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Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." - "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. JUNE 30, 1888.

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Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. In Little Things.

Help me in little things-I want thee child—
But often, when I fill thine empty hands
With undone deeds, thou dost not understand,
So life flows on, in other ways beguiled.

How shalt thou know thyself, but by the Of proving carefully the metal first? How shall the hopes of greater things be

nursed, If in the less thou bearest not thy part.

I know thee well, and all the day I try
To make thy closed heart feel the fluttering dove
Which, poised above it, breathes its watchful love,
And waits so long—so long—for thy reply.

Thy voice in prayer, my child, is sweet to

hear,
One little act embodies many prayers,
Light with thy gladness some heart worn
with cares,
Loose with thy hope some life enchained
by fear.

Take what I give thee, then—tis all I ask, Can Love's hand offer anything too small; Heed my low whispering, less thou miss my call, my call,

I watch thee and withhold the harder task.

Frances M. Smith.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.
HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

After the Ascension, St. Peter acted on his commission, as Primate: he leads the other apostles; they followed him. It is clearly narrated in the Acts of the Apostles, Watson, Art. Peter, says: "Yet

unity." St. Optatus defied its contradiction. To the Donatts Parmenians he said: "For you cannot deny but St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles, established an episcopal chair at Rome; this chair was one, that all others might preserve unity by the union they had with it; so that whoseever set up a chair against it was a schismatte and an offender." St. Chrysostom says: "For it is one of the prerogatives of our City it is one of the prerogatives of our City (Antioch) to have had for our master St. Peter, the first of the Apostles. It was just that the city which had the advantage of bearing first the name of a Christian city, should have for her Bishop the chief of the Apostlee; but having enjoyed that happiness, we would not engross it to our selves, but consented he should go to Rome, the imperial city; yet in giving, we have not lost him, we have him still; we have not his body, but his faith; and having St. Peter's faith, we may truly say, we have St. Peter himself." Palmer (Vol. II. p. 499) has this sentence: "The Roman Church was nationally become say, we have St. Peter himself." Palmer (Vol. II. p. 499) has this entence: "The Roman Church was particularly honored, as having been presided over by Peter, the first of the Apostles, and was, therefore, by many of the fathers, called the See of Peter." Collier (Vol. i. p. 12) has: "Now it is on all hands agreed that St. Peter came out of the East to Rome, etc." Milman repeatedly admits the same fact. St. Peter was succeeded by Linus, Linus by Anacletus, Anacletus by St. Clement, etc., without a break, down to Pope Leo XIII., who now fills St. Peter's chair. While in the Sees of Antioch, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Constantinople, the successions have been broken up, suppressed, or obscured by long voids, the Roman See alone has preserved an uninterrupted succession in its episcopate. And how the Roman Bishops, who have always called themselves "Successors of St. Peter," have from the first asserted their right as St. Peter's successors, to their right as St. Peter's successors, to supreme rule in the government of the Courch, and how their claims have been allowed and submitted to by the most prominent ecclesiastics, are matters of Church history. The first particular appeal to, and exercise of, Papal authority

to convoke a local council, to bring about a uniformity in the observance of Easter. The Asiatics, attempting to defend their custom and showing an inclination to persist in it, were threatened by Victor with excommunication. Irenaeus gently remonstrated with Victor in their favor, and perhaps presented the excommunication. Had Victor had no right to do so surjey Irenaeus would have left something delicious for Mr. Palmer. But I caunot particularize all the instances of Papal supremacy that were exercised. I shall satisfy myself by observing that whenever the papal interference has been necessary have been a sad dearth of "Barrows."

I would like to transcribe a good list

of acknowledgments, made by the early and great ecclesiastical writers, in favor of St. Peter's successor, but I must conof St. Peter's successor, but I must content myself with only a very few.

Almost every body has read the famous sentence of St Irenaeus (Ob. A. D 202.)

Bishop of Lyons, in which he so earnestly enjoins communion with the Roman See.

"Since," he says, "it would be a long task, in such a volume as this to enumerate the successions of all the churches, therefore, by giving the tradition of that Church successions of all the churches, therefore, by giving the tradition of that Church, which is the greatest, most ancient, and best known of all—the Church, I mean, which was founded and constituted at Rome by the two most glorlous apostles, Peter and Paul, and by declaring the faith, which it aunounces, to mankind, and which comes through the euccessions of bishops even to our days, we confound all those, who in whatever way, whether from self conceit, vain glory, or blindness and ill judgment, separate themselves from the body. For to this Church (ad hanc ecclesiam,) by reason of its superior principality, must every After the Acension, St. Peter acted on his commission, as Primate: he leads the other aposities; they followed him. It is clearly narrated in the Acts on the Aposties; they followed him. It is clearly narrated in the Acts cannot fail the Acts cannot fail the Acts on the Aposties, Watcon, Art. Peter, asps: "Yet an attentive reader of the Acts cannot fail the Acts on the Acts cannot fail the Acts of the

entrusted the Keys of admission into it and whose judgment on earth, is a fore-judging of what is done in beaven, since whatsoever he binds or losses upon earth, shall be bound or lossed in heaven."

"There he (St. Cyrll of Jerusalem, Ob. A. D., 386) calls St. Peter the Prince or Chief of the Apostles and the Sovereign Preacher of the Church." St. Ambrose of Milan (Ob. A. D., 396.) said: "Where Peter is, there is the Church," (Ubi Petrus, ibi ecclesia.) The next two are from Du. Pin. St. Carysostom (Ob. A. D., 402) speaking of St. Peter in that Homily, calleth him the Head of the Body of the Apostles, the Mouth of the Disciples, the Firmament of the Faith, the Foundation of Confession, and the Fisherman of the whole earth." In a letter to Pope Damasus, St. Jerome (Ob. A. D., 420) said: "I I am tied to your Holiness' communion, that is to St. Peter's chair; I know that the Church is founded upon that Rock. Whosoever eateth the Lamb out of that House, is a profane man. Whosoever is not found in that House shall perish by Whosoever eatern the Lamb out of this House, is a profane man. Whosoever is not found in that House shall perish by the Flood. But forasmuch as being retired the Flood. But forasmuch as being retired in the desert of Syria, I cannot receive the Sacrament at your hands, I follow your colleagues, the bishops of Egypt: I do not know Vitalis; I do not communicate with Meletius; Paulinus is a stranger to me.

His own words the very prop and cornerstone, of a system which opposes itself to His that methanism and the stranger of the stranger Meletius; Paulinus is a stranger to me. He that gathereth not with us stattereth."

quis Cathedræ Petri jungitur, meus est." "Come, Brethren, if you wish to be engrafted in the vine;
We grieve to see you lie thus cut off from is. Number your Bishops from the very chair of Peter,
(Numerate Sacerdotes vel ab ipsa Petri Sede)
And in that list of Fathers trace the succession. This is the Rock (Ipsa est Petra) against

which the proud Gates of hell do not prevail."

writers, an unbroken catend of the most express statements cor be collected, which supremacy that were exercised. I shall satisfy myself by observing that whenever the papal interference has been necessary the reigning pontiff has never for other the duty of his office. In all general councils he has presided either in person or by his legates; and his countenance has been courted by all, even by heretics. Of course he has been opposed; what ruler in this world has not been? Perhaps no one in early times used more passionate expressions against the Pope than Firmillan of Caesarea, who sided with St. Cyprian in contending against the validity of heretical baptism; but, so far as I can find out, Protestant scholarship has not unearthed anything from either Firmilian or St. Cyprian that brought into question Pope Stephen's authority. Before the time of Martin Luther there seems to have been a sad dearth of "Barrowa."

I would like to transcribe a good list of acknowledgments made by the earlier; had one of them, in Pope Leo's time, modern "Catholics" did not live earlier; had one of them, in Pope Leo's time, stirred up the bishops to a sense of their common rights, and dispelled the illusion of St. Peter's primacy, he would have been either hailed as a liberator or have been

hissed into obscurity.

If I understand Mr. Palmer aright, there was a time when the Church was free of "Papalism;" there was in early times a non-Papal Church, which became Papal. The first was good; very good, the last bad, essentially bad. Where is the division? He does not give it. The change could not be effected without a stormy opposition from some quarter. Like the change from Presbyterianism to Episcopacy, there must be a history of it. By pacy, there must be a history of it. By partly re quoting Mr. Palmer, it can be said: "how improbable is it, that Papalism could have been introduced into all churches by merely human authority, without exciting opposition in some quar-ter." The Rev. R. I. Wilberforce's opinion is more consonant to reason and just as

Supremacy; for I have already shewn that the association cannot be a mere subjective misapprehension, since it is an ofjective reality. It would be, indeed, sufficiently incredible that God should have uttered a promise which He eternally foresaw would be misunderstood by the

He that gathereth not with us sattereth."

St. Augustine (Ob. A. D., 430) said to the Donatists: St. Jerome also said: "Si This extract may be worth a second

> TO BE CONTINUED. OBITUARY.

Mrs Kate McLonghlin, London.

In this city, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Kate McLaughlin, relict of the late Mr. John McLaughlin, of the Post Office Department, departed this life. She had been sick for a few months and bore her sufferings, which were of a painful nature, with Christian fortitude. She died as she And Dr. Ives, in Trials of a Mind, gives this quotation from him: "He must commune with Peter, who desires to have part with Christ" (Communicet Petro qui vult partem habere cum Caristo). Also this: "Do not suppose that you hold to the true Catholic Faith, unless you hold that Faith which is preserved at Rome" (Non crederis veram fidem tenere Catholicam qui fidem non doces esse servandam Romanam).

Peter Christologue Rishon of Royana.

CONTINUED. Father de Giapion, then Superior of the Jesuits, having meanwhile been invited to assist at the Committee of the invited to assist at the Committee of the Counsel, and Commissioners, which took place at the Bishop's residence on the 15th September, 1788, sent a letter in which he prayed to be excused if he could not be present in person, and begged them to take into consideration that this property had been given for the subsistence of the missionaries and the instruction of the Canadians. of the Canadians . . . finally that the ownership was duly acknow'zdged in the

On their side Messrs. Panet and Tasch ereau, members of the Commission, pre-sented to the governor a formal dis-avowment of the report made by the minority, and a peremptory refutation of the quibbles of Messrs, Gray and Wil-

of the quibbles of Messrs. Gray and Williams.

" * * * * As Attorney General and Solicitor General," they said, "these gentlemen should easily see by the royal order, that before making the gift His Msjesty wishes a complete and legsl enquiry to be made. He does not at all suppress the Order of Jesuits in Canada, nor give the property of the Society to Lord Amherst.

It is not sufficient to grow which

Amherst
It is not sufficient to prove which property belongs to the Jesuits, but it is imperative to examine if it can be given to the tive to examine if it can be given to the noble lord or not "uhich por tions of the estates belonging to the Jesuits of Canada can the king give and concede to Lord Amherst? Which is to say—you will prove it in due legal form if by deed and right the king is able to bestow upon Lord Amherst some portion of the Jesuits' possessions in Canada, so that, if such is the case, a grant may be made in due legal form."

if such is the case, a grant may be made in due legal form.

In another place they say again: "It is a publicly known fact that the Rev. Fathers Augustin Louis de Glspion, Superior General of the Jesuits in Canads, John Joseph Casot, procurator of the Quebec College and others of their community possess to this day, as they did before and since the conquest, all the lands mentioned in schedule number 2, and of which the titles are in their hands.

permission for them to retain their religious dress, and constituted himself their superior. The public perceived no change in their manner of living and continued to call them Jesuits. There were about training the superior of the superi about twelve of them, but one after another has died, working for the salvation of souls, and there remains now but one (1) and it is characteristic of the human ity and the liberty of the English government, that this ex. Jesuit is left in tranquil and peaceful enjoyment of all the estates belonging to his order in this country, and gives immense sums in

Father Casot died on the 16th of March, 1800.
Some days later a motion was intro Some days later a motion was intro-duced in the Quebec Parliament by a certain Mr. Grant for the appropriation of the preacity of the Jesuits for the profit of public education. The follow-

ing passage occurs in it :
"Although the late Lord Amherst, in the terms of Capitulation, granted by him to the Canadians in Montreal on the 8th September, 1760, assured to the Jesuits, as well as to others, the possession of their estates, yet the downfall of their order in Europe, a downfall which followed closely upon the conquest (2) threw the Reverend Fathers of Canada into such a state of consternation and incertitude that they abandoned the duties and rules of their institution concerning the education of youth . . . a work to which up to that time, they had devoted themselves with so much

zeal and success . Since then they have employed the overplus of their revenues in alms and other works of charity But, by the recent death of the Rev. Father Casot, the last of their order in

this province, the estates and revenues of the Society of Jesus have now indubit ably devolved to the Crown." The Quebec Gazette of the 20th March,

MONTH'S MIND IN ST. MICHAEL'S-PANE

GYRIC BY BISHOP DOWLING, Toronto Empire, June 21. The month's mind for the late Arch bishop Lynch took place yesterday morning in St. Michael's Cathedral. The church was draped, the black, however, being slightly relieved.

being slightly relieved.

The Mass was sung by Very Rev. Father Rooney, assisted by Rev. J. J. McEntee, Oshawa, as deacon, and Rev. F. Shanahar, Niagara, as sub-deacon. Bishop Walsh assisted, attended by Very Rev. Father Laurent, Adm., Toronto, and Very Rev. Father Hamel, S. J., Bishop O'Mahoney was attended by Rev. Father McCann and Very Rev. Father Hughes, of Hartford.

ford.
The absolution was pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop Dowling, of Peterboro'.

The singing was under the direction of Rev. Father Chalandard, St. Michael's Col-

The following is the full list of clergy-

The following is the full list of clergymen present at the office:
Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, London;
Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahony, Toronto;
Right Rev. Bishop Dowling, Peterboro';
Very Rsv. Administrator Rooney,
Toronto; Very Vev. Administrator Lurent, Toronto; Ven. Archdeacon Cassidy,
P.P., Colgan; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor,
Barries, Very Rev. Dean O'Connor,
Barries, Very Rev. Dean Connor,
Barries, Very Rev. Dean Co ent, Toronto; Ven, Archdeacon Cassidy, P.P., Colgan; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Barrie; Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines; Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines; Very Rev. Father Vincent, Provincial O. S. B., Toronto; Rev. J. J. McCann, P.P., St. Helen's, Brockton; Rev. N. McC. O'Reilly, P. P., St. Joseph's, Toronto; Rev. J. L. Hand, Cathedral, Toronto; Rev. J. F. McBride, rector Church of Oar Lady of Lourdes, Toronto; Rev. John Cruise, Brockton; Rev. A. P. Finan, Toronto; Rev. J. J. Lynch, St. Paul's church, Toronto; Rev. A. P. Finan, Toronto; Rev. J. J. Lynch, St. Paul's church, Toronto; Rev. L. Brennan, St. Michael's College, Toronto; Rev. Patrick J. McGauran, St. Mary's, Toronto; Rev. Father Murray, St. Michael's College; Rev. Father Corduke and Rev. Father Thumel, St. Patrick's, Toronto; Rev. P. Lamarche, Toronto; Rev. P. J. Harold, P. P., Dixie; Rev. K. A. Campbell, Orilla; Rev. P. J. McColl, P. P., Wehttby; Rev. J. M. Wolth, Rev. E. F. Gallagher, P. P., Schomberg; Rev. N. Moyna, P.P., Stayner; Rev. Wm. Bergin, P. P., Newmarket; Rev. H. J. Gibney, P. P., Alliston; Rev. J. J. McJ. McJ. Gibney, P. P., Alliston; Rev. J. J. McJ. Gibney, Rev. McJ. Gibney, P. P., Alliston; Rev. J. J. McJ. Gibney, P. P., A Toronto; Rev. J. J. Lynch, St. Paul's church, Toronto; Rev. L. Brennan, St. Michael's College, Toronto; Rev. Patrick J. McGauran, St. Mary's, Toronto; Rev. Father Murray, St. Michael's College; Rev. Father Corduke and Rev. Father Thumel, St. Patrick's, Toronto; Rev. P. Lamarche, Toronto; Rev. P. J. Harold, P. P., Dixie; Rev. K. A. Campbell, Orillis; Rev. P. J. McColl, P. P., Whitby; Rev. John Whitty, Niagara Falls, Ont; Rev. E. F. Gallagher, P. P., Schomberg; Rev. N Moyna, P. P., Stayner; Rev. Wm. Bergin, P. P., Newmarket; Rev. H. J. Gibney, P. P. Allaston; Rev. J. J. Mc Eatee, P. P., Oshawa; Rev. Jefferson Davis, Dixie; Rev. James Gibbons, Adm., Lafontaine, Ont.; Rev. H. J. McPhillips, Act. Per. F. L. Michael Estee, P. P., Oshawa; Rev. Jefferson Davis, Dixie; Rev. James Gibbons, Adm., Lafontaine, Oat.; Rev. H. J. McPhillips, Apto; Rev. E J. Kiernan, P. P., Collingwood; Rev. Patrick Whitney, P. P., Caldwell, Oot.; Rev. F. M. Shanahan, Niagara; Rev. F. F. Rohleder, P. P. Vroomanton; Rev. L. A. H. Allain, P. P., Merritton; Rev. M. J. Guerin, P. P., Apto; Rev. J. A. Trayling, P. P., Fort Erie; Rev. M. J. McGinley, P. P., Uptergrove; Rev. M. J. McGinley, P. P., Uptergrove; Rev. K. J. McRae, P. P., Smithville, Oat.; Rev. D. J. Sheehan, P. P., Pickering; Rev. Louis Gilray, P. P., Barrie; Rev. J. J. Kilcullen, P. P., Norwood; Rev. S. J. Doherty, S. J., Guelph; Very Rev. P. Hamel, W. J., Superior-General of the Missions of Canada; Very. Rev. Father Hughes, V. G. Hartford.Conn; Rev. D. J. O'Connell, P. P., Parls; Rev. Thomas Davis, P. P., Madoc; Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G. Lindsay; Rev. Chancellor Keought, P. P., Dundas; Rev. James Walsh, London.

The panegyric on the dead was preached by Bishop Dowling, of Peterboro'. He took for his text the words "It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be discovered the station of Rev. P. P. The Lyceum is a Catholic Monthly Magazine and Review devoted to literation.

"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be released from their sins." It had always been characteristic of the Catholic Church to pay this duty to the souls of its children departed from this world, no matter how high or holy might have been their station in life, and even though they might be morally certain that those souls had already been received into the arms of God. There was ever between the faithful in heaven and those upon earth the bond of charity and prayer. They recognized the power of the blessed by intercession with Christ to obtain His help on behalf of His children here; and also the sacred influence of earthly prayer with the Redeemer for the release of the suffering souls in Purgatory. It was for this object that they were assembled at the holy sacrifice of the mass; to manifest again to God and to the world their heartfelt love for the late Archbishop Lynch, who arms of God. There was ever between love for the late Archbishop Lynch, who bad laid down his life for his friends, His death was a holy and a happy death, and it was a consolation to them in their and it was a consolation to them in their bereavement to know how peaceful it had been. The panegyric had already been preached, and beautifully preached, by one who had known the Archbishop in life. He regretted that he could not have been present at the tuneral services, in which all who were good and dignified in the City of Toronto had participated. The memories which they recalled now were to them a holy and a virtuous lesson taught in a life of edifi-cation and instruction, a life of example and love spent in promoting the happi-ness of souls. Their great and good Archbishop's life seemed to say to them: "Follow me as I have followed Church history. The first particular appeal to, and exercise of, Papal authority was St. Clement's calming the commotions that arose in the Church at Corinth at the end of the first century. Although St. John was living at Ephesus and much nearer winth, than was St. Clement, yet he latter, as being St. Peter's representative, interfered in the disturbance. During the Paschal controversy, Pope Victor instructed Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus,

ous education, the founding of institutions, protection and provision for the education of students, the building up of a great community, and the consecration of many churches. These would long stand as monuments of a glorious life. Bishop Dowling then toucaed on the principal points in the life of the Archbishop, dwelling eloquently on his desire for missionary work. It was a life full of humility and self sacrifice, closing in the grace of God and with the full hope of a happy resurrection.

THE MOST REV. DR. CLEARY.

Cork Examiner, June 17.

Dungarvan, Monday On yesterday the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Lord Bishop of Kingston, Canada, after he had delivered a long address to a large congregation in the parish church, was, on his entering the vestry, presented with an address by the Dungarvan

was, on his entering the vestry, presented with an address by the Dungarvan Branch of the League of the Cross.

His Lordship, in reply said that he accepted the address with very great pleasure. The virtue of temperance contributed in a large degree to the exaltation of mind, to a man's social position, and to the peace of families. Without temperance they would be a degraded people; with temperance they stood before their fellow-men—before the nations of earth—on an equality necessary, and Dungaryan could do its part in the cause of temperance, and thus help to make Ireland an honourable

The Lyceum is a Catholic Monthly Magazine and Review devoted to litera ture and education in the interests of the Church. It is written chiefly by the Proersors of the Catholic University college of Dublin and is edited by the Rev. T. A., Finay, S. J., M. A., F., R. U. I. It is not, however, addressed to academic circles only. Its style and treatment of subjects is adapted to the needs of the general reader. The annual subscription is fixed at the very low figure of \$1.25 post free. The June number contains many interesting articles, amongst which we meeting articles.

notice a review of a new scheme of Denominational School Endowment put forward by a commission now dealing with the endowed schools of Ireland. The scheme is discussed as a typical experiment in this delicate matter of Denominational Eadowment. A remarkable paper on the work and influence of mediaval monasteries follows. We have then an exhaustive criticism of the late Matthew Arnold as a poet. Next is a sketch of some of the Irish martyrs whose claims to the honer of canonization it is proposed to lay before the ecclesiastical tribunals. Then we have an entertain ing paper entitled, "The Norsernen of to day," contrasting the spirit of modern Englishmen with that of their Scanding Englishmen with that of their Scandin avian ancestors. Besides these there is a lengthy paper on Gogol's Dramas, a functions of the sensorium, paper on the another on MacFarren's Lectures on Music, as well as long notices of new books.

This is surely full value for ten cents. Subscriptions for the Review may be sent to Mr. Nicholas M. Williams, 1,386 Washington S.

It isn't the thin It's the thing Which gives y At the settin The tender wo The letter you The flower you Are your has

The stone you out of a bro
The bit of hear You were hu
The loving for the gentle a
That you had with trouble

The little acts
So easily out
These chances
Which every
They come in
Each chill, r

And a blight

For life is all t

And sorrow
To suffer our s
That tarries
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Which gives y
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CATHOLICS

BY THE REV. AS

The Si

The Frivolous Girl. BY HORACE C BUNNER.

Her silken gown it rustles.

As she goes down the stair;
And in all the place there's ne'er a face
One half, one half so fair;
But, oh! I saw her y-sterday,
And no one knew 'tw-a she,
When a little sick child looked up
smiled.

amiled, As she sat on my lady's knee.

Her fan it flirts and flutters, Her eyes grow bright, grow dim; And all around no man is found But thinks she thinks of him. But, oh! to her, the best of all; Though they be great and grand, Are less than the sick whose smil

At the touch of my lady's hand.

Her little shoe of satin
Peeps underneath her skirt;
Ard a foot so small ought never at all
To move in mire and dirt.
But, oh! she goes among the poor,
And heavy nearts rejoice,
As they can tell, who know her well,
To hear my lady's voice.

Her glove is soft as feathers
Upon the nestling dove,
Its ionch so light, I have no right,
To think, to dream of love.
But, oil when clad in simplest garb,
Big gots where none may see,
I watch and pray that some happy day
My lady may pity me.

Written for the Union and Times "HE CONQUERS WHO ENDURES.

BY E CARMEL HENDRY.

One evening early in spring the employes of a wholesale dry goods house in the city of Boston, were dispersing in their usual orderly menner. Among the last to leave the building were two young men, whose troubled countenances showed that something had occurred to disturb them both seriously.

