain.
The phantom thus, in language stern and pain;
"To the pittless no pity, thy fate Remorse to bear, until the appointed date, from hence twice five and twenty years and the suggested of the stain of the stai

When angered heaven's boit shall fall on you;
Nought less can the dark stain of blood efface
And of thy crime obliterate each trace."
Rolled on with speed the fleeting hours of time;
And grew Kirkpatrick's son to manhood's prime.
Warrior was he and bravest of the brave, His father's crime the Comyn ne'er forgave.
Strange power attends the manes of the slain, It e'er pursued and was our warrior's bane. A lady fair the hero sought; nor strife Could dread; the beauteous maid became his the jealous Lindsay, younger of the twain, The maiden, meanwhile, ardent longed to

gain.
It could not be, secure was held the bride,
Of Scotia the flower and Scotia's pride,
In cas'le strong, made satiful to prevail
Gainst all who should its battled walls

By Solway's tide there stood that castle high That stuntest border foes could well defy. There dwelt the brave Kirkpatrick in his There home, he joyful brought his winsome bride.

There home, he joyful brought his winsome bride.
There, too, high festiyal was often held And joyous scenes its lordly walls beheld, Feasting there was and revelry to grace. The wedding of the chief, white graw leading the leading of the chief, white graw its lottle in could be the country of the latest him and the feast, his cospitable friend. No ill should think, but freely made him special hours in seeming peace and joy; stuck kindness did the traitor sad annoy. The dance, the song, the merriment that reigned.

A page by cunning foully gained, made up, Whitst none observed, in the bright golden cup.
From which the bride and bridegroom.

Whilst none observed, in the bright golden out out the bride and bridegroom quarfed their wine,
Some poppy juice to sleep that would incline.
The feasting o'er, was peace and silence all within Paeriaverock's lofty castle wall.
The bride and bridegroom sorely now opprest
With pleasure's luscious draught, retired to rest.

With pleasure's luscious draught, retired to rest.
Locked in each others arms, without alarm, No ill suspecting, fearless of all harm, innocent on their bridal couch they may, watten in truthful peace the dawn of day. Arose, meanwhile, fell Lindsay from his Resolved his noble rival's blood to shed. Shielded all o'er with truest armour bright, And poniard in his hand, he sought the fields of turest strong where slept the happy pair. A wed by the peace and stillness reigning there is the store the held, a moment more, anew The satal sleel and struck the unconscious the fatal sleel and struck the unconscious the street. The least, that bore to him, in ample part, A brother's love. As sped the murd'rous dart,
A shrick was heard, a weird unearthly cry,
Twas Comyn ecreaming joyful in the sky,
Dark Lindsay's steed stood saddled at the And now we'll learn what came to be his fate:

fate:
He quickly mounts and hies him fast away,
Buca speed, if aught could e'er avail to stay
The murderer's doom, the snight had safety
gained,
'Mid swamps and tangled brake he still remained: 'Mid swamps and tangled brake he still remained;
By "will O wisps" and mirages betrayed,
Battered by rain whilst 'gnee 'atu: played,
Still urged his steed the rider bold; to turn
He could not dare. A light was seen to burn
Brighter than all before. This sure his
guide.
He followed prompt. It dared not to abide
The coming light of day. The dawn came
bright.
And nought was seen. 'Twas Comyn's ghost
that light.
It led him to his doom. Three miles away
He rode, so oft and fatal did he stray.
The stern avangers of the sisin came round,
For the lost knight no hiding place was
found.

For the lost knight no hiding place was found.

The deed was told. King David gave command
The law to execute of Scotia's land.

Twas done; and as the fated victim stood, Awaiting doom, there came a dismal flood of light unearthly. Comyn in blue flame
Distinct appeared, dripping with gore, the same

As when at Christoph's shine in death he alept,
And wandering through space was ever kept
Until in time were pacified his shade
And justly, perfect expisition made.
Hagard and gory in the lurid sky
The ghastly figure towered,—was heard to
ory:
"With more than earthly sorrow long
oppress.

opprest, From endless wandering, I at last, may reet. Oh! sweet revenge! The pro true:
Twice five and twenty years and two,
The bolt of Heaven hath fallen on you,"

By thirst of vengeance now no more opprest, The angry shade of Comyn is at rest; And so will is stay, till he, to judgment called, shall stand before the unerring judge appalled; For, treason foul avenged must ever be, And justice reign combined with liberty.

PICNIC AT MOUNT HOPE.

The annual pienic, in aid of the orphans of Mount Hope Asylum, London, will be held on the grounds of that institution on Dominion Day. No effort will be spared to make the pienic one of the most successful and enjoyable that has ever been held in connection with this most deserving charity. Needless for us to say one word in commendation of the noble work of charity done by the good Sisters of St. Joseph in connection with the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum. The city and diocese of London have been so largely and see signally benefited by this fine institution that no words of ours could raise it in the estimation of the public or even justly set forth its claims to public support. The Catholics of this city, especially, have a duty to perform in regard of Mount Hope that they should be ready and eager to fulfill. Our Protestant fellow-citizens, with a kindness, generosity and large-heartedness doing them the greatest credit, set us by their liberality towards the Mount Hope Asylum, an example we should be most anxious to follow. Let then the pic-nic grounds on the first of July show that we appreciate the good doing in our midst in the alleviation of the sorrows and afflictions of old age as also in the protection and preservation of youth.

Cathelic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a unitable school-house and church at the earliest possible date, all persons who have received his appeal for help are kindly requested to fill their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, tegether with the benefactors lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately acknowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card.

451-tf

Charity

For a Number of Years.

NEWS PROM IRELAND.

The building of the new museum in Kildare street, Dublin, has progressed very considerably, and a good deal of the time which was lost in the earlier stages of the work has been made up. The main walls are now more than forty feet in height, while a great portion of the cut stone, ornamental pillars, and pilasters are in their positions. It will be a worthy addition to the many beautiful buildings of the city. The end of the museum, which is to face the new Library, will make the approach to Leinster House lock very striking. As stipulated in the especification, Irish materials have been used as far as possible.

