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ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

H's Grace Arcabishop Walsh in Mid-

superior and talented way. The solos of Miss Le Valley, Mrs. Cadotte, and Mr. Riordan are worthy of special

After Mass His Grace examined the candidates for confirmation, and the children acquitted themselves in such a creditable manner as to draw from the Archbishop strong words of praise. He especially thanked the gentlemen and ladies who have assisted Father Lynett in making the Sunday school so efficient, and dwelt with marked emphasis on the real good accomplished here in Midland among the children through the distribution of suitable Catholic literature each Sunday. His Grace in his own characteristically impressive manner spoke to the children and explained the important and solemn step they were about to taketo receive the sacrament of confirmation with its seven-fold gifts-wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and the fear of the Lord. He showed the importance of

these many graces, telling the children that wisdom would enable them to distinguish the true Church of Christ from the sects or so-called Churches founded by men. Jesus Christ estab-lished a Church and commanded all men to hear that Church's authoritative voice-and how authoritative-to tive voice—and how authoritative—to hear that Church is to hear Christ, for He said "He who hears you hears Me."

Confirmation over in the Harbor all Confirmation over in the Harbor all Confirmation over the large and the He said "He who hears you hears Me." His Grace aptly remarked a man canwhich said he claredy a complement the control of t not build a railway to the moon nor can he establish a Church to save souls. He said he earnestly hoped

Mr. Steers, the second by Mr. A. Courtemanche:

To the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D.,
Archishop of Toronto:

May IT Please Your Grace—It affords
us the very greatest pleasure to tender you a
most hearty welcome on this your first visit to
one of the Ar Your Grace is perhaps aware, the
parish of Midland as such is less than eight
years in existence, having formerly been part of
the old parish of Penetanguishene, but separated therefrom in the year 1883, under its present pastor the Rev. Father Lynett. It will, we
feel sure a subject of gratification to Your
Grace to know that although young in years,
the standing of the parish, whether viewed from
a religious or financial point, will compare
favorably with most, if not all, of those its
sentors in years. The parish has not only kept
all those members of the Church at the time of
its erection into a separate parish but hasfthe
proud boast of adding during the eight years of
its life sixty-nine converts to the cause of Catholicity. It is possessed of a very efficient Sunday school with a regular attendance of some
212, while the number of communicants reaches
840, while the number of communicants reaches
841, while the number of communicants reaches
841, while the number of provide a suitable residence for its pastor and making a total indebtedness of \$2,504, but the parishhoners feel that
while this has somewhat straightened their
consily expended and, that the house reflects
are kept in a most systematic and business like
meet of the congregation, under whose supervision an
abstract of the accounts is prepared and placed
in the hands of each member of the congrega-

tion. We trust that the Ahnizhty may long spare Your Grace to fill the position for which we believe you to be so endmently fitted.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Margaret's of Midland.

Win. Steers, J. P. Johnston, Jzs. Doyle, Patrick Joyce, Robert Barry, D. Grise, John Shannsey.

To the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

May IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE — We greet Your Grace as the Grand Spiritual Adviser of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Ganada. We are proud to thus approach you, upon this your first visit to Midland parish, As Catholics and parishioners of St. Margaret is the address just read, offered you our fendly and devotion. Now, as members of the Catholic for the welfare of our association. That your honored name is enrolled among the measurement of the future prosperity of our people that they are taken in the welfare of our association. That your honored name is enrolled and parish, and that Your Grace is our Grand Spiritual Guide, is an earnest not only of the benefits conferred on widow and orphan. These are well known Milland Free Press, June 26.

The occasion of the first visit of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh to Midland, in his official capacity, was a cause of great joy and pleasure to St. Margaret's congregation. His Grace, accompanied by the Rev. Father Chalandard, of St. Michael's College, arrived here from Toronto by the evening train on Monday. On Tuesday morning the Catholic church was filled to the doors, all evincing a lively interest in the important ceremony about to take place. Beautiful flowers adorned the high altar, and from the midst of the green leaves twinkled the six candles—an open historic page of the time when the Church of Jesus Christ was forced to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the dark recesses of the catacombs.

The sixty-five children occupying seats in the front of the church presented a beautiful picture. The girls were dressed in white, all wearing long flowing veils, crowned with floral wereaths.

High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Laboreau, occupied a seat in the sanctuary. The whole ceremony was well conducted. The singing of the choir on this occasion, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Chalandard and Guerin, was remarkably good, and reflects much credit on all its members. Mrs. Allard presided at the organ in her usual superior and talented way. The solos of Miss Le Valley, Mrs. Cadotte, and Mr. Riordan are worthy of special

people very kindly and said he was highly pleased to find the Church, both from a religious and a financial stand point, so successful here in Midland. He paid a well-merited compliment to the Rev. Father Lynett by saying he knew of no other parish conducted on better lines than those adopted here. He referred particularly to the annual financial statement given to each member of the congregation.

It would not do to pass in silence the

bountiful spread prepared under the practical care of Miss Duffy, who entertained with her usual fine tact.

In the afternoon the congregation, represented by Messrs. Steers, Laurandeau, A. Courtemanche, O'Donohoe, Doyle, Joyce, Johnson and Barry, en-, tertained His Grace, Father Lynett and the visiting priests in a most agreeable manner. The steam yacht Adrelexa was chartered for the day and a most enjoyable trip was made by the back channel through the best island scenery in Canada. On Wed nesday His Grace, in company with Fathers Lynett, Chalandard and Gibbons, went to Victoria Harbor in the steam yacht. There thirty-four children were confirmed. Mr. John Mc-Dermitt very kindly met the party at

were aboard again at 10 o'clock and the Adrelexa steamed for Waubaushene. Mr. P. Garretty had carriages in waiting and kindly attended to the party during the day. Here Rev. Father Chalandard said Holy Massat 11 o'clock.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—It is with pleasure that we approach Your Grace and offer you a most hearty welcome to this distant mission, and hope that your visit will be pleasant and beneficial to us all.

When we heard that by the grace of God and selection of the Holy Father you were chosen to succeed the late illustrious Archbishop Lynch it filled our hearts with joy. We have heard of the distinguished editices erected by your zeal in the diocese of London and of the great improvements already made in Toronto since your elevation. We would be glad if arrangements could be made for a priest to celebrate Mass here every Sunday

The C. M. B. A. address was read by Mr. W. E. Edwards and was as

To Most Rav. Dr. Wa'sh, Archbishop of

To Most Rev. Dr. Wa'sh, Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The hearts of the members of Branch 139, Fort Erie, swell to-day with purest joy as we approach Your Grace to bid you a cordial welcome and congratulation and to assure you of our unswerving loyalty and warm attachment to your sarred person and office, to doctrine and teachings well migh uineteen hundred years old and to the fraternal and Catholic spirit of our noble association which you dignify and honor as Grand Spiritual Adviser.

Our branch here is numerically small, but after Canada obtains a separate beneficiary jurisdiction we believe our number shall soon be more three doubted.

We thank Your Grace for your fostering care and encouragement to the C. M. B. A., which, under your safe guidance, is fast spreading its branches throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion.

The necessary limits of such an address as this render it impossible to dwell on the number of claims which Your Grace has established to claim our respectful and affectionate good-will and gratitude. Suffice it to say that your faithful and devoted children in Fort Erie earnestly and devoutly pray that your good pray that your specific that your faithful and devoted children in Fort Erie earnestly and devoutly pray that your loquence, learning, power, thoughtful foresight and by the labors of your mighty, facile and able pen.

Signed in behalf of Branch 139,

JOSEPH J. KELLY, W. E. EDWARDS, WM. MITCHELL.

His Grace replied to both addresses. thanking the congregation and members of the C. M. B. A. for their welcome expressions, etc. His Grace then preached a sermon on Confirmation, explaining the benefits and meaning of the holy sacrament, after which the children were confirmed. A pledge was also submitted to the boys to abstain from intoxicating liquors until they reached the age of twenty-one years, to which they all subscribed.

The choir from the Holy Angels Church, Buffalo, gave their services for the occasion, and done themselves

His Grace returned to Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, at 4. o'clock p. m. Yours truly

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., June 28, 1891.

After returning from Caledonia June
15, the Bishop, during that week,
visited the following schools in the city:
St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Thomas's,
St. Lawrence's, St. Vincent's and the
girl's school of the Sacred Heart. The

numerous friends are delighted at their promotion. The Bishop returned to Hamilton on Thursday, 25th, to be present at the twenty-sixth anniversary of the closing exercises of Loretto returned to Hamilton on Thursday, 25th, to be present at the twenty-sixth anniversary of the closing exercises of Loretto returned to the same at the same at

Communion. His efforts were crowned

Street, which will be private to the byte such the charge of the beginning of the beginning

present at the twenty-sixth anniversary of the closing exercises of Loretto it has been attended once a month. Rev. Father Feeny spent last week visiting the people, taking the census tion of Mother Patricia, closed a most of Mother Patricia, c

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

St. Boniface rrated. If it ER FAILS A. Boing.

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OFFEY, e. London

THE PHARISEE OF PIGEON CREEK.

BY JOHN M'GOVERN.

Well on in years, an eye severe, a beard of even length, a body not spare, and yet lean enough to uphold the austere face forever sitting on those shoulders, justice of the peace, costodiar of the township library, retired doctor, with certain drugs for sale at retail, as emergency demanded, deacon, farme was Cyrus Worthy Woodman the "prominent citizen" of Woodman's Corners, who wanted an orphan to "fetch up." The orphan was to be is wonderful how, on this earth, supply and demand seem to have created for each other. Se thought the people who were closing out the small boy. It is needless to believe that he would have gone cheaper—that is, if a less portentous person than Cyrus Worthy Woodman had reached, the small boy would have

been handed forth. This small boy was not a prime article. He was but nine years old, no robust, a secretly egotistical little fellow, with a sad consciousness of the hollowness of the merit upon which he based his self-love, yet almost mortally sensitive to the candid remarks of the Thus, after the great Cyrus had secured the orphan, and after mention had been elaborately made to him of the advantages of being a boy in Squire Woodman's family, it became necessary to examine the boy critically in order that there might thrive in his

heart no vanity or other hateful thing. There followed, then, the torture of this daily and conscientious exhibit of his lack of personal sightliness, his lack of promising muscle, his lack of a deep religious satisfaction with his lot as an orphan, whereby the kind Father had exalted him to be even a servant in the house of Cyrus Worthy. The little fellow said "Yes" to all this with his lips, but he was not an able liar, and the women folk, with their sharp eyes soon determined that Squire Woodman

had a viper in his bosom.