They walked for a moment in silence, then the younger and more imperious-

then the younger and more imperious-looking of the two said in a bitter tone: "I tell you what, Luke, we won't forget that going-over in a month of Sundays,

Mr. S-was severe, unwarrantably so, I admit, John," answered the other, slowly, "though the fact of his severity being undeserved softens its sting in my estimation.

'Upon my word, Luke," answered John in a sneering tone, "you're the queerest chap I ever met; and this latest mainfestation of eccentricity on your part quite amszes me. You think it easier to bear a colding for a matter in which you were blameless, than it would be if you deserved censure. Pray develop that ex traordinary theory for my enlightenment.

I am all impatience!"
"I mean, John, that Mr. S—em-ployed me in the full confidence that I would take an honest interest in his affairs, and not neglect them lightly. He stipulated to pay me a certain sum weekly another firm. He was greatly irritated by the affair, and most unreasonably laid the blame upon you and me who were in no way responsible for the loss. Now, I argue that hard as it was to bear the unmerited rebuke, it would have been harder had we the burden upon our con-sciences of the carelessness that led our employer to lose an advantage he prized so highly. In my estimation there is no

suffering so keen as that by self-reproach."
"Well, so far as I am concerned, Luke,"
said John, with a scornful laugh as his companion paused, "I should not be troubled with self-reproach even if the withdrawl of Mr. K--'s custom had been due to remiseness on my part. Mr. is a very wealthy man and afford to hear even a heavier loss. But he is, as all the world knows, as stingy as he can be; and the matter ruffled his parsimonious spirit, so he had to vent his spleen on somebody, and we were nearest at hand. No combination of circumstances could have warranted him in directing such a tirade against ue; and I am not going to lie under the affront. To-morrow I ask

for my pay and a reference; then, good bye to Mr. S——and his fiery temper."

"You do not mean that you will give up your situation, John?" your situation, John?'
"I do, indeed, I won't take abuse from
anyone, even if he is a millionaire mer
chant. I can find plenty of other places
where I will be civilly treated. Mr. S——
is too fierce for me."
"John, you are irritated now, and consequently not in a mood to decide in this
matter. If I may presume upon our old
friendship so far as to offer you advice. I

friendship so far as to offer you advice, I say, reconsider this resolution. In the first place, we can hardly say that Mr.

— abused us, as he uttered no offen sive epithets. I own that he expressed his displeasure in a very severe manner but he was carried away by the chagrin arising from his sense of defeat in an in terest that he has very closely at heart; namely, the good will and constancy of his customers. When I first started to earn customers. when I are started to earn
my living, my mother gave me this motto
that has often done me a kind service:
'He conquers who endures.' Suppose
you adopt it and make a first application you adopt it and make a first application of its saintary teaching by resolving to endure Mr. S——'s irascibility and to continue in his attack to day, I called my maxim to mind, determined to stand by it. To strengthen my resolution, I made a mental called the maximum to mind, determined to stand by it. review of the man's career, while he was pouring forth his stirging remarks. I thought of his unhappy childhood, in comparison with which yours and mine were paradislacal. You know he was a poor, neglected waif, whose only solace in his many miseries was the hope of one day amassing wealth. When, by the most rigorous of exertions, he opened an hum-ble way for himself, his ambition to improve his circumstances caused him to lead a life of great deprivation. It is no secret that in these days, he allowed himself but a scanty measure of sleep and food, by the latter means, no doubt, contracting the gastric trouble that so affects him now a days, and possibly preys upon his temper. By these and other sacrifices he became the wealthy capitalist he now s, able to give remucerative employment to hundreds. If the rising generation had to depend on such as you and me to have built up like advantages for them by the practice of as cruel a self denial as Mr. S—'s, in our early life, they would be sorely disappointed. We were not cast in so heroic a mould, and—'' who your suppose that niggardly skin-'Blood Bitters completely cured me.''

flint ever thought of the benefits he would confer on the working class when he was slaving day and night, and living on crusts?" interrupted John, scornfully.

"Well, John, if Mr. S.——is not generous, he is surely just. I do not think a man who gives such good wages and requires so few hours of labor for them, can be called niggardly or a skindint. Any way, whether he worked for his own aggrandizement purely, and gave no Any way, whether he worked for his own aggrandizement purely, and gave no thought to the benefitting of his fellowmen, the results of his patient toll and urflinching sacrifice are the same, and you and I are among their beneficiaries." "Say 'have been' in my case, Luke, for I am not converted by your fine speech. My mother's views of life are different from those your's holds. She does not dose me with mottoes that will serve to keep me in sut jection. She wishes me

keep me in subjection. She wishes me to have a proper self respect, and keep a lofty spirit. She will applaud and uphold me when I tell her how far I intend to resent Mr. S——'s tyranny. You are going to keep your neck under the yoke, and finding you so submissive. he will and finding you so submissive, he will give you plenty to put up with, and your fine motto will soon give way under the

"I think otherwise, John. Mr. S—must have seen how disturbed we both were, for with all my philosophy I acwere, for with all my philosophy I see knowledge that his expressions of dis-pleasure agitated me; and when he grows cooler, he will reflect on what he said, and feeling sorry for it, will possibly treat us with greater moderation in the future. If you make a change it may not prove so favorable as you anticipate, and having cultivated your sensitiveness thus far, you second time; in this way you will be gradually unfitting yourself for the stern battle of life."

"Never fear for me, Luke; I shall prosper. I don't feel any uneasines about my future. You are the one who will always be kept down by your old-fashioned, romantic notions. As we part

will always be kept down by your old-fashioned, romantic notions. As we part here, I bid you good evening, and promise when you find you cannot stand old S——'s ill-nature any further and want another place, to help you to get it."

John went his way, meeting with encouragement and applause in regard to his precipitate resolve from the members of his home circle. He was obliged after a weak's time to accept a position far inferweek's time to accept a position far inferweeks' time to accept a position far infer-ior to the one he had rashly given up. At the end of a few menths he took offense at a rebuke really deserved from his new employer, and on giving an impertinent answer was dismissed from the lace with a serious flaw in his reference as few in authority will take kindly to the idea of discourtesy or rudeness from subordinates. This unhappy experience did not daunt his spirit of false independstipulated to pay me a certain sum weekly for my services, and he has never failed to fulfill his part of the contract. To day he clerk who left his employment some weeks ago, an old and valued customer of the house had been led to deal with another firm. He was greatly irritated by the sffsir, and most unreasonably laid to live up to his noble principles. He was unreasonably laid to live up to his noble principles. He had, it must be admitted, to endure the helm of the converge was frequently many trials, and his courage was frequently put to a severe test; but in the end his fortitude won the victory. He is now in the possession of a modest competence, and enjoys a peaceful conscience and an

O'Connell's Loyalty to Rome.

Philadelphia, Pa.

From a little manual of spiritual read ing published recently in Dublin, with the imprimatur of Archbishop Walsh: In the imprimatur of Archbishop Walsh: In all such conjectures what an example to Catholics is not the conduct of the great O'Connell, whom Pius IX. called "The Hero of Catholicity," a compliment worthy alike of the great Pontiff who conferred it, as of the great man on whom it was conferred. He attended the funeral of the celebrated Cobbet, but did not enter the church, nor assist in any way at the funeral service. Next day he was assailed for his bigotry, as his mode of acting was criticised in the newspapers of London. He replied briefly by saying, "We Catholics pray for all men, but we do not pray with all men,"—words deserving to be treasured as a maxim for the guidance of Catholics and such accessions.

on all such occasions.

Were I to live a thousand years, I should never forget an interview I had the honor of having with this greatest of Irishmen, some months before his lamented death. Our conversation ranged over several topics, mostly of a politico religious character, and, amongst other things, he said, in the deep and solemn accents for which he was so remarkable, when treating of subjects bordering on religion: "I am now remarkable, when treating of subjects bordering on religion: "I am now approaching the term of my days in this world, and I owe it to the views and sentiments that have guided me in my public life to say that the main purpose and ultimate object of my sgitation has been to lift up the religion of my country. I always regarded her religion as the true nationality of Ireland, and I therefore felt convinced that it was by rising up her religion as a Catholic nation rising up her religion as a Catholic nation that her true nationality was to be achieved and established. On this account I always sought to act in concert with her bishops and priests, courting their co operation and blessing, and by this means endeavoring to blend the religion and patriotism of the people in a common sentiment for the amelioration of the country."

"Like surshine in a shady place,"
The poet cailed a woman's face
That gladdened all who saw its beauty,
A face, no doubt, that beamed with health
That blessing which is more than wealth,
And lightens every daily duty.
Oh how can woman, whose nard life
With many a wearing pain is rife,
Escape the grasp of such sfilletion,
And be a power to bless and eneer?
The answer comes both swift and clear—
Take Pierce's Favorite prescription.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weak nesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of satisfaction being given in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper-

A Severe Trial.

Francis S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes—"I was troubled with vomiting for

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

In these brief remarks on the early his-

tory of the Irish ploneers, in this rich val-ley of Rock River, we would cast no re-

flection on their memory, nor upon the devoted few who still remain with us, and

devoted few who still remain with us, and who shared with them the hardships and privations incident to first settlers. No, but as a witness of the good seed sown, we would forget the errors that caused their

ruln, and go with them in spirit out from the dark vista of the past to the

opening of the happy future, where the

who attended the Cathe lie total abstinence convention held at Watertown last week, we publish the following address delivered by Dr. Johnson of that city:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: To me this gainering is a genuine pleasure and surprise, and all the more so as it is the first time I have bed the publisher of participating in any the more so as it is the first time I have bad the privilege of participating in any degree in a body called together for such a high and lofty purpose. To devise ways and means to circumvent the evil effects of bad associations and profane example, and thus throw a protecting shield around the recovers elements of our people is not the younger elements of our people, is not only an imperative duty but a laudable

opening of the happy future, where the sun of everlasting day and glory shines. Thanks to God, the darkest hour has passed away. The light has broken on a younger generation. Their work proves the sincertty of their fondest hopes and desires, that no more shall the demon of drunkenness and sin be permitted to enter the sacred precincts of our parish. To the devotion and vigilant care of our parishus outders, we now much for the I have prepared a short paper somewhat illustrative of the disasters which attended a too free indulgence in strong drink in our community in early years, and if to any degree it tends to inculcate lessons of any degree it tends to inculcate lessons or sobriety and usefulness, morality and re-religion, I will feel amply repaid. To the admirers of good government, a high standard of morals, and a consequent spiritual guides, we owe much for the happy change in our condition. The children are receiving a Christian education, are being trained in the practice of their religion, and their moral sense cultivated. mprovement in the purity of do life, it is certainly an encouraging indication of progress to witness the super-human efforts that are being put forth to In this we comprehend the mind of God, working through His Church, that the not only reclaim and redeem the fallen ones, but to encircle as with a band of steel the rising generation with all that working through His Church, that the rising generation, or generations to come, shall be the spostles to succeed you in the holy cause of temperance and piety. That, in this lovely garden of God, the plants will grow in splendor and beauty, and, with an odor of sweetness, pene trate the veil of the great Architect, to plead in behalf of fallen man that no more spall the demon of drunkenness be the powers of eloquence and virtuous example can do to keep them good and pure citizens. Special exertions are being made to prevent those who are undefiled, so to speak, from becoming tainted with the poisonous cup. While it may not be, in the strict sense of the term, intemperate to drink, but intemperate to drink too more shall the demon of drunkenness be permitted to destroy the noblest, grandest and greatest work of His creation. We nuch, the old axiom, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is very apropos. Touch not, taste not, handle not, is the only true and safe guide. A young man does not become an inebriate saw the poision of alcohol enter the blood, brain and bone, and unseat the reason of too many of our early associates. We witnessed the frenzied, fierv flame issue from their mouths, with biasphemy on their tongues, and their hands stained with the blood of their at the start. Constant dripping wears at the start. Constant dripping wears away the stone, and so constant tipping creeps on insidiously until it has its victim in its cresp, and then the victim is hurled into that black abyss, that gulf of despair, and he gives himself up as lost. Home, friends, all are as naught to him; he is an outcast. To detail the rise and fall of the outcast. To detail the rise and rall of the detail the rise and rall of the latest the rise and the results of the r and thither with savagery in his near and curses on his lips. We saw the mother tremble while trying to ward off the blow, aimed at her life by the demon representing her husband. We saw the children d'sfigured by the frightful picture. We saw the demon of ugliness and brutality photographed on faces where once innocence and be uty dwelt. We saw poverty standing at the door, and a growling standing at the door, and a growling drunkard, when without money, without friends he seeks to satisfy that unquench able thirst, willing to barter his birinright, yea, even his chances to heaven for a drop of alcohol, is almost too horrible for sensitive ears. The eloquent lecturar has portrayed it in language so vivid and startling as to leave little to be added to startling as to leave little to be added to the subject, but we are happy to be per-mitted to contribute our mite, and to succeed even to the extent of the scriptural grain of mustard seed, would feel our efforts had not been in vain. We could cite striking illustrations of destruction and ruin standing at the door, and a growling devil ruling the unfortunate family. We saw the mother, broken-hearted, sink and die in the rags of poverty for her shroud. We saw the children scattered and lost as the sands of the sea. We saw the house the sands of the sea. We saw he house crumble and the rooftree fall on the hearthstone. And kind nature grew a cover of rank weeds and brushwood to hide its desolation and loneliness. We heard the wind meaning a requiem of wrought by liquor within our own recolwrought by figure with our own feeth lection. In the early days this fertile Valley of the Rock River was largely settled by the brave and hardy sons of old Erin, who came hither to accomplish that which was impossible in the land of their everlasting death over the ruin that was

once a home. And we began to doubt the reality of creation and the destiny of which was impossible in the land of their birth. They were endowed with strong minds, brave hearts and vigorous consti-tutions, and they went at their herculean tasks with a determination to succeed. A forest to hew down had no terrors for them man that he had stamped on his soul the image of his Creator, and on his forehead the sign of his redemption. Would that all we saw was but a dream and not a sad They went at their work willingly and cheerfully. The labor was prodigious; but that mattered little,—they saw in the future the success of their fondest anticipation—a home. But sad to relate, they reality.

Ask the trembling wretch, as he stands on the gallow's trap, with blood on his soul, about to appear in the awful presence of his Creator, what was it that caused his ruin. Ask the unfortunate first commenced to wade in the shallow inmates of dens of sin, who are bound to the service of the devil, what it was that banished modesty and virtue from their souls. Ask the criminals locked in iron stream of dissipation, and going deeper and deeper, were swallowed up in the de vouring vortex. The homes they looked forward to with such fond hopes were forward to with such fond hopes were souls. Ask the criminals locked in iron-floated off on the irresistible current of barred jails and penitentiaries, what it intemperance. Once more they were was that made their presence in society a wanderers, seeking new fields to live in. menace and a danger. Pass through the see the wasted forms of those who lie on mediate neighborhood, parting again with old friends and neighbors, looking upon old St Bernard's perhaps for the last time.

We mention St. Bernard's because it was charity. of their creation. They brought with them from the old land the faith of their

fathers, and were happy to be the humble

instruments in assisting to implant in what might be termed a wilderness, the religion of St. Patrick. How they felled

the giant oak, and with their ox team hauled the logs to the mill, where they

were duly cut into lumber, and then com-menced the erection of the first church.

With what solicitude they watched its

growth! Like the fond parent watching

the darling infant, each day adding to its

strength and intellect, so with them, day

by day was being reared a monument of their devotion to Him who suffered on

the cross that all men might have life ever-

lasting. And when the unpretentious edifice

was completed and consecrated, and the first Mass celebrated, what congratulations, what unsullied joy was theirs, for was it

not a part and parcel of their beings? By their love, by the strength that God gave them, they had founded in this wilderness, the home of the red man, a temple dedi-cated to their spiritual life, but like their

temporal abode, they had to abandon it and once more turn their faces westward

Does any one need to ask the reason why

Oh, no! A jolly crowd would meet and take a drink, and then in turn the treat went round, and in the end

the friendly nelghbors parted, neither knowing whither the other went. Thus it went on from week to week, from year

to year, until finally the day of reckoning came. The beautiful homes

where they were to pass away the winter of life had gone from their grasp, and into

less to remind you that this deplorable result was brought about by first tippling.

this ball we see faces that are typical of

Look through the asylums for the in sane, and learn what it was that put out the light of reason, the most precious gift

Visit in a spirit of gentleness and sympathy the aged parents who found their last refuge in the poor house, and they will tell you in a tone of meiancholy sadness, that the descrition of their dissolute ness, that the desertion of their dissolute children, to whom they gave bad example in their tender years, was the cause that landed them in that home of despair. Walk gently, kindly, with a feeling of reverance, through the asylums for helpless children and babes, and the light from faces of chastened innocence will enter your soul, for theirs is the home of the fatherless and they the wards of charity. Is not their silent answer, louder than thunder tones,—and more visible than the lightning flush. To more fully depict the awful ravages of alcohol on the souls and bodies of all who become its prey, permit me to cite an abstract of a lecture permit me to cite an abstract of a lectur-by the Rev. Father Horan, of Masssachu setts. If the description here, so graphically given, has no note of warning for the drunkard, then the mercy of God alone should be supplicated to place an angel with a flaming sword before him, to prevent him going blindly to self-

destruction.

He said when the demon of intemperance resolved to devastate the earth and scourge its people, he called together all the known powers of inquity. summons responded pestilence, families and war. To better accomplish his terri famine ble purpose the demon of Heli, the victim of life had gone from their grasp, and into the pursuant of those less prodigal, and in the end they were as in the beginning, without homes and firesides. It is need less to remind you that this deplorable face and skeleton frame, clothed in a result was brought about by first tippling. shroud, said in sepulchral tone, "send me, These are sad reflections, but as there is a pledge myself to shake the children of mer with ague and search them with fever, until I shall have scattered every hillside silver lining to every cloud, so we trust there is to this. When we look around with graveyards and whitened the whole earth with tombstones."

the generations gone, men made in the likeness of their Creator, brim full of intelligence and heroism, who are devoting their life's best energies to not only the temporal elevation, but also the spiritual saivation of their fellow-men, we cannot but believe that the good seed you are sowing in the minds and souls of the rising generation will bear good fruit; may God grant us they grow up to take the generations gone, men made in the likeness of their Creator, brim full of

AS PICTURED BY DR. JOHNSON IN AN EL QUENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN C. T. A. UNION.

At the request of many of the delegates who attended the Cathalla total abstinence convention held at Watertown last week, we publish the following address delivbrother against brother in deadly combat, I will convert fruitful valleys into the fields of carnage. Turn the highway of the cean into battle, pillage and plunder. Blockade the forts of commerce, stop trade, burn cities, destroy in a day the wealth accumulated by ages of toil, roll the car of civilization back to barbarism, slay the flower of manhood, clothe womanhood with weeds of mourning and saddle all nations with hopeless debt."

nations with hopeless debt."
The demon of hell hesitated which to The demon of hell hesitated which to send, until intemperance put in an appearance. There he stood covered with rags from head to foot, bloated, blear eyed, bull necked and red nosed, with a whiskey glass for a weapon and a saloon screen for a shield.

He muttered, send me and I will poison more than pestilence, starve more than famine and slaughter more than war, I famine and slaughter more than war, i will drive men and women to theft, mur-der and sulcide. I will climb upon the bench with the judge, assail the judicial purity and defeat justice in her own tem-ple. I will climb into legislative halls and senatorial chambers, induce great states. men to endorse my methods and send me forth to work death and destruction under the protection of law. I will climb up into the soul of man, efface the image of his Creator, corrupt and deaden his conscience, dethrone his reason, change his love into hatred, his hope into despair, and I will turn his prayers into blas-phemies. Such has been and is the mis-sion of intemperance. Such has been and is the lesser abomination of paganism. But the arms of faith, hope and universal love issuing from the mouth of the apostles, threw down their temples and erected in their stead, the grandest and most holy institution the world has ever seen or ever will see. May the same arms with which you are so richly endowed prove equally successful in the total eradications of the beastly vice of intemperance, and restore to the Church our erring brethren. The Church of our most loving Redeemer where all our hopes are centered and from which our happiness is derived. The Church, whose ministry alone can level the hills and fill up the valleys of our life's pligrimage and light our soul's in safety over the dark see that all must

Oh, stain not your soul my brother, Waste not what is not yours, Touch not the flery demon That made your home a ruin.

TALMAGE'S TRIBUTE TO SHERI-

In his Friday evening discourse in Brooklyn last week, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage paid this broad and generous tribute to the character and the creed

of Gen. Sheridan:
"Sheridan's ride," I fear, is ended. He will never again put his foot in the cavalry stirrup. The rider on the pale horse hath emptied the swift saddle. What Stonewall Jackson was to the

Southern Army, Phil Sheridan was to the Northern army. At Crinth, at Perryville, at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, at Missionary Ridge, at Cold Harbor, at Fisher's Hill, at Winchester,

at Five Forks he distinguished bimself.
The war is so far gone by that all sides

He could fight or cry, and the one was as easy as the other.

I shall not forget how the tears rolled

down his cheeks at Greenwood, four years ago, while I was telling in memoral address of the sufferings of the war. He could be a whirlwind in the stirrups, or a summer breeze shaking off the drops of the morning dew. In the highest military position of the land he lies down. He does not go defiantly, as some If the infidels go out of called to die. this life as brave as they now talk this country has yet to have a brilliant programme of death-beds. But Sheridan asked for the last offices of religion. With a courage that no one ever doubted, he does not want to enter the next world without prayer and the sacrament of the

dying Lord.

Whether you belong to his church, or some other church, or no church at all, you must admire the fact that the com mander in chief of the United States armies in his last hours shows very plainly that he believes in God and Carist and the importance of preparation for

the great future.

If a man like that, his valor known all round the earth, calls for the reinforce-ment of religion in the last hour, these men of less nerve who go strutting round shaking their clenched fist at God and Christ and the eternal world had better look out. Notice how rapidly the prom-ment men of this land are taking their places in what William C. Bryant in his "Thanatopsis" calls "The Silent Halls of

Many a young girl shuts herself out Many a young girl shus herself out from society because her face is covered with pimples and blotches. All disfiguring humors are removed by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy is the safest and most reliable that can be used.

FAGGED OUT .- None but those who have FAGER OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength, Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Paymelee's Pills. osition of Parmelee's Pills.

Consumption Can be Cured

By proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form, Dr. D. McDonald, Petiticodiac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c, and \$1 size. By proper, healthful exercise, and

Occasional Doses of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

HER PROGRESS, HER INFLUENCE, HER SPIRIT, HER SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THIS COUNTRY. To turn to the Catholic Church in

America, all observers remark its great development here, the rapid increase in number of its adherents, its growth in wealth and influence, the firm yet gentle hand with which it brings heterogeneous hand with which it brings heterogeneous populations under the control of a common faith and discipline, the ease with which it adapts itself to new conditions and organizes itself to every part of the country. It is not a thing to enter new fields, to bend one's self to unaccustomed work and to struck for the right to live work, and to struggle for the right to live in the midst of a generation heedless of the good and mindful only of the evil which has been associated with one's life. And this is what the Catholic Church in America has had to do, and has done with America has had to do, and has done with a success which recalls the memory of the spread of Christianity through the Roman Empire. It counts its members here by millions, while a hundred years ago it counted them by thousands, and its priests, churches, schools, and institutions of charity it reckons by the thousand, while then they could be counted bardly by tens. And public opinion, which was then hostile, is no longer so in the same degree. Prejudice has not indeed ceased degree. Prejudice has not indeed ceased to exist, for where there is question of religion, of society, of politics, even the fairest minds fail to see things as they are, and the multitude, it may be supposed, will never become impartial; but the tendency of our life and of the sge is opposed to bigotry, and as we lose faith in the justice and efficacy of persecution, we perceive more clearly that true re-ligion can neither be defended nor propagated by violence and intolerance, by appeals to sectarian bitterness and na-tional hatred. And by none is this more sincerely acknowledged or more deeply feit than by the Catholics of the United States. And the special significance of our American Catholic history is not found in the phases of our life which attract attention and are a common theme for declamation, but it lies in the fact that our example proves that the Church can thrive where it is neither protected nor persecuted, but is simply left to itself to manage its own affairs and to do its work. Such an experiment had never been made, when we became an independent people, and its success is of world-wide import. because this is the modern tendency and the position towards the Church which all the nations will sooner or later assume, just as they all will be forced finally to

The great underlying principle of democracy—that men are brothers, and have equal rights, and that God clothes the oul with freedom -is a truth taught by Carist, is a truth proclaimed by Church: and the faith of Christians in this principle, in spite of hesitations and mis-givings, of oppositions and obstacles and inconceivable difficulties, has finally given to it its modern vigor and beneficent

power. The spirit of love and mercy, which is the spirit of Christ, breathes like a heave...ly ze hyr through the whole earth, and under its influence the age is moved to attempt greater things than hitherto have seemed possible. Never before has sym-pathy among men been so widespread; never has the desire to come to the relief never has the destre to come to the relter of all who suffer pain or wrong been so general or so intelligent. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit the sick, seems now comparatively. condition in which none shall lack food or clothing or shelter; following the divine command: "O Isreal thou shalt not suffer that there be a beggar or a pauper within thy borders." Kindness to slaves ceased to be a virtue for us when we abolished slavery; and we look forward to the day when no man nor woman nor child shall work and still be condemned to a life of misery. That great blot upon the page of history, Womau's fate, has partly time when in the world as in Carist there shall be made no distinction between slave and freeman, between man and woman. If we compare modern with ancient and mediaval epochs, wars have become less frequent, and in war men have become more humane and merciful.—Bishop Spalding, in Washington Union.