Mildare.

On Tuesday, May 24th, His Grace the Arabbishop of Dublin arrived in Athy from Carlow, accompanied by his chaplain, Father Petit. During the day His Grace confirmed over 600 children, after which he drove through the Luggacurren evicted estate, accompanied by the following cleegymen: Rev. J. Doyla, P. P., Athy; Rev. J. Colgan, P. P.; Rev. Fintan Phelan, P. P.; Rev. J. Deegan, P. P., Caetledermott; Rev. Father Petit, Rev. J. Staples, C. C.; Rev. J. Carroll, C. C.; Rev. P. J. Monahan, C. C.; Rev. Robert Staples, C. C., Francis street, Dublin; and Rev. Father Hunt, Castledermott. Preparations had been made to illuminate the town in the evening, and tar barrells were lighted on the hills around. The Arabbishop's visit created the greatest enthusiasm among the people. He visited the local schools, and expressed delight at their axcellent management. He proceeded to Castledermott next day, and will conclude his visitations at Ballytore on Thursday.

The Clangerev tenantry, who adopted

on Thursday.

The Clongorey tenantry, who adopted the "Plan of Campaign" in December last, have agreed to estile with the landlord at an allowance of 10 per cent. to judicial and 20 per cent. to non-judicial tenants, and the payment by the landlord of all costs incurred in ejectment proceeds. Decrees for possession were obtained against ten of the tenants at the Nass January quarter sessions, but no steps were taken to enforce them. The original demand was for 15 and 25 per cent.

Queen's County.

The fund for the defence of Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran tenants, now amounts to over £2,000. This sum has been exclusively collected in Queen's County and parts of Kildare and Carlow. Westmeath.

On Mr. William Chapman's estate at Southbill, near Delvin, a reduction of 15 per cent. has been obtained, and the guarantee that no rent will be called for until October, thus practically wiping away a half gale altogether besides the landlord paying all costs.

There was a pathetic element in the death of Mr. John A Blake, M. P., for Carlow, which took place on May 22d. Mrs. Blake, it appears, went out from their residence, Queen Anne's Mansions, London, at eleven o'clock that morning, leaving her husband in perfect health. When she returned an hour later he was dead. Mr. Blake was sixty years of age, was genial in manner, and was one of the best respected public men in Ireland. His peainfully sudden and unexpected death has elicited expressions of heartfelt regret from members of all parties in the House of Commons, and the deepest sympathy is expressed with Mrs. Blake in her bereavement. Heart disease was the cause of his death. The doctors had recommended Mr. Blake to retire from Parliament, as the late hours and excitement might be injurious to his health; but he said it was impossible for him to do so until he had shared the labors of his colleagues in opposing the Coercion Bill to the bitter end. He had made up his mind, however, to retire then, and to set out on another visit to South Africa.

Lourford. Carlow.

continued to South Africa.

On the 30th of May, the eviction campaign on Mr. Cusack's property, in the county Longford, was resumed by a large force of police, under command of Essignin Hill, R. Mr.; County Inspector Reeves, and District Inspectors Moffatt and Flower. The some of the proceeding was the parth of Moydow. The fittenant visited was a widow named Mary Courtney, in the townland of Clonacott. She held about fifteen acres of the worst of land, for which she was charged £ in a cre. She had been served with notice to quit in 1877, and, as in the case of the Knockatarry tenants who were evicted the previous day, possession was demanded his 1852, when with the other tenants abought the benefit of the Arrears Act. The poce woman, who is old and feeble, gave up peaceable possession and was resumitied as caretaker; but in the cases of admission the landford "representated" and the down the tenants' intitle site. The form which the landford places large lots of bullcks to grave, and as he never make up a fence the bullocks easily break in and eat down the tenants' little site. A tenant named George Murphy, who is a Protesting was not continued to the well and the causes he had not the castle. A tenant named George Murphy, who is a Protesting was not carried out on the estate. A tenant named George Murphy, who is a Protesting out the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had been continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the causes he had continued to the well and the parth. When he was not continued to the well and the parth. When he was not continued to the well and Longford

the law if they ventured in again. This concluded all the evictions in Moydow; and a tenant named Kelan having been disconsessed in Derrymore the proceedings came to an end and the cavalcade returned

protect the tenants' interests. The Convention was a highly representative gathering. The leading clergy and prominent laymen from almost every district in the threatened region were present, and there was a large attendance of delegates from the various branches of the League. The Very Rev. Dr. Dynan, P. P., V. F., of Kilrush, was in the chair. One thing was made abundantly clear by the course of the days doings—that the spirit of the Clare priests, and of the Clare people as well, were never higher, and that the impending coercion, so far from having any deterrent effect upon their resistance to landlord plunder, will but make them all the sterner. It was decided to hold a great public meeting to give

each station is to note down the names of non-subscribers!

dealers in medicine.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House,
Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled
with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a
long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until
she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable
Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has
taken two bottles of it, and now finds
herself in better health than she has
been for years."

A Professional Opinion.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowell, Ont., says regarding B. B. B., "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 West King street, Toro ito, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American. A NEW TREATMENT.

A BEAVE LITTLE IRISH GIRL

the law if they remired in quite. This and delicine is to post form the name of at a small manner and the law in proceedings of the state of the sta

us now?" It need scarcely be added that, although the sorrowing parents mourned the absence of both their children on their sad voyage, the next packet brought them out looking well and happy; nor is there any need of describing the joy of the meeting, nor the wild and touching expressions of affection with which they welcomed the little girl who had accompliabed her trust, though she almost lost her life.

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all, Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a dealire to relieve human suffering. I will a dealer to relieve human suffering siles. At the collection of Charge, to all who desie it, this celler in Charge, to all who desie it, this celler in Charge, to all who desie it, this celler in the collection of the col

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but no WRIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Allments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided.