All the infantile triumphs of this unfortunate child withered in the Sahara of human feelings which it was now his fate to cross. His speeches at the Sun day school festivals were as naught for there was no Sunday school. His great geography, with the wee boy seated among grown girls at school, was a memory which no one else would believe, for there was no school-for There was nothing for the orphans. oy to do but to split wood, to carry it in, and when people asked him if he liked it at Square Woodman's, to say that he did. Already has this human being questioned within himself "What And from the morning pray ers of Cyrus Worthy Woodman, of course, has come the admonition that life is a blessing to the good, and a

terror to the ungodly. There is a growing suspicion of un-godliness in the child's heart, for life rapidly terrorizes him.

The spring floods have begun There is the usual gossip and guessing whether or not the dam will go out. On each side of the little bridge, built with so much of a township noise-the feat of water waders — there yawns a stretch of swollen stream that must be Beyond this Pigeon Creek is the farm which Cyrus Worthy Woodman owns and rents to Beebee-Beebee the base; Beebee, the ungodly, whom life is very properly a terror and when Cyrus Worthy doth add to this terror, is he not merely an instru-ment of an all-wise Providence? So ruminates Cyrus Worthy Woodman, and if he say it aloud, so chime in his delightful family, for Cyrus is a great man in whom they have their pride.

Let us then behold the beginning of life in its reality, so far as this boy is The frugal morning meal has been eaten; the household has gathered in the sitting room, and before the glass doors of the township library the boy has kneeled and spelled out the titles of all Abbot's biographies, and all the "Beechnut" yarns, and the "Rollo" stories, "Robinson Crusoe," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Thaddeus," and "The Children of the Abbey." The prayer Progress," "Thaddeus," and "The Children of the Abbey." The prayer closes, and the men folk go forth to the There, as the morning light barn. grows better, Cyrus Worthy repeats to the lad the hope that he will never whistle again on Sunday, as he had been apprehended in doing the previous The tone a man adopts towards a small boy is always mocksolemn, but with Cyrus this solmnity is a delight.

There is to be built, within the tribute-paying realm of the despised Beebee, a new rail fence which shall run through a thick growth of timber To a small boy a and over a morass. rail fence entering a piece of woods is often the sign of infinity. It shall be the beginning of real life for the small boy to aid in cutting the way for this

The horses are hitched to the wagon gearing, the lunch is grasped, Cyrus bestrides the reach just forward the rear axle, and, with the small boy before him, sitting between his arms and the lines, they are off for Beebee dom.

"I woo-hoo-hood not live alway, I a hask not to stay," sings Cyrus, as his mind travels over the church meetings of yesterday, and the boy in front of him, filled with the glory and humanity of Cyrus Worthy Woodman which so beswells the whole family, concludes that his own homesickness and his unhappiness and his thoughts of his poor dead mother, who held even her little boy as a Cyrus Worthy Woodman, a joy in the world-concludes, I say, that these feelings must arise entirely from ungodliness, whereby life becomes a terror, that Providence

may hide a shining face. And, as the flood comes upon the

vision of the distinguished magistrate, physician, father, landlord and orphan protector, his hymn rises higher, as though it were Moses, Joshua, Elisha or John the Baptist going down into

The hymn, though it may depress the spirits, still sustains the courage of the small boy. It is only the matter of a wetting, for the water sometimes comes over the reach. For all this, to the lad, the whole proceeding is horrible. It is work, the Gorgon and Chimera of the world. For that small boy who wades for fun to-day, and goads his mother to despair, would cry loudly out to fate were he dredging broken dam, or going on an errand cross a swollen creek.

But to the despair of a wee child there happily enters the promptest of reactions. The very bark upon the trees is a study. The bladder upon reactions.
trees is a study. The blauces
trees is a fithe bull frog is a mystery the neck of the The plainness of a linnet, or the jaunty dress of a woodpecker will cheer child far off beyond the reach of any wagon or the chant of any hypocrite And in the bottoms of any free little creek, nature has her playground. There, returning birds and waking frogs arouse the spring. times the national convention of black birds meets, spends three days in organizing, and takes fifteen hundred ballots without a nomination.

And with the creek receding come also the spirit of mastery — for has not Cyrus Worthy Woodman, at last, thinking that the boy had life, spoken fitly of their success in crossing? And this so cheers the Protected that he And begins in his mind to chop trees with his little axe, and already wishes he were at the point of work.

It is a new country in northern adiana. The man and the boy pass Indiana. many clearings. The blows of the axe are heard in many directions. Let us notice this woodchopper, as Cyrus Worthy drives past.

He stands on the log, in his shirt sleeves. He chops for a small chip, which flies out, and the little notch sharpens to a point. Then he spreads his feet still further apart, and applies himself, with terrific blows of his keen axe, to a point perhaps fifteen inches at the right of the deep notch just finished. As he brings down his axe he gives utterance to a "humh" that can be heard far into the timber. A few such blows, and such emphatic, half-dumb ejaculation of the body, and the first great chip, or "carving," almost a slab, loosens from the log, and is thrown out of the woodman's way.

The phonographers, as they writ their shorthand, have their tees and and their dees, their eels, and their lees. If you say "lip," you use a "labial"; if you say "tooth," you use a "dental"; if you say "looth, "you use a "dental"; if you say "like," a "lingual"; if you say "ink," a "nasal"; if you say "Gog," or "Magog," a "gutteral." Thus the phonographers preachers preach you pedantically of your lips, your tongue, your nose, and your throat. And it ever you pass the initial point of their analysis you must have also their "labio dentals," their "linguodentals," and so on. But this woodman's phone tics goes beyond the lore of the hand men. His "humh," his body inarticulate cry, is from the stomach and through the nose. It must be a "gastro-nasal." It has no name among Americans. But the Scotch, quicker students of human nature than we are

dl it "pah-ing." And here they are, bright and early, at Beebee's; Cyrus Worthy Woodman, making first the little chip, and ther the big one, though on a standing rather than on a fallen tree, Chop—"humh!" Chop—"humh!" Chop—"humh!"

And on the small saplings the little boy strives to imitate his protector. is the under stroke the boy cannot get So all his blows are delivered down ward, many within a hair's breadth of each other. And when, at last, the sapling can be bent over and broken off, the stump looks like a splint broom. It is neither scientific nor rapid. simply work. That was the object. The boy was learning to work. I have in days gone by, when the heard, New York printers waited for steamers to come in with the news, such as is now cabled, they could either "loat" or set "bogus." "Bogus" was Bible copy, filled with "superiors," italic, genealogical tables, and very narrow in measure. This "bogus" was corrected with scrupulous care—and then It was work, and work distributed. only. Well, this boy was chopping "bogus." He felt it, for he was a thinker. The things he loved to chop were the blue birches—long, beautiful withes, without a branch, that could be cut down clean with one blow. They grew ten feet long, slender, erectfine withes with which to whip oxen Haw, there !- and an ox would haw had you one of those magnificent withes to shake over his horns.

"Chop down you sapling, William, quoth Cyrus, as he examined the edge of his axe.

There arose in the tired boy's mind countless number of downward hack

"I can't!" he whined. It was a sad moment to say " The skilled axeman was filled with what Napolean III. might have called elan-the blood of Cyrus Worthy was warm with the triumph of flesh over fibre. "O-ho! You can't?" he cried with a merry light in his eve I know just how to teach little boys never to say 'I can't! Now you run over there, and bring me that blue -there, that longer one-that's That will teach you, guess (sing-Jesus Died on Calvary's Moun-Now stand there till I get the lean of this tree. Now stand behind

And then a chop-humh !- and the creak, the crackling, the crash and

the awful fall, such as you hear in the forest in the midst of the gale, at

Now where's the birch? Ah, yes, I'll trim it. You had better stand there—right there! I never knew a little boy to say 'I can't to me but

Reader, one world may come close to other world, and know nothing of it. A few years ago, a half dozen planets went by our mother earth, and beyond a sun spot or a volcano, or a clone, not one of us knew or cared and no one is sure that either Java or lowa owed her troubles to the stars.

So, here in this forest, there were two worlds. The mind of Cyrus dwelt. probably, on his greatness among men the funds of his township, and the unworthiness of Beebee. The affai. of the moment was to whip a little boy The affair as the affair of the previous mome been to fell a tough beech What the little boy might think tree. could not arise as an inquiry in the judicial mind of Cyrus Worthy Wood

But, there before him, like a mu derer on the scaffold, tied hand and foot with the terror that only the ungodly have, the wretched little wrong-doer stood. Where now was his frog with the bladder, his saucy blue jay, his garter snake and his red wintergreen perries? Down goes his feeble pu He hears the boys say the church bell is at the depot. He sees it there. He watches all the operations that hoist it into the belfrey. He goes home, and his mother, in poverty and misery, talks to him past midnight of his kind father, and the blindness of the destiny that fook away that father. He sleeps late beside his mother, and wakes to find a neighbor in the house shricking that his mother is dead. He goes into the neighbor's house, and then comes the toll of that same bell—for all the villagers asked when it first swung in the steeple. "Whom will it toll for the steeple. and it tolled for his own mother! And here in the woods, with Cyrus Worthy before him, he hears the tolling of that bell, and in the blue sky he looks, to see the dove descending, or his mother, or something that shall take away the dread of all dying!

But Cyrus Worthy Woodman has no notion of killing him! He is merely going to teach him not to say He poses his small victim who has fairly lost all volition. He fiourishes the long withe - a magnificent whip for oxen—and he administers the rebuke of a conscientious teacher o norals and protector of orphans.

There are ten screams of the withe through the air and the adjacent leaves humh; two - humh; threehumh; four-humh; five-humh; sixhumh; seven-humh; eight-humh; nine-humh; ten-humh!