VOLNEY AND HIS ROSARY, - Voiney, the distinguished French philosopher, author and traveller, who died in the early part of the present century, was one of the most noted scotlers of the modern school of false philosophy. He wrote several works which are a compound of impiety and revolting cynicism. After the reign of terror in France, he went to the United States, where he lived for more than two years. During his residence in that country he was sailing one day with some friends along the coast of Chesapeake Bay. The wind rose suddenly, and the little yacht, which bore some of the most notoricus unbelievers of the old world and the new, was twenty old world and the new, was twenty times at the point of going down. Everyone began to pay, and Volney prayed like the rest; the famous philosopher was even seen with a rosary in his hands, and he recited "Hail Marys" as long as the danger lasted. One of his companions afterward approached him, and said with a sneer: "Sir, to whom have you been addressing prayers, and what sort of a thing were you passing through your lingers?" As Volney remained dumb, one of his friends remarked in French: "A man may be a philosopher and un-"A man may be a philosopher and un-believer in his library, but not in a tempest."

An English Medical Authority affirms that the best regimen for preserving health may be summed up in the maxin, "keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels active." There is warm, and the bowers scatter." Incre is a world of wiedom in the observation. Obstinate constipation, or costiveness, is an exciting cause of other diseases; and with many persons of sedentary habits or occupations, this inaction of the bowels is a source of constant annoyance, producing piles, prolapse of the rectum, fistula, and various dyspeptic symptoms. All these are warded off, and health is maintained, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Engich the BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

FROM THE EXT ARCHY IN MENT OF BIS IN 1694. When Mr. Les

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are drawing near to the world as in Carist there distinction between slave

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IS ROSARY. - Voiney, the

ench philosopher, author no died in the early part

entury, was one of the ers of the modern school by. He wrote several

a compound of impiety vnicism. After the reign ance, he went to the where he lived for more

During his residence he was sailing one day ends along the coast of . The wind rose suddenly,

yacht, which bore some oricus unbelievers of the

the new, was twenty

the new, was twenty int of going down. Everyisy, and Volney prayed the famous philosopher with a rosary in his hands,
"Hail Marya" as long as ed. One of his companapproached him, and said "Sir, to whom have you g prayers, and what sort you passing through your

you passing through your Volney remained dumb, ds remarked in French:

C CHURCH.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you've left undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgottea,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

The Sin of Omission.

The stone you might have lifted out of a brother's way.
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand dear,
The gentle and winsome tone.
That you had no time nor thought for,
With troubles enough of your own.

The little acts of kindness,
So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels
Which every mortal fluds—
They come in night, and slience—
Each chill, reproactful wraita—
W nen hope is feint and flagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion,
That tarries until too late.
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you the bit of neartache
At the setting of the sun.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D, F. R. S, ETC.

PART II.

FROM THE EXTINCTION OF THE HIER ARCHY IN 1603, TILL THE APPOINT MENT OF BISHOPS, VICARS APOSTOLIC

When Mr. Leslie's visitation came to an end, he repaired to Rome (1680) and reported it in person to the Cardinals of Propaganda. It led to the promulgation of several salutary regulations. Among other things it was ordained that the priests should confine themselves, each to

they concluded that some of their friends were already there, and so thought it un neccessary to search the house themselves. The same thing occurred to him at Fyvie in Aberdeenshire. Aroused there by the shaking of his bed, he was enabled to get away from a party of soldiers who were in pursuit of him. He was, however, they gave their effective support, to the oring the first of the pursuit of him. He was, however, they gave their effective support, to the oring the first of the day uncle only compliments and beneficially and the first of the day and the first of the day and the first of the fir

habit of confining themselves to their respective charges. The pious Jesuits came at last, also, to accept the new and bet-ter arrangement. It was regulated, like wise, after the presentation of Mr. Leslie's report, that the missionary priests should meet once in the year, and report on the state of the mission to the Cardinals of Propagands. It was difficult for the poor and scattered clergy to comply with this requirement. The worthy Prefect represented accordingly, and pleaded for a mitigation of the rule. But to no purpose. Propaganda insisted, threatening even to withdraw the annual subsidy unless the meeting were annual subsidy unless the meeting were held and the report presented every year. The first meeting was in 1686. Many questions of discipline were discussed and referred to Propaganda. Among these were the marriages of the people and the celebration of Easter and other Festivals are unform style. Some had according to a uniform style. Some had according to a uniform style, whilst others adhered to the old, which was still generally when the English Catholics obtained the hered to the old, which was still generally followed, in great Britain, for many years. The meeting, in their report, earnestly prayed the Cardinals to send more priests and to augment the yearly subsidy. They falled not also to request that their Eminences would continue their careful superintendence.

monarch, they should endeavor to have a Bishop appointed, and otherwise improve Bishop appointed, and otherwise improve their condition. They raturally looked to the Catholic King, as well as to Rome, in petitioning for a Bishop. Their carnest endeavors, however, were all frustrated by hostile intrigues. They renewed their efforts on occasion of the English Catholic Sting, James They were now at the mercy of ignorant and fanatical mobs. A fearful riot occured at Edinburgh. The chapel of Holyrood, which had been recently renewed at great cost, was at tacked and defaced. The house of the Earl of Perth, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and a recent convert to the Catholic Fatth, was sacked, and a general search made for priests and altar furnishings. The Pre-

fect, who resided at Edinburgh for some months before the riot, had won so much the general esteem, escaped arrest. The mob, once masters of the city, however, he was obliged to take refuge in the castle, which was held by the Duke of Gordon for King James. He retired afterwards to the North, on bail, and resided, once more, at Gordon Castle. One may imagine how it fared with the missionary clergy in the castle, which the kingdom. The was at Edinburgh, however, at the castle, when the properties of Scotland, cast into prison and then bankshed the kingdom. He was at Edinburgh, however, at the castle, when the castle was not infallible truth the castle, the castle was no infallible truth on earth, they said; therefore, there was no eart how it fared with the missionary clergy throughout the country. Some were seized and imprisoned, others were banish

ed the Kingdom. They who remained were in constant dread and danger of of King Caarles II., and it seems evident that the King of England has determined to leave it in peace." This important testimony regards Scotland as well as England, William III. being King of both countries. The intolerant Parliament. countries. The intolerant Parliament, which, in opposition to the King's declared wishes, passed the infamous act "for preventing the growth of Popery," bears witness to the same effect. In the preamble to the said act, it pectics that there has been a greater resort into this Kingdom than formerly, of popish bishops, priests and Jesuits." It is then enacted that "any person apprehending and prosecuting to conviction, any such bishop, priest or Jesuit, for saying mass or exercising any priestly function, is to receive a reward of a hundred pounds. The punishment for such contion, is to receive a reward of a hundred pounds. The punishment for such convicted persons, or for a papist keeping a school, is to be perpetual imprisonment. Every person educated in the popish religion, upon attaining the age of eighteen, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the declaration against trausubstantiation, and the worship of saints, and in default of such oath and subscription, is declared incapable of purchasing lands, or of inheriting lands under any devise or limitation, the next of kin saits, and in default of such oath and subscription, is declared incapable of purchasing lands, or of inheriting lands under any devise or limitation, the next of kin the people under his spiritual charge. It is not a little extraordinary that the religious orders stremuously opposed this arrangement, claiming the right to exercise their ministry, as hitherto, in all parts of the country. Their persistance in this peripatetic system caused great inconvenience to the secular clergy, particularly at the Easter time.

On his return to Scotland, Mr. Leslie was cast into prison, during the evil days that occurred in consequence of the Revolution of 1688. In order to escape the myrnidons of the law, he had assumed the name of "hardboots." But it is not certain that this was not a nickname insultingly applied. He enjoyed among his contemporaries the reputation of being a very holy man. It would be too much to say that he was favored with miraculous interventions. But the following circumstance affords ground for believing that he lived under special providential protection. During the worst times of persecution he was reciding in the house of Glastirum in the Eazle, Banfishire. All of a sudden his bed began to shake. He rose and struck a light. At the time there were several parties of soldiers scouring the country in search of priests. Sealing a light at Glastirum, a house which was much resorted to by the Catholic clergy, they concluded that some of their friends were already there, and so thought it un neccessary to search the house themselves. The same thinp occurred to hum at Fivile and the name of the country in search of priests. Sealing a laght at Glastirum, a house which was much resorted to by the Catholic clergy, they concluded that some of their friends were already there, and so thought it un neccessary to search the house themselves. The same thinp occurred to him at Fivile in the following continued to the five of the country in search of priests. Sealing a light at Glastirum, a louse which was much res isfluenced in this direction by the friend-ship shown him by two Popes, Innocent the XI. and Alexander VIII. "William

years. He died at Banff in the beginning of last century.

The secular clergy were now in the habit of confining themselves to their the Kengley themselves to their the Catholics of Scotland hoped to Prefect, the Abbot of Ratisbon, and a Superior of the Scotch College at Paris, urged their suit at court. But the negotiations which they undertook in order to Induce King James to support their petition at Rome, were opposed and finally rendered fruitless by influences similar to those which had so often been actively at work to thwart the views presented to the Roman court by the secular priests of Scotland. The project, however, was not abandoned. Their petition was renewed from time to hered to the old, which was still generally followed, in great Britain, for many years. The meeting, in their report, earnestly prayed the Cardinals to send more priests and to augment the yearly subsidy. They failed not also to request that their Eminences would continue their careful superintendence.

The hopes of the Catholics were greatly raised by the accession of James II. to the throne of Great Britain. What might they not expect under the rule of a Catholic King's however, they not expect under the rule of a Catholic King's A new era, they believed, had come. Persecution would be no more, and everything favor the growth of the Catholic Faith. How grievously were they not disappointed! It was not unreasonable, however, that relying on the good will of the well' intentioned but weak monarch, they should endeavor to have a Bishop appointed, and otherwise improve appointment of Bishops in 1688. In that year, however, the overthrow of the Cath-

choice fell on the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, who was named Bishop of Peristachium, Vicar Apostolic of all Scotland.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, 1695-1718.

This prelate was not always a Catholic.
Being born of Protestant parents, Thomas Nicholson, of Kemnay, and Elizabeth Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, in Banffsite, he was brought un seconding to their ideas.

He was at Edinburgh, however, at the time of the riot above referred to, and was obliged to leave his residence at midnight, making his escape through the midst of the mob, by whom he was not recognized.

He was arrested afterwards at Stirling and imprisoned for some months, they and the religious convictions of other people; reign proceeded. The French Ambassador, M. Tallard, wrote to his in Court 1698, that the Catholic religion "is here tolerated more openly than it was even in the time of King Carrles II., and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and it seems evident that the King of Early and its early and imprisoned for some months there are some and imprisoned for some months there are some and in the same and imprisoned for some months there are some months and imprisoned for some months there are some months and imprisoned for some months there are some months and imprisoned for some months are some months and imprisoned for some months are some months and imprisoned for some months are s were called—yes, opinions; so that rewould leave the country and never return.
Such was the price of liberty. He settled
in France, which was the land of refuge
for the greater number of the extled
t clergy of Scotland. While in that country, he officiated for three years as chanlain to a community of nuns at Dunklik.
When in 1694, the cardinals of Propaiganda resolved that a bishop should be
appointed to rule the mission of Scotland, Mr. Nicholson was chosen in August
of that year, to fill this high dignity,
was the only Caurch that was unpopular, appointed to rule the hilssion of Sot-land, Mr. Nicholson was chosen in August of that year, to fill this high dignity. The Briefs creating him Bishop of Peristachium and Vicar Apostolic of Stotland were promptly expedited, and he was consecrated at Paris, being still under sentence of exile, in the private chapel of the archiepiscopal palace. Mascaron, the celebrated preacher of the time, was the consecrating bishop; Barillon, Bishop of Lucan, and Ratabon of Ypres were the assistant bishops. For want of the necessary passports he was obliged to delay some time in Holland and Germany on his way to Stand. On reaching London, in Novamber, 1696, he was apprehended and detained in prison till May, 1697. As soon as he was at liberty, he proceeded on his journey, and passing through Etinburgh in the middle of July he repaired to Gordon Castle, and there held conference with the neighboring clergy on the state and prospects of ing clergy on the state and prospects of missionary matters. After the first shock of the revolution had come comparative peace, and the worthy bishop was blessed to continue, during twenty years, without to continue, during tweery years, without any serious molestation, the exercise of his Episcopal functions. The field of his labours being so extensive, he could not remain any length of time in one place. He visited repeatedly almost every part of Scotland, extending his journeys to the remote t Islands, encouraging the clergy and their flocks, administering confirma-tion in districts where none had enjoyed the benefit of this Sacrament since the extinction of the ancient hierarchy. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BEHIND Liverpool Catholic Times. Rev. James Splaine, S. J., rector of St. Wilfrid's, Preston, preaching at St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, on Sunday morning, said among the many Churches or so-called Churches which puzzled the minds of men in this country, there was one which stood alone, distinguished from all the rest, and described as one that fetterthe rest, and described as one that fettered the intellect, that was behind the age, one that was necessarily unpopular and lagged behind the nineteenth century. She was said to stand in the way of princes, so much so that the rulers of the land were sometimes obliged to fetter her, to chain her down, to limit her action—yes, teven to expel her out of the country, as they, indeed, had seen her expelled out of many countries in America even within the memory of living men. We were told that she was meddlesome, disturbed the peace of families, that she pryed into the secrets of private life, and that they should scourge her and drive her out of the country which was offensive to other ears; that she was proud, haughty, and officious, as if he had some higher claim than the world and that that everlasting Church must still exist. He William's reign, were so far relaxed as to be almost a nullity.

The Catholics of Scotland hoped to enjoy better times under the reign of the Catholic monarchs, James II. and VII. Buoyed by this hope, they resolved to petition for the appointment of a Bishop to rule their greatly diminished Church. They applied to the King as well as to the See of Rome; and at first it was thought their application met with more favor at London than at Rome. The Prefect, the Abbot of Ratisbon, and a Superior of the Scotch College at Paris, thing in which they joined, she was to be the only one that was not to share in their boasted liberality or in their tolerance. She was for them a kind of union; they might be split up among themselves, they might be the prey of intestine quarrels, but there was one point upon which they could all unite, and that was in hostility to her. She was the neplus ultra of their tolerance and liberality. Now what Church had he been describing? Was it the Church of Wesley, of the Baptists, of the Kirk? Was it any branch of the Church of England? Was it any one of the thousands of so called Churches that had sprung up, mushroom like, from what was called "the glorious Reformation"? They knew there two not one among them that would not successful to the description he deliver in the contraction that had interest the description he had just given

was not one among them that would not

would suit it, they were the Caurch of the nineteenth century, they did not lag behind but took the lead. They were

none of us had any right to meddle with the religious convictions of other people; we must not tamper with what they believed, with their opinions, as they were called—yes, opinions; so that re-ligion was reduced to "opinions," the was the only Caurch that was unpopular, behind the age, out of joint with the world, that interfered with the family, that not get on well with the sovereigns and princes the only Church outlawed by the other Churches in this country. What did she herself say to this description? Did she accept it? No; there were some strokes of truth in it, just as she subjected it to the Word of God. It was quite true that she lagged behind the age, because this age was flying away on the wings of false philosophy, duped and misled by the apostles of material-ism—by men who wished to eliminate Almighty God from the things of time, and set up a standard of morality and expediency in place of the eternal and immutable law of God, founded on principles as immutable and as old as God Himself. It was true she did not get on so well with princes and rulers, but that was only when princes and rulers, not content with the powers that Almighty God had given them, carried away by their ambition and pride, not content with having the things of Casar, but wishing also to have the things that belonged to God, tried to hold men in durance and to tyranize over the minds and consciences of Caristians. It was then, and then only, princes found her in antagonism. Sne interfered in the family, that was to say when Almighty God gave a call to a soul, and Catholics sometimes refused to allow that soul to follow the voice of God. It meddled and interfered even in the concerns of private life, even in the details of our commerce with one another for this simple reason, that the principles of morality she in-stilled into minds, down to the very root of things and branched out into every phase of human life. She spoke with the voice of authority because she felt she was inspired by Almighty God and sent into the world to teach; and, recognising the description given by her enemies thus far, pointed with pride to her counterpart of eighteen hundred years ago—"There,"

Father Burke was riding one day in Dublin on the top of an omnibus, and reading his breviary. A theological opponent got on and thought to read Father Tom a lecture. "The Lord tells us, sir," he said, "that when we pray we should not be as hypocrites, who love to pray in public, and at the corners of streets, that they might be seen by men. Now, when I pray I enter into my cleset, and when I have shut the door, I pray in secret." "Yes," replied Father Tom, without taking his eyes off the book, "and then you come out on the top of an omnibus and tell every one all about it."

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were some strokes of truth in it, just enough to point her out, but a vast deal of misconstruction. It was quite true that she fettered the intellect, masmuch as she subported it to the Way of the construction.

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e a philosopher and un-library, but not in a temh Medical Authority best regimen for preserv-y be summed up in the the head cool, the feet bowels active." There is sdom in the observation. ipation, or costiveness, is use of other diseases; and sons of sedentary habits or is inaction of the bowels is stant annoyance, producpse of the rectum, fistula, dyspeptic symptoms. All ed off, and health is main-

use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant ets. BLOOD by the use of Mil-on and Wine, which sup-ssary blood building mater-

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Approved by the Bishop of London, and ecommended by the Archbishop of St. Grantines, the Brotop of Octawa, Hamilton, College, and Peteboro, and desding Cath-nic College and the College of Cath-nic College on throughout the Dominion. All correspondence on business should be addressed at the De-Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Becord.

London, 8at., June 30th, 1888. CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Halifax on the 19:h inst., a committee appointed for the consideration of the bi-centenary of 1688, that is to say, of the expulsion of James II. from the English throne, and its assumption by William III, Prince of Orange, reported that "Sabbath," November 4 h, be set apart as a day when special reference shall be made to this memorable occasion in British history, and also that, if practicable, meetings should be held on the Monday evening following. In his speech, submitting the report, Dr. Burns recounted the principal acts of the killing time when persecution and bloodshed were the fate of God's saints. He pourtaved very strongly "the baseness of the Charleses and the endurance of the Scottish Covenanters." The following reso lution was then moved by Mr. R. Murray of Halifax, seconded by Dr. Cochrane, and

"The General Assembly avails itself of the fact that this is the bi-centenary of the revolution of 1688 to record its admiration of the heroic endurance manifested our martyred forefathers, who were tortured, not accepting deliverance, and loved not their lives unto the death. The Assembly records devout gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance wrought for our beloved fatherland by the accession of William and Mary to the throne and its unabated and unqualified adherence to those fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, of which the revolution two hundred years ago was the expression and embodiment. The General Assembly approves of the recommendations of the report, and would instruct tions of the report, and would instruct ministers and sessions to take order that effect be given to those in such manner as they deem best, to the end that our ancient testimony for truth and righteousness b maintained, the safeguards around the throne, as well as our altars and our hearths, be preserved, and that freedom, the "Apostles of civil and religious, which we have obtained for so great a sum, be transmitted in its It may be judge entirety to the generations that are yet to come,"

It must be borne in mind that this General Assembly is the highest authority in the Presbyterian Church, It is true that its decisions have no force further than in the Presby terian Church of Canada but as, like other National Presbyterian bodies, its jurisdiction is supreme and independent, and even is evidently not confined to Canadian territory, inasmuch as there are Churches elsewhere that recognize its jurisdiction, as in the United States, to say nothing of missions to heathen lands, the supreme authority of were they doomed, and for the same reathe Church speaks in the above resolu tion. It is the voice of a body which professes to speak in the name of and with the authority of God, a body which professes to be "the Church of God, the pillar and ground of Truth." This body declares that the dethronement of James II. was a laudable act, inasmuch as it was effected in defence of the "fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty."

We cannot but call this a wilful attempt on the part of the Presbyterian Assembly to deceive. It is bad enough that a poli tical body should be so sunken in the depths of trickery as to deal in misrepresentation and falsehood, but when a Church, professing to speak in the name of blasphemy, fit only for the platform of a Bacchanlian twelfth of July gathering. There were cruelties inflicted on the Cameropians and others who were as violently opposed to the Monarchy as they were to Episcopacy, or Prelacy and Popery, but ginia, 12; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11. the laws under which these were inflicted passed by his Protestant predecessors, and by Protestant Parliaments, and the cruelty of their execution was the work of Protestant officers. The acts of James which brought on his ruin, and nade him a fugitive from his country, were his efforts to restore prosperity and some measure of justice to the people of Irepenal laws against Catholics, Quakers, and legislation that ever disgraced the statute books of a civilized community.

We shall not quote Lord Macaulay as reliable authority on and witness to the controversies of that age, but as a friend to the Revolution of 1688, whose testimony, where it reflects credit upon James, dence of the truth to bear witness against

"On the eighteenth of March the Kirg power to him.

ed the Privy Council that he had determined . . . to grant by his own authority entire liberty of conscience to all his subjects. On the fourth of April appeared the memorable 'Declaration of Indulgence,' in which 'he proceeded to annul by his own sole authority because the statute. s long series of statutes. He sus-pended all peral laws against all classes of Nonconformists. He author-ized both Roman Catholics and Protestant ized both Roman Catholies and Protestant Dissenters to perform their worship publicly. He forbade his subject on pain of his highest displeasure to molest any religious assembly. He also sbrogated all those Acts which imposed any religious test as a qualification for any civil or military office.'" Eag. Hist. A. D. 1687.

Lord Macaulay adds: "That the

Declaration of Indulgence was unconstitutional is a point on which both the great English parties have always been entirely agreed. Every person capable of reasoning on a political question must perceive that a monarch who is competent to issue such a declaration is nothing less than an absolute monarch,' Here then is the p'es on which the dethroncment of James is pretended to be justified. He declared religious liberty in spite of his Parliament. We shall not pretend to say that was in accordance with the spirit of the British law or constitution, but it was in accordance with the law of God, and to this even the British Constitution should give way. It is therefore clear that the cause of James II. was the cause of religious liberty in 1688, the cause of William was that of oppression and intolerance, and by endorsing the latter, and misrepresenting the former, the Presbyterian General Assembly, at the same time that it states a falsehood, declares itself the foe of religious liberty, under the hypocritical pretence that it is friendly to this great

The course of the General Assembly, we must say, does not surprise us much. We are somewhat surprised at the boldness which asserts a palpable falsehood : but their sympathy with intolerance is merely the carrying out of the principles of the divines of Westminster who framed the faith to which the Assembly still adheres. Presbyterianism is the only religion which declares it to be a duty arising out of the first and second commandments to persecute the religion of Catholics and others. This is undoubtedly what is meant by the larger Catechism when it declares it to be the duty of each one to "oppose all false worship, and remove it, and all monuments of idolatry." But to leave assurance doubly sure, these divines specially require "all persons suspected of Papistry or any other error" to subscribe their names to their Confession of Faith, and request the Estates of Parliament "to ratify the same, under all civil pains." These are the "Apostles of civil and religious

It may be judged by the Act of 1691 excluding "Papists" from public offices in Ireland, how far the Revolution of 1688 was identified with the cause of Religious Liberty; but the atroctous massacre of Glencoe, inflicted upon Scotchmen, by William's authority, is perhaps even more conclusive, and might make us wonder how such names as Murray and Cochrane should be associated with the passing of a resolution of sympathy with that cause. We need not look far for a solution of the difficulty. The Scotchmen who were the victims were Catholics. For this reason on the General Assembly does not deem them worthy of a thought when the question concerns their "civil and religious rights."