NATIONAL PILLS will not grips or

NATIONAL PILLS will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathartic.

Sisters of

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a few bettels of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A W. diseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A.W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con-cerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol-troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol-lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-town, Mass., writes: "I was completely using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and it has done me so much good that "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe

Ayer's Sar saparilla

For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

THE HOT WEATHER

Two or three cups a day will keep up the strength and supply in every respect the ace of meat diet. In cases of Diarrhoea and all

SUMMER COMPLAINTS It is invaluable, as it keeps up the strength and can be retained on the stomach when all other food is rejected.

Bell ORGANS

AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras. Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to

W BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS&DINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purity the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 12s., and 53s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Oxford Birest Lendon, they are spurious.



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Boware of dangerous and harmful Liquids, saufis and Cauterizing powders. Finsal Balm is entirely different from any other preparation.

If not obtainable at your druggists, sent pre-paid on receipt of proc. 50 cents and \$1.00.

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia;
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and them have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of PITS, RPILLEPS of PALLING SICK NESS a life-long study. I warrant my return to the study of the

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FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Dearly beloved, wonder not if the world hate you."—Words from this Sunday's Epistle.

"Dearly beloved, wonder not if the world hate you."—Words from this Sunday's Episte.

In former times, my dear brethren, the world gave very clear and unmistakable proofs of its hatred of the Church, of her children and of their principles. In the early ages, in the centuries immediately succeeding our Lord's accension into heaven, the profession of faith in Him and in the Christian religion involved very often the sacrifice and surrender of all that men hold dear and for which they work and toil in this life. In those times men were obliged to make a choice; if they wished to be rich and powerful, to hold high places and to have great influence, or even if their desires were more limited and modest, so that they were satisfied with a peaceful and humble life in the midst of those they loved, the world required and exacted of them submission to its decrees, and would not permit them to epioy any of those things except upon terms which no Christian could accept. To enforce submission to its terms the world put forth its power to the uttermost, and for refusing this submission multitudes of Christians gave up friends and fortune, power and place, and even life itself.

But great as the power of the world was, and great, too, as was its hatred, the Church gained the victory, and the world was forced to lay aside the weapons of open persecution and to make what seemed to be peace. We should, however, deceive ourselves if we were to believe that a real peace was made by the world with the Church. It did not make a real peace; it carried on the war in other ways; it changed its methods, and new arms were adopted—thickery and deceit and blandishment and flattery. The conflict between the world and the Church has been carried on from the beginning; it is being carried on now, and it will be carried on until the end of time.

At first sight it may be surprising to hear that there is such a conflict in our own times. Many of the children of the Church seem to be on such good terms with the world that the world so St. Joh

with the world that the words of St.
John, "Dearly beloved, wonder not if the
world hate you," seem when addressed to
them to be based upon a misapprehension
of the facts of the case. But that there is
such a conflict, a simple every day illustration will show.

What the world worships in success, and
in our own times and country no success is
more valued than that in making money.
At the foot of the rich man all the world
lies prostrate, and even though his manner of getting his riches may not have
been very honorable or even honest, his
faults will soon be forgiven and forgotten.
This is the view of the world. What,
however, is the Church's view on this
point? Is she ready to lavish her praisea,
upon the possessors of wealth? On the
contrary, she says to every one of her
children that it would be better to hold
the most humble place in this world, to
lead the hardest and most laborious life
rather than to defraud or rob any one,
even of so paltry a sum as ten dollars.
Moreover, she requires that those who
have become wealthy unjustly, should
restore to the utmost of their power. And
more than this, she teaches that so far
from its being the wealthy who are worthy
of the highest honor, it is those who, in
order to be like Christ in His poverty,
give up of their own accord the riches
which they may possess, or the opportunity of acquiring them, and, following the
counsels of our Lord, deprive themselves
of everything.

This is only one instance of many

which might be chosen to show that a corflict still exists, and that if the world loves its own principles it must hate us and our principles. Let us then be on our guard not to be seduced or led astray by the false maxims of those around us to make riches or anything which the world values the end and the object of our lives, but, rising above all that the present life can give or promise, fix our hearts and affections on things above.

The Ventriloquist and the Devil. Gallaher, the celebrated Irish ventrilo-

Gallaher, the celebrated Irish ventriloquist, falling into company with an itinerent Methodist prescher, who was a furioubigot, the latter attempted to prove from
Scripture-(Book of Samuel) that all ventriloquists were descended from the devil
"for," said he, "when Saul spplied to the
witch of Endor about bringing up Samuel
it was not Samuel who spoke but the
witch, who was a ventriloquist—ergo, all
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them, young man (addressing Gallaher,
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the devil!" "Well," repired Gallaher, "aryou then possessed of the devil? For
suspect you are." The prescher flew int
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the devil and all his works. 'Oh, oh
you're not possessed, ar'nt you?" con the devil and all his works. 'Oh, oh you're not possessed, ar'nt you?'' continued Gallaher; and, looking quite simple like into his antagonist's face, he added "I'd like to know who's that singing i your stomach?" At the same time ever one in the room distinctly heard a voice as it were, singing a stanza of a song, or of the unfortunate preacher's food reservoir. The preacher roared like a wilbull, stamped and raved and ran about the apartment, and then ran and raved an foamed again, and at last, amid shouts a laughter, he darted from the room, hearing all sorts of imprecations on por Gallaher. Had the matter ended then, would have been all well enough, but did not, for next day the poor preach had an attack of English cholers, and I protested most loudly that the devil heem in his stomach, sure enough, but the protested most loudly that the devil he been in his stomach, sure enough, but th it was Gallaher who had introduced hi

Cholera Infantum.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

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The Ventriloquist and the Devil.

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AN IMPRISONED PRIEST.

A STORY APPROPRIATE TO THE PRESENT

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apoulte, "Fity-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City."