It is Cyrus Worthy Woodman, pahing! ... There! You will never say ')

can't' any more!' No, no; that demoralized little fellow will never say the dreaded words again. It is a question if he will dare hazard any other form of speech which the sweet-spoken monster may have sibly interdicted. But, oh, the faintness and the awful terror of the moments just passed through! Why had not his mother told him such me could live! He had himself once aptured a meadow lark that throbbed died from fright within his hand. Perhaps God has put him in this man's clutches for his wickednes in wishing to examine the brave little

peckled eggs in the fallow. But the memorable day pa out another switching. In fact, the good Cyrus, accepting the office of orrection as a sort of Druid ceremonial, an offering in the woods, grows genial ale though ean to be trusted. A hundred years could not wipe out of that brain the impression of brutality that a screaming or withe and a hideous gastro-nasal have

bird that would not leave her nest of

inflicted upon a soul of terror. The phenomena of nature confused themselves with the idea of flogging. All beautiful blue birches had a Judas like look, and prophesied countless corrections. The bullfrog croaked "I an't!" The killdeer cried "I can't The quail taunted him: "O, I can't! The national convention of black-birds, in session near by on the bottoms, a once nominated Cyrus Worthy Woodman by acclamation, amidst a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. Alas! it seemed that even nature had hurled

the poor boy from her heart.

But at night—may God be praised as they slashed homeward through the swollen flood, a friendly bird, that had no fear of township author-ity, lamented: "Whip-poor-Will?" ty, lamented: Whip-poor-Will?"

Thus went the spring. On came the ummer.

The odor of sanctity hung about the mansion of Cyrus Worthy Woodman. June airs, laden with the bloom of the fruit trees, and carrying also the of an early and delightful day ould not steal joyously into that house hold that they did not meet the solemn accents of the good man haling forth the imprecations of Holy Writ upon them that did evil. Night could not close upon the little world, tired with he stern demands of toil, without first istening to the same line of godly dia ribe against all them that persecuted the righteous or held the saintly not select and apart. For the Lord whom Cyrus Worthy Woodman worshipped jealous God, visiting was a iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation. Verily was it needful that all who sought that house should those walk with circumspection, lest the ven-geance of so frightful a Repayer and Smiter should fall upon all that dwell thereabout!

On the other hand must it be related

that, recoiling with dread from the ministration of the chosen servant of an exacting and suspicious Creator, the lad would climb to the garret of that house, and there, beside he would study the passage in his mother's Bible, which that mother had marked after the death of her husband Here was a God of love. It could not be that the Father of the fatherless marked in these verses was th same God smiting the Eg tians and unholding Abraham in cruelest chapter of all history! Oh! indeed felt as he read that the Lord preserveth the strangers; he relieveth the fatherless and widow. When my father and my mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up; for father of the fatherless and a judge of the widows is God in His holy habitation! Then, kneeling, this little stranger at the gates of Squire Woodman's good hard heart would pray to his God of love to be taken away from that hateful abode; and in the sweet otherwords of that same psalmist would he petition: Lord, thou hast heard the desire of the humble; thou wilt prepare their heart! Thou wilt cause ear to hear : to judge the fatherless and the oppressed, that the men of the earth

no more oppress. may It grows clear to the reader that secret heresy was hatching under the shingles of that devoted roof—a heresy more dangerous than the hornet's nest that hangs stoutly to the midway

Why, then, should we tarry to detail either the march of that summer across the page of an obscure lad's history or the slow-eating canker of that secret heresy? Error had set her mark upor

that wrong-doer. The mind of the faithful servant of a rebukeful heaven was often troubled To whistle on Sunday, to read as cormorant eats, and of worldly history when the Advocates, and Exemplars and Expositors offered mines of preciou truth; to be infamously homesick; to say he was glad so feebly that the lie shrivelled upon his weak lips—It was all that could be expected of the progeny of Satan! Cyrus began to believe the women folk; the viper was already stinging him!

With a view of sounding the basest depths of this child's ingratitude, it was with some diplomacy wormed from him that, if Squire Woodman gave him up, he would go. There would be no tarrying under difficulties, as your vagrant dog clings to the hope of an asylum in a house where he has attracted enough attention to be kicked. This state of mind, mildly as the boy had depicted it, made a decided commotion in the household. The daugh ter who had worked up the case was forced to substantiate her statements. In a horror fortified with a few firm whippings, the good Cyrus visited the relatives who had passed the wretched youth upon him and announced that the boy must be returned. The relatives, now knowing more of Cyrus than they had once known, accepted his ultimatum in good spirit, and the

dve was cast. The boy was stripping sorghum in a field near by. He was called to the house and asked if he still harbored the base discontents which neither mildewed pie-plant pie nor blacksnake norse-whippings had seemed to eradi

In the drawning light of faith in prayer, the boy, with a thousand sav ng clauses, admitted once more that he might possibly be willing to abide

There came an "I-can't" sparkle in Cyrus Worthy's eye, which nearly brought the boy to beg to stay on any terms, but the demonstration ended in a hymn, and the boy was sent to the garret to pack his little box. He came below again. His cousin was at the The bad child walked down the gate. pathway, and the good family honored him with a scornful glance. Their minds traveled to John Milton's pic ture:

As when a prowling wolf ager drives to seek new haunt for Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In huddled cotes, amid the fields secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold,
So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold.

So had this prowler also clomb into God's fold. So clomb he now into the wagon of his own sinful generation, and the malediction of the chosen house went with him and all his.

But the boy took naught for granted until he was a mile out of that hamlet Then, as the four corners were sinking on the horizon, his heart leaped forth in thoughts of indescribable joy. The God of orphans had harkened

unto his supplication. Alas! how was it to go with that blessed home whence he had been ejected all too late? The harm was done. heresy had hatched along with the hornets. The wrath of the God of the Ishmaelites, of the Egyptians, Judah's pestilence and of Herod's massacre was gathering over Woodnan's Corners. Such is the sublime justice of a jealous God. Such is the reaping where the sowing has been the seed of heresy. Let us speak briefly of the storm.

A fire breaking out in the premise burned the mansion to the ground. In the difficulties and afflictions arising from this disaster the good wife died and made no sign. This being interpreted, led to a somewhat unexpected second marriage within nine or ten months, whereby the family man took for a helpmeet a vixen of resolute The church would have none mould. of it, and put out the shining light forthwith. Cyrus was churched. The people of the township affirmed the finding and took away his dignities and their library. The second wife tity was meant not what the world was in no way fitted to hold a position called heroic, nor that which was highly so exalted in a household previously so esteemed by men as a wonderful work

distinguished. The solemn visage, the unctuous dogma, ay, the previously never-failing psalm of Beebee's land-lord, refused to do their perfect work; and the wife!—instead of pining into the green and yellow melancholy of complete subjugation, henpecked Cyrus Worthy Woodmen with precision and effect !

A son went to war, to escape in battle the turmoil that was rending his revered father's household,

The daughter was driven out of the house, as Hagar had been driven into Beersheba. The worthy Cyrus was ingloriously forced to allow her to go at work flagbottoming chairs in

neighboring town.
At last it pleased the Power that had reached out for Pharoah and Herod to thrust the father out of his own home-The great disciplinarian fled before an angry woman and sued for a divorce.

Then all those perverse elements of men that persecute the righteous banded together to espouse the cause of the grass widow. And Beebee's name led all the rest! At the end of divers ingenious litigations of fabulous there remains but one course for the illustrious subject of this truthful hronicle. That course lay due west.

He who had been magistrate, deacon, township librarian, trustee, farmer, prominent citizen and protector orphans, set out one fine morning for northern Illinois. His possessions had dwindled to a horse and a divorce. I have heard that the horse died at

Valparaiso. - From "Short Stories."

FEAST OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS.

The Claims of Englishmen on Oliver

London Universe Sunday being the Feast of the English Martyrs, it was observed with much solemnity at the Church of the English Martyrs, Tower Hill. In the morning the Mass of St. Teresa wa celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Reilly Brother Donnely and the Rev. Father O'Brien acting as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. S. Browne, O. M. I. In the evening Vespers were sung by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, O. Immediately after the sermon which was preached by the Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J., Benediction was given. Brother Donnelly and Father O'Brien assisting, after which there was a pro-

ession in honor of Our Lady. string band and choir, conducted by Mr. Lovett, were in attendance. Lady's statue was borne by altar boys, preceded and followed by acolytes in scarlet cassocks. The Rev. Father Clarke preached from the text: "Thy saints shall flourish before Thee like the lily, alleluia; and shall be fragrant in Thy sight like the balm. alleluia." These words, he said, occurring a the first antiphon in the Common of

Martyrs at Paschal time, described the condition of those united to our Lord in heaven, purgatory, or an the earth the bond of supernatural charity There were, however, unlimited degree of the happiness of the saints of God As St Paul had said, there was one the glory of the sun, another the glory of the moon, and another the glory of the stars. Father Clarke then pointed out that there were four classes of God' saints. First, there were those little children who had been cleansed from the stain of original sin, and who had the happiness of being carried to heaven before they were old enough to ommit serious sins. These, he might say, were the lowest class of the saints He thought it was one of the saddest and most moving sights to see

A POOR LITTLE CHILD WITH THE HAND OF DEATH UPON IT, suffering in a way which it could not understand and one which was painful and heart-breaking to those who looked on, unable to relieve its childish agony. Parents ought rather rejoice when they saw those little ones carried away, for, as in a beautIful nosegay there not only full-blown flowers, but also buds that had not yet fully attained to perfection and beauty, so in the garden of God's saints there were those sweet rosebuds, those little ones who had departed this life unstained by sin. The second class of saints of which he would speak were those who were called ordinary Christians, and some of whom were found on earth, in purgatory and heaven. There was class, whose purity was infinitely greater, and the sweetness of whose fragrance in heaven was altogether superior to that of ordinary Christians. These were those who were called pre eminently saints, and although title in its strictness was applicable to those in a state of grace, yet when they spoke of a saint they meant one whose sanctity was heroic. That heroic sanctity was found in the Catholic Church. There were some indeed, outside that Church who, on account of ignorance, were united to God by the tie of supernatural charity. There were good men and women in every nation and almost every form of religion, even in the heathen world. who would serve God to the best of their ability, and whom they would have the happiness to meet in heaven. They could not, however, discern that heroic sanctity neither in the Church of England nor any form of dissent, or sects, for it was exclusively the posse sion of the Catholic Church. belonged to these sects could not rise above a certain low level; they could never attain to that beautiful holiness, that purity of intention, that fragrance before God, which was the privilege of those alone whom He called into the Church He founded. By heroic sanc-

of charity, benevolence, or mortification. It did not consist in going into religion, nor in living what was gen erally esteemed a life of penance,