THE PRESIDENTAL ELECTION.

The Electoral College for the election of the next President of the United States will consist of 401 members, of whom 201 will be necessary for a choice. They are distributed as follows : Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Delaware,3; Florida, 4; fate nothing can save him. This horrible Georgia, 12; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13, Kausas, 9; Kentucky. 13; fallen desperate, and the good, or those Louisiana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, the Delty, does this, it is nothing short of 7; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, ; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 9; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas 13; Vermont, 4; Vir-

Each voter of a State casts his vote for were not the work of James. They were the full number of electors allotted to the State. Thus, as it is fully known whom the candidates on the ticket will support, all voters cast their ballots for electors who will support their candidate. Thus all the electors of a State are chosen to support one man, and though it is possible that a mixed electorate should be chosen, in any state, land, and to modify the infamy of the in practice this does not occur. It is by combining the above numbers, according other sufferers from the most Diaconian to the known preferences of the various States, that estimates are made as to who

THE gentleman to whom, more than to any one else, is due the defeat of the Massachusetts school spying bill, is Representative McEttrick. He saw through its is that of an enemy, forced by the evi- iniquitous purpose from the beginning, opposed it at every stage, and by exposing its tyranny secured its final defeat. More

will be the successful candidate.

THE METRODIST CONFERENCE IN

The Committee on "the State of Work" at the Methodist Conference in Toronto eported the game of baseball as a practice to be condemned as sinful. The reading of the report caused a lively discussion, several of the ministers declaring that they are themselves amateur baseballists. Several defended the game, though condemning the gambling practices which are often indulged in in connection with it. The condemnation was referred back to the committee for reconsideration. It would be worth while to know on what passages of Scripture the Committee ground the creation of the new sin of

The conference also passed a strong esolution condemnatory of the arbitrary conduct of policeman Jarvis in arresting the Reverend Mr. Wilson. The police magistrate was also condemned for inflicting a fine, when in reality Mr. Wilson had been guilty of no offence.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

The movement toward Union among the different Protestant bodies is still going on with remarkable persistency among its promoters, so that it is not at all unlikely that some kind of a basis will be agreed upon for a partial union at all events mong some of the sects. There was a meeting in Montreal lately at which representatives of the Methodists and Presby terians took the matter into consideration In one of its aspects : that is to say, there are in sparsely settled localities missions supported in many cases, by both these denominations, though the districts are unable to support decently more than one minister. This is found to be a great waste of money and energy, and the purpose of the Montreal meeting was to lessen the friction between the two bodies, so that in these cases, at least, by some mode of compromise both parties should agree hat only one mission be sustained.

To us it would appear that the correct

olution of the difficulty would be to Christ revealed it, and to recognize the one head of the Church Universal. If this be done there will be no danger of conflicting jurisdictions, and at the same time the commands of our Lord will be obeyed to teach all 'nations the same Gospel, and the Apostolic type of the Christian Church will be preserved, which, meeting at Jerusalem, could pronounce authoritatively on all doctrinal and disciplinary matters which came before them, saying while they promulgated their decisions: "For it hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." (Acts xv. 28 This, of course, would at once lead to the acknowledgment of the Pope, and the acceptance of all his decrees in faith and in morals, a thing which the Methodists and Presbyterians are not prepared to do: hence, while we admire the good will and desire for peace which, probably, are the motives of these yearnings after Union,

we cannot consider the methods of common action which have been proposed as conducive to Christian unity at all, as properly understood. Two methods were spoken of at the meeting in question, but He declares that these proposals are the neither was adopted. The first was that utmost to which his party will consent. each denomination in turn should take It will be remembered that they include stocked with ministers of both creeds. Now it cannot be denied that the two denominations differ very seriously as to what is Christian truth. On the question of grace, the Presbyterian loudly pro claims that Christ died only for the elect, and as to the reprobate, he declares that God withholds saving grace from him, and will withhold it in spite of all that he can do : that God has destined him, from the beginning, to destruction, and from this doctrine, which is calculated to make the who are indifferently good, apathetic, is repudlated by Methodism. On the other hand, it is a distinctive doctrine of Methodism that the sinner has only to believe that he is saved, through Carlst, and he is thereby justified. This doctrine. which excludes the necessity of contrition and good works, is rejected by Presby terians. In the alternate system proposed, the two different schemes of salvation, inconsistent with each other, would be taught successively to the same congregations. with the inevitable result of destroying Christian faith entirely, if they possessed

The second mode proposed is that the missions be divided between the two sects. According to this plan, evidently both would give up their claim to be the Caurch of Christ commissioned to propa-

gate the true Gospel everywhere. It is stated that to some parts of the Western States it is arranged that a clergy. man shall be sent who shall avoid teaching any doctrine which is disputed between the sects, and that afterwards, when the popu-

or, which is the same, to keep it in the back-ground. In our estimation it is far more like to be productive of a crop of Infidele than of Christians, and from what it will require an Irish Parliament to deal we have learned this is the actual result where the plan has been adopted.

There is no plan of Union possible, consistent with Christian principles, ex cept that which we have indicated, return to the one fold, which alone Christ established, submission to the one Church which He instituted, and which is "the pillar and the ground of truth."

THE CROFFERS AND HOME RULE.

the Presbyterian Genera Assembly of Ireland was declaring itself n favor of the despotism of Coercion and tenant oppression, and against Home Rule, the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at Inverness, devoted itself a whole day to the consideration of the plaything to distract their attention. case of the crofters and the Highland cotter population. There were thirteen over tures from Presbyterians laying the facts of the case before the Assembly, and de claring the condition of the people intol erable. The Assembly was asked to take the matter up and to petition Parliament to apply an immediate remedy by promoting the use of the land for the good of the people.

It was resolved to petition Parliament to enlarge present and create new hold ings, and to grant money aid for the stocking of enlarged holdings on the terms offered to crofter emigrants, so that the population may be retained in the country as far as the Highlands and Islands are capable of supporting it.

The Assembly also expressed the deepes sympathy with the crofters in the deression which weighed so heavily on them. It was also declared that the Government are bound to redress the crofters' grievances and the wrongs under which they are suffering, and to amend the laws to which such suffering is to be attributed. Satisfaction was expressed, however, at recent legislation which had recognized the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the people. While exhorting the people to obey the law, the Assembly expresse acknowledge one faith unreservedly, as its deep anxiety to see measures adopted without delay to remedy existing evils and

> It was reported that 192 persons, comprising thirty families, had left for Canada up to 7th of June.

The Free Kirk Assembly have thus shown that their hearts are with their people in their sufferings, while the Irish Presbyterian Assembly show, on the contrary, that they delight to see their fellow countrymen suffering under the infamous administration of bad laws.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S PRO. GRAMME.

Birmingham Daily Post, proposing a plan for the cure of Irish grievances, has been formally adopted by Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech made before the Liberal Unionists of the constituency. The programme was supposed to have emanated from him, or at least to have expressed his views, but by his adoption of it all doubt on the subject has been dispelled. the concession of a certain amount of Local Government through County Boards or Provincial Councils, the gradual transformation of tenants into landlords. by means of purchase of estates by Government, which would place the state in the position of the present landlords, and give the tenantry the opportunity of purchase after payment of a comparatively small rental in the meantime, and the inception of Public Works on a large scale. In return for these concessions he wishes the Irish National party to abandon their demand for Home Rule on the basis of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, as he will never consent to the establishment of an Irish parliament, Irish industries, which have been destroyed by English legislation, he is willing to encourage.

The Nationalists receive these proposals with contemptuous coolness. There is no doubt that as a measure of partial justice conceded to a long-suffering people, if they were offered by the Government seriously, as a substitute for Coercion, they would be gladly accepted as an instalment of justice, but never on condition that the agitation for Home Rule be laid aside. Mr. Chamberlain seems to imagine that Irish Nationality is a suitable commodity to be purchased and sold for the benefit of worn-out politicans, and as a means of restoring them to a position which they have justly forfeited, encouragement to Irish industries, and the proposed Land Purchase, are both large concessions, compared with what has hitherto been offered to Ireland, but proposed for the purpose of shutting off the just demands of the country for self-government, and of elevating Mr. Chamberlain into office, lation is large enough to support several they cannot be acceptable. The rights of ministers, each denomination is to take the people and the prosperity of the care that it be properly represented. This country are too precious to be bartered plan is certainly a very good one to leave away in this style. A government at the conviction that Christian truth is a London, and an English Parliament, cannot the conviction that Christian truth is a London, and an English Parliament, cannot matter of small importance, since Christian clergymen can agree to barter it away, of the case, to be entrusted with the Catholic Church in Scotland.

tack of encouraging Irish industries, and transforming the tenants into landlords. Experience in the past has shown that

with such subjects, and it is not to be expected that the Nationalists will surrender their cause and betray their trust, just at the moment when the people of the three kingdome are on the point of granting a full measure of justice. To accede to Mr. Chamberlain's demands now would be to postpone indefinitely the settlement of the Irish question. Mr. Chamberlain considers that he is offering a high price for Irish and Liberal support, and as he aim at great results for himself, he is willing to pay the price, but he must be taugh that the Irish leaders have a serious purpose in view for the amelloration of the condition of the people, and they are not to be diverted from it as children may be diverted from an object by giving them a

> "MANUFACTURING DIVINE TRUTH."

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Halifax has again had before it for consideration the long mooted question of marriage with a deceased wife's sleter, The last General Assembly had referred to the local Presbyteries the question whether such marriage is lawful, the manner in which reply was to be given, being to "report their judgment on chap, xxiv. section four of the Confession of Faith whether it shall be amended by striking out the last sextence thereof contained in these words: The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred near in blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than of her own,"

Of 43 Presbyteries, 27 only sent in eplies, of which 18 approved the change, disapproved, and 4, while disapproving, desired to give sessions certain powers in the matter. As there was no actual majority, the question remained unde-

Dr. Cochrane moved a resolution which was, after considerable discussion. carried. He explained that he did not propose to touch the Confession of Faith, out to take the opinion of Presbyteries as allowing liberty of opinion in the matter, and a new interpretation of the Confession of Faith. This is the Doctor's

teries which report on the remit on mar-riage signify approval of it, yet the numper reporting is not sufficient to enable the Assembly adequately to ascertain the mind of the Church and finally to dispose of the question involved. The General Assembly therefore resolves that the ad interim act of last year be reenacted and a remit sent upon to the the Presbyteries to report upon to the line of the Courch shall not be exercis in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister or deceased wife's niece." The Assembly is authorized in this by the fact that a large majority of the Pres byteries approved under the Barrier Act of the remit of the Assembly of 1886, touching the exercise of discipline in the

cases referred to.

Further, in this line of the deliverance of several Presbyteries on the remit of last year, the General Assembly does hereby resolve to send down under the Barrier Act the following remit:—Subscription to the formula in which the office bearers of the Church accept the Confession of Faith shall be so understood as to allow liberty of opinion in respect of the proposition that "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own." The Presbyteries of the Church are therefore required to report on the above remit to the next General Assembly.

Dr. Moore moved an amendment substantially to the effect that the words of the Confession of Faith be retained, but that at the same time greater liberty be allowed, leaving it to Church essions "to deal with cases as in their judgment may be most conducive to righteousness and peace."

The Assembly very properly rejected this amendment, for certainly it would be self-stultification to permit sessions to deal with the case as they deem fit," while retaining in the Confession the declaration that such marriages "are forbidden in the word," (of God,) and that they cannot ever be made lawful by any law of man. or consent of parties, so as those persons may live together as man and wife." But is it not equally self condemnatory to erase these words? Does not this course which the Assembly by its action virtually declares it is on the point of adopting, amount to a claim to manufacture

kaleidoscopic opinions of Presbyteries? The whirligig of Time brings about its rengeances. It is but a few months since Knox College Journal published an article by Rev. Dr. Milligan in which he impudently stated that the Catholic Courch "manufactures Divine truth," which, as the writer correctly stated, "is not a function of the Church." But now we find the General Assembly doing the very thing of which he accuses wrongfully the Catho-

the Divine word in accordance with the

THE Archbishop of Edintorough was invited to dine with the Lord High Commissioner at Holyrood Palace on Thurs-

lie Church!

THE CABINET VACANCY.

The vacancy in the Dominion Cabinet, caused by the death of the late Hon. Thos. White, has not yet been filled. Among the names which have been mentioned as his probable successor, as we stated on a previous occasion, one which we believe would give the most general satisfaction is that of Mr. J. C. Patterson, of Essex, and though the RECORD usually keeps aloof from merely political issues, we have no hesitation in saying that the Catholics of the Dominion would hail the appointment of Mr. Patterson with great satisfaction. We are glad to find that all the Catholic journals of Ontario agree heartily with our sentiments on this subject, and though Mr. Patterson's appointment would not give that Catholic representation in the Cabinet to which we are justly entitled in Ontario, that gentleman's liberality and high-mindedness would make him as a member of the Cabinet most acceptable to the Catholic body.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal Conference of the Meth. odists of Canada has addressed a "Pas toral Letter" to the members of the Church, in which it congratulates the brethren that they have been absorbed "in the one great business for which the Church exists, saving men and building them up in the most holy faith"-and they have therefore "no changes in the Constitution of the Church to report," We have been of the belief that the Constitution of the Church of Christ consists of features which are ordained by God and which, therefore, are unchangeable by human authority; but the Conference seems to imply that it is quite competent to make such changes. We presume it refers especially to changes of faith and doctrine which it would be necessary to make if the present agitation for union with some other denominations be carried out. It is certainly not much to boast of that in four years no such changes of doctrine have taken place. There is also a reference to

'Romanism," much milder than is usual in such documents. It does not say plainly, as the New York General Conerence did, that Romanism is a danger to the State: however, this is undoubt. edly what it means when it says that "the overshadowing influence of. Romanism upon the present and future prosperity of this province demand undaunted faith and patience and hope," and to this great influence of the Church it attributes "the slow progress of its French-Canadian mission." Superhuman efforts have been made to sap the faith of the French. Canadians, and in some few cases religion has been completely destroyed in their minds through Methodist colporteurs, but it is a consolation to have the confession that but little progress has been made in this regard. Towards the end of the document it is claimed that the Methodist ministry is an "apostolic order." How this can be it is impossible for us to see, for it is well known that Wesley derived his orders from the Church of England, but could not transmit them, since he was no pishop, who slone could the Church of England, transmit apostolic orders. Besides, it is universally maintained by Methodists, when they are rebutting the Anglican claims of priestly superiority, that the Anglicans themselves have no apostolic orders or

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

At a time when the people of England are in trepidation through the information given by Lord Wolseley and her other ablest war officials, that the country is in a precarious condition owing to her lack of proper protection against a foreign in vader, any reasonable suggestions toward increasing the means of defence with the least possible expense to a heavily taxed population, should be thankfully received. London Truth does this in the following way: "According to Lord Wolseley, we have increased our army by 20,000 men. Of these 10 000 are in India, engaged in annexing Burmab; and 6,000 are in Egypt, engaged in maintaining the Khedive on his throne. We have, moreover, 28,000 men in Ireland, engaged in maintaining Mr. Balfour in that island. It is evident, therefore, to me, that our first step should be to reduce our army by 44 000 men, which might be done, leaving its real strength precisely what it is now, by withdrawing from Egypt and Barmah, and giving Home Rule to Ireland."

In the Belgian elections just closed, the Catholic party have been completely successful. The eight seats allotted to Brussels have been carried by them. They have retained the fourteen seats already held and have gained an additional seat from the "Liberals" and Freemacons. They have now a majority of sixty in the Chember of Dupties, and thirty-seven in the Senate. The principal issue is the secularization of the schools.

sesson to hope tha THE missions in very flourishing, ha the missionaries h the country. MRS. EVANS, WI absence, worked the glorious Libe ampton, is an Ame TWENTY ONE COL those who voted a on Tuesday, the 11 of extravagance in

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The new Kaiser tion to the army a eulogistic of both t The proclamation neutral character, pected to foreshado policy. He promi duties, and expr fidelity of the G throne.

MRS. and Gen spiritualist frauds, sentenced to six each in the penite were at once tal They will be remo on Wednesday. cast down. The the magnitude of

THE Salisbury tained another de moved by Mr. Joh regulations of the Bill was carried by amongst whom and many Tories Joseph Chamberla vote was taken.

The London Tin fort from the hy popularity was the election in Ayr, I Unionist, being a tuency, while Mr from his being d majority of 1175 Captain Sinclair. who was defeated the new member Ashley, a stranger

THE opinion is that the Governm a competent lead mons. The part says very bluntly both tact and dec sequence, the me nings, member for the cause of the contributes to already existed.

Four voung le who received the Arts" at Toronto U Henrietta Charles, Gertrude Eastwoo Lennox, of St. 1 Jones, of Stanfor All passed their e credit. Miss Ger the Rev. Father 1 passed her exami mathematics, mod tal science. We our congratulatio

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Pope is to issue an encyclical which will point out the distinction between true and false liberty.

GENERAL PHIL. Sheridan's health is steadily improving. There is every season to hope that he will recover.

THE missions in Thibet, which were very flourishing, have been broken up and the missionaries have been driven out of

MRS. EVANS, who, in her husband's absence, worked so bravely in securing the glorious Liberal victory in Southampton, is an American woman,

TWENTY ONE Conservatives were among those who voted against the Government on Tuesday, the 11th inet., on the question of extravagance in the Admiralty depart-

THE Free Church General Assembly of Scotland have declared by a vote of 467 to 80 that the Church Establishment in Scotland "ought to be brought to an

IN THE case of Leflamme vs. the Mail, the Court of Appeal sustained the verdict of the jury awarding the plaintiff \$6,000 for libel published in the Mail, and \$4 000 for libel contained in the Mail's special plea. Judges Church and Baby were for reducing the award.

THE Rector of St. Peter's Church, (Anglican) Charlottetown, P. E. I., has published in England appeals for donations of "altar linen, altar cloths, surplices, stoles, burses and veils," promising that every contributor shall be mentioned by name in the daily Mass.

GENERAL HARRISON has received the nomination as Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, has been selected to run for vice president,

The new Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the army and navy which is very eulogistic of both these military branches. The proclamation to the subjects is of neutral character, as far as it might be expected to foreshadow the Emperor's future policy. He promises to fulfil his kingly duties, and expresses reliance on the fidelity of the German people to the throne.

MRS. and General Diss Debar, the spiritualist frauds, were on the 18th inst. sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in the penitentiary. The prisoners were at once taken back to the Tombs. They will be removed to the penitentiary on Wednesday. Both seemed utterly cast down. The sentence was light for the magnitude of their fraud.

THE Salisbury Government has sustained another defeat. An amendment moved by Mr. John Morley on the police regulations of the Local Government Bill was carried by a majority of thirty, amongst whom were Lord Hartington amongst whom were Lord Hartington and many Tories and Unionists. Mr. Walsh, of London; awarded to Kyran Whalen, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1st accessit, Thos. Delanty, Muskegon.

The London Times derived some comfort from the hypothesis that personal popularity was the cause of Mr. Sinclair's election in Ayr, Mr. Ashley, the Liberal Unionist, being a stranger in the constituency, while Mr. Sinclair was known from his being defeated in 1886 by a majority of 1175. The fact is, it was Captain Sinclair, quite a different man. who was defeated in 1886. Mr. Sinclair the new member, was, equally with Mr. Ashley, a stranger.

THE opinion is rife in London, Eng, that the Government party are without a competent leader in the House of Commons. The party organ, the Standard, says very bluntly that the leaders lack both tact and decision, and that, in consequence, the members are insubordinate. Lord Salisbury charged Mr. Jennings, member for Stockport, with being the cause of the defeat at Ayr, and this contributes to the dissensions which already existed.

Four young ladies are among those who received the degree "Bachelor of Arts" at Toronto University this year, Miss Henrietta Charles, of St. Catharines, Miss Gertrude Eastwood, of Whitby, Miss Mary Lennox, of St. Mary's, and Miss Alice Jones, of Stanford, near Niagara Falls. All passed their examinations with great credit. Miss Gertrude Lawler, niece of the Rev. Father Lawler, of Toronto, also passed her examination with honors in mathematics, modern languages and mental science. We heartily tender to her our congratulations.

We clip from the Ottawa Citizen the following description of the difficulties experienced by the congregation of the parish of St. Thomas of Aquinas at Gateville, near Ottawa, owing to the church

having been blown down by the cylone which did so much injury in that locality. We sympathize deeply with the devoted congregation, and hope that they may be successful in their efforts to erect a new church:

church:

"The scene witnessed yesterday morning in the parish of St. Thomas, Billings' Bridge, the church belonging to which was blown down by the cyclone of the week before last, was one well calculated to evoke the sympathy of all in favour of the parishioners, who, as well in their private property, as in the loss of their church, have been so sorely afflicted. Mass was celebrated in a small house on the property of the parish and within a couple of perches of the site of the late church; so inadequate was the accomodation that a large proportion of those present were obliged to kneel outside, many of them under the broiling sun. At the conclusion of the sacred office the energetic young pastor, Rev. Father Barry, addressed the congregation in words of encouragement, taking for his text St. James 1; 12, and instancing the conduct of the holy man Job under his afflictions and his subsequent reward for his humility and faithfulness. It is understood that a new church will be built, but for this object an appeal will unavoidably have to be made to the liberality of outsiders, as the severe losses sustained from the same cause by the majority of parishioners—many of whom have lost nearly their all—they are "The scene witnessed vesterday mornby the majority of parishioners—many of whom have lost nearly their all—they are totally unable to meet the proposed out-

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of the above institution took place on last Wednesday. A large and brilliant audience assembled in the College Hall to greet the students and applaud the leaders in the class

Amongst the rev. clergy present on Amongst the rev. ciergy present on the occasion we noticed Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Rev. Messrs. Bayard, Wassereau, Mar-seille, O'Connor, Hodgkinson, Meath, Frachan, Scanlan, Lorion, Granother, Fachon, Clune, Villeneuve, Andrieux, Lorion, and Gerry. Lorion and Gerry.

Before the prize list was read, the students executed in a very acceptable manner the following musical and liter.

ary programme :

GOOD CONDUCT.
Senior Department—Prize presented by Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, Kalaunzzoo, Mich.; awarded by vote of students to Kyran Whalen, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Accessit (second in merit) Geo. Mauer,
Adrian, Mich.
Junior Department,—Prize presented
by Rev. M. Cummins, of Fletcher, Ont;
awarded by vote of students to Victor
Gankler, Detroit, Mich.
Accessit, Stanislaus Cappe, Cieveland,
Ohio.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.
Prize presented by His Lordship Bishop

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Prize presented by Rev. M. Tiernan, London, Ont.; awarded to Jas. Joos, Monroe, Mich. Accessit, Geo. Mauer, Adrian, Mich. Accessit, A. Cahil.

LITERARY SOCIETY. Prize presented by Rev. Jas. Garry, Brighton, Mich.; awarded to John Tobin, Petrolia, Ont. Accessit, Thos. Burns, catechism; Bay City, Mich. James Dougherty, Prize scien. Rochester, N. Y.