BROND SUNDAY AFFER PENTECOT.

**The Present time, my dear brethren, the world gave very clear and unmitstable precés of its harted of the Church, of her children and of their principles. In the early sign, in the ordinary of the continuation into baven, the profession of faith in Him and in the Christian religion involved very often the serifice and aurrender of all that men hold dear and for which they work and toll in this life. In those times men were obliged to make a choice; if they wished to be rich and powerful, to hold high places and to have great life in the midst of hose they loved, the world required and exacted of them submission to its terms and the case of contession, and have great in the case of contession and an arrended on the case of the most pous and sealous priests of the services and would not permit them to enjoy any of those things except upon terms which no Christian could accept. To enforce submission to its terms the world put forth its power to the uttermost, and for refusing this submission to its terms the world put forth its power to the uttermost, and for refusing this submission to its terms the world was, and great, too, as was its hatred, the Church pained the victory, and the world was, and great, too, as was its hatred, the Church pained the victory, and the world was, and great, too, as was its hatred, the Church pained the victory, and the world was forced to lay saide the weapons of copen prisecution and to make white the world was a conflict in our count times. Many of the children of the church is designed to be peace. We should, however, decive ourselves if we were to believe that a real peace was made by the world with the world when the world with the world what he world world was a conflict, a simple very day like The question of what is, and what is not, a priestly confidence, which ought not to be violated, even in the witness

and to be looked upon as a criminal rather than to save himself by violating his duty as a confessor. When the real murderer had made his confession an order was sent to Siberia to release the priest, but the latter had just died, without betraying his secret.

Further particulars gleaned later on add still more to the gorious history of the priest Kobylowicz. The murdered man was the husband of the priest's niece. Soon after the crime was committed people went to the priest's house to acquaint him of it. It was late at night. They found that his bed had been used, but he was not there. Two hours later they returned and found him apparently asleep. Asked where he had been shortly after the murder, he could or would not give a satisfactory answer. This impossibility to prove an alibit was another grave reason of suspicion. It has now been found out that that very night he went to baptize in secret the This is the view of the world. What, however, is the Church's view on this point? Is she ready to lavish her praises, upon the possessors of wealth? On the contrary, she says to every one of her children that it would be better to hold the most humble place in this world, to lead the hardest and most laborious life rather than to defraud or rob any one, even of so paltry a sum as ten dollars. Moreover, she requires that those who have become wealthy unjuttly, should restore to the utmost of their power. And more than this, she teaches that so far from its being the wealthy who are worthy of the highest honor, it is those who, in order to be like Christ in His poverty, give up of their own accord the riches which they may possess, or the opportunity of acquiring them, and, following the counsels of our Lord, deprive themselves of everything.

This is only one instance of many from its being the wealthy who are worthy of the highest honor, it is those who, in order to be like Christ in His poverty, give up of their own accord the riches which they may possess, or the opportunity of acquiring them, and, following the counsels of our Lord, deprive themselves of everything.

This is only one instance of many which might be chosen to show that a conflict still exists, and that if the world loves its own principles it must hate us in secret; he thought it better that an loves its own principles it must hate us and our principles. Let us then be on our guard not to be seduced or led astray by the false maxims of those around us to make riches or anything which the world values the end and the object of our lives, but riging above all that the present the priest who heroically kept is secret; he thought it better that an unmarried man should suffer than the head of a family of eight. His wife, more conscious of her duty, wished to make the truth known, but her husband would not allow her to leave the house. She became insane afterwards, and often spoke of baptism, Catholic priest, ortho-dox Pope, etc. But people took this for religious mania. Thus the priest suffered and died—the victim of two

Wesleyites to the Blessed Virgin,

From the Ave Maria

What would have been the feelings of John Wealey if he had been told that his followers would one day be found invoking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin! And yet this was exactly what the Methodists of Leavenworth, Kanes, did only the week before last: The Stabat Mater was aung in their church by a "select choir;" and what prayer could they have selected, that more beautifully implores the intercession of the Blessed Mother of God than the last two verses of Her own hymn?—
"Be to me. O Virgin! nigh.

"Be to me, O Virgin! nigh, Lest in flames I ourn and die. Christ, when Thou shalt call me hence, Be Thy Mother my defense."

Our loving and tender Mother spurns the prayers of no one; and if the hymn was sung on this occasion in a religious spirit—as we would fain believe it was,—we are led to hope that, through that powerful intercession for which, perhaps unconsciously, they prayed, many of our separated brethren may be brought back to the True Fold.

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Bespectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto,
Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it, Procure a bottle and take it home.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure! It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

AN HOSPITAL SISTER.

From the Messer ger of the Sacred Heart. It was in the year 1828. At that time we knew no other means of travel than the postetage and diligence. We were coming from Lyons to Paris, only too happy to have been able to find places in-

happy to have been able to find places inside.

At one of the first relays the vecant place before me was taken by a woman still young, but whose face was pale and weary. She was dressed with the most scrupulous cleanliness but very modestly, like the well to-do farming people. We had been fortunate enough to render her a slight service as she was entering the coach, and she thanked us with simplicity but with perfect good breeding. Taking advantage of this sort of acquaintance, we asked her if she were going as far as Paris. She ar swered in the affirmative, adding that she was going to the Hotelbien, where she had been a religious for some years already. On our observing that her countenance showed seriously impaired health, she replied that she had in reality been gravely ill; and that during her convalescence the physician had judged a change of place indispensable. They had sent her to her native town to breath a purer air. Her two months had now expired, and she was going back to take her position once again.

"But, Sister, you are still yery pale."

"Oh! I am well, and I can perform my duties perfectly for three or four and, perhaps, even five years more."

"And after that?"

"After that I shall be in the Hotel-Dien myself, and at the end of two or three years all will be over."