IN PREACHING TO THE HEATHEN. nor giving away all their goods to feed the poor, although all such works were pleasing to God when done for love of Him. There was nothing mag-nificent in our Lord's life at Nazareth; He led what men would term an ordinary life. Even His brethren, the towns-people, did not remark anything wonderful in Him. He so concealed His divine glory in leading a matterof-fact ordinary sort of life that they were surprised when He preached and worked miracles, and His life was a pattern for all men. If our Lord, then, gave men a pattern of the highest life by spending thirty years out of His thirty-three while upon earth doing menial work, and engaged in ordinary occupations, why should not men sanctify themselves by their daily There was a special class of lives? saints whom they might say were glorious before the rest, whoin heaven would receive an aureole—a special crown of glory—and those were they who had laid down their lives for our Lord and Saviour. That was not only the greatest privilege which could be given man, but it had also an especial favor attached to it, for he who laid down his life for our Blessed Lord went straight to heaven without going purgatory, and therefore He only chose for martyrdom those who were especially pleasing in His sight. Still God sometimes called to that dignity those who had been sinners as well as those who had been saints. They were that day celebrating the feast of the English martyers who suffered on Tower Hill, in the Tower, and at Tyburn, as well as other places, from Cardinal Fisher and Blessed Thomas More down to the last of the martyrs. The last of these was one of whom he proposed to say a few words, one who was put to death in England for the

OLIVER PLUNKETT, ARCHBISHOP OF

Englishmen counted him an English martyr. He, however, came from that island which, through God's mercy, had sent so many faithful priests and lay men to England, and had done so much to keep up the faith in that country. The venerable Oliver Plunkett was an Irishman who went when young to Rome to study for the priesthood because persecuting laws rendered it impossible for him to pursue the necessary studies in his own country. In Rome he re-mained twenty years. At the end of that time the See of Armagh fell vacant and he was sent there as a man o heroic sanctity, great wisdom, tact, and prudence. For some years he exercised his ministry as Archbishop. He was universally respected, even by Protes tants and those who persecuted the Catholic faith. One distinguished him from others saying "He was a prudent, quiet man; he never meddled in any thing save in the care of the souls com mitted to him." Plunkett, however, had occasion to punish and centure certain persons in his diocese who were leading evil lives. They in revenge denounced him to the English Govern ment, thinking thereby te earn mone for themselves. He was not tried in Ireland but sent to England, because it was known that no jury could be found in Ireland, not even one composed of Protestants, who would condemn a man who was universally loved and respected. He was sent to London, and PERJURED WITNESSES CAME FROM IRE LAND AFTER HIM.

These witnesses denounced him, who had only £60 a year, as one who had been entrusted with large sums of money by the Pope, in order to bring over an army from France; who was going to raise the Irish against the English Government, which statement, it was needless to say, was an absolute lie from beginning to end. excuse they tried and found him guilty. He has not given the necessary time to defend himself and bring other wit. nesses from Ireland to prove his complete innocence. His enemies were determined on his complete destruction because he was a Catholic Archbisnop. After leaving him to rot in prison for more than a year he was brough out to Tyburn, and there he was first hanged and then cut open, his heart was torn out by the hangman, and his arms cut off. Then his head was thrown into Now came the interesting part of the story. Some Catholics who were standing by bribed the executioner to give them the head. It was saved from the fire when scarcely The Catholics treasured that burnt. head and sent it to Rome. There it was given to Cardinal Howard. it arrived at Rome there was no sign of decay about it. The Cardinal had a relicary made for it, and after keeping t some time sent it to a convent in Drogheda, in which a niece of the martyred Archbishop was the superioress. That head was still in the convent just as it came out of the fire. He himself had seen it twice within the last few months. The head was in no way cor-It was quite black from the effects of the fire. THERE WAS A SLIGHT BURN ON THE

SIDE OF THE NOSE AND ONE OF THE CHEEKS,

otherwise it was quite untouched. The spinal marrow could be seen sticking out from the spine where the head was None of it, however, was severed. crumbled away, nor had it grown cor rupt. On entering the room in which head was kept a sweet perfume was at once perceived. On opening the glass case in which the head was preserved at once a most delicious odor proceeded from it, and that odor was not from spices. they touched it, as he (t preacher) had had the privilege they doing, they would find a fragrance olence, or mortificaonsist in going into ing what was gen life of penance, o the Heathen, all their goods to

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ONE OF THOSE WHO HAD THE GLORY AND THE PRIVILEGE TO BELONG TO THE "ISLAND OF THE SAINTS;"

he was one of that countless number who during the time of Cromwell, Elizabeth, James, and Charles laid down their lives for our Blessed Lord, and who had thus brought down upon their country glory and obtained for it a firmness of the faith which would never die out in that land as long as the world lasted. Before long they hoped the martyr would have the title of Blessed. In him they had a proof of the way in which God honored His saints; how through themselves their virtues shine forth. That fragrance which clung to the head of the saintly Archbishop reflected the virtue and the glory that he now enjoyed before God, and it was curious to note that that odour became especially noticeable since the time of his canonization. In the same town they were building a memorial church to his memory, and it was to be hoped that by the time that sacred building was complete he would be raised to God's altar.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Long before the appointed hour on Wednesday groups of parents and friends dotted the beautiful grounds, and every available space in the roomy reception-hall was speedily filled. Tastefully dressed in white, and artistically arranged in horsesboe form with gradation by height, the pupils were grouped fast with excitement and expectation.

In front was His Lordship Kight Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London, with his clergy, Rev. J. T. Wagner, dean, of Windsor; Rev. Father Paul and Benedict, O. S. F., Chatham; Heyden, C. S. B., Asmention College; Aylward, P. P., Fort Lambton; Waters, of the Church of Perpetual Help, Detroit; Kennedy, P. P., St. Mary's, London; Quigley, P. P., Raleigh; and Cummins, P. P., Bothwell.

Punctually, the programme commenced with a piano duet (two pianos), Misses A. Simcock, Rose, Kennedy and Eagan. This made a very favorable impression on the addience. After the excellently delivered salutatory by Miss Baby, and a flue solo and chorus—Miss Whyte, sopramo soloist, Miss O'Connor, accompanist—the piano solo (two pianos) Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, introduced Misses O'Connor and Sicklesteel to the audience, and these young ladies showed wonderful instrumental power and feeling. The vocal solo, "The Old Countree," was delightfully rendered by Miss Nolan, touching a sympathetic chord in the listener. The vocal trio, "Protect Us Through the Coming Night," Misses M. Coonan, Loomis and I. Simcock, Maad Goonan, Pennefather, M. Coonan, Thomson, McGrath, Reilly, A. Egan, Padberg, Brothers, C. Egan, Doyle, A. Simcock, Mad Goonan, Pennefather, M. Coonan, Thomson, McGrath, Reilly, A. Egan, Padberg, Brothers, C. Egan, Doyle, A. Simcock, Mad Goonan, Pennefather, M. Coonan, Thomson, McGrath, Reilly, A. Egan, Padberg, Brothers, C. Egan, Doyle, A. Simcock, Mad Goonan, Pennefather, M. Coonan, Thomson, McGrath, Reilly, A. Egan, Padberg, Brothers, C. Egan, Doyle, A. Simcock, Mad Goonan, Pennefather, M. Coonan, Thomson, M. Grath, Reilly, A. Egan, Padberg, Brothers, C. Egan, Doyle, A. Simcock, Mad Goonan,

haps," amused and dengined the audience, thus bringing the excellent programme to a close.

His Lordship then addressed a few brief words to the pupils, highly complimenting the graduate and other prize-winners, and, from his practical experience as a teacher, locaring testimony to the good fruits of Ursuline instruction. Turning to the people he expressed regret that more parents had not availed themselves of the invaluable advantages offered by the academy for the education of their children.

The company were then invited, on anouncement of Mr. A. Craddock, to inspect the magnificent display of plain and fancy work and painting in arts, water colors and crayons, embroidered velvet, painted vases, and numberless other samples of the trained labor of the students were seen. A landscape was specially noted, and a painting of St. Vincent de Paul, with Sisters of Charity—these all done under the direction of the Sisters. In this connection should not be forgotten the "Heads of Pharoah's Horses," crayon, Miss Loomis.

The neiges were read out and given by Miss Loomis.

orizes were read out and given by

rayon, Miss Loomis.

The prizes were read out and given by Father Benedict.

An allwise and overuling providence has mercifully saved the Sisters and their precious flock from even the appearance of sickness and epidemic this year, and the physician's task has been a sinecure.

That the success of the teaching power of the academy has penetrated beyond town and county limits is evinced by the presence of pupils from New York, New Hampshire, Kansas, Dakota and California.

Three very noteworthy points in the system of instruction followed by the "religious" are these: They educate in the strict etymological sense of the word; they draw out and encourage the pupils' natural bent and direct it to appropriate channels for its development, thus pruning and nourishing without cramping or distorting mutual growth. (2) Politeness, courtesy, the out-

ward evidences of amiability and considera ward evidences of amiability and considera-tion for others are made subjects for special mention and reward. (3) The practical side of education is fostered; the teachers feel that in these days of ups and downs of life no girl, however wealthy, should be taught to think that she must always have a silver spoon in her menth, though she may have been born so, and they are taught baking, cooking and housework, without discrimination as to their social or pecuniary position, and they have to attend to the repair of their own ward-robes. SUPERIOR PRIZES.

robes.

Gold medal for Christian doetrine, presented by His Lordship Right Reverend D. O'Connor, I. D., Bishop of London, successful competitor, Miss A. Engan.

Special prizes, Misses M. Kennedy, Scott, B. Seniver medal for Christian doctrine, presented by the Franciscan Fathers, Chatham, successful competitor, Miss C. Eagan.