Jas. Joos, Monroe, Mich; prize 1st, Jas. Joos, Monroe, Mich; prize 1st, trigonometry.
A. Chail, Fletcher, Ont.; prize 2nd div., 1st book-keeping.
Geo. Mauer, Adrian, Mich.; 1st accessit, 1st class of singing.
Anthony Montreuil, Windsor, Ont.; 1st accessit, 1st geometry class.
RHETORIC CLASS.
Samuel Rocheleau, St. Josephs, Ont., 1st prize excellence; prize ex aequo, Latin and Greek; prize 1st German; prize ex aequo religious doctrine: acc.. English

ex aequo religious doctrine; acc., English

John Tobin, Petroles, Ont.; prize ex aequo Eoglish composition; 2nd prize excellence; prize ex aequo Caristian doctrine; prize ex sequo Latir and Greek; acc, 2ad div., 1st book-keeping. Thos. Burne, Bay City, Mich., prize ex sequo English Composition; Acc., Excellence; Acc, Christian Doctrine; Acc. Latin and Greek.

K. Whalen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Acc., 1st Algeb:a.

1st Algebra.

Belles Letteres.

L A. Tschirhar, Ubly, Mich; 1st prize
Excellence; 1st prize Caristian Doctrine;
prize Latin and Greek; Acc. History; Acc., Natural Philosophy; Acc., Elementary

prize excellence; prize English composi-tion: prize history.

Peter Meloy, Pontiac, Mich., prize 1st geometry; prize 1st algebra (2nd Dlv:) acc, excellence; acc, Latin and Greek.

Lawrence Brady, Norwalk, Ohio: prize elementary, trigonometry; prize lst singing; acc, ex aequo Christian doctrine. Bernard Kildea, Hazelton, Mich., prize

prize excellence; prize English composi-tion; prize Latin and Greek; acc., 1st German class; acc., religious instruction. Jas. Cahalen, Hubbardston, Mich., prize religious instruction; prize history

and geography; prize geometry; acc., excellence; acc., English composition; acc., ex aequo Latin and Greek.

Harry Erwin, Battle Creek, Mich, prize

2nd algebra; acc., history and geography. Peter L'Heureux, Windsor Ont., prize 2nd excellence; prize 2nd French; acc., ex aequo Latin and Greek; acc, 1st algebra.

John O'Keef, Strathroy, Oat, prize 2nd
Freuch:
Denis Golden, Denison, Mich., acc.,

2nd German. THIRD LATIN. Thos. Gignac, Sandwich, Ont., lst prize excellence; prize Christian instruction: prize English composition; prize 1st arithmetic; acc., Latin and Greek; acc., history and geography; acc., latin and the English composition; prize 1st English composition; acc., latin and greek; acc., history and geography; acc., latin and greek; acc., latin and geography; acc., latin acc., lati

Greek; acc., history and geography, acc.,
1st French.

Jas. McDonnell, Belleville, Ont., prize
2nd excellence; prize Latin and Greek;
prize history and geography; acc., 1st
arithmetic; acc., 2nd French.

Denis Malone, Denison, Mich., prize
(3rd) in 1st arithmetic.

Jas Doran, Grattan, Mich., prize in
2nd arithmetic; 1st acc., excellence; acc.,
English composition.

English composition.
Theophilus Heenan, Dryden, Mich.,

2nd acc, excellence; acc, 2nd algebra.
Adolph Girardot, Sandwich, Oat.; acc.
1st French; 3rd acc., 1st arithmetic. John Richmond, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 1st prize excellence; prize catechism; prize Latin; prize history and geography

prize English composition; prize Francis Giles, Lowell, Mich, 2nd prize

Francis Giles, Loweil, And a, 2nd prize excellence; acc. ex acquo catechism; acc., Latin; acc., history and geography.

Philip Baillargeon, Tecumseh, Ont.; prize 1st French; acc., excellence; acc., Latin; 2nd acc., English.

Vincent Reath, St. Thomas, Ont., 3rd.

prize excellence; 3rd acc., 2nd arithmetic; 2nd acc., catechism; 1st acc, English composition.
Arthur Ryan, Merlin, Ont., 2nd prize 2nd arithmetic, acc., 2nd French; 2nd

cc, excellence.
R Amyot, St. Thomas, Oat, 2nd acc., 2nd arithmetic. Albert Picke, Sandwich, Oat., acc., ex aequo catechism.

ex acquo catechism.

COMMERCIAL GRADUATING CLASS.

John McSorley, Detroit, Mich., prize
excellence; prize grammar; acc, catechism; acc, history and geography.

Victor Gankler, Detroit, Mich., prize
catechism; prize history and geography;
prize 1st div., 1st book-keeping prize

Thomas Connors, Dexter, Mich , prize science; acc., 1st div., 1st book keeping. Wm. Hansher, Detroit, Mich, 3rd acc. 2nd book keeping.

FIRST COMMERCIAL

Edward A. Beach, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1st prize excellence; prize reading and spelling; 3rd prize 2nd arithmetic; accessit catechism.
G. Davis, Windsor, Ont., 2nd prize

excellence. W. P. Dunlany, Cleveland, Ohio, prize

catechism.

A. Davin, New Orleans, Louisiana, prize grammar; prize history and geography; acc. science.

E. Godlecke Cleveland, Ohio, prize

science; acc, history and geography.
Francis Garritty, La Salle, Illinois, 3rd
prize 2nd book-keeping; acc, 2nd arithmetic; acc, reading and spelling.
John Hefran, Cannonsburg, Mich, acc., excellence; acc. ex aequo history and geography.

SECOND COMMERCIAL. Chas. Crowley, Holyoke, Mass., 1st Chas. Crowley, Holyoke, Mass., 1st prize excellence; prize 2ad singing; 2ad prize 3rd arithmetic; acc. catechism; acc. English grammar; acc. 2nd book-keeping, 2nd acc. 1st writing. Earnest Ouellette, Sandwich Ont., 2nd

reading, prize 1st writing class: 2ad acc.
2ad book keeping class; acc. science.
Joseph Moross, Detroit, Mich., prize catechism prize history and geography;

John McDonald, Harrisville, Mich., Ist prize 4th arithmetic.

Roderick Horetzky, Toronto, Ont, 1st prize 2nd book-keeping; 3rd prize 3rd Arithmetic.

Arithmetic.

J. Mahoney, Toronto, Ont., 1st prize 1st writing class; 1st prize violin.

Jeremiah Crowley, Holyoke, Mass., 1st prize 2nd writing; 1st prize catechiem; 2nd acc. 3rd arithmetic; 1st acc. excel-

John Schiapacasse, Detroit, Mich. 2nd prize 2nd writing.

H. Corrigan, Freeport, Mich., 3rd acc.
excellence; 1st acc. 3rd arithmetic; acc. history and geography.

Jos O'Meara, Cedar Rapids, Iowa., 4th acc. excellence.
William DuBois, Denver, Col., acc.

reading.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.—1ST DIV. Geo. Gabrel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1st prize excellence; prize grammar; 3rd prize 4th arithmetic; acc. 2nd singing

class; acc. 2ad writing. Emil Molitor, Cleveland, Ohio, 2nd prize excellence; 2nd prize 4th arith-Francis Bergen, Lowel, Mich, prize Bible history; acc. catechism; 2 d acc. excellence; acc. grammar.

John Gluns, Sandwich, Oat., priz-

geography; prize 2 ad catechism; 4 h prize 4 h arithmetic; 1st prize 3 d writing class; Trigonometry.
Thos. D lanty, Muskegon, Mich; 2ad acc Bible history.
Geo. Farrell, Cincinnati, Ohio, prize

John Mearns, Windsor, Ont., 2nd prize 3rd writing; acc. reading and spelling; acc. 4th arithmetic.

SECOND DIVISION. SECOND DIVISION.
Stanislaus Cappe, Cleveland, Ohio;
lst prize excellence; prize geography;
prize reading and spelling; prize grammar, acc. bible history; acc. 2nd writ-

Jas. Leroux, Toledo, Ohio; 1st acc. exellence; acc. geography.
Anthony Slane, Philadelphia, Penn.; 2nd acc excellence.

Francis Foegan, Muskegon, Mich; 1st Francis Massie, Greenville, Mich; 2nd acc. 3rd writing class.

OTTAWA COLLEGE.

Ottawa Citizen, June 21. The spacious dramatic hall of the Ot The spacious dramatic hall of the Ottawa College was crowded yesterday evening, it being the second evening of the annual commencement of the school astic year 1887-88. The Superior of the College, Rev. Father Fayard, occupied the honorary chair, and there were also on the platform the following members of the College Faculty; Rev. Father Fillatre, O M I., Director; Rev. Father Beiland, Prefect of Studies; Rev. Father Filiatre, O. M. L. Director; Rev. Father Beiland, Prefect of Studies; Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. L. Tha Chilege band opened the evening's programme by a very good selection, which was admirably executed, to the complete satisfaction of the large audience present. Loud applause was accorded to the band, which rendered appears of the choice selections during the reveral other choice selections during the evening. A chorus of voices sang the favorite French song, "Au jour heureux," in a first class manner. They were enths satically applauded. The distribution of medals and prizes to the success. ful students in the various classes then followed. The following is the prize

MEDALS OF MERIT FOR CHRISTIAN DOOTKINE. MEDALS OF MERIT FOR CHRISTIAN
DODASTAINE.

English Course — Silver medal, presented
by His Grace the R. R. Thomas Joseph Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, awarded to
John Donovan, of Egacylle, Ont.
French Course—Silver medal, presented
by Rey. Father J. M. Fayard, O. M. I., Sup,
awarded to Engene Groulx, of Ottawa, Ont.
Gold medal, presented by the Honorable
H. Mercler, Prime Minister of Quebec, for
the best essay on social science, awarded to
Mr. James T. Foley, B. A., of Lindsay, Ont.
Next in merit, Mr. Ronald McEachan, of
Douglas, Ont.
Medai for general proficiency in commercial course, awarded to Mr. Luwrence Nevins, of Ottawa. Next in merit, Edward
Baskeryll, e, Ottawa.
MEDALS OF HONOR FOR CLASS STANDING.

MEDALS OF HONOR FOR CLASS STANDING

MEDALS OF HONOR FOR CLASS STANDING.

These medals are awarded to those only who nave followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eightly per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than sixty per cent. in any sixgle branch.

Classical Coursa—Silver medal, presented by His Eminence Cardinal Zigitara, awarded to Eugene Grouta, Ottawa, student of the sixth form, first of his class in Mental Philosophy, Philosophical Essays, Physics and Calculus.

Silver medal, presented by His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lans-Cardinal Cardinal Card

histof his class in Latin. English History, Analytical Geometry; second of his class in Greek and Geology.

Bilver mesal, presented by Rev. O. Boucher, P.P. of Middisboro, Mass, swarded to Jeremiah Moriariy, of Alymra, New York, student of the fourth form, first of his class in English, History. Physical Geography, Mathemalics; second of his class in Greek and Latin; third of his class in Mineralogy. Silver medal, presented by Very Rev. J. McGrath, O. M. I., Provincial, Lowell, Mass, awarded to Leo Dooley, of Stanford, New York, student of the third form, first of his class increek, English, History, Geography; second of his class in Latin, French and Chemistry. y.

medal, presented by Ray M. Wheof St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa
arded to Dennis Murphy, of New
ster. B. C., sindent of the second
to fis class in Green, Latin, Engch, History, Ancient Geography

lish, Ffguch, History, Ancient Geography, Geometry and Zoology.

Silver medai, presented by Rev. Father Guillard, O. M. I. Suffalo, awarded to Jos McDougal, Ottawa, student of the first form, first of his class in Greek, Latin, English, Algebra and Botany; third of his class in History.

Silver medal for excellence in Elocution, presented by F. O'Rugan, M. A., of Toronto, awarded to Ernest Leonard, of Sweetzburg, Quebec.

COMMERCIAL COURSE. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Silver medal, presented by Mr. P. A. Egleson, Ottawa, awarded to Patrick Courtney, student of the fourth grade, first of his class in Reading, English Grammar, English Composition, Poysical Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, Geometry, Physics, Book-keeping, Practical Business or Commercial Law; second of his class in Algebra.

Ath prize excellence; 1st prize English grammar: 1st prize 3rd arithmetic; 2nd prize 2nd book keeping class.

O.W. Molitor, Cleveland, Ohio, prize

O.W. Molitor, Cleveland, Ohio, prize

O.W. Molitor, Cleveland, Ohio, prize

Outling in prize to the pupils of the Control of the accordance with the rule adopted last year, visitors were not admitted, and those present were confined to the Very Rev. Vicar General Routhier (His Grace the Archbishop being absent on his pastoral visit), Very Rev. Father Augler, Provincial of the Oblate Fathers; Rev. Father Deliaire, of the Order of Preachers; Rev. Esther Goddreen, O. M. Leicher, Goddreen, O. M. Leicher, Goddreen, O. M. Leicher, Goddreen, C. M. Leicher, G. M. Leicher, Father Gerdreau, O. M. I., chaplain of the convent; Rev. Father Smith, S. P. M., of Brooklyn; Rev. Father Foley, P. P., of in the United States than Mr. Chamber Almonte; Rev. Dr. Niles, O. M. I; Principal MacCabe, of the Normal School; Professor Lyons, who teaches the violin in the institution, and Mr. Monaghan, late of Carlow College, Ireland. Following are the names of the graduates, under graduates and pupils who received the honours of their respective classes, the magnificent prize spective classes, the magnificent prizes awarded generally being too numerous to be published in this brief notice. The graduates were Misses Antoinette Gevin-Lajoie (of Montreal), Anna French, Alice Valade, each of whom received the gold medal and diploma. The under-graduates were Misses Letitia Smith (of New York); and Albertine Harwood who each received the silver medal The superior course (first degree), were The superior course (first degree), were Misses E. Courtney, B. Beaudet, A. Woodcock, A. Sims, J. Bright, M. O'Mears; second degree, Misses A. Barry (New York), B. Hatfield (New York), A. Walker, F. Sheedy (Connecticut), C. Fortier (Pembroke), and E. Larose, megals. The Governor-General's reso medal for present proficiency was awarded to Miss Gavin Lajoie. A very handsome gold medal for excellence, presented by the Rev. Mother Superior General of the Order, was awarded to Miss Anna French. The Archbishop's He would forthwith place next Monday at Mr. Morley's disposal for the resoluo Miss Alice valade. The gold medal for composition, presented by Principal MacCabe, was awarded to Miss Lettia Smith A gold medal for general proficiency (second senior department), presented by Rev. Father Smith, S. P. M., of

merited and awarded to Misses Carmen Dunne (of Fiorida) Annie Mitchell. A silver lyre for excellence in music was awarded to Miss Lajale. A medal for the violin, presented by Professor Lyons, was awarded to Miss Carmen Dunne. A gold awarded to Miss Carmen Dunne. A gold medal and a silver parrot for painting in oil were awarded to Miss Edith Gauthier and Miss Clara Fortier, respectively. A silver medal for French was awarded to Miss Annie Woodcock. Several handsome gold and silver medals for bousehold economy, Plain sewing and numericality were Plain sewing and punctuality were awarded to Misses A Barry, Jennie Bright (Montreal), K. Morrison (New York), B. Berudet, F. Synek, M. O Mears, Bright (Montreal), K. Morrison (New York), B. Berudet, F. Synt k. M. O. Mesra, A. Harwood, E. Hurly, M. Chevrier, G. Dumontier, E. Foutert, G. Berudet, M. Bradley, K. Tutty, L. Groulx, and S. O'Donnell. A silver cross, for religious instruction, was awarded to Misse Hilda Dunne (of Florida). Apart from the ordinary prizes for class lessons and music, several handsome ones were awarded to Misses K. O'Gara and A. St. Julien for stenography, M. Bradley and B. Mallet for the harp, K. Martin and V. Brophy for the violin, A. St. Julien, L. Groulx, and E. Foubert for sacred vocal music, N. the violin, A. St. Julien, L. Groulx, and E. Foubert for sacred vocal music, N. Devlin and A. Woodcock for vocal music, B. Foley for painting in oil, and E. Gauthier for painting. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pupils were addressed by the Rev. Fathers Routhier, Augier and Smith, and Mr. MacCabe. During the day the majority of the pupils took their departure for their several homes, and it seemed questionable whether the grief of the reverend Sisters on the one hand, or of the pupils on the other, at the leave-taking was the greater.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

was the greater.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Belfast on the 5th inst., declared in a speech that the Presbyterians of Ireland are opposed to Home Rule, because it will "cripple the Church's resources, transfer educa-tion into the hands of the Romanists, and perhaps expel Presbyterianism from the greater part of Ireland." It is well that the non-Conformists of Eng-land, Wales and Scotland have declared intolerable the administration of the law in Ireland, otherwise we might naturally infer that Proteslantism is essentially friendly to oppression, when the oppressed are Catholics. At all events the opposition of the Moderator will not secure the permanence of Coercion. The voice of the public has al-ready pronounced its doom, and ended i will be as soon as an opportunity will be given to the people to make their voices heard within the walls of Parliament,

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., has been taken to Dundslk jail to fulfil his sent ence of six months' imprisonment, his sentence having been confirmed on septence having over continued on appeal. On the route he was heartily cheered. An address was presented to him, signed by 150 members of Parlia-ment, expressing sympathy and con-demning the Government for sending him to unmerited imprisonment. The hope was expressed that his sojourn in jail would be rendered less bitter by the knowledge that sympathy for him is not confined to Ireland. Mr. Thos. J. Condon, M. P., was re

leased from jail on the 20th inst.

Now the Republican National Convention has declared itself on the Home Rule question for Ireland, in terms no less explicit, if a little less strong, than the National Convention of the Demo crats. The platform adopted at Cnicago

has for its second point : "We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish

in America is of no account ; an influence which could bring about the solemn declaration of sympathy from both great parties which divide the country must parties which divide the country must after all be of some importance. But it is a libel on the people of the United States to say that both great parties should hypocritically record sympathy which almost no one feels: but it by an

lain pretends.

An attempt was made at Rhyl, North
Males, to get up a Conservative ball as a
demonstration against Irish Home Rule,
There are a few Coercionists in Rhyl, but they were not successful in securin subscriptions enough to hold the ball and as they were not ready to open their purses for the sake of the cause, the attempt ended in a ridiculous failure.

Mr. Dillon's imprisonment excites great indignation among the Liberals. The Daily News characterizes it as "wanton, savage, brutal, infamous," &c. Mr. John Morley has given notice of a motion condemning the whole Coercion policy The resolution is to the effect that the operation of the Crimes Act tends to undermine the respect entertained for the law, to estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and to deeply injure the common interest of the United King.

dom.
Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would, on Monday, ask the Government to appoint a day for the discussion of the

Mr. Smith, the Government leader said that he had listened with the greatest attention to Mr. Morley's notice, feel

Opposition.

Both sides are making strenuous efforts for the division on this question. The Gladstonians expect that it will be 1st algebra; acc, excellence; acc., ex acquo
Christian doctrine.
Math. Dowling, Maumee, Mich., prize
2nd German; Acc., 2nd Geometry.

SECOND LATIN.
Richard Farrell, Sandwich, Ont; 1st

Richard Farrell, Sandwich, Ont; 1st

Richard Farrell, Sandwich, Ont; 1st

The Gladstonians expect that it will be sented by Rev. Father Smith, S. P. M., of sented by Rev. Father Smi

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM BRISTOL, QUE.

In my travels through the United States and our dear Dominion, it has been my good fortune to have the privilege of often glancing over the columns of the RECORD, and therein found much to enlighten and instruct me as to Mother Church. I see also that you are ever ready and willing to give a space in its columns to anything that pertains to the Church's advancement. On that head I, a perfect stranger to you presume on a perfect stranger to you, presume on claiming a space to give an imperfect ac-

at Bristol church from Portage du Fort.
His carriage was preceded by a number
of citizens from the Fort, bearing a most
beautiful and costly flig. It was followed
by a large concourse of vehicles, loaded
with ladies and gentlemen of the Fort and
Bristol. Both sides of the way from the
gate to the church were planted with evergreen trees. The sisles from the church
to the altar were wreathed with boughs
and the wars, and the altar was a complete and flowers, and the altar was a complete

On arriving at the church the bell rang out a peal of welcome. All entered the holy edifice, when His Grace made some very appropriate remarks on the occasion of his visit in our midst, after which he recited the Rosary. Confessions were then heard until evening. Next morning I attended Mass, which was celebrated by Father Ryan, a young priest not many months o'dained. The Bishop celebrated the second Mass, and Father Brunette the third. High Mass was reserved for Father Vincent. The choir merits the highest Vincent. The choir merits the highest praise for their soul-stirring strains during Misss. After Miss His Gace confirmed twenty five children, twelve girls and thirteen boys. The girls were nearly all robed in white, with wreaths of flowers on their heads. Many of the boys had white flowers in their button holes, and white flobons on their arms. All looked cheerful and happy. The event recalled to my mind the occasion, fifty years ago, when I received the same accurate.

ago, when I received the same sacrament in Brockville, Ont.

May the souls of those children remain during their natural lives as white and spotless as the robes and flowers they wore, is the sincere prayer of the writer. After is the sincere prayer of the writer. After confirmation, His Lordship spoke in feel-ing words, not only to the children, but to all present, on the benefits of confirmation, both here and hereafter, exhorting all to avoid sin that they might enjoy heaven hereafter. He pointed out the many ways in which we were most likely to fall from grace. His words were listened to with strict devotion by all. Bishop Lorrain is one that is loved and revered by both one that is loved and revered by both Catholics and Protestants. At two o'clock the cortege proceeded to Quyon. Asking pardon for trespassing on your time and space,

Yours most truly, C T. MALLON

Bristol, June 18th, 1888.

"THE OWL "-The July August num. ber of this excellent college journal, issued by the students of the College of Ottawa, has just come to hand. It is without doubt, the most complete, and at the same time, the most interesting periodical of the kind we have yet seen. A number of very interesting articles written by present and former students of the university, make a very neat volume of over forty pages. The illustrations are likewise a very prominent and beautiful feature of the this department we have a picture of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, one of the late Father Tabaret, a full view of the University building, the college prize 3rd arithmetic; acc. catechism; acc. English grammar; acc. 2nd book-keeping, 2nd acc. 1st writing.

Earnest Ouellette, Sandwich Ont., 2nd prize excellence; acc. 1st writing.

Claud Giles, Lowell, Mich., 3rd prize excellence.

Bernard McManus, Cleveland, Ohio, 4th prize excellence; 1st prize English grammar: 1st prize 3rd arithmetic; 2nd prize 2nd book keeping class.

O. W. Molitor, Cleveland, Ohio, prize

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
From the Qttawa Citizen June 21.
As announced in the Citizen, the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Content of prizes to the pupils of the Content of prizes to the pupils of the Content of prizes are also that of the institution at haif-pactous hall of the haif-pactous hall of the institution at haif-pactous hall of

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Telegraph.

It is the custom of many Catholics to burn a light before a picture or statue of the Sacred Heart, during the month of June. Our Divine Lord has promised many rich blessings to those who honor His Sacred Heart, and as light is an em-His Sacred Heart, and as light is an emblem of faith, and will attract the attention of the household to the Sacred Image, it is a fitting way of expressing our devotion. The Sacred Heart is the source from which all blessings flow, and if we would share in these blessings, we must draw from this source by acts of faith, hone layer advantage and recovering hope, love, adoration and reparation. Let us, then, during the month of June practice faithfully, this beautiful devotion, offering the roses of love to Him, who offered for us the rose drops of His Precious Blood, even to the last drop of His Sacred Heart.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The church is really in no danger. has nothing to dread from such pigmies as Ingersoll. Of course, the existence of Ingersoll and his class is a sad evidence of the decomposition of modern society, but the Catholic church is springing up more radiant than ever, in the opinion of the thoughtful, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, amid the surrounding ruins. Free thought has a certain appearance of prevailing It does not count as a social force. It is nothing in politics. There never has been and never will be a State founded on and never will be a state founded on free thought. The Ingersolls may believe that they influence public opinion when they listen to the applause of Nineteenth Century Clubs and of the vicious or half educated workmen who attend their lectures. They are but the amusers of an idle hour; their books and lectures will pass away with them. They may furnish a few empty brains with objections, but the little stone which they roll in front of Christianity will not stop the onward march of humanity. Who reads Paine to-day? Who will read Ingersoll to-morrow?—Freeman's Journal.