All this was said with the greatest simplicity and the most natural tone in the world, and each of us looked at her with that veneration which is always bestowed on a victim of devotedness. She perceived this, and with a little embarrassment added, smiling sweetly:

"We do not grow old at the Hotel-Dieu. We have to be very strong to last twenty years, and I was never that."

Those were the good old times of the commercial travellers, ignorant, familiar, coarse, loud talkers who were to be found in all public carriages, of which they were the pest. There was one with us, but he too was fascinated by the simple words of the Sister. However, he put on a careless air and ventured to say to her: "Indeed, in your place I would have stayed at home."

"But my duty?" said the Sister with

"But my duty " said the Sister with simplicity. Then opening a little book, she made the sign of the cross and began

she made the sign of the cross and began her prayers.

We all looked at the commercial traveller. His face had taken on a look of bewilderment, at which we willingly would have laughed, had it not been for fear of troubling the recollection of the good religious.

We have thirty hours yet to pass together. The affectionate reverence with which she had inspired us had lifted up the hearts of all. When she had closed her book, I allowed myself a few questions about her novitlate.

about her novitlate

about her novitlate.

"It is very painful," she told us, "very hard, and they do not spare us trials. This is necessary in order to make sure of the reality of our vocation: still, very few go away. The most difficult thing for me," she added, "was to assist at operations. The first time, they sent me, on some pretext or other, in company with two Sisters besides the Sister on duty. When I saw the blood flow I grew pale and felt my heart die away within me. I tried to overcome my emotion, but my companions carried me off to a neighboring room where I fainted away. Now I render the same service to our young novices."

At the arrival of the diligence, two Sisters were waiting for her at the station. When she saw them a sweet joy broke forth on her countenance. She thanked us all earnestly for our attention towards her, and left us to go and shut herself up in that house where she was so soon to die. We were all greatly moved, and the com-mercial traveller himself looked at her in mercial fraveller himself looked at her in silence as she walked away, and turning towards us cried out: "Indeed, I would never have believed such a thing possible."

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T. Milburn & Co.,
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Yours truly, C. Thompson.
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding the
popularity of B. B. B.

popularity of B. B. B.

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes:
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merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of
rheumatism, as well as fractures and
dislocations. I made use of it myself to
calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I
was entirely relieved of the pain."

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now expired, and she was going back to take her position once again.

"But, Sister, you are still very pale, your health is not entirely restored."

"Oh! I am well, and I can perform my duties perfectly for three or four and, per-

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained for any consider a month." Par upin 50 and

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imported or manufactured in the United States.

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perience and inscitates in the section process. Srd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight

there will be only one express or freight charge.

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thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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MAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursa
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Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

A880CIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutus)
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. MARTIN
O'MEABA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec.

TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, w feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity o Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.



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Head office, 428 Richmond street.

This Company insures private residence and the contents thereof, and farm property: and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Ontario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good management, and fair, honest dealing. For insurance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McBrayne, 744 Dundas street, for East London; John Ferguson Campbell and Wm. Stanley, county agents, or at the office Richmond street, between 9 and 4 daily.

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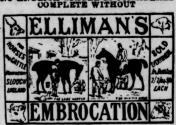
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Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great successes arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such, No addition to or variations from the simple name:

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From His Grace The Dute of Ratiand.

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I think it very useful.

Master of Belvoir Hunt."

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"Gentlemen.—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables & kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for Jumbago and rheumatium for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

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O. M. B. A.

Witnesses,—John Dorsey, J. B. Weber.

Correspondence of the Record. LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

DOMINION DAY.

DOMINION DAY.

The parishioners of St. Mary's are making preparations for a grand celebration in Gammill's grove on Dominion Day. The enterprise, which entails a large expense and a considerable amount of hard labor, as evidenced by those of former years, has a two-foll object, first, to celebrate in a fitting manner the anniversary of the day which brought the provinces of this grand dominion together, and made for us a consolidated Canada. The day which made us freemen in a free country with the prospects and resources before us essential to the building up of a mighty North American nation, and secured to us privileges for which many of our forfathers fought and bled. Secondly, to add whatever surplus ceath that may be derived from the undertaking to the claurch funds, and thus assist in wiping out the debt, which is gradually growing beautifully less, thanks to the efforts of our realous pastor, and the energetic partiahoners who are ever ready to lend their aid in furthering the cause of Catholicity. What wonder, then, that these demonstrations, held for such a grand and glorfous purpose, have always been successful, and with each successful and with each successfu

return.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The glorious feast of Corpus Christi, i observed throughout the world in a fitting manner by the Church of God, was, on last Sunday, celebrated with becoming solemnity in St. Mary's, of Almonte. Other towns and other countries have their grand and imposing outdoor processions, with their hymns and their canticles and their music, while bishops and priests lead the way in the beautiful pilgrimage, but perhaps with no more fervor or devotion than do the parishioners of St. Mary's join in honoring each year this great festival of the Church. Rev. Father Foley celebrated grand mass, and at the gospel preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon, which must have carried effect to the hearts of his listeners. Inamediately after Mass a procession around the church took place, after which the impressive caremonies were brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. In the evening Vespers and Benediction were held at the usual hour, and were attended by a very large congregation.

thoroughly and artistically shaded in a manner to give the most realistic effect. And even to a tiny furnace is there for smelting, soldering and forging purposes and all this has been accomplished with no pecuniary aid of any kind from with-

There was much ado in the press about the last exhibition of our Provincial Schools of Art, and yet, spart from some three decorative paintings, not by fifteen year old pupils but by master hands from Montreal, none of the objects exposed, with the exception of those from the schools of Chicago, could have held their own against those of the Glacis School.

held their own against those of the Glacis School.

I suggested to the R. R. Brothers to expose or exhibit some of their pupils' work, so that the public may judge of the impartiality of my appreciation.

I was astonished and indignant at hearing that they had no pecuniary allowance whatever to enable them to develop an undertaking exclusively in the interests of our Canadian youth, so intelligent, so desirous of learning and being taught; when, as every one knows, Government grants some \$30,000 towards the maintenance of the Schools of Art in the Province, together with \$8,000 more, in round numbers, to the Polytechnic School of Montreal now under the powerful tutorship of the Laval University.