Special prizes, Misses H. Marentette, Morell, M. Ouellette, Dennie and Brothers.
Gold medal for good conduct and deportment, presented by M. Coveny, M. D., successful competitor, Miss B. Steklesteel. Honorably mentioned, Misses Chevalier and I. Ouellette.
Gold medal for good conduct presented by Rev.
J. A. McKeon, Strathroy, successful competitor, Miss B. Sismock. Honorably mentioned, Misses Godan, Misses Steklesteel.
Gold medal for yocal music, presented by Rev.
J. A. McKeon, Strathroy, successful competitor, Miss Simcock. Honorably mentioned, Misses Steklesteel.
Gold medal for progress in instrumental usef, Godan medal for gorgess in first rumental usef, Godan medal for gorgess in first rumental usef, Godan.
Silver medals for domestic economy, successful competitor, Miss Sciklesteel and S.
Silver medals for domestic economy, successful competitor, Miss Coman.

ably mentioned, Misses Stekresteer and S. Coonan.

Silver medals for domestic economy, successful competitors, 1st division, Miss Reilly; 2nd division, Miss Loomis.

Crowns For Good Conduct.

Misses I. Ouellette. Scott, Grant, O'Connor, Reilly, I. Simcock, Pedberg, Quinlaa, Little, Pennefather, Miles, Verrender and Primeau.

Miss S. Coonan, pr. instrument music, oil painting, French, crocheting and antability.

GRADUATING COURSE.

1st year, Miss I. Ouellettemposition, botany, ancient and modern history, modern and classical geography, astronomy and globes, French grammar and composition, instrumental music bright class, embroidery, crocheting and application.

tion.

Miss H. Nolan; pr., rhetoric, 2nd, modern his
tory, 2nd, English literature, 2nd, botany, 1st
French studies, vocal music, 2nd class, instru
mental music, 3rd class, embroidery and crochet

mental music, 3rd class, embroidery and crochetling.

Iss M. Cosgrove: pr., instrumental music,
2rd class, painting, drawing, embroidery,
crocheting and amiability.

Gradman Cornese—Ist CLASS.
Misses Thomson, Whyte, Simcock, Loomis,
O'Connor, Sicklesteel, M. Gorman.
Miss M. B. Thouson: pr., grammar and composition, 2nd, arithmete, 1st, book-keeping,
2nd, modern instory, astronomy, natural intory, instrumental music, 3rd class, reading.

Miss A. White: pr., English grammar, composition, 2nd, astronomy, 2nd, geography, 1st,
modern history, vocal music, 7nd class, instrumental music, 3rd class, book-keeping, 2nd,
domestic economy, French studies, 2nd, crocheting., 1stpreads, nr., English grammar, 2nd.

mental music, 3rd class, solic stage, and, crocheting.

Miss I Simcock: pr., English grammar, 2nd, composition, essays, ancient and modern history, 1st, geography, 2nd, elocution, kuitting.

Miss M. Loomis: pr., English grammar, 2nd, composition, astronomy, modern history, 2nd, mythology, classical geography terman studies, 2nd, elocution, vocal and instrumental music, 2nd class, penmanship, epistolary style.

Miss M. O'Connor: pr., grammar and composition, 1st, classical and modern geograpy, natural history, domestic economy, epistolary style, French studies, embroidery.

Miss B. Sicklesteel: pr. English grammar and composition, 2nd, arithmetic, mythyology, natural history, classical geography. French studies, 2nd class, 1st, order and neatness, plain sewing and knitting, instrumental music, 1st class, vocal music, 2nd class.

Miss M. Coonan: pr., English composition, elocution, amiability, arasene and silk embroidery, vocal music, 2nd class.

GRAMMAR CUERSE—2ND CLASS.

Misses Hellister, Bigg. Padberg, Quinlan, Mand Coonan. Chevalier, Kennedy, McGrath, Rellly, A. Eagan, Scott, Flynn, M. Outellett, Miss I. Hollister, Dr., grammar, composition, 2nd, geography, history, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic, algebra, French studies, 2nd class, ist, elocution, penmanship, application, instrumental music, 4th class, hein Stitching. Miss N. Bigg: pr., Bible history, grammar, composition, 2nd, geography, modern history, composition, 2nd, geography, modern history,

Miss N. Bigg: pr., Bible history, grammar, composition, 2nd, geography, modern history, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra, 1st, penmanship, order and neatness, plain sewing and hen stitching, map drawing.

Miss A. Padberg: pr., Christian doctrine, grammar, composition, 1st, map drawing, history, elements of chemistry, natural history elements of chemistry, natural history. German studies, 1st, panting and drawing.

Miss A. Quinlan: pr., Christian doctrine, English grammar, arithmetic, 2nd, German, studies, reading, geography, instrumentamistic, 5th class, plain sewing, hem stitching, embroidery, epistolary style, order and neatness.

Miss Maud Coonan; pr., Christian doctrine, grammar, history, geography, 2nd, French amiability, music (violin).

Miss R. Chevalier; pr., Christian doctrine, arithmetic, natural history, geography, history, French, grammar and composition, domestic economy, embroidery, crocheting, order and neatness, pennanship.

Miss M. Kennedy. pr., grammar, arithmetic. economy, emonotely, neathers, penmanship.
Miss M. Kennedy: pr., grammar, arithmetic, geography, 2nd, history, elements of chemistry natural history, French, domestic economy, instrumental music, 5th class, application, diligence, aniability, hem stitching, embroidery

genee, amiability, hem stitching, emboustry, order and neathess.

Miss M. McGrath: pr., Christian doctrine, grammar, 2nd, composition, 2nd, arithmetic, history, geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, reading, embrodery, penmans, instrumental music, 3rd class, amiability. Miss H. Reilly: pr., grammar, 2nd, arithmetic, 1st, algebra, history and geography, natural history, instrumental music, diligence, embroidery, crocheting, epistolary style.

Miss K. Scott: pr., grammar, 2nd, arithmetic, history, 2nd, domestic economy, instrumental music, 5th class, embroidery, order, neatness and dilligence.

music, 5th class, embrouery, order, headness and diligence.

Miss A. Flynn: pr., Christian doctrine, grammar, composition, 2nd, elements of chemistry, arithmetic, 2nd, reading and spelling, silk embroidery, amiability.

Miss Mand Ouellette: pr., grammar, composition, 2nd, history, elements of chemistry, natural history. French studies, instrumental music ard class, painting, drawing, diligence, maj deceiver.

Miss H. Marentette: pr., composition, penmanship, French.
Miss L. Little: pr., grammar, 2rd, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, 5th class, plain sewing, darning, order and neatness, diligence.

GRAMMAR COURSE—UTI CLASS,
Misses Morell, Frazler, Coeval, M. B. de
Morainville, Miles, Grant, T. Coonan, Primean,
Delahunty.
Miss L. Morell: pr., grammar, composition,
history, geography, reading, French, instrumental music, 5th class, plain sewing, amiability.

mental music, 5th class, piain sewing, aniability.

Miss M. B. Morainville: pr. sacred studies, grammar, composition, geography. French, instrumental music, 4th class, aniability.

Miss M. Miles: pr., grammar, reading, arasene embroidery, amiability and penmanship. Miss J. Grant; pr., sacred studies, grammar, history, geography, reading, penmanship, embroidery and crocheting, instrumental music ofth class.

Miss T. Coonan; pr., sacred studies, reading, crocheting, etching, silk embroidery.

Miss M. Primeau; pr., sacred studies, grammar, 2nd, arithmetic, geography, reading and spelling, crocheting.

GRAMMAR COURSE—2ND DIVISION OF 4TR CLASS.

Misses R. Marentette, Rose, Park, Mc-Cracken, De Bellefeuilles, Miss R. Marentette: pr., sacred studies, grammar, geography, French and reading.
Miss F. Rose: pr., grammar, history, geography, improvement in reading and penmanship,

ing, embroidery, French, and being a good little girl.

Mollie Auger: pr., reading, spelling, tables writing and being a good little girl.

THE EFFECT OF PAPAL SUPREMACY.

Low and High Church Parties.

London Universe On last Sunday at the High Mass at St. Mary's, Moorsfields, which was sung by the Rev. Daniel Sullivan, assisted by the Rev. Fathers McKenna and Lane, the Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Gilbert, D. D., delivered the fourth of a series of discourses, began on Easter Sunday, his subject being, "The Papal Supremacy and the Royal Supremacy." Taking for his text: Thon art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, the right rev. preacher pointed out that Papal supremacy meant that the Pope, or the Bishop of Rome, was above all the clergy and the faithful in spiritual authority and jurisdiction, and therefore that all jurisdic-tion must come from him. He would then have them note that on that morning he intended to speak only of the spiritual authority of the Holy Father. Our Saviour gave spiritual supremacy to St. Peter and his successors. He compared that Church which He was going to found to a building, of which He made St. Peter the foundation. Again, He compared His Church to a city, of which he gave Peter the keys, and made him master once more. He likened His Church to a sheepfold, of which He made St. Peter head shep-herd, and He said to him, "Feed My That suprem lambs, feed My sheep." That supremacy of St. Peter was acknowledged in the New Testament, and wherever the history of the Apostles was given St. Peter was placed first. Peter exercised that supremacy and as the Catholic Church was to last to the end of the world it followed that that supremacy must reside in the lawful successors of St. Peter-the Popes and the Bishops of Rome. Peter's successors had always exercised the Papal supremacy. He then gave some instance of Papal

supremacy, among which he men-tioned that in the fifth century St. Patrick declared that if any DIFFERENCES AROSE AMONG THE IRISH

BISHOPS which they could not settle they were to apply to Rome, and that Rome's decision, whatever that might be, was to be regarded as final. In the eighth century several English Bishops acknowledged Papal supremacy, about the same time the Kings of Mercia and East Anglia acknowledged

it. Thus in every age of the Church, from the nineteen General Councils down to the present time, Papal supremacy had been proclaimed. History demonstrated that there had been two hundred and thirty-one Popes or Bishops of Rome, successors of St. they represented must be the Church of Christ. If an heir could show that a crown had been in his family for of a sensual King. The evils which centuries every one would naturally say that he was the rightful heir. If, then, the Church of Christ had been in the hands of the Pope for eighteen centuries, it followed that that Church

nust be His. If there had been an Anglican Pope, a Presbyterian Pope, or a Wesleyan Pope, then there might be some difficulty in proving Papal supremacy, but such had never been the case. The evinever been the dence of the Papal supremacy was so overwhelming, so unanswerable, that it had been acting like an irresistible magnet on some Protestants, drawing off members of the Church of England in many thousands, and he gave that number advisably, for in the archdiocese alone there were more than one thousand converts to Catholicity The claims of Papal every year. supremacy had so worked on the members of the English Church that they had been divided into two parties. There were those at the present time in the English Church who held nearly all the Catholic doctrines, and those who reprobated and condemned those doctrines; there were those in the English Church who believed in the doctrine of the confessional, as Catho lics did, and others who condemned it there were those who held in the doctrine of the Real Presence, and those who declared it was only a spiritual presence; there were those who prayed to the saints, the Blessed Virgin, and for the dead, and others who declared that such were superstitious practices; there were those who held belief in statues, pictures and ceremonial, and hose in the same Church who condemned them as Popish practices. Some of the Protestant clergy and