Scratches

through the garden I must have a rose," she said; Take a lily," some one whispere take a lily, child, instead!"

But the roses hung in posies, Brightly blushing overhead; Up she sprang, and lightly laughing, Snatched one; but her fingers bled.

So she chose
Her own sweet rose,
And her own sweet will—she had it,
Had a cruel thorn as well;
Wouldn't tell—old Pride forbade it.

When a maiden says, "I will!" Pin may prick in bridal favor, Still she bears it, wears it, till Ali things end—no saint can save her

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Kildare.

In the most enthusiastic days of the Land Lesgue there never was as big a meeting gathered in any part of the county Kildare as assembled on Sunday, May 27th, in the cathedral town, to endorse the resolutions of the Irlah Catholic members. The people (for the time being deprived of their usual leaders, the clergy), rallied in unexpectedly large numbers, and all seemed fully alive to the importance of the occasion. The meeting was held in the market-place, which was crowded to its fullest capacity. Over the platform the handsome flag of the Kildare Branch was displayed, and the banners of the Rathangan, Elenderry, and Monasterevan Branches waved over the heads of the people. A dozen branches of the Gaelic Athletic Association (Kildare, Athy, Clane, In the most enthusiaetic days of the prances waved over the heads of the people. A dozen branches of the Gaelic Athletic Association (Kildare, Athy, Clane, Allen, and Edenderry being prominent), sent their members in full uniform to swell the meeting. Two policemen took notes on the platform, and Colonel Connolly, R. M., the hero of the "parallel agreement," was in charge of the extra police who were drafted into the town. On the motion of Mr. James Cosgrave. on the motion of Mr. James Cosgrave, Kildare, seconded by Dr. Braye, Rathangan, Mr. J. L. Carew, M. P., presided. There was also present—Mr. John Dillon, M. P., J. E. Kenny, M. P., and other representatives of the National League.

Longford, During the last week in May, the force of the Crown were busily employed in evicting tenants from their holdings, prin-

evicting tenants from their holdings, principally on Colonel King Harman's property. On May 29th, five families, consisting of some thirty individuals, were evicted in the locality of Kenagh.

On May 26th, a large force of police, under Mr. B. Hill, resident magistrate, proceeded to Crowdrumin, to protect the subsheriff in evicting two men named Lynch on the estate of Mr. Galbraith. An emergencyman protected by three constables ergencyman protected by three constables took possession of one of the houses. They subsequently proceeded to Fardromin to evict a man named Breenan on the estate Colonel King-Harman. Brennan' wife was so ill that the eviction had to be postponed. The result of the week's work was the eviction of twelve families, and the instalment of emergencymen in the peoples' houses to watch the crops they have set. Of these twelve evictions ten were on the property of Colonel King-Harman, including two families in the parlsh of Noghaval, five in the parish of Clough, and three in the parish of Drom-

On the morning of May 29.h, Mr. T. J. O'Mahony, well-known in the Gaelic and National circles, was released from the Cork Count Jall, after undergoing a term of a forthoight's imprisonment for resent-ing a persistent and unprovoked attack made on him by a drunken policeman at Rosscarbery. The evidence for the pro-secution—that of two police constables— went to show that Mr. O'Mahony's action in knocking down his tormentor was of a defensive character, the witnesses acknow. ledging that though called upon by Mr. O'Mahony to assist in keeping the peace by removing their sergeant, whose action alone was the occasion of a breach of it, they willfully neglected to do so. Mr. they willfully neglected to do so. Arr.
O'Mahony was received by a large num-ber of friends, who accorded him an en-At a special coercion court held on

Thursday, June 1st, at Castlemartyr, presided over by Messrs, Redmond and Gardiner, R.M.'s, four shopkeepers, named David Barry, Daniel Lynch, and Thos. Health of the Castle Cas phy, were prosecuted for having several times during the month of April refused to supply Emergencymen and the police protecting them on the Ponsonby estate Much interest was taken in the proceedings, the court being crowded. The defendants, Thomas Barry, Daniel Lynch and Thomas Heaphy were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, and the fourth, David Barry, having expressed his regret for having refused the supplies only received a forthnight's imprisonment. The prisoners were hurried off to Mogeely station en route for Cork Jail, being loudly cheered on their way.

At the Fermony Petty Sessions, on May

21st, the case against Captain Payne o having torn down decorations in honor of Mr. O'Brien was called. Mr. St. Leger solicitor for the defendent, said that his client tore down the emblem, as he thought he had a perfect right to do so, as his horse shied at it. If he had done wrong he intended to appologize. He had no wish or intention to insult or hurt the no wish or intention to insuit or nurt the feelings of the people, who had always treated him with respect and courtesy. Mr. Rice, solicitor for plaintiff, having con sulted with his clients, said he was happy to say they would accede to Mr. St. Leger's suggestion, and would accept his apology on condition that the emblems were returned. Mr. St. Leger having undertaken to see that the terms were carried out, the court marked the case withdrawn.

Rev. Father Kennedy, curate of Meelin, who was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment for taking part in National League meetings, and who is at present awaiting the decision of the Irish Court of Exchequer on a point of law involved, lies dangerously ill at his residence

lighters. The poor farmers have long since been handed over to the moor lighters. The poor farmers are miserable, and ground to dust, without a friend or a leader, without the "Plan of Campaign," or any other protection. The more abooting and outrage there is the more

joy in the County Club. The very morning after every outrage the cattle of that district are taken under executions for rent. It is the interest of the laudicrd that crime should be committed. It gives him a handle for his tyranny, and alienates sympathy and support from the tenant. Hence the unbappy state of Kerry.

Limerick. At the close of his vicitation at Kilteely, on May 29th, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, laid the foundation-stone of a new school. The building is being constructed adjacent to the parish church of Kilteely, the site for which has been granted by Lord Castlerosee, at the nominal rent of one shilling per annum. It will supply a want much felt in the locality, which is

a want much felt in the locality, which is a populous one.

On June 1st, a large and enthusiastic crowd, headed by the Rev. Wm. Casey, P. P., accompanied by a National band, proceeded to the farm of Wm. C. Oliver, Knockbrack, who is a about getting a fair rent fixed, and removed from his farm the Land League house belonging to Denis Murphy, an evicted tenant of Surgeon O Grady, Dublin. The house was placed on cars drawn by men for a distance of two miles, and placed on the farm of Mr. Cornelius Collins, Knocknasa, who kindly gave a site. When the work

farm of Mr. Cornelius Collins, Knocknasa, who kindly gave a site. When the work was completed cheers for the "Plan of Campaign," were given. Two policemen took note of the proceedings.

O. May 31st, Mr. Frederick Hobson, County Sub-Sherif, with bailiffs and a protection force of sixty police, evicted two tenants on Lord Dunraven's property at Bally steen, near Askeaton. The ten ants offered to pay one year's rent with out costs, but the offer was refused, and after their eviction Emergencymen were put into possession of the premises. Barriers of stones were placed across the road by which the sheriff and police returned from the evictions, but no active opposition was given. opposition was given.

Clare.

On the morning of May 26:h, five persons were drowned by a tidal wave on the Clare coast, near Goleen Bay, half way between Kilee and Carrigaholt. The unfortunate people were collecting seaweed when the tidal wave suddenly overtook them and carried them out to sea. They were—Michael Lynch, his son and daughter, and Michael O'Dea and his

bodies have not been recovered. On the night of May 27th, the holdings of about sixty tenants, who had been noticed for eviction on the Vandeleur estate, were cleared of all stock, lest the agents or sheriffs should make raids for rents and legal expenses. Not a beast next morning could be seen around the holdings, which were also barricaded to the atmost in expectation of the arrival of

the sheriff.
On the morning of May 30th, Captain Croker, the sub Sheriff, with a protective force of police and Emergencymen, arrived at Querrin, to effect seizures for rent ; but at Querin, to effect seizures for rent; but though it was barely four o'clock their approach had been warned, so that on their arrival about six hundred persons had collected, and all the cattle having been previously driven away, the sheriff's party left for Kilrush, where they arrived about noon. During the previous few nights the cattle on the entire Vandeleur estate had been disposed of by the tenants in and out of the "Plan of Campaign."

Tipperary: Tipperary:

The announcement is made of the death of a young and amiable priest, the Rev.
Thomas J. Hanley, late C. C., of Poulfur.
During his too brief missionary labors in
the parish of Templetown, he won the
confidence and affection of the parishion-

Armagh.

On June 1st, Dr. Magennis, J. P., Lurgan, in his capacity as one of the justices of the district, visited in Armagh Jail Messrs. Peter Byrne, W. Hanna, and Lsurence McCourt—the two former of whom were, at a recent Coercion Court, sentenced to two months' and the latter to one month's imprisonment for taking part in the resistance to the sheriff at the part in the resistance to the sheriff, at the Jerritzpass. Dr. Magenni found the three prisoners in tolerably good health. He is the first justice who visited the prisoners,

Down.

The Sheriff of Down, accompanied by a large force of police, on Wednesday, May 30th, executed a number of decrees for rent on the estate of Mr. Gartian, near Carloweller. for rent on the estate of Mr. Gartian, near Castlewellan. A number of cattle were setzed, and, followed by a large crowd beating drums, were lodged in pound. A novel part of the proceedings was the presence of more than 100 sympathetic Orangemen from the adjoining townland, who beat the tune of "Tne Protestant Boys" on the Catholic drums. Both ten ants and landlord are Catholics, Castlewellan being one of the most Catholic strongholds in the country Down. Within a few miles of the little town is the historic battle-ground of Dolly's Brae, where years ago, Catholics and Orangemen fought a pitched battle. What a contrast we have to-day? contrast we have to-day?

Donegal.

Mr. Calhoun, of Londonderry, agent for Mrs. Orr's estate, has served the entire tenantry with ejectment processes. The tenants some time ago requested a very moderate abatement on the rents then due, which was refused by the agent, and consequently no settlement was arrived at as the tenants were unable to meet the damand of their leaders. demand of their landlord.

Galway.

In the early hours of the morning of May 29th, a large force of constabulary under the command of County Inspector O'Brien, Ballinssloe, was drafted into Loughrea to carry out the evicting of the shopkeepers who had thrown in their lot with the Clanricarde tenants. At eleven o'clock the agent, Mr. Tener, accompanied by the sheriff's deputy and a crowd of Court of Exchequer on a point of law involved, lies dangerously ill at his residence at Meelin.

Kerry.

The land agents of Kerry are driving the people so hard for rent that the farmers are about clearing their lands of their cattle. The Kerry farmers have long since been handed over to the moon.

and Mr. Farrell had to submit. The same process was gone through in the cases of Mr. Thomas Coffey, T. C., and Mr. Patrick Hynes.

eve of the great May fair some new emergencymen were secured by the agent, Mr. Tener, who managed to enter the prem ises and offect a setzure.

At the meeting of the Carrick-on Shan-non Board of Guardians, on May 24 h, Mr. Owen M'Cann, chairman, presiding, wholesale eviction notices were handed in by Relieving Officer M'Manus at the suit of Captain O. R. Slacke, divisional magistrate, Waterford, and Mr. Robert Gardiner, and Mrs. E. Gardiner. Captain Slacke availed himself largely of the eviction-made easy process. eviction made easy process.

The Rev. Martin McDonagh, P. P., Ciiffoney, died on May 20:h, at Siigo. Deceased had been only recently promoted from the curacy of Roscommon to the pastoral charge of Ahamlish, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Malachi Brennau, when he was seized with a severe bronchial attack, to which he succumbed. Educated at Maynorth Etheorete cumbed. Educated at Maynooth, Father McDonagh distinguished himself as one of the most brilliant pupils of that institu-

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

"A ritualistic English Church will be as Cicero and Cæsar," wrore an English his-

main, but by no means powerless for evil.
On the contrary, it appears to us that to this cause are to be traced the vagaries and feebleness of religious thought in England to-day.

Certainly a great change, an evil change, has come upon the country within the last forty years—since the early days of Newman, Manning, and the Tractarians. Then we had a spiritual, now we have a silly, sentimental movement of the religious mind. Every religious aw..a.ning is a first step in the direction of truth. But if sentiment prodominate over conscience in the move dominate over conscience in the move ment, it will never attain to the truth. Sentiment is truth's handmaid, content to inger in her antechamber. Thought is of the blood royal, and aspires to truth's very throne. In the Tractarian movement, conscientious thought was the current that bore men on to the haven of religious truth. It carried with it anobler class of minds than those which now revolve in the eddies of religious dilettan telsm. For the latter, distance lends all the enchautment they desire to the view, while a closer approach would be disillusion. But the thinkers of those days could not, if they would, rest in a far off vision of the truth. They were borne on by an inexorable impulse—the law of thought,—which, once in motion, may not be resisted, or diverted from its final

It is false to assert, therefore, that the growing admiration for the beauties—his torical, literary, artistic or liturgical—of the Catholic religion tends to lead the modern English mind to embrace Catholic

truth and for the interests of Catholicity that we were delivered of this Ritualistic doppleganger,—better to contend, as of yore, in the open field with an open foe, than to be shadowed in our sanctuary by a false and fantastic phantom.—Ave Maria.

Good works .- Good works performed while in the state of mortal sin avail nothing in regard to eternal life, writes St Laurence Justinian, but aid in moderating the punishment imposed for dis obedience and the transgressions of God's commandments. They give temporal goods, such as honor, long life, health, earthly happiness, & ...; they prevent us from falling deeper into sin, and prepare the heart for the reception of grace; so the pious Gerson writes: "Do as much good

Don't disgust everybody by hawking blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

A Ready Recourse.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoa, Dysentery and other summer complaints among children during the hot weather, might be almost totally prevented by having recourse to nature's sovereign remedy for all bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S. writes: I wish to inform you of the wonder-ful qualities of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. I had a orse so lame that he could scarcely walk: the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him.

Low's SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin

most effectually. A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for Dyspepsia, but he has also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigoring the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

"I was troubled with Liver Complaint

THE SACRED HEART.

From Donahue's Magazine companied by Emergencymen, the she iff and a large force of the coustabulary, sold out Mr. John McCarthy, one of the principal merchants of Loughrea who joined with the tenant farmers on Lord Clauricarde's property in the Plan of Campaign. His premises had been partly closed up for the past twelve months, with the view of evading the seizure, but on the eve of the great May fair some new emer-Christ loved us with infinite love, and might not be estranged from eternal love. There dwelt the love which could not be diminished or destroyed by human hate, for Love loved even hate, and this made love itself all the more lovable. There dwelt the love, which gave us Corist him-self in the Sacrament of the altar, at which nature stands appalled, saying: I saw God walking on earth, clothed in the seamless robe His mother knit for Him, seamless robe His mother knit for Him, and at the mysterious condescension of the "word made flash," I was beaten flat to the earth, marked with His footsteps. Now, I am utterly overcome when I see Him in a meaner manner, still—clothed in the appearance of bread—when I behold Him borne along by His feeble minister, aye, passively as was the widow's son of Naim, whose bier he once, with gentle hand, touched—borne up by the two fingers of the priest, the Being whose one finger sustains the Universe; whose 'fist' made all things, whose smile sends summer to the world.

On! what heart ever loved like our

On! what heart ever loved like our Oa! what heart ever loved like our Lord's heart, and yet could, because of its very delicacy, so keenly feel the touch of scorn and pain? What heart so pure and atill in sorrow, so felt the ruinous consequences of impurity in the world? What heart so generous, sartficing rest in Nezareth, for weariness in Jerusalem? What heart so dutiful as to suffer the love that yielfied it to learn its parity. that vivified it, to leave its native Heaven for earth, to shiver in cold, to shake in powerless over the lives of the people as the Roman augurs over the Rome of death. Oh, grand heart of Christ, from the abundance of which His mouth spoke Cheero and Chesar," wrore an English historian some six or seven years ago. This such kindly Gospel! Oh, zealous heart, less for good—Ritualism has been in the main, but by no means powerless for evil.

On the contrary, it appears to us that to this cause are to be traced the vagaries

Kingdom come!" Oh, kind heart, loving

> over with Deteide! Oh, immense heart, full of love which reaches from pole to pole of eternity! Oh, heart of our God, which, though drained of its blood, could never be emptied of its Divinity.
>
> The heart of Christ may well, indeed, be adored: for it suffered more than all Christ's other members. The hands, it is true, were placed and the poor fingers. Christ's other members. The hands, it is true, were pierced, and the poor fingers felt in death, not the pressure of friend-ship, but the hard, cold iron of cruelty. Down His noble forehead and blinding eyes, which the ignominy of Calvary robbed not of their wild majesty, came blood from His torn temples. His feet were pinioned, so that the great God could not "turn in anguish."

All this was terrible; but it was His heart so perfect, hence so sensitive, that intensified the pains of head and hand and foot. It was His heart intensified its own dolors, until nature could bear no more, and the Sacred Heart of Carist, mighty in its sorrows, infinite in its loves, Broke in the side of God. Oh, what pain Broke in the side of God. Oh, what pain must have succeeded sorrow, what woe must have succeeded sorrow, what woe must have followed pain, to break a heart so might; a heart whose last throbbinge, judging naturally, would be supposed to go forth in hate, and yet were the outcome of a love which died not with Calvary's death. "Behold, then, the heart which has loved men so much;" a heart which has loved men so much; a heart which has loved men so much; a heart which has loved men so much; a men the same ways for while I am writing and modern English mind to embrace Catholic truth. It leads them, in a sense, towards it, but not to it,—the more towards it, in fact, the less to it. It has simply led them to covet the emotions, not the sacrifices and duties, or the truth and simplicity, of a loyal faith. Protestantism was, before, the lie that hated, now it is the lie that the truth Eight is that of the Blessed Sacrament of the them to covet the emotions, not the sacririfices and duties, or the truth and simplicity, of a loyal faith. Protestantism was, before, the lie that hated, now it is the lie that apes the truth. First it was only a murderer, now it is a thief only a murderer, now it is a thief besides.

Let more better for the dignity of the substantially, the same heart found it; but substantially, the same heart found it. bright with its light and loveliness.

More "Romanizing."

Even the Lutherans have been guilty of the now common evil of Romanizing their religious convictions. That is, they are imitating our Church in matters of discipline and learning how to profit by accumulated experience of many genera-tions. Catholics have often been charged with intolerance and with opposition to progressive science in opposing secret societies. But the Lutherans must now be charged with the same offense. At the Triennial General Conference of the German Lutheran Church at Madison, Wis., last week, legislation was enacted that ss you can even though in the state of mortal sin, that God may give light to your heart."

last week, legislation was charten that week, legislation was charten that ban of Lutheran censure. Resolutions declaring your heart." adopted and provisions made for inserting the same in the constitution of the Synod. Hereafter persons desiring to join the Lutheran church must first sever connec tions with all secret organizations, of which they may be members; and where present Church are also members of a secret society. Every measure possible excepting excommunication must be resorted to order to induce withdrawal from membership in the secret organizations.

-Church Progress.

An Extended Experience,

Writes a well known chemist, permits me to say that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails. It makes no sore spots in the flesh, and consequently is painless. Don't you forget to get Putnam's Corn Extractor, now for sale by medicine dealers everywhere.

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Robert Lubbuck Cedar Rapide, writee: I

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other.

however, in days that can never come again, her altars may have been spoiled and her homes made desolate; yet, through her abiding Catholicity, Ireland has won and kept the right to be written down a nation in the judgment book of God."—Irish Monthly

TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we teel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grecers, of London, have now in stock a barge quantity of Stellian 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 Marsaka. 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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Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: " Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated several doctors, but they were poweress, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

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perience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

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there will be only one express or freight otherge.

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Death and the Maid (From the German of Clas

(From the German of Clat
THE MAIDEN.
Must it be so?
Nay leave me. . . I an
Back Back! Draw in blasting breath,
A furnace in my hair.
Ah go Ah, go!

Give me thy hand,
Thou lovely child, and
On Death, who only of all Gods
On Death, who left his realm of
And crown thee the fair
Of a fair land.

I am thy friend.
I do not come to night
To scare, nor territy tnee, nor o
Nay, but with love and with all
To keep thee pure and
Unto the end. Thou art too fair
To yield thy flower-lik.
To any kiss that is less pure the
Or let his passion, fleeting as hi
A lover's treath displa
Thy golden hair.

It must be so.
With thou not trust an
Because I love thee do I take th
Before the world has stolen thi
Bleep, darling, on my
Come, we will go!—A

N. Y. Freeman's Jour SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

[Delivered by the Rev. J hoe, rector of the church of Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XXIV. PENANCE

DEAR PEOPLE: Penance sidered as a virtue or as a sa the present instruction we was a virtue. Penance as a vir to be a moral virtue inclindetestation of sin, in as much sive to God, and to an effica of sbunning it in future and the Divine justice.
For those who have come

sin, there remains one or either Penance or Hell. The tent, David, affords us a splition of this virtue. When Nathan upbraided him for Nathan upbraided him for began by making an hum them. I have sinned, O Lor evil in Thy sight. He is not confessing his faults, his howith grief for having con Read the psalm Miscrere if know what true corrows is know what true sorrow is. know what true sorrow is, and sorrow did not suffice. him for his sins by the beloved son, by the rebellic jects, and by the insults of David accepts with resigns trials as coming from the legislation on Halathed in such the Sevential of the second of th clothed in sack cloth. Seve night he rises from his hard ble himself before God and

faction to the Divine justic

Penance is a law which posed upon man fallen fr

tate in which he was crea obliged to earn his bread by his brow. The idea of Pe corporal works which sparmely, fasting and abetin

all nations and all religion

rians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Chinese fasted The disciples of Pythagor Marcus Aurelius fasted a month. The great moral wise ones of paganism was s Gcd revealed the law of F siter his fall, and freque by His Prophete: Be con thy God, in fasting and Penance for your sins. hearts. The law of Penan the cradle of humanity.
and prophete practiced th
and Moses kept
forty days, similar to
our Lent. David afte Penance every day. The are a monument of tears Baptist preached the Bap in the desert. Our Savior
His Apestles to preach Pendom of Heaven is at hand.
He told them that a certs was cast out only by pray The generations of solital deserts of Egypt and Th ous religious communit over the world, immol Penance, for nineteen cen hearkening to the warnin you do Penance you shall of Brethren, be not deceived do Penance. We are eith sin or we are in the state

are in the state of mois the only plank after s do not do Penance, we shall of the living God.

If we have recovered t after having been in six only cancelled the eter The temporal punishme to the number and enor is yet to be atoned for. better to do some works to have to atone for the since our baptiem, Pens sary for us. We are in into sin. We are surro sand dangers. We have world, the demon, and Penance is our shield St. Jerome lecerating claiming, I fear hell; St his body to bring it into greater sins to expire the transions to expire the transions to such the same of t

How to Make No matter in what pa you should write to Ha land, Maine, and receive about work you can do at a profit of from \$5 to daily. Some have made All is new. Capital not Co., will start you. Ei

passions to subdu

Do Penance, or Heave

Those who commence a sure of snug little fortun Much distress and si is caused by worms.
Worms Exterminator a
moving the cause. Give
convinced. Death and the Maiden.

(From the German of Claudius.) (From the German of Claudius.)

THE MAIDEN.

Must it be so?

Nay leave me... I am fair....

See, I sm fair and young. Ah, cruel Death!
Back.... Beck! Draw in thy hot and blating breath.

A furnace in my hair.

Ahgo.... Ah, go!

DEATH.

Give me thy hand.

Thou lovely child, and lean
On Death, who only of all Gods is kind—
On Death, who left his realm of rest to find
And crown thee the fair queen
Of a fair land.

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I am thy friend. I am thy friend.
I do not come to-night
To scare, nor terrify thee, nor oppress;
Nay, but with love and with all gentieness
To keep thee cure and white
Unto the end.