I say this under no influence whatever and without any step having been taken by the Rev. Brothers or others to favor them as against the Government institution; but it must be admitted that the return is but trifling in view of the amount expended.

We must do justice and render honor where due, but without exaggerating the results obtained. Every one knows that on the opening of the schools each year, there are hundreds of pupils who present themselves for tuition, but that not one hundred of them remain for the last April lesson; and yet each school with its two or three professors pays them in the inverse ratio of the number of pupils, some three to five dollars per lesson.

promoting an commercial, industrial or other enterprise.

We favor in many ways the establishment of foreign industries in Quebec by exempting them from taxes during 5, 10 to 20 years, as we have already done on many occasions. Shall we do less for the requirements of education than we do for our more material interests, and on the contrary does it not appear that our money would be more wisely expended in preparing our own people to exercise such industries than in paying strangers to do so for us; since, if we are incapable of doing the thing ourselves, it is precisely because we have never been taught, as we should and would have been long ago by the endowment of, an establishment capable of affording us the required instruction.

C. BAILLAIRGE.

Quebec, June 15, 1887.

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

After the unsuccessful attempt to effect the sales at Meifod, notwithstanding the presence of a strong force of constabulary, the authorities decided on Saturday that they would not again defend the auctioneer and bailiffs at further tithes sales in the Principality without the assistance of the military, who are now held in readiness. Mr. Roberts, the auctioneer of Rhyl, known throughout North Wales as Ap Mwrog, did not arrive at Meifod in time to effect any sales, and the Christ Church College solicitor, who accompanied the police forces, endeavored to arrange a settlement without his intervention, and was successful in one instance. Mwrog, however, attempted to dispose of stock seized at Llangwin Cerrig-y-Druidion at a very early hour in the morning, before proceeding to the Meifod valley. The farmers and their men, however, were upon the scene at four o'clock and immediately the police and auctioneer were seen, cannons were fired from a dozen anvils, and about thirty horns, measuring six feet long, were blown from as many farmsteads by farmers' wives. A long pole was creeted on the loftiest mountain peak, at the top of which was a large faggot steeped in paraffin. This was instantly set ablaze, and in a short space of time a crowd of several hundred men, women, and youths armed with strong cudgels congregated. A coach, centaining Mwrog, the auctioneer, Mr. Vanghan, the appraiser, a clerk, and three cantables, was surrounded on reaching the first farm by the vast throng, who assumed a very menacing attitude. Mwrog commanded the coachman to drive through the multitude. This was attempted, but the horses were clubbed about the face with cudgels, and in turning suddenly round the centre pole of the coach mapped in two, the broken ends penetrating the body of one of the horses.

The Animals Then Plunged Forward amidst scenes of wild confusion. The three constables were through the multitude.

AND DASHED THROUGH THE GROWD
amidst scenes of wild confusion. The
three constables were thrown out, but the
others clung to the coach and were carried
furiously along the soad nearly a mile,
when the horses fell from loss of blood. Is it for the \$20 a year paid to the Rev. for coasions. Should the weather prove favorable, perhaps Canada's natal day will nowhere be celebrated with more enthusiasm and success than in our own little town of Almonte by the Catholic population thereof.

Mr. John Hanover, of Portland, Oregon, a former resident of this section, is at present the guest of his bother-in-law, Mr. Henry Stafford. Mr. Hanover is a gentleman of fine physique, and although he is now seldom among us his manly form proves to many of his old time friends a welcome and familiar figure upon our streets. Pleasant recollections of bygone days are brought to the surface with many, and in recent little circles now and then, as Mr. Hanover meets with companions of the past, one might hear the merry chit-chat as boyhood seeme of long, long years ago are vividly related and laughed over. Mr. Hanover meets will estable the will be joined by his estimable partner in life, and together they will sail on an extended tour through Europe. We trust they may have a pleasant trip and safe return.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The glorious feats of Corpus Christi, observed throughout the world in a fitting manner by the Church of God, was, on last Sunday, celebrated with becoming solemnity in St. Many's, of Almontes. Other towns and other countries have.

will remain with us a month or so, when he will leave for New York, where he will be loined by his estimable partner in life, and together they will sail on an extended tour through Europe. We true they may have a pleasant trip and eaferture.

ORPUS CHRISET!

The glorious felst of Corpus Christ, observed throughout the world in a fitting manner by the Church of God, was, on last Sunday, celebrated with becoming colemnity in St. Mary's, of Almonte. Other towns and other countries have their grand and imposing outdoor processions, with their hymns and their canticles and their matic, while behaps and priese in the serving with no more fervor or developing in honoring each year this great feature of the Church. Rev. Father Foley ton than do the parishloners of St. Mary's join in honoring each year this great feature and appropriate searmon, which must have carried effect to the bear's of his listeners. In mediately after Mass a procession round the church took place, after which the impressive ceremoniae were brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Blessed Searment. In the evening Vespers and Benediction were held at the usual hour, and were attended by a very large congregation.

Appearing elsewhere in these columns our readers will find an advertisement of the content of the further and the principal processed and plans for the first institution of this kind in Canable, and one whose object and plans for the further and the province of the province. The last have the design on occasion, only of the further and the province of the province. The last have the design

ing. After exhibiting the auctioneer and his assistant the procession moved to the market square, where a proclamation was announced instructing the residents to boycott the four hotels in the town where the balliffs had been harbored. The procession then wended its way to the railway station amid tremendous cheering. Inspector Parry and the station-master met the crowd and begged that they would not besiege the platform. Three men were then elected to accompany Mwrog and his colleague inside the station, to see them booked out of the district, and who on reaching the platform were allowed to change their coats. As the train steamed out of the station Mwrog, to the astoniahment and amusement of all present, cried from the carriage window, "I will be here again to look you up in a day or two." After the crowd had dispersed a veterinary surgeon was dispatched to the scene of the coach accident, and finding the two horses exhausted through loss of blood, ordered that they should be shot.