A BISHOP HAD BEEN TRIED AND PUN-PROTESTANTS SAID WERE POPISH would be with His Church to the end of

He, then, would ask men of sense and intelligent women how long would it be before Protestants acknowledged Church was infallible, yet, unaccountthat a Church which was divided on able to say, they maintained that after vital points of doctrine could not be the fifteen centuries our Saviour left His

instrumental music 4th class, drawing, plain sewing and hem stitching, order.
Miss R. Park: pr., grammar, plain sewing and hem stitching, order.
Miss G. McCracken: pr., grammar, geography, spelling and writing.
Miss C. De Bediefeuille: pr., sacred studies, reading, haprovement in writing.
Misses G. Bay: pr., sacred studies, reading, haprovement in writing.
Miss B. B. De Morainville: pr., sacred studies, reading, spelling, tables, instrumental music, of class, aniability, diffigure, instrumental music rith class.
Miss D. Werrender: pr., sacred studies, reading and pelling, penmanship. French, crocheting.
Miss R. Hewitt; pr., sacred studies, reading and pelling, penmanship. French, and crocheting.
Miss R. Hewitt; pr., sacred studies, reading and pelling, to provide the dispensation of a Church in which such contradict Himself, and that could not be the author of a Church in which such contradictions existed? In his second point Mgr. Gilbert dealt with royal spiritual supremacy. In the sixteenth century, he said, King Henry VIII. applied to Rome for a dispensation in order to put aside his lawful and good wife. Katharine of Arragon, so that he should be free to marry Anne Boleyn, with whom he was in love. The Pope refused that it could not and would not allow the King to live in adultery. Henry then took the matter into his own hands, sent away his lawful wife, and married Anne. He had, however, determined to punish the Pope and the Catholic Church in which such contradict Himself, and that could not advise with royal spiritual supremacy. In this second point Mgr. Gilbert dealt with royal spiritual supremacy. In his second point Mgr. Gilbert dealt with royal spiritual supremacy. In the sixteenth century, he taining the dispensation, and accused him of having violated a law without th royal sanction, though history proved that Henry had given his sanction, and so Wolsey was disgraced and stripped of his possessions. Nor was that all, for Cromwell, the King's minister, had determined to punish and crush if pos-sible all the clergy, and, knowing his master's mind, he argued the question with him. The clergy and Bishops terrified, met in convocation at Canter bury, and there drew up a statemen offering the King one hundred thousand pounds - which was equal to

million of modern money—if he would pardon them for what they had not done. Their petition, however, was refused unless they inserted a claus declaring that the King alone was the protector and supreme head of the Churchand clergy in England. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, refused to acknowledge the King's authority, but the clergy and Bishops, terrified by Henry, made a weak compromise by inserting in their statement the words that the supremacy came "in so far as the law of God permits," and with that clause the money was accepted. The Bishops and clergy, however, soon saw the fatal mistake they had made, and drew up a protest. In 1534, when the

Parliament was completely in the hands of the King and Cromwell, it was declared in Parliament that the Bishops of England should henceforth make no declaration without the King's sanction, and all appeals should be sent to THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, not to the Pope; all dispensations were to come from the Archbishop of Canter They then were forced to take the oath of accession enacting that any heir to the throne was the head of the Church, and then the clause saying 'as far as the law of God permits' removed. So by the Act of Parliament in 1534 Henry VIII. was proclaimed

who refused to acknowledge the royal supremacy. Gardiner said:
"There followed a series of appalling executions which filled the minds of Protestants and Romanists with horror

came an evil and a bitter time for those

and indignation."
Green in his history of England said 'England lay panic-stricken at the feet of Henry, and no one was spared who refused to acknowledge the royal

supremacy."
Among those executed were Cardinal Sir Thomas More and the Countess of Salisbury, together with a long list of secular and regular clergy. Gardiner said that one secular priest and four religious were treated with simply barbaric cruelty, nor would he (the preacher) recount the revolting scenes that took place at their execu-tion. The royal supremacy was established in England, and people were Peter, without a single link wanting, robbed of their faith. The Protestant thereby proving that the Church which Church was inaugurated in crime, inof a sensual King. The evils which followed would fill volumes. He would give them one or two authorities upon that point. Lord Macaulay, the Pro-

testant historian, said: "The so-called Reformation was a mere political job." Melancthon, one of the early Reform

ers, afterwards said:
"All the waters of the Elbe would not give me tears enough to bewail the miseries of the Reformation; the evil is

incurable." ARCHDEACON DENMAN said that infidelity was the hideous offspring of Protestant liberty, and the British Critic said that Protestant liberty had made Christianity an empty If men thought of the scene name. injustice and persecution which established royal supremacy he was certain that, with God's grace, any one of fair mind and sense must follow the example of those glorious martyrs who died rather than acknowledge it. Dealing with his third point, he showed how up to the sixteenth century the people of England believed in the Papal supremacy; they acknowledged that the Catholic Church was the in-fallible and only Church of Christ. In an evil and a bitter time, however, they forsook that Church, and cut themselves off from being members. If one of the English colonies were to break away from England, and se up a Republican or Monarchical Government, such a colony would cease to be part of the British empire, and so the English Church, by separating from the Church of Christ ceased to be a portion of it. English men had taken instead of an infallible Church a fallible and an erring Church, and they allowed themselves to be deceived and deluded by the fallacy ISHED FOR HOLDING WHAT SOME that though our Saviour promised He time, and that the Holy Ghost would

teach her all truth, and though they

for fifteen centuries believed that that

Church, let it go wrong and that on the occasion of the establishment of royal supremacy. The fallacy of such a statement needed no argument. Instead of taking the successors of St. Peter for the head of the Church Englishmen had taken not clergymen but laymen, and that lay person might be either a King, or it might be a lady if that lady were a Queen The Queen at the present time, would say, was one of the best of Queens; one whom Catholics venerated. respected, and loved as much as her most loyal subjects, and in many instances, far more than many of then did. Indeed, by the enactment of the Oath of Accession, the head of the English Church might be a little baby provided he was heir to the Crown No text could be found to justify such a step, nor was there in history any proof that would justify it. Thus Cardinal Fisher argued in the Council at Canterbury. Another doctor of the Church, who was also executed fo refusing to acknowledged the King's supremacy, when summoned before

the lords in council, said: "If the question of supremacy is to be settled by reason, authority and testimony, then they are all on my side. I would dare say on my side there is the whole of Christendom and the whole of this country, although a few are on your side; as to testimony all the General Councils, all the holy doctors and historians during the las fifteen centuries are on my side, especially Sts. Jerome, Augustine and

arguments against royal supremacy were strong and over whelming. It has made those gloriou men of Oxford and Cambridge,

CARDINALS NEWMAN AND MANNING LORD RIPON, THE EARLS OF GAINS BOROUGH AND DENBIGH, and a long list of other converts.

In conclusion, Mgr. Gilbert said, if there were amongst those there that day Catholics who were joined in mixed marriages in danger of losing their faith and their children's faith by allowing them to go to Protestant or Board schools, he would ask them not to let such a leakage go on in the Catholic Church, undoing the great increase that came into it with converts. Let them be ashamed that converts should sacrifice so much and bear so much for the Catholic faith, and if some of them should be so indifferent as to cast aside their faith or let it slip from them, let them think and reason about the claims of the Catholic Church and he was sure that then they would come back to the faith of their childhood and the faith of their fathers Then they would lose no more of their Catholics, and the number of convert would increase day by day, and day after day the words of our Lord would be verified, "There are other sheep I head of the Church of England. Then have which are not of this fold, and there must be one fold and one shep ard.

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Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

London, Saturday, July 11, 1891. OFFICIAL.

The annual retreat for the priests of the diocese will begin next Monday evening, July 13th, at Assumption College, Sandwich.

MUST IRELAND'S POPULA-TION FOREVER DECLINE?

The census taken on April 1 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shows the population of England to be 29,000,000, it having increased by 3,000,000 since 1881. The population of Ireland has decreased and that of Scotland has gained, so that the number of souls in both these countries are about even, viz., each having a population of 4,000,000. During the last fifty years the population of England has actually doubled itself. During the same period Ireland's population has decreased by one-half or more.

In 1840, when Daniel O'Connell was holding monster meetings, at one of which 500,000 people had gathered to listen to the eloquence of the popular tribune, there were over 8,000,000 of a population living comfortably and in abundance of wholesome food and respectable clothing, with pleasant homes and cheery firesides.

The Toronto Globe, in trying to account for the anamoly of growing prosperity and fabulous wealth existing in the same kingdom, alongside of starving populations and national bankruptcy, as experienced in Ireland for the last fifty years, declares that the ever-growing miseries in Ireland are "due to causes beyond human control," and in substantiation of its policy of unrestricted reciprocity says that "Decline in Ireland's trade and population is certainly not due to the that the English market is open to Irish produce and the trish market to cheap English manufactures.