Thou art too fair
To yield thy flower-like face
To any kiss that is less pure than this,
Or let his passion, fleeting as his kiss,
A lover's treath displace
Thy golden hair.

It must be so.
Witt thou not trust and rest?
Because I love thee do I take thee hence,
Before the world has stolen thine innocent
Sleep, darling, on my breast.
Come, we will go!—Academy.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XXIV.

PENANCE. DEAR PEOPLE: Penance may be considered as a virtue or as a sacrament. In the present instruction we will speak of it as a virtue. Penance as a virtue is defined to be a moral virtue inclining us to a detestation of sin, in as much as it is offensive to God, and to an efficacious purpose of shunning it in future and of satisfying

of sbunning it in future and of satisfying the Divine justice.

For those who have committed mortal sin, there remains one or two things, either Penance or Hell. The royal pentent, David, affords us a splendid illustration of this virtue. When the prophet Nathan upbraided him for his sins, he began by making an humble avowal of them. I have sinned, O Lord, I have done evil in Thy sight. He is not content with confessing his faults, his heart is moved with grief for having committed them. Read the psalm Misserer if you wish to know what true sorrow is. His confession and sorrow did not suffice. God punished him for his sins by the death of his beloved son, by the rebellion of his subjects, and by the insults of his enemies. David accepts with resignation all these David accepts with resignation all these trials as coming from the hand of God in punishment for his crimes He imposes other mortifications on Himself. He is clothed in sack cloth. Several times every night he rises from his hard couch to humble himself before God and to make sails

faction to the Divine justice. Penance is a law which God has imposed upon man fallen from the happy state in which he was created. He was state in which he was created. He was obliged to carn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The idea of Penace, and the corporal works which spring from it, namely, fasting and abstinence, pervades all nations and all religions. The Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Indians, the Greeks, the Chinese fasted and abstained. The disciples of Pythagoras, Zeno, and even of Epicure himself had their fast days. The Emperors Vespasian and Marcus Aurelius fasted several times a month. The great moral law among the a month. The great moral law among the wise ones of peganism was suffer and abstain Gcd revealed the law of Penance to man

was cast out only by prayer and fasting. The generations of solitaries peopling the deserts of Egypt and Thebes, the numerous religious communities scattered all over the world, immolated victims of Penance, for nineteen centuries have been renance, for nineteen centuries have been hearkening to the warning of God, Unless you do Penance you shall all likewise perish. Brethren, be not deceived. We must all do Penance. We are either in the state of sin or we are in the state of grace. If we are in the state of mortal sin, Penance to the state plant after actionweak! is the only plank after shipwreck. If we do not do Penance, we shall fall into the hands

of the furing Goa.

If we have recovered the state of grace
after having been in sin, our absolution
only cancelled the eternal punishment. only cancelled the eternal punishment proportion ate to the number and enormity of our sins is yet to be atoned for. Would it not be better to do some works of Penance than to have to atone for them in purgatory? If we have never lost the state of grace since our baptiem, Penance is still neces sary for us. We are in danger of falling into sin. We are surrounded by a thou sand dangers. We have to combat the world, the demon, and our own heart. Penance is our shield against softness. St. Jerome lecerating his body and exclaiming, I fear hell; St. Paul chastising

of the living God.

his body to bring it into subjection, had not greater sins to expiate or more vio-lent passions to subdue than we have. Do Penance, or Heaven will never be

How to Make Money.

No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not needed; Hallett & Co., will start you. Either sex; all ages. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

Much distress and sickness in children

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves Worms Exterminator gives relief by re-moving the cause. Give it a trial and be

MARY'S MISSIONARIES.

THE OBLATE ORDER AND THE PRINCIPAL

THE OBLATE ORDER AND THE PRINCIPAL FIELD OF ITS OPERATION.

A missionary order which has accomplished a vast amount of good in this western continent is that of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, as its title runs. This order was founded at Aix, in Provence, France, in 1815, by Bishop Mszenod, and it was formally approved by the Holy See eleven years later. The early fortles say it established in this country, its first location being in Canada, where, in 1845, testablished in this country, its first location being in Canada, where, in 1845, there were Oblate houses at Montreal, Quebec and Kingston. The same year asw the Indian apostelate of Canada confided to Bishop Mezenod's missionaries, and the following year they were intrusted with the evangelization of the Hudson Bay territory, that immense district which sweeps across ten degrees of latitude and seventy two of longitude, and which stretches from the shores of the northern Atlantic westward to beyond the range of the Rocky mountains, and from the great lakes northward to the pole. Here the Oblates of Mary are yet to be found pursuing their missionary labors. The metropolitan see of St. Boniface, which comprises the province of Manitoba, together with other outfying districts, is governed by a member of their order, Most Rev. Alexander Tache, and the majority of his priests are Oblates. In the diocese of St. Albert, whose ordinary, Right Rev. Vitalis Grandit, O. M. I., recently visited us in quest of assistance for his missions, the Albert, whose ordinary, Right Rev. Vitalis Grandir, O. M. I., recently visited us in quest of assistance for his missions, the order counts no less than thirty-three priests, all the diocesan clergy with the exception of two. The vicariate of Athabaska-Mackerzie is governed by another Oblate prelate, Right Rev. H. J. Farand, all of whose priests belong to the same order as himself, while the vast vicariate of Bettish Columbia, which reaches from the 59th to the 120th degree of longitude, and along that to the 60th parallel of and along that to the 60th parallel of north latitude, is ruled

BY STILL ANOTHER CBLATE, Right Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez, who has twenty Oblate missionaries as his co-laborers. Elsewhere, too, throughout Canada
the Oblates are to be found, and they have
a well known novitiate at Lachine, in the
diocese of Montreal.

Some of the Oblate prelates now in

Canada had rude experiences in their early missionary days. Thus the Bishop of Athabaska Mackenzle, when he was simply Father Farand, was the one who built the first church at Athabaska, the British commandant at that post giving him the ties for the edifice. Father Farand went into primeval forests and with his own hands cut down the timber that he needed for his church, while he fashioned with his own fingers the furniture that was neces sary to equip the edifice after it had been erected. For two years this devoted mis-sionary labored at Athabaska, seeing the face of no other missionary during that period, but working alone for the spiritual weifare of his Indian parishioners. Another Oblate prelate, Bishop D'Herbom z, now of the vicariate of British Columbia, was at one time on the Oregon mission, where he chanced to lose his way somewhere between that territory and northern Call-

READ THE NEXT M COLUMN ARTICLE.

fornia. Relating his experiences there, the prelate afterwards said: "It was a case for trying the divining rod. I had been going at a slapping pace for some time, and yet I saw nothing of my friends; se ones of pegansan.

It revealed the law of Penance to the Lord y His Prophete: Be converted to the Lord by God, in fosting and aceping. Do hearts. The law of Penance goes back to the cradle of humanity. The patriarchs and prophete practiced this virtue. Elias and prophete practiced this virtue. Elias and prophete practiced this virtue. Elias and Moses kept a fast of forty days, similar to the fast of sapet and of their teeth seemed all the more striking, and gave them in truth, a sinister open and of their teeth seemed all the more striking, and gave them in truth, a sinister aspect." After narrating how he expected nothing better than to be killed and, perhaps, eaten, Father D'Herbomez says that he was plessantly astonished when he found that the reason why these denizens of the forest turned out to greet him was that they had seen

On one occasion of the King-strike for the King-strike for the forest turned out to greet him was that they had seen

When suddenly I came upon white, till farther to discount when suddenly I came upon white streamed men, women and children, carrying in their hands some sort of instruments, I knew not what, and children, carrying in their hands some sort of the truth and children, carrying in their hands some sort of the cradle of their teeth seemed all the more striking.

When suddenly I came upon white, and children, carrying in their hands some sort of the cradle of their teeth seemed all the more striking.

N. Y. Sun.

While Cardinal Gibbons was a priest in the small pour proper when in truth, a

which he wore, and he was still farther delighted to learn that the people from whom he apprehended rude treatment, were, two-thirds of them, good Christian and Catholics. Bishop Grandin tells how, when he carried the Viaticum to the sick, he had often to crawl into the cabin where the communicant awaited him, on his hands and knees, so small was the opening that served for a doorway, and that, not infrequently, he was obliged to lower into the grave with his own hands the bodies of the dead.

Into the grave with his own hands the bodies of the dead.

There early Oblate missionaries fre quently crossed the Canadian line to pursue their evangelical labors in the United States, along the lines of our northern boundary, and as early as 1852 the society sent a band of twenty-two laborers from France to Texas. To day the Oblates have several establishments in this country, the best known of which, to New Englanders at least, are those at Lowell, in this state, where the order has charge of the churches of the Immaculate Conception, St Joseph and the Sacred Heatt. Out at Tewksbury, a place that en joys a national reputation now, there is also the Oblate novitiate of the United States province, over which Rev. E. States province, over which Rev. E. Emery, O. M. I., presides as superior. At the Immaculate Conception, in Lowell, is generally to be found the very reverend provincial of the order in this country, Father James McGrath, O. M. I, who is one of the foremost clergymen in the land, and a very effective speaker. The Oblates who are attached to this church preach

THE MANY FRENCH CANADIAN parishes that are to be found in the eastern

preaching missions to the many French-Canadian Catholies to be found in northern New York and in the neighboring state of Vermont.

Out in Oregon and California, where they once did excellent work as mission aries, the Oblates have retired in favor of the Fathers of the Society of Jesur, who, with the Benedictiner, control most of the Catholic Iudian missions in that section of the country. They still retain their linces in Texas, however, where they have the country. They still retain their places in Texas, however, where they have pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church in San Antonio, to which are attached Rev. Fathers Moloney and Smith, while a community of French Oblates is located at Eagle Pass, in Maverick county. Here in this Boston archdiocese the Oblate's attend the almshouse at Tewksbury, and they also have pastoral charge of Billerica. attend the almshouse at Tewkebury, and they also have pastoral charge of Billerica. Their greatest strength in America, however, lies in Canada, though under the wise jurisdiction of Very Rev. Provincial McGrath, the order is progressing favorably in this country, where, in the course of a few years, it will doubtless be much better represented than it is at the present time. That its missionary labors in Canada are duly appreciated by the Catholics ada are duly appreciated by the Catholics of this country was amply proven during the ecent visit which Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert and his vicar general, Very Rev. Father Lacorube, paid this country in search of aid for their diocese Every where these distinctions had oblete went where these distinguished Oblates went, they were given a cordial welcome, and the American bishops to whom they applied for permission to collect in their sees, willingly accorded them that favor, so that the Oblate missions of the Canadian northwest doubtless profited handsomely by the visit to the United States of Bishop

Grandin and his companion.
VICAR GENERAL LACOMBE proved hamself quite an effective preacher during his American tour, and his elequent descriptions of missionary life in Canada contributed in no small measure to the financial success of Bishop Grandin's visit Oatside of Canada, the north-western

Outside of Canada, the north-western section of which land may be said to be one vast Oblate mission, this order finds its greatest missionary field in Ceylon, out in Iudia, where it is actively ergaged in preaching Caristianity to the followers of Brahma, Buddha and Mohammed. And the Oblates are meeting with signal success, too, in that far away country, where they have charge of two vicariates, one at Colombo, and the other at Jaffins. In the former discrict they have upwards of 150 schools, which are attended by about 12,000 pupils, while at the latter some 9,000 scholars are being educated in 120 schools. The Oblates, also, in conjunction with the Franciscans and Lezarists, are with the Franciscans and Lazarists, are doing exce lent missionary work in Africa, though their strength there is not as great as in Ceylon, where, according to the latest accounts at hand, they numbered two bishops and seventy-two priests .-Boston Republic.

"WHAT AILS YOU?" You don't know? Then why don't you try WARNER'S SAFE CURE? Oh, my Kidneys are all right! "Are they?" You perhaps don't know that CONSUMPTION, NEURAL GIA, RHEUMATISM, STOMACH DISSEN MALARIA CHILLS AND ORDEBS, MALARIA, CHILLS AND LIVER AND AGUE, HEADACHES, FEVER DISORDERS, IMPAIRED EYE SIGHT, CONSTIPATION, ABSCESSES, ERUPTIONS, IMPOTENCY, LAME BACK, LUMBAGO, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, and among women, FEMALE COMPLAINTS prevails mostly amorg people who, like your ef, insist that they have no kidney disease! They have and don't know it. You will never get well of the above and doubtless other

and family with neither food nor medi-cine. Father Gibbons hastened to the dying man's bedside, where he remained until the last. No one else could be procured to carry the corpse to the grave, and Father Gibbons acted as undertaker as well as minister. Having obtained a coffin, he placed the body in it, in some way or other dragged it to the grave, performed the last rites of the Church, and

buried it.

There is another incident in the life of There is another incident in the life of the Cardinal which he rarely touches upon, but it has frequently been told in Baltimore and never denied. While Bishop of Richmond he was defendant in a sait relating to some Church property. When he was called to the stand the plaintiff's lawyer, after a number of vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions, questioned the Bishop's right to the title of Bishop of Richmond. The defendant's lawyer objected to this as irreto the title of Bishop of Richmond. The defendant's lawyer objected to this as irrelevant, but the Bishop said that if allowed half an hour to obtain papers he would answer the question. This was allowed. The Bishop left the court room, and in twenty minutes returned with a document which he proceeded to read with great solemnity, all the more salemnas the paper was all the more solemn as the paper wa written in Latin. The plaintiff's lawyer pretended to take notes industriously, bowing his head once in a while, as if in acquiescence, and seemed perfectly con-virced at the end. When the reading was finished he announced that the Papal bulls just read were entirely satisfactory, at the same time apologizing for his expressed doubts. The next day it leaked out that the Bishop, unable to find the Pepal bulls at his residence, had brought to court and read a Latin essay on Pope who are attached to this church preach missions frequently throughout New England, and the names of Fathers Christopher Smith, Joyce, Buras, Berrett and Fuzpatrick are well known to the Catholics of this section of the country. The Oblates connected with St. Joseph's Church, in the Spindle City, are all Frenchmen, who are often called upon to give missions in

THE MANY FRENCH CANADIAN

The soothing and restorative effects of states. There is another community of French Oblates at Pittsburg, N. Y., in the diocese of Ogdensburg, the superior of which is Rev. A. A. Amyot, and the members of which find frequent occupation in bers of which find frequent occupation in

FADED CHRISTIANS, The lazy Christian shuns sermons, Sun-

day is not rightly kept by them who rash to early Mass, and spend the rest of the to early Mass, and spend the rest of the day in idle contemplation. All Christians are bound to hear the word of God, and the Catholic, devout, withal stubborn, who does the work of the Lord negligently will meet a dreadful judgment. It is painful to observe how this class of self-catholic Christians grows in this commun. painful to observe how this class of selfseeking Christians grows in this community. There may be excuses for occasonal
absence from a sermon and the omission
may be made good by picusly reading a
good sermon; but when it is a thing of
system to shirk and avoid the Mass at
which the regular sermon is preached it is
about time to call a halt in the downward road—certainly, of bad example. Let it be said once for all that the Church has the commission to teach, and the faithful are bound to hear the Church. The Church does not need to inquire what the people would like to be; she is divinely empow would like to be; san is advinely empowered to teach the people what God revealed, and with respect to matters of faith and morals she is secured from error by divine means. All who will not hear her are simply heathen and publicaus. In the ordinary Providence of God, her mission is made effective by preaching and administering the Sacraments. It is beyond the poorest reason then to con-sider how, from month to month and year sider how, from month to month and year to year, the same classes are conspicuously absent from the last Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation. Their children grow up, and are impressed by the experience that their parents never go to last Mass; if the children follow this pernicious example, and develop into liberal Catholics who will never hesitate to contract mixed marriages, go to Godless schools. mixed marriages, go to Godless schools, and finally became apostates, who is in a large measure to blame for it? Let the self-eathfied theologian and moralist re-flect upon this matter. No one, save by miracle, can escape the natural con-sequences of his act, and for indolent Catholics no miracles will be wrought. There was a time when no head of a family would, without the gravest reason, stay away a single Sanday from last Mass. But now when we near of so many fanciful distinctions and theories, and the corruption of the times is undermining the grand, old faith of the fathers, it is bard

Infidel Rascality.

to get people to listen to the truth. Wel the pity is for them.—Colorado Catholic.

From the Universe: Lourdes is the name of a small town in Southern France, to which, for many years past, pilgrim ages of people from the whole civilized world have taken place, for reasons known to every Catholic and to every infidel. No one, whether a resident of the place or an outsider, is compelled to believe in the miraculous working of the waters of Lourdes; but those who have no faith in them ought at least not to interfere with those who have. Now it would appear that a perfect conspiracy has been set on foot by French Freemasons and infidels generally to put a masous and inners generally to but a stop to the pilgrimages. M Leo Taxil, once a Freemason and an intidel himself, but who, of late years, has repented and recated, now publishes a small paper called La Petite Guerre in which he called La Pettle Guerre in which he exposes the doings of his former friends and confederates. What they design to do is described by him as follows: "It is intended to secure a Liberal majority in the Marinian council of Loudes." in the Municipal council of Lourden When this is done it will be an easy thing to create disturbances when pilgrimages take place, and it will then come natural for the conscript fathers to intervene and prohibit the pilgrimages altogether. Cest simple comme bon jour."
(Plain as daylight) Simple as this may appear to the initied gang, the scheme is much easier planned thon carried into execution. The municipal council must consist of residents, and people living at Lourdes, even if they do not believe in the authenticity of the statement about the virtue of the waters of Lourdes, are not such fools as to cut the ground from N. Y. Sun.

While Cardinal Gibbons was a priest in town of Lourdes has been materially benefited by the pilgrimages, and for the public authorities to prohibit these would be sheer madness. Therefore it is the most unlikely thing in the world for even a "Liberal" municipal council to lend its hands to the achievment of the Masonic scheme. Still, Mr. Taxil has rendered the people of Lourdes, if not

rendered the people of Lourdes, if not the cause of religion, a great service in showing up the knavish tricks hatched by the infidels.

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is curing my deafness,—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Sprains, Swellings of
the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. ZZ Sold by Dealers
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TABLETS duced from want of proper secretion of the Gastrie Juice

They give immediate relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or beep list immediately after eating or when suffering from Indigestion, Lump in the Thront or Financians.

Brightness.—In Free, Aldress the Davis & Lawrence Co., (Limited.) Montreal.

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It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone saparilla. Thousands all over the land

testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Aver's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year

from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspensia helped her, until she commenced the use of Aver's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



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A Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. London, ont. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

Frence is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contable choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Masic form a prominent feature, Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

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C Huron, Sarnia, Ont, This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per snunum, §10. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 308.

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particulars apply to Motter Superior, Box 303.

St. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario.—This Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite period, and combines in its system of education, and the interest of exclusion in the radiance. The strain is such as the higher English branches. Termic layable per session in advance) in Canadan caule of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Mother Superior. Address. However, and the superior in the superior. Address in the superior in the sup

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Causda money, 150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-ly

Professional.

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for the painless extraction of teeth.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 or the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castie Hall, Abloin Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Bwitzer, Tobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the

HAVANA CIGARS AT OLD PRICES.

FANCY GOODS! not usually found in a Tobacconist estab-llahment. Reading Room containing the leading papers in connection. ***F Remember the stand, first door cast of Hawton's Hotel, Dundas st., London.

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All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take Harkness? Beef, from and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give botter results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & Co , Druggists LONDON. ONT

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Glass, Paints, Olls, etc., at bottom prices. Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos. 11 and 12 Annealed Wire and But-ton's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence.

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TRY

The New Shoe Store when you are in want of Boots and Shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have no old, shelf-worn shoddy goods that we are selling at half price in order to get rid of them.—M. G. PAINE, first door west of Thomas Beattle & Co's.

of Thomas Beatt'e & Co's.

Tow is it the demand is so great,
the chland Lassie Cigar? Why is
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SCHOOL OF The most thorough School BXPRBSSION. Training for Voice, Body BXPRBSSION. Training for Voice, Body medical begun. Cata. free. S. S. CUBRY, Ph. D., 15; Reacon street, Boston, Mass. Summer Term, July 9, for clergymen, teachers, etc.

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VANDUZEN & TIFT Cincinesti. O.

WANTED Active men, young or middle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address—LYON, MCNEIL & COFFEE, Guelph, Ontario.

ton, tment of hs. This ts of the dirst-class noderate.

C. M. B. A.

Official Notice.

Grand Secretary's Office,
London, June 25th, 1888.

To the Members of the C. M. C. A., Canada.
BROTHERS:—You are hereby officially
notified that the next convention of the
Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held in the city of Toronto, Ont, commencing on the second Tuesday of August, 14th, 1888, at nine o'clock a. m. Full particulars regarding hotels and their rates per day, also railroad fare, in due time

Yours fraternally, Yours fraternally,
D. J. O'CONNOR, Grand President,
SAMUEL R BROWN, Grand Secretary.
Forms of credentials for legal Representatives to the Grand Council Convention have been mailed to the Recording Secretary of each Branch in Canada.

Secretaries are requested to have said credentials filled out and returned to the

credentials filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary not later than July 20th.

All Branches in the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada must forward to James Quillinan, Esq, chairman of the Finance Committee, Nisgara Falls, Ont., on or before the 10th day of July next, a full statement of all moneys remitted the Grand Secretary from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the first day of July, 1888.

rms for said statement bave been Branches will please attend to having the statement made out and returned in due

St. Thomas, June 21st, 1888
Received of Thomas H. Cray. Recording Secretary of Branch No. 2, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, two thousand dollars, in full for beneficiency due Mrs. Mary Corbett by the death of her husband, Stephen Corbett, late a member of said Branch.

MARY CORBETT.

Witness William Flances S. R.

Witness, William Flannery, S. B.

The following are the Branches that up to this date, June 25th, have paid Nos. 7 and 8 assessments, with date on which payment was received at the Grand Secretary's 655-

Branch 39 Nos. 7, 8 June 9 15 15 19 19 20 21 22 SAMUEL R. BROWN.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the Regular meeting of Branch No. 5, Brantford, June 25th, the following

Tesolution was adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased God to afflict
Brothers Patrick Donovan and John C
Sullivan, members of this Branch, in the
recent death of their fathers. Resolved, That the members of this Branch desire to extend to those brothers the assurance their sincere sympathy in

their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Bros. Donovan and Sulli

van, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and entered in the minutes of the Branch. Cayuga, June 18th, 1888.

My DEAR SIR,—Will you be good enough to insert the following in your

valuable paper next issue:

At a regular meeting of Branch 25,

C. M. B. A., held at Cayuga, Monday evening, June 11, on motion of Bro. M.

Clair, seconded by Bro. J. Wadel, the following resolution was unanimously

Wheress, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite and all wise providence to afflict our much esteemed brother, M J. Cleary, of Dunnville, by removing by the hand of death, on June 4th, after a linger-ing illness his beloved and faithful wife. ing illness his beloved and faithful wife. We, the members of Branch 25, C M B A, whilst bowing to the Divine will of God, extend to Bro. Cleary and his young family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement. And be it Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Cleary, one to the Canadian C. M. B. A. Monthly, and one to the Catholic Resolution for will estimate.

be sent to Mr. C.

C. M. B. A. Monthly, and one so
LIC RECORD for publication.

Yery truly yours,

JOHN A. MURPHY,

Rec. Sec.

AT THE PINES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE URSULINE ACADEMY.

The above event is one which a large number of the chizens of Chatham, Ont., look forward to with pleasure each year. This year the proceedings were not a whit less successful than on the many former occasions on which the visitors have not only been instructed but delectably enter-tained. The Commencement pursuant to announcement, took place Thursday after announcement, took place intreds after moon, and was attended by several hun-dred persons—the pleasant assembly hall of the academy being completely filled. The extreme heat was the sole drawback to the enjoyment, but the programme proved so engaging that even that was disregarded. In full it was as follows:

Inst. Solo (4 pragramme.

1 Inst. Solo (4 pragramme.

1 Inst. Solo (4 pragramme.

Muller

Mrsses Rooney, Flannerv. Kearney,
Ecnner. Loomis, Rurff. Rhodes, Beaubian.