WEDDING BELLS.

The Catholic Church in St. Catherine's was, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., the scene of one of those happy events which unite for life two loving hearts. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Maggie Flannery to Mr. M. J. McCarron, of the legal firm of Campbell and McCarron of that city. The Right Rev. Dean Harris performed the coremony of tying the happy knot, while Miss Nellie Flannery, sister of the bride, and Mr. Miles McCarron acted in the capacity of bridesmaid and groomsman respectively for the happy pair. Mrs. McCarron was very elegantly attired in peach brown satin with bonnet to match and excited the admiration of every member of the gentle sex present at the ceremony. After the ceremony the bridal party, accompanied by a large number of invited guests proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, where an elegant repast was awaiting them. Subsequently the bride and groom left for the west, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. McCarron was the recipient of numerous elegant and costly presents at the hands of her many friends.

The St. Agnes Society, of which Miss Flannery was usersident recently the processed the second of the party of the control of the many friends.

and costly presents at the hands of her many friends.

The St. Agnes Society, of which Miss Flannery was president, presented her, on the eve of her marriage, with a beautifully worded address, and a magnificent picture of a Welsh scene. Miss Flannery was also a prominent member of the choir of the church and her co-laborers there likewise presented her with a valuable silver tea-set, accompanied with a most feeling and appropriate address. The CATHOLIC RECORD joins with the friends of the happy pair in wishing them every happiness that the world can afford.

LORETTO CONVENT.

BHAUTIFUL WORK OF NUNS AND PUPILS

AT THE COLONIAL.

Hamilton I imes, June 16.

The nuns of Loretto are famed for the refined and chaste culture which they impart to their pupils. Specimens of work performed by them and their pupils at the Seminary here were sent to the Colonial Exhibition, London, for which they were awarded six medals and six diplomas. Two of these were for work performed by the nuns and four for the work of the following lady pupils: Misses Moodie, Ids Mills and Kavanagh, of Hamilton; and Miss Hills, of Stratford, The Globe's Colonial Exhibition Supplement, in referring to the exhibits in the of Hamilton; and Miss Hills, of Stratford. The Globe's Colonial Exhibition Supplement, in referring to the exhibits in the education Department, says: "The collection of pupils' work from Loretto Convent, Hamilton, is also very beautiful. It embraces oil-painting on china, water-colors, modelling in clay, satin stitch and applique work, Honiton lace, etc., and shows the results of the excellent teaching and the liberal education imparted by the ladies of Loretto." The Loretto Convent, Mount St. Mary's, has been noted for its beautiful and healthy location, situated on an eminence in the western portion of the city, overlooking Burlington Bay. The grounds, which have been enlarged lately, are neatly laid out; the grand walks beneath the spreading follage of shady trees, the beautiful flower beds and artistically clipped hedges present a scene which can scarcely be excelled. The building has also been enlarged and improved. The class rooms, recreation rooms, dormitories, etc., are in the most perfect order, every attention being paid to health and comfort. The great reputation which this seminary for young ladies has gained is becoming more widely known throughout Canada and the United States and is yearly gaining public patronage, as evinced by the lacrease in the number of pupils, there being forty more this year than last. The ladies and their fair pupils are now busily engaged making all the necessary preparations for their twenty, third annual closing exercises, which take place on Thursday, June 23rd.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. M. Costello, Brockville.
On Thursday last, after a short illness, strengthened by the rites of holy Church, the soul of Mrs. Michael Costello Church, the soul of Mrs. Michael Costello quietly passed to its reward. Every consolation which the loving heart of husband could suggest; every service which a kind hand could minister were most readily offered. Her last moments, notwithstanding the anxiety of the mother's heart for the future of her little ones, were those of peace and resignation to the were those of peace and resignation to the will of Him who holds life and death in His hands.

A husband and three little ones are left to feel the loss of a devoted wife and

mother.

But charity, as we are taught and believe, does not cease with this mortal life, but lives on and grows stronger in separation. Let us therefore confidently hope that the charity of the mother will be active before the throne of mercy in Heaven; that the prayers of her whose

On Monday morning a solemn requirement of the soul, which kind friends added a fervent comunion. May her soul rest in peace.

F. COSTRLIC

Queen Victoria is a good-hearted old lady, but she has gone about the celebration of her jubilee year of her reign in the wrong way, says the Atlanta Constitution.

Everywhere in her kingdom there is almost unpresedented distress. In Ireland the exactions of the landlords keep the poor in a starying condition. In Wales here drawn into a

The poor of London are ready tion or anarchy, or anything.

But her gracious majesty does not allow her mind to dwell upon these matters. With her enormous private fortune and her influence she could make the present year a jubilee occasion for her suffering subjects instead of a succession of holidays her own glorification.

a jublice occasion for her suffering subjects instead of a succession of holidays for her own glorification.

Has some such thought occurred to her? She has announced that she will bestow ten thousand beautiful muge upon the poor children of London. This is something, but there will not be enough mugs to go around. She has sent a telegram of sympathy to the widows and orphans who lost their husbands and fathers in the great collisive explosion in Scotland, but when people have nothing to eat, a message of sympathy is a very thin diet.

Doubtiess no organized movement, even though headed by the queen, could abolish misery and poverty, but it would improve the condition of the masses, touch their hearts, and revive their waning loyalty. As it is, the spectacular splendors of the jubilee will embitter those who have nothing to rejoice over, and the gulf between the masses and the classes will yawn wider than before. In some respects the situation is similar to the state of things in France before the revolution. On the one hand there is the same wretchedness, squalor and savage hatred, and on the other the there is the same wretchedness, squalor and savage hatred, and on the other the same selfish indifference and oppression. It is no time for the upper classes to indulge in an extravagant revel. It is a time for the exercise of charity, conciliation and justice on the part of those in

LORD ABERDEEN HERE.