The statement that Ireland's decline is due to causes beyond human control is too mediæval to be entertained in this enlightened period of the nineteenth century. Obstacles that stood in the way of human progress and civilization, and moval and quite beyond human control have been overcome of late years. Now-a-days nothing this side of the supernatural is deemed impossible of

Science and wealth, with good-will and determination on the part of those possessing both, may achieve triumphs over the impossible in Ireland, as in other lands. What the Globe means by Ireland's sad fate being "due to causes beyond human control " must be that they who govern Ireland, and who have untold wealth and all the resources of science at their command, will never possess the determination or the will to remove the causes of Ireland's continued wretchedness and declining ratio in commerce and popula-

The fact that the English market is open to Irish produce can be of no benefit to Ireland as long as the money received in exchange for the produce, is sent out of Ireland to absentee landlords. If Lord Derby, Sir W. Osborne, Earl Clanricarde and all the other nobles living in England or on the continent squander the moneys received in exchange for Irish produce how does Ireland benefit by the nearness or the prices of the English market? All the agricultural wealth of Ireland is sent weekly to Liverpool or London to be consumed by British beef-eaters in the manufacturing centres by the non-producing inhabitants of those populous cities. The returns in gold are sent out of Ireland to fill the pockets and contribute to it is evident that Mr. Allen and those the extravagance and luxuries of who are of his way of thinking, and foreign proprietors. Thus is Ireland · left destitute of money and provisions, the two great necessary conditions of hypocrites of the most pronounced progress, or even of existence, in any type. country.

oppulation cannot be said to be above on the principle of ignoring the Cath-tirety.

tried to remedy it by repeal of the Legislative Union. Smith O'Brien had recourse to armed revolt in order to effect a change in England's policy of exhaustion of Ireland's resources. Isaac Butt and the other Irish members, aided by Gladstone and the English Liberals, have been calling for a solution of Ireland's difficulty. And now the Tories themselves are attempting to bring about changes in the relations of landlord and tenant that will enable the tillers of the soil to become owners: so that what the Globe says about the causes of Ireland's distress being beyond the reach of human control is utterly without foundation.

If Ireland obtains full control of her own affairs-if those who toil and labor are permitted by law to retain posses sion of the fruits of their own indus try-a different story will be told at the next census from that which is now recorded of Ireland's position as to

trade and population. The fact of the Irish market being open to cheap English manufactures can benefit Ireland only so long as she has no capital to start manufactures of her own. Even in cloth, linen goods, laces, point lace, poplins and pottery we believe she can hold her own against the same products manufactured in England or Scotland. Her Blarney tweeds and Athlone woollen articles of trade are now sought for eagerly in the English and American markets. Her linens stand unrivalled in the world. In all these Ireland can victoriously compete with England or any other country.

All that is wanted to make Ireland turn round in the path of commerce is to retain her capital and multiply the number of her looms and spinning wheels. When employment is found for young and old in her cities and villages, and when the hardy and persevering tillers of her soil are allowed the full benefit of their industry, the tide of emigration will cease to flow westward; thousands will return from every foreign clime to their native shores, and in less than twenty years from now Ireland's population will be found as numerous as it was fifty years ago, but with far brighter prospects of solid and enduring prosperity.

A SPECIMEN FANATIC.

A bigot of the most undisguised character has a letter in the Mail of Saturday in which he openly maintains that no Catholic should ever be Premier of this Dominion; and for this reason he maintains that under no consideration should Sir John Thompson ever attain that post. It is, of course, no news to us that there are persons in the Orange lodges, and, what is equivalent, in the ranks of the pretended Equal Righters, who are of the same opinion with Mr. J. A. Allen, of King ston, whose name appears at the botton that were accounted impossible of re- of the communication in question ; but we would remind these people that Catholics have already filled the posiion of the Premiership, if not of the Dominion, at least of United Canada before confederation, and have done so with ability. The fanatical element ceased long ago to control Canada, and under confederation its power is less than it was before.

Mr. Abbot is Premier now, but even under the present Government Sir John Thompson and the Catholic members of the Cabinet will have much to say in the Government of the country, and the time may be, sooner than Mr. Allen expects, when there shall be a Catholic Premier. We have no desire to ask that any statesman shall be made Premier because he is a Catholic; but should it happen that by his ability, experience, and integrity a Catholic shall be the man most fit for the position, Mr. Allen will find that the country will not be an obstacle to the ap pointment, though the little clique of fanatics may rave. A Parliamentary majority is a possibility without this clique.

Mr. Allen should ponder on the earnest declarations made by numerous Protestant members of the House of Commons, that Mr. Thompson's religion was not considered by them an obstacle to his selection, and that they would have supported him had he undertaken the formation of a cabinet. We shall not be so uncharitable as to suppose that these gentlemen were hypocrites in making these solemn asseverations; but who proclaim themselves to be advocates of "Equal Rights for all" are

Surely these patent and obvious assured, that the Government of Government to cause the School Boards causes of Ireland's decline in trade and Canada is not going to be carried out to enforce the school law in its en-

The Catipolic Record. and beyond human control. O'Connell olic body; and this is possibly the explanation of the fact that Mr. Dalton McCarthy thought it prudent in the present crisis to absent himself from the country just while his patriotic constituents were expecting him to push his programme of persecution against the Catholics of the North-West. It looks highly probable that Mr. McCarthy sees the necessity of repress ing his enthusiasm in the cause of fanaticism in order that he may render himself available for a place in the Cabinet on some future turn of the political wheel.

Mr. Allen's cry of alarm that the Catholic doctrines are inconsistent with the rights of the people, is simply nonsense. These matters have been so often discussed that it is quite unnecessary to enter upon them here. The public are now too well informed to pay any attention to such rodomontade.

IMPUDENCE UNPRECE. DENTED

While we must compliment the various Canadian Protestant bodies on the fact that their synods, presbyteries, and conferences have been singularly free from passing the almost inevitable resolutions against Popery which we have hitherto found in their proceedings year after year, we are sorry to notice that the Methodist conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island has prevented us from making this compliment general. The Bathurst Methodist District, Gloucester county, petitioned the conference to protest aginst the employment of a religious order to teach some of the schools of the Bathurst district, and also against "the unnecessary increase in the school-rates for the benefit of the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Bathurst.

Bathurst District has a population which is about two-thirds Catholic, as the census of 1881 shows that there were 3186 Catholics in a population of 4806. It was natural and reasonable that the School Board of the District should use their discretion in the selection of teachers in such a way as to satisfy the Catholic majority in the District that their children would be educated by the best teachers they could procure, and in a manner which would satisfy their conscientious convictions. Accordingly a religious order was selected to teach the Catholic children, and it is this arrangement to which the meddling Methodist congregation of Bathurst object, under the pretext that the school law of the Province is violated by it.

We believe there is no provision in the New Brunswick school law pro hibiting religious orders from teaching, but if there were such it would be manifestly unjust. It ought, surely, to be enough for the Protestants of the Province that in those localities where they constitute a majority of the population they can select what teachers they please, without imposing their vill upon Catholic localities by for bidding them to engage certain ladies, or by dictating to them what teachers they must employ. It follows that the Catholics of Bathurst should have the fullest liberty to select their own teachers. Surely a lady who is competent for the position of teacher does not lose her ability by becoming a member of a religious order. Whether or not she become a religious is a matter which rests with her own conscience, and it is a piece of impertinence to propose legal disabilities against her on that account. Membership in a religious community is noth ing more than a union of persons who decide to live together under certain regulations for the purpose of perfect ing themselves in the exercise of the Christian virtues. Is this a reason why they should be incapacitated from the profession of teaching those of their own religion? Surely not; and only fanatics of the most extreme type would so regard it. But this appears to be the character of the Bathurst petitioners, and of the conference which has adopted their views.

The conference, however, though it stultified itself sufficiently by passing a resolution intended to meet the views of the petitioners, did not go to the length of specifying what particular changes it desired to be made in the treatment of the Sisters of Charity, the religious order which is teaching in Bathurst, but showed its willingness to persecute defenceless women, by passing a resolution expressing its "disapprobation and alarm on such prostitution of our school law in the interest of one particular denomina-Of one thing Mr. Allen may rest tion;" and it, consequently, "asks the

But here the conference seems to have over-reached itself in its zeal; for it does not appear that the school law has been violated at all. The object is, therefore, simply to dictate to the Bathurst School Board what teachers they shall employ to teach the Catholic children. But we are confident that their impertinent meddling will be treated by the School Board with the contempt it deserves.

The petitioners, as will be noticed from our statement of the purport of their memorial, desire also to decide for the School Board the amount of taxes which they should levy for the support of the schools under their jurisdiction.

We presume that the School Board know how much income is required to sustain their schools, and it is extremely unlikely that they have levied more than they need; but even if they have done so, it is a piece of impertinence for the conference to interfere in a matter which belongs solely to the ratepayers of the locality to decide. What would be the thought of the Presbyterian General Assembly, or of a council of the Catholic Bishops of Ontario and Quebec if they were to petition the Government of Ontario to restrain the School Board of Toronto or London in their imposition of a tax for the support of their schools? The ratepayers of these cities are the proper persons to object if the taxes be excessive, and in such case they have their redress by appealing to the courts. The ratepayers of Bathurst have the same facility to obtain redress if they imagine they have

a grievance. It is perfectly clear that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference have adopted their course, simply because they desire to prohibit Catho lies from enjoying freedom of education, and it may be safely assumed that there has been no violation of the school laws by the School Board, for if such had been the case a much more efficacious method of preventing such violation would have been adopted than the passing of a resolution by a body of parsons who had no business whatsoever to interfere,

We must put down the pretended anxiety of the conference to have the school law respected as a piece of hypocrisy; for if it were not so, they would have recommended the Bathurst memorialists to have looked for redress under the provisions of the law, instead of taking the unprecedented course they have thought it advisable to adopt.

A RICHLY DESERVED HONOR

The Globe correspondent in Cobourg, writing under date of July 2nd, in forms us that a high honor has been conferred by the Victoria University. of that town, on Dr. Hingston, of Montreal. His many friends throughout the Dominion will with pleasure note this fact. The doctor has made for himself, solely by sterling merit, a name and a fame that is not confined Quebec. The following is a report of

the proceedings on the occasion: A special meeting of the senate of Victoria University for conferring degrees in medicine was held at Jackson Hall last night. After the degrees had been conferred on candidates from the Victoria School of Medicine, Mon treal, Chancellor Burwash formally tendered to Dr. Hingston, President of the Victoria School, the diploma for the degree of LL. D, which had been unanimously conferred upon him by the senate. In the course of his conplimentary remarks the chancellor re erred to the distinguished position and wide reputation of Dr. Hingston and to the pleasant relations which had so long existed between Victoria University and the Victoria School of Medicine. In eloquent language Dr. Hingston ex pressed his high appreciation of the great honor which he had just received from the university, and in turn re-ferred to the friendship of the medical school for the university which had existed so long and uninterruptedly, relationship which had been attended with mutual interest and mutual affec

Vice-Chancellor Kerr also felicitously expressed the satisfaction and pleasure with which the senate had conferred this degree. He said it was a case where the recipient would reflect honor upon the university. He welcomed Dr. Hingston to the brotherhood of Victoria's alumni, and said it must most gratifying to him to learn that this, the highest honor of the university, had been bestowed by the senate with entire unanimity and great cordiality.