Groesbeck, McGonegal, Ryan,
Bouteil.

Hon Groesbeck, McGonegal, Ryan,
Bouteil.

2 Adures, Miss M. Esperanza Smith.

3 Bacred Cantala—"Daughter of Jairus"

Narrater—Miss Brothers
Jairus—Miss McLougnlin
Daughter—Miss Rassell
Monter—Miss Pulver

Neighbors—Misses Gerard,
Casey, Russel and Bouteil
Acc. Miss Helene Simmons
Jairus. Come, honored Master
Narrator. Then spake the Master
Neighbors, Behold the Lord, our

God is good
Narrator. Now on the threshold
does He tread
Chorus of Women. Oh! Master
dear Thou comest too late
Narrator. Then Jesus to the
Mourners said
Chorus of Women. Thus spake
the Lord.
Father, Mother and daughter. Where
m I now?
and Finale: Praise the Lord

PARTS

Trio: F

7 Concert declaration... Convent Girls"

Misses Coonan, Ruoff, B. Pennfather, Groesbeck, Beaubien, Weeks, Shook, Collier, Judson, A. Flannery, Crochett, Pease, Hollister, Boehm Gloster. 8 Inst. Solo "Sonata, Op 26"... Beethoven Miss Brothers 9 Drama Francais. "Ste, Ursule et ses Compagnes".

9 Drama Francais. "Sie, Ursule et ses Compagnes".
Vierges. Miles. L. & M. Russell B. McGonegal, Gerard, Paincnaud. M. E. Kearney, Groesbeck, Weeks, Sicklesteel, Vernier, K. McGonegal Collier, Blaine, Paiver. Reine Zamaire. Mile. E. Pennefather Pratrestes. Miles. Rooney and Nolan 10 Inst. Quarte te (4 plauos, 16 hands "Battle March in Athalie". ... Mendelssohn Misses Strasburg, Rathbun, Russell, Sulit. van, Perkins. Nolan, Dineen, Johnston Crowning of Graduste. Miss Helene Simmons. Awarding of Gold Medal and Diploma.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPERIOR PRIZES.
Gold medal for Christian Doctrine-Presented by Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London. Successful Competitor—Miss Edith Pennefather.

petitor—Miss Edith Pennefather.
Silver medal for Christian Doctrine—
Presented by Rev. Father William, O. S.
F.. P. P., Chatham Miss F. McDonell.
Distinguished—Misses Rooney, B.
McGonegal, K. Sicklesteel.
Gold medal for Vocal Music—Presented by Rev. Father McKeon, P. P.,
Bothwell. Miss M. Esperanza Smith.
Gold medal for Instrumental Music—
Gold medal for Instrumental Music—

Bothwell. Miss M Esperanza Smith.
Gold medal for Instrumental Music—
Presented by Rev. Father West, P. P.,
St. Augustine. Miss Helene Simmons.
Gold medal for Instrumental Music—
Presented by Rev. Father Cummings, P.
P., Raleigh. Miss Aloysia Brothers.
Gold medal for arithmetic—Presented by Rev. Father Corcoran, P. P. Parkhill,
Miss Winfred Troy.

Miss Winfred Troy.
Distinguished—Misses Casey, Caplis and B. McGonegal.
Medals for Domestic Economy—Senior Department—Miss Strassburg.
Distinguished—Misses Gill, Rathbun

Rooney, Fleming, and Painchaud.

Junior Department-Miss K. McGon-

Distingushed—Misses Shook, Vernier, Rhodes, Barron, Weeks, Groesbeck, B Sicklesteel. Prizes for Punctual Re-entrance-Misses Rooney, LaLonde, K. and B. Sicklesteel, I and M. Ouellette, Ryan, M. and L. Boutell, Vernier, Gerard, Collier

Weegs, Shook, Casey, Dolsen and Proutx. 3. Vocal Duet, "Hunter's Song"....Kuchen Misses Russell, Gerard, McLaughlin and Brothers.

Misses Russen, volume, No. 2]....Leybach
Brothers,
ost. Soio-[Nocturne, No. 2]....Leybach
Misses K. McGonegal, Collier, B. Sicklesteel and McEyoy.
Semi-Chorus—"Float away Silver Boat"
...Lohr Juyenile Class. Acc.—Miss Helene Simmons,

Where so many points of excellency are to be noted, it is difficult in an extended to be noted, it is difficult in an extended programme to do all justice. The instrumental overture by the juvenile class was splendidly executed, and like all the programme parts, was well received. Miss M. Esperanza Smith is a vivacious young lady, strikingly naivete, and her rendering of the address did her great credit, showing marked elocutionary ability. Her powerful yet sweet and birdlike voice was missed from amongst the soloists this year. Owing to her recent illness it was thought Owing to her recent illness it was thought that the unavoidable exertion required of those who contribute to the musical por-tion of the programme would have been beyond her present strength; but as she intends completing the 'Course of Studies" at the Academy, where she has

already spent several years, we will doubt-less have the pleasure of listening to the music of her voice on a future occasion. The Sacred Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," was presented by the ctoice soloists of the Academy. The principal character takers, Misses Brothers, Rus character takers, Misses Brothers, Russell, McLaughlin and Pulver, exhibit rare vocal qualities. "Ambition's Mission," by Miss Sullivan, was an excellent reading. The reader is very expressive in her elocution, and attains the true object of the art, viz, to be natural and at the same time forcible. The instrumental sells by The instrumental solo by the graduate of this year, Miss Helene Simmons, was of this year, Aliss Helene Shamons, was the gem of the instrumental perform-ance. She executed brilliantly from memory one of Liszt's most difficult compositions. Miss Simmons is a good example of the results of a training by the Ladies of the Ursuline Academy. Having grown up with the Pines from babyhood, and possessing natural apti-

baoyaood, and possessing natural apti-tude she is now accomplished in all the arts and graces which that institution imparts, and fitted to shine in any sphere of life. Her part in the Drama Francais was taken as part in the Drama Francais was taken as faultlessly as though she were to the manner born, while her valedictory on "Memory and Hope," was a piece of fin-ished composition, beautiful and poetic n sentiment, and unblemished in form. While all the others in the French drama did well, Miss Edith Pennefather dedid well, Miss Edith renneration deserves special reference. Her accent is good, her rendition easy, and her inflections very sweet. The introduction here in the scene of two little angel forms distributing plumes, had a pretty effect. The singing of vespers was also impressive. The concert declamation, by fifteen convent girls, was amusing, and prettily performed. Miss Brothers' instrument solo, "Sonata Oρ. 26," (Beethoven) deserves particular mention. was played from memory in perfect time and expression, also musical brilliancy, being unsurpassed by any of the musical renditions. Numbers four and ten of the first part, and number two, three, four and five, without discriminating, of the second part, were distinguished by that excellence characteristical the vertex already referred to The guisned by that excellence characteris-tic of the parts already referred to. The high class of the performance, and the admirable precision and skill evidenced in every detail are high tributes, not

only to the character of pupils who are attracted to this Convent but to the management and personnel of the staff

The more formal proceedings of crowning graduates, distributing of prizes, etc., over, Rev. Father William made a short address. He regretted the unavoidable absence of His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, who thoroughly knew and could eloquently expound the merits of the education imparted at the Pines. Here the religious element was not left out, but it and science and the arts went hand in hand. He complimented the pupils, not only on the splendid way in which they had acquitted themselves, but on their healthy physical appearance. They were wished a happy vacation, his reverence expressing the opinion that when the holidays were over they would all vig rously exclaim, "Let us off to the Pines."

At the close, visitors were invited to

At the close, visitors were invited to At the close, visitors were invited to inspect the handiwork of the pupils in painting, drawing, fancy work, etc., which were exhibited in artistic profusion in an adjoining room, and presented many admirable productions of artistic skill and taste.

The assembly room was nicely decorated for the occasion.

Among the clergy present were Very

ated for the occasion.

Among the clergy present were Very Rev. Dean Wagner, P. P., of Windsor, Ont.; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.; Rev. Fathers William, O. S. F., P., Cuatham; Eberhard, O. S. F., Chatham; Michael. O. S. F., Chatham; Michael. O. S. F., Chatham; Gerard, P. P., Belle River, Ont.; McLaughlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ryan, P. P., Amherstburg; Corcoran, P. P., Parkhill; McKeon, P. P., Bothwell; Cummings, P. P., Woodslee; Wastereau, P. P., St. Francis; Joseph, O. S. F., Detroit, Mich.; Langois, P. P., Big Point.

List of Premiums.

List of Premiums.

CROWNS FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Misses B. McGonegal, K. Sickelateel,
Casey, Gill, Troy, M. E. Kearney, John
son, Fleming, M. Flannery, Rvan, I. and
M. Ouellette, Weeks, Collier, B. Sicklesteel, McEvoy, A. Kuhn, A. Dumas,
Please and Gloster,
Graduate—Miss. Helen Simmons,
Crical French, order and application.

Graduate—Miss Helen Simmon (prizes) French, order and application. Under Gladuates-Misses McGonegal Pennefather and McDonell, Miss B. Mc-Gonegal, (prizes) Rhetoric, literature, essays, arithmetic, algebra, philosophy, book keeping, English studies 1st, French, instrumental music 1st, class, application, order and neatness, embroi-

Miss E Pennefather, (prizes)—Rhetoric, literature, essays, philosophy, English studies 1st, French and politeness. Miss F. McDonell, (prizes)—Rhetoric, literature, essays, mental arithmetic, philosophy, English studies 1st, elocution, French, instrument music 1st class, and embroidery.

GRAMMAR COURSE, FIRST CLASS. Misses Rooney, Casey, Rathbun, K. Sickelsteel, O'Donohue, Brothers and Smith.

Miss N. Rooney, (prizes)-Mental arithmetic, English studies 1st, themes 1st, instrumental music 3rd class, applica-tion, order, diligence, domestic economy and crocheting.

Miss M. Casey, (prizes)—Christian

Doctrine, arithmetic 1st, algebra 1st, English studies 1st, elocution. French, ocal and instrumental music 3rd class, drawing, application, order, amiability, diligence, embroidery 1st, crocneting and dingence, emoroidery 1st, crocuering and domestic economy.

Miss M Rathbun, (prizes)—Bible history, arithmetic 2nd, themes, English studies, elocution, instrumental music 3rd class, oil painting 3rd, application, order, diligence, amiability, domestic economy, knitting and crocheting.

Miss K Sicklesteel.(prizes)—Arithmetic

Miss K Sicklesteel (prizes) - Arithmetic 3rd, English studies 1st, themes, elocution, French, instrumental music 1st class, application, order, amiability and dili-

Miss O'Donohue, (priz s)-Themes 2ad,

Miss O'Denoiue, (prizes)—Themes zad, English studies 1st, instrumental music, drawing, painting in oil and water colors 2nd, amiability.

Miss A. Brothers, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, English studies 1st, themes 1st, yound music, drawing and painting 2nd, politages, application.

politeness, application Miss M. E. Smith, (prizes)-English

Miss M. E. Smith, (prizes)—English studies, themes, epistolary style, drawing, painting 2 id, application and politeness.

GRAMMAR COURSE, SECOND CLASS
Misses Caplis, Troy, Dineen, K. Mc Gonegal, M. Rassell, L. Russell, La londe, McEvoy, McLaughlin, Sullivan, Nolan, Coonan, Stassburg, Prouly, and Nolan, Coonan, Stassburg, Proulx and

Miss A Caplis (prizes)—Christian doc-trine, arithmetic 1st, English studies 2nd, itstrumental music 4th class, drawing and painting 3rd, application, embroidery 2ad,

painting 3rd, application, embloided, knitting.

Miss W. Troy, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, English studies 2nd, penmanship, embroiderv, amiability and diligence.

Miss M. Dineen, (prizes)—Christian doctrine 3rd, arithmetic 2nd, English studies

3rd, penmanship, instrumental music 3rd class, diligence and embroidery. Miss K. McGonegal, (prizes)—Christian octrine 3rd, arithmetic 2nd, gramma 1st, penmanship, French, instrumental music 2nd class, amisbility and order.

Miss M. Russell, (prizes)—Bible history, arthmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, penmanship, French, vocal and instrumental music 2nd, vocal and instrumental music 2nd class, politeness, application, amiability, domestic

economy.

M'ss L Russell, (prizes)—Arithmetic

2nd, English studies 2nd, elocution,
penmanship, French, vocal and instrumental music 1st class, application
politeness, amiability and domestic conomy

Miss O. La Londe (prizes) -Christian doctrine, arithemetic 1st and 2nd division, grammar 2nd, French, instrumental music 3rd class, painting 3 d, domestic economy.

Miss C. McEvoy (prizes)-Christian doctrine, arithmetic 2nd, algebra, book keeping, English studies 2nd, elocution, penmanship, French, vocal and instru mental music 2nd class, amiability.

Miss M. McLaughlin (prizzs)—Christian doctrine, arithmetic 2nd, grammar,

elocution, vocal and instrumental music 3rd class, amiability, domestic economy.
Miss B. Sullivan, (prizes)—Arithmetic
3rd, English studies 3rd, elocution, instrumental music 3rd class, drawing and

Miss M. Coonan (prises)—Christian doctrine, grammar, reading, French, embroidery 2ad.

Miss A. Strassburg (prises)—English studies 2ad, elocution, instrumental nusic 2ad class, amiability, order and application.

music 2nd class, amiability, order and application.

Miss F. Proulx, (prizes)—Caristian doctrine, English studies, French, instrumental music 2nd class, application.

Miss M. Dolsen, (prizes)—Instrumental music 3nd class, drawing, painting 2nd, order, amiability, application and alligence.

GRAMMAR COURSE, THIRD CLASS.
Misses Ryan, J. Painchaud, M. E.
Kearney, Groesbeck, Johnson, Weeks,
Shook, Gerard, Gill, I. Ouellette, Fieming, Perkins, Rhodes, Blaine, Brady, A Kuhn, Rhody, L Kearney and M Kuhn

ing, Perkins, Rhodes, Blaine, Brady, A. Kuhn, Rhody, L. Kesrney and M. Kuhn, Miss A. Ryan, (prizes)—Caristian Doctrine, arithmetic 1st, English studies 1st, French, instrumental music 4th class, application, amiability, order, diligence, plain sewing and embroidery.

Miss J. Painchaud, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, arithmetic 2ad, English studies 3rd, French, application to music 4th class, application and domestic economy.

Miss M. E. Kearney, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, arithmetic 2ad, English studies 2ad, French, vocal music, application to instrumental music 3rd class, penmanship, order, application, diligence and amiability.

Miss M. Groesbe, (prizes)—Arthmetic 2ad, English studies 2ad, French, instrumental music 4th class, application, order and domestic economy.

Miss L. Johnson, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, arithmetic, Eoglish studies, arithmetic 1st, penmanship, French, instrumental music 2ad class, ryplication, order, diligence and amiability.

Miss K. Weeks, (prizes)—Arthmetic 2ad, English studies 1st, elocution, penmanship, French, instrumental music 2ad class, ryplication, order, diligence, and amiability.

2nd, English studies 1st, elocution, pen-manship, French, instrumental music 3rd class, application, order, diligence, amiability, domestic economy, plain sew ing and knitting. Miss. B. Shook, (prizes)—Arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, elocution, French, instrumental music 3rd class, domestic economy.

domestic economy, embroidery, order and amiability.

Miss M Gerard (prizes)—Christian doctrine, French, and English studies 2nd, vocal and instrumental music

2nd, vocal and instrumental music 3rd class, order and diligence.
Miss E. Gill (Prizes)—Caristian doctrine, arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, application, order, diligence, embroidery 1st, domestic economy.
Miss I Ouellette (prizes)—Christian doctrine, English studies 1st, French, instrumental music 3rd class, penmanship, application and amiability.
Miss L Fleming (prizes)—Bible history, arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, drawing, painting, 4th, application order.

arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, drawing, painting, 4th, application, order, amiability and domestic economy.

Miss J. Perkins (prizes)—Arithmetic 3rd, grammar 2nd, instrumental music 3rd class, drawing, painting 4th, plain sewing, embroidery, and order.

Miss E. Rhodes (prizes)—Bible history arithmetic 2nd grammar 2nd

tory, arithmetic 2nd, grammar 3rd, French, penmanship, instrumental music 3rd class, drawing, domestic economy,

and embroidery.

Miss E Blaine (prizes)—Bible history, French, penmanship and crocheting.

Miss H. Brady (prizes)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 3rd, English studies 3rd,

arithmetic 3rd, Eoglish studies 3rd, drawing oil painting 4th.

Miss A Kubn (prizzs)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 2nd, Eoglish studies 2nd, penmanship, French, embroidery 2nd.

Miss E. Rhody (prizzs)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 2nd, Eoglish studies 2nd. French, penmanship, tapestry.

Miss L. Kearney (prizzs)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 2nd, Eoglish studies 2nd, improvement in penmanship, in-

2 2 d, improvement in penmanship, in-strumental music, 3rd class. Miss M Kuhn (prizes) Sacred studies,

Miss M Kubn (prizes) Sacred studies, arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, reading and orthography.

GRAMMAR COURSE, 4TH CLASS.

Misses M Boutelt, Pulver, B. Sickle steel, Judson, Collier, Barron, M. Ouellette, E. Pennefather, Dillon, Hollister, Eckner, Vernier, L. Boutell, Rouff, M. Flannery, Loomis, La Roche, Crockett, A. Paipobard.

A. Painchaud. Miss M. Boutell, (prizes) Bible history,

arithmetic 2ad, English studies 1st, penmanship, instrumental music 4th class, plain sewing, domestic economy. Miss Z Pulver (orizes)—Bible histor Miss Z Pulver (orizes)—Bible history, arithmetic 2ad, English studies 2ad, French, vocal music, penmanship, elocution and plain sewing.

Miss B. Sicklesteel, (prizes)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 2ad, English studies 2ad, French, instrumental music 2ad class, penmanship, order, diligence

class, penmanship, order, diligence, amiability, domestic economy.

Miss B. Judson, (prizes)—Bible history, mental arithmetic, English studies 2ad,

mental arithmetic, English studies 2nd, instrumental music 4th class.

Miss K Collier, (prizes)—Christian doctrine, arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, French, vocal and instrumental music 2nd class, penmenship, amiability, plain sawing, embroidery.

M ss J Barron, (prizes)—Bible history, arithmetic 2nd, English studies 2nd, domestic economy, and crochetics.

domestic economy, and crocheting.

Miss M. Ouellette, (prizes)—Sacred
studies, mental arithmetic, English
studies 1st, French, instrumental music

3rd class, drawing, painting in water Miss B. Pennefather, (prizes)—Sacred

studies, mental arithmetic, English studies 2nd.

Miss K Dillon, (prizes) — Sacred studies, mental arithmetic, English studies 2nd, penmanship, good conduct, and application.

Miss L Holliston (prizes) — Sacred conduct, and application. Miss J. Hollister, (prizes)—Bible history, mental arithmetic, Eaglish studies

1st, French, penmanship, domestic Miss J. Eckner, (prizes)-Arithmetic 1st, English studies 2ad, instrumental music 3rd class, drawing, diligence, do

mestic economy, and crocheting.

Miss L Vernier, (prizes)—Sacred
studies, arithmetic 2ad, English studies 2nd, French, vocal and instrumental music 5th class, order, diligence, amiability, domestic economy, and crochet-

Miss L Boutell, (prizes)—Mental arithmetic, reading, orthography and painting 2ad, politeness, amiability, order and diligence.

Miss H. Nolan, (prizes)—Bible history, grammar 2ad, elocution, French, instrumental music 3rd class, neatness, demantic economy, amiability.

Miss C. Rouff, (prizes)—Arithmetic 2ad, instrumental music 4th class, drawing and painting instrumental music 3rd class, neatness, 4th, order and embroidery.

Miss M. Flannery, (prizes)—Christian

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Miss R La Roche, (prizes)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 3 d, Eoglish studies 2cd, drawing 1st, domestic economy and knitting.

knitting.
Miss C. Crockett (prizes)—Bible history, arithmetic 1st, English studies 2ad,

French, permanship and amiability.

Miss A. Painchaud (prizes)—Sacred studies, arithmetic 2nd, grammar 2nd, French and drawing.
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Miss L. Von Bampus, (prizes)—Sacred studies 2ad, mental arithmetic, English studies 2ad, application to music 4th class, improvement in penmanship and diligence.

Miss E. Lessey (prizes) Charles

Miss E Larreau, (prizes)—Catechiem, grammar 3rd, reading, amiability and

meatness.

Miss J. Ruhl, (prizes) — Sacred studies,

Miss J. Ruhl, (prizes) — Sacred studies 2nd mental arithmetic, Eoglish studies 2nd, application, diligence, domestic economy and plain sewing

and plain sewing.

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Delabunty and Pease,
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French, amiability and embroidery.

Miss A Early, (prizes)—Sacred studies,
mental arithmetic, grammar, geography,
peumanship, plain sewing, and embroidery. dery.
Muss A. Flannery (prizes)—Sacred

studies, srithmetic, grammar 2nd, amis-bility an i diligence.
Miss A D lahunty (prizes) Arithmetic, grammar, reading, and orthography.

Mess M. Pease (prizes) Sec ed stud-

ies, arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, orthography, music 4th class, Frence, application and amiability. Frence, application and amiability.
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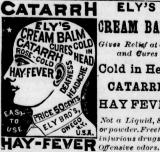
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RETURN OF HIS L The Most Rev. J. S.T.D., Bishop of K

HIS ARRIVAL IN HIS plendid Public Rec

His Lordship the Most Re returned from Rome to his needay, the 27th June, an welcomed by the faithful people of his diocese. Unde of the Right Rev. Mgr. Farr ministered the diocese du months' absence of the Bis tions had been made to give his return a reception worth demonstrative of the bond firmly uniting bishop, priest Ontario's Mother Diocese, congregation of St. Mary's been notified that His Lords turn during the month of J meeting was held in the Bro at which it was unanimous tender a public welcome to which a large and represent tee was appointed. City Cl the well beloved of all King elected chairman, and Ald

Swift, secretary-treasurer. mittee went energetically to

a few weeks arrangement pleted in Kingston. The steamer St. Lawrence was

the committee to go down far as Ganancque, there to m accompanied by the clergy from the east, and bring all Not Kingston alone, bu Not Kingston alone, by diocese determined to take monstration destined to p. Every parish in the diocese or more delegates to procee copal City to take part reception. On the appoint nesday, June 27th, thes arrived in Kingston and we recention committees of

arrived in Kiugston and we reception committees of Mutual Benefit and You Catholic Benevolent Associated were a badge i parish he represented. Emesday morning the splenois Gananoque Carriage Worlbeen engaged by the gener arrived in Kingston and dimusic during the forencon.

DEPARTURE FOR GANA At 130 p.m. the greyno Lawrence," having on hot and many of the delega western part of the diocentrom her moorings at M warf and steamed down the aix hundred citizens were ix hundred citizens were enjoy the glorious scenery or rivers, whose beauty was summer sun or uncloud The Gamanoque band acc party, adding the charms of island's almost too sensuous steamer touched at Clays through the Island's until time had arrived for calling AT GANANGQUE

The bishop and party ar neque by the afternoon travite. At Gananoque st warmly greeted by Rev. P. P. Two battalions of P. P. Two battalions of ment were drawn up as honor under the comman Fitzhorrigan, of Picton, and crowd had assembled, who is His Lordship as he decemplatform of the car. A pformed, the hand of the battalions bravely and leading the way to the problem of the Gananogu in the church and grace them for their kind a brief rest the time had barking for Kingston, and, same party, His Lordship Brough's Wharf, where la rence awaiting the Bis When the Kingstonians Bishop once sgain loud s cheers rent the air. The cheerfully responded to strains of the band on shor enthusiastic plaudits, the Kingston was welcome Flanigan, Swift and Gar name of the congregation Cathedral. All embarked for King 5 30 and the steamer plou

way to THE LIMESTONE of thousands of citizens, as thousands of citizens, as the control of the control THE LIMESTONE