In San Francisco, a few days ago, the Earl of Aberdeen, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Gladstone's administration, was given a notable reception at his hotel. There were present all the justices of the supreme court of California, the judges of the local courts, the mayor of the city and a large number of state officials and prominent citisens, numbering in all three hundred. A memorial was presented to the earl on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, declaring that the subscribers could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing their warm approval of the manner in which he had discharged his duties as lord lieutenant, besides highly complimentary to the Countess of Aberdeen in winning the love of the people of Ireland. The memorial said: "Our experience as citizens of this great republic having convinced us that state government is not incompatible with the integrity of the Union. was recard the republic having convinced us that state government is not incompatible with the integrity of the Union, we regard the broad and generous statesmanship of Gladstone, so admirably seconded by yourself, in proposing to restore to Ireland her national Parliament, as not only the heat mathed but

Absolutely Pure.

The Catholics of Essex Centre, in the county of Essex, being few in numbers and feeble in purse, and having done their best towards building a Catholic church in that thriving village, are constrained to appeal to the charitably inclined Catholics of Canada for assistance. And, therefore, respectfully call the attention of all such to their Bassar, the drawing of prizes for which will take place at Essex Centre on July 1st, 1887. We bessech all who receive our Bassar tickets to do what they can to sell them for us, as by so doing they will said in accomplishing a very much needed missionary work. Send all money and coupons to Rev. John O'Connor, Maidstone, Ont.

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MALE TRACHER WANTED I OLDING FIRST OR SECOND-CLASS The Cortificate, for senior department Stratford Separate School. Applicants must forward copies of testimonials and state Stratford Separate School. Applic trward copies of testimonials alary expected. Applications in n or before July 15th. Addre "CORNOR, Sec'y.

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Scholars' Manuel Sacred Heart..... PRIZE BOOKS

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To His Lordship Right Reverend T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Peterboro.

Frem the halls of the Vatican blessing and cheering
O'er the mighty Atlantic resounded a voice,
And to hear's that had mourned, through a
long night of sorrow
Was whispered the message; arise and rejoice, sore, tried and imprisoned, the guide o the faithful embers his children who sorrow and O'er a cold marble slab in the dim lighted suage our deep grief, to support and to

pride,
Tho' our fond hearts will cling to the saintly
departed,
Yet still will they bring all the warmth of
their love. To thee who had heard in the plaint of the orphan, The voice of thy Master who reigneth above. summots,
Which called thee to leave all most cheriabed and dear,
From thise own beloved home of sweet
peace and contentment
Unto one where but troubles and crosses

But thy generous heart hath embraced all these trials

Thou hast come to thy flock, with that ardor and seal
Which thinks only of God and the souls
whom he loveth
And spends all its strength for their safety
and weal. May the prayer which we offer, O! heavenly

Father.
Like swetest of incense ascend in thy sight, O send in profusion a shower of rich graces, On the Pastor and Guide whom we welcome to-night,
And when angel's pure hands in thy heavenly lingdom rare.
Once more may Loretto's loved children then greet him
In his unfading glory forever to share.
Loretto Convent. Lindsay, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

A respected correspondent sends t the following account of the first visit of Bishop Dowling to the parish of Ennis-more. Last week but a reference was made to this visit. We are sure our readers will peruse the following exreaders will peruse the following extended account with pleasure and profit:
Sunday, June 5th, was a great day for
Ennismore. On that day the famous
bell of Ennismore was blessed. We say
famous because it is the first bell blessed
by the people's idol, the recently consecrated Bishop of Peterborough. It
was indeed a great day for Ennismore,
and the parishioners were fully entitled
to be jubilant, as theirs was the first parish spart from the Episcopal City visited to be jubilant, as theirs was the first par-ish apart from the Episcopal City visited by the young and gifted prelate. His Lordship, accompanied by the parish priest, Rev. Father Keilty, arrived in Ennismore on the evening of Saturday, June 4th. As soon as he found himself within the parish he was heartily welcomed by the Reeve and Coun-cilors who requested His Lordship welcomed by the Reeve and Councilors, who requested His Lordship to bless them and the large gathering who had come out to meet and greet their Bishop. The request was duly honored, when Bishop, priest and people set out for the parish church. The procession had just started when the Reeve, a fine Tipperary man, who rejoices in the immortal name of Croke, called for "three cheers for our new Bishop," Needless to say that the response made the welkin ring. The

Reloices in the laminotar name of Croke, called for "three cheers for our new Bishop." Needless to say that the response made the welkin ring. The priest's house was soon reached, and a magnificent house it is. On the parterre, midway between house and street, stood an arch rejoicing in the loveliness of evergreens and flowers, amid which appeared in large letters: The pride of a parish has become the pride of a Diocese." The Bishop entered the priest's house, and in a short time made his appearance again vested in the robes of his high and holy office. Accompanied by Father Keilty and preceded by the altar boys, he wen immediately to the church. Here wa another beautiful arch spanning the main entrance, and conspicuous smid it wealth of green and floral wreaths wer the words: Hamilton's loss is Peterboro. wealth of green and inval wreaths were the words: Hamilton's loss is Peterboro' gain. The Bishop entered the church is the usual canonical way, blessing himsel with holy water, and being incensed by the priest. The choir in the meantim had sung: "Priest and Pontifi, maste workman in the field of virtue, goo shepherd among the people, thu hast thou pleased the Lord." While the Bishop was proceeding to the altar organ and choir pealed fort with the glorious strains of Deum: "We praise thee, O. God: wacknowledge thee to be the Lord." The Ennismore choir is worthy of all praise It is under the skilful management of Miss McDonald, a young graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Montreal. The usur prayers were then proceeded with, an the B shop addressed the people in few kindiy words and dismissed their the words: Hamilton's loss is Peterboro'