Dr. Hingston is a native of the Province of Quebec, and has received degrees from many institutions of learning, including the degree of D. C. He is also a chevalier commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. and has long since attained the first position in his profession in the Province of Quebec Some years ago ne married the second daughter of the

tario, brother of the Hon. John Sand- continent, to seek and save the Irdian field Macdonald, the first Premier of races." The first-named Jesuits, he Ontario.

QUARRELSOME

Dr. Douglas, Methodist - "Passing over the charge of intolerance as unanctioned by fact, we may safely challenge all comers to supply a word in public utterance that reflected on the of Christ are in danger of anctities of the Catholic Church.

Nobody has charged you with doing this. You are defying contradiction to an assertion you have not made. The charge of intolerance is, however, sanctioned by fact. The report of your speech, as it appeared in the public press, and which you have not declared to be erroneous, constitutes the fact. Sir John Thompson was once a Methodist and is now a Catholic. You have declared that on this account he was not to be trusted. If this is not intolerance, pray tell us what it is.

Dr. Douglas - "Religious faith, ven in its most credulous forms, is a thing too sacred in our estimation to be assailed by the shafts of ridicule, since spirits immortal are building on it their best hopes of a blissful here-

Then why do so many of your brother preachers, in season and out of season, employ these shafts of redicule when speaking of the faith of your Catholic fellow-citizens. In the dull season, between camp meetings and holiness meetings, strawberry festivals and love feasts, missionary meetings and conference meetings, your brothers of the snow-white ties and uplifted eyes indulge in the unlovely pastime of pitching mud at the Vatican, and, worse still, when you tire of the work, you employ or give place in your churches and meeting-houses to such professional peace-breakers as the eatish Chiniquy and the so-called exmonk Widdows, whose clothing, for the greater part of his career, has been supplied at the public expense, and the stripes of which have varied most decidedly in color. But this is not all. Take thought for a moment. Have you not likewise given countenance to that other institution known as the "Escaped Nun," travelling with all the paraphernalia of a side-show to a circus, and furnishing, for a small charge of admission, a species of literature as remarkable for its lack of truth as for its odor of the slums.

DR. Douglas - "When reference was made in a western conference to a vell-known gentleman we never questioned his inalienable right to renounce Protestantism and accept Catholicism in its Ultramontane form.

If Sir John Thompson had a right to do all this why did you oppose his occupying the highest post in the ountry? As a Catholic is he not as e belonged to the Methodist fold? ould not be quite so keen, so bitter and so resentful. We can quite understand your feelings. Sir John Thompson as a Methodist was no doubt a very clever as well as a most estimable man. As a Catholic, do you not believe he is equally so? If as a Methodist he would adorn the Premiership how comes it that as a Catholic he would not be equally honest, equally upright, equally brilliant, equally a competent captain that would guide the ship of state safely through all the shoals and breakers that might beset its course.

Dr. Douglas-"We simply expressed the conviction that obtains throughout the great commonwealth of Ontario as well as elsewhere in the Dominion that a gentleman who had espoused the principles of Jesuitism, and who had evidenced his admiration and approval of its policy by sending his sous to Stonyhurst was not the man to be designated as eader of the Government of the Domin-

ion. Would you have Sir John Thompson. a Catholic, send his son to a Methodist college? Would you, a Methodist Doctor of Divinity, send your children to a Catholic institution of learning? If Sir John Thompson, a Catholic, had the Mail accusing the Rev. preacher espoused the cause of Jesuitism, why should be be singled out for special condemnation? What have you to say regarding the very many of your own fold who voted "yea" with Sir John when the division bell rang? Will you declare that they there and then rendered themselves unfit to

But we will not follow the Rev. Doctor. Throughout his letter the same narrowness and insincerity is everywhere apparent. He endeavors to point out a difference between the

claims, are the troublers of nations, and are at this hour troublers in Canada No doubt, indeed, is there that they have been the troublers of nations. Wherever infidelity lifts its horrible form to view - wherever the fleck

being enmeshed in the snares of Freemasonry-wherever immorality is found inflicting its hateful and horrible curse in the midst of the flock of Jesus of Nazarethwherever sin in any of its hideous phases is found to exist, like the seeds of contagious disease, the members of the Company of Jesus seek it and find it and stamp the life out of the hideous monster. In this regard, and this only, are the Jesuits the troublers of nations. Good men have never feared the Jesuits. Creatures of passion and pride and avarice and immorality. from Henry the Eighth down to Crispi and Balmaceda, have always feared the sons of Ignatius, because they know well that they are perfectly-equipped warriors of Christ, who will carry His word to the uttermost parts of the earth as long as the sun shines from the heavens above us; and their influence and their power will be felt and their glorious deeds will be manifest to the world for ages and ages after the century-old faith of John Wesley will have decayed from men's minds and will have been placed in its grave with all the other forms of theological oddities which have sprung up from time to time to obstruct the onward march of that Church the cornerstone of which was laid by our Blessed Redeemer.

EDITORIAL NOTES. THE Rev. Dr. Briggs, of New York

Union Theological Seminary, is still giving annoyance to the Presbyterian body. The faculty of the institution have resolved, by a vote of 18 to 2, to keep him in the chair of Biblical Theology. Twenty-one members of the faculty were present at the meeting, but one left the room without voting. The students also adhere to him generally, and the institution will go on as usual, notwithstanding the decidedly adverse vote of the General Assembly. Matters are further complicated by a new defiance on the part of Dr. Briggs, who has published a review article, in which he obstinately maintains the opinions advanced in his inaugural speech which caused the trouble. It is his persistence in repeating the offensive doctrines, and the defiant tone which he assumed in reasserting good and as honest a man now as when them, which in great measure excited the majority in the Assembly to Must we not conclude, then, that his decisive action, and there is no doubt Catholicity is the sole cause of attack that his repetition of the offence now at your hands? We would hold you in will rouse still more the spirit of John greater admiration if you were a little | Calvin which animates the Presbyteries more straightforward and write upon generally, and the result must be an your banner "No Catholic Need effort on the part of the General Apply." Had Mr. Thompson been always Assembly to put the college faculty out a Catholic no doubt your opposition of the synagogue. The Assembly can ot take action till its meeting ne year, but the seminary will probably declare itself an independent institution if the Assembly proceed to the extreme measures which, from present appearances, it must adopt unless it give up its claim to be the supreme authority in the Church, which it is very unlikely to do.

In Holy Trinity (Anglican) Church, Winnipeg, on Sunday 28th ult., a sensation was caused by an interruption of the sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Pentreath. The clergyman maintained that the righteous dead are the guardian angels of their living friends, and that they offer up prayers for them in the other life. These are unusual doctrines in the Anglican Church, and a prominent member, unable to control his indignation, rose up excitedly, and, brandishing a Bible in his extended hand, shouted out, "Prove that from Scripture-prove it." The preacher paid no attention to the interruption, but continued his discourse. If this had occurred in Ontario there would be scores of letters in the columns of of Ritualism and Popery, notwithstanding the fact that the doctrine is the preacher's own novelty, yet not a novelty so dangerous as the Unitarian doctrine that Redemption is a myth, which was recently tolerated and virtually approved of by a New York Episcopalian clergyman. Oh! occupy the highest place in the land? whither is Protestant Christianity drifting?

> THE Boston Herald says of the late Encyclical of the Holy Father:

"He speaks with the authority of a universal Bishop, and his opinions will Postmaster-General of Canada, subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of On-weary foot, traversed the wilds of this XIII. has shown a notable disposition to else but the defender of the interests of

the poor man. . . . It is an emi-nently healthy and reassuring docu-ment. It will make the masses of the

laboring people all over the world surer

people everywhere in their demand for justice."

It is very hard to determine, at

times, as to which of the Protestant

sects should be awarded the palm for

bigotry. Occasionally when an out-

the shape of a violent assault with

stones on a Catholic procession or a

Catholic Archbishop, public sentiment

is outraged and even Protestants them-

the stormy period, and while the wave

is at its highest, people shake their

heads and say: "Oh this will soon all

blow over; it is only a tempest in a

teapot." The misfortune happens that

when the wave subsides or breaks in

harmless spray and foam upon the

to be forming and growing outside the

bar. Soon it advances, gaining

strength as it rolls along, and the same

wild dash is heard, and another wave

breaks in impotent fury upon the un-

agitation, that has not yet fully sub-

sided, the Church in Canada has been

subjected to a continuous succession

the time being, have only resulted in

making her work and her aspirations

better known and more highly esteemed

by the thinking world outside her pale.

doubt, of the exhibition of bad manners

of Nationalists are preparing for a

desperate struggle for the constituency.

Carlow is a locality where the Parnell-

ites are supposed to be especially strong,

and if the majority party can gain it,

they suppose that Mr. Parnell will not

be able to secure a single seat in Ire-

Miss Cusack, known as the ex-Nun

of Kenmare, has published a new book

under the title "What Rome Teaches."

But it is a mere misrepresentation of

Catholic doctrine, such as Protestant

polemists of the most mendacious stamp

be believed by many credulous Protes-

know how worthless are its statements.

estimate it at its true value, and re-

the common Protestant talk against

the Church of Rome, and endorses it. We do not hold a brief for Roman

Catholic doctrines; but with some acquaintance with them we must con-fess that Miss Cusack has so presented

them as to create disgust in the

She may

not

views it in the following style:

land for one of his followers.

save the Indian med Jesuits, he sof nations, and ders in Canada. there that they ers of nations. ifts its borrible ever the fleck a danger of the snares of

1, 1891.

er immorality is hateful and the midst of of Nazarethof its hideous st. like the seeds the members of seek it and find it t of the hideous egard, and this the troublers of ave never feared es of passion and

and immorality. th down to Crispi always feared the cause they know erfectly-equipped who will carry termost parts of as the sun shines ove us; and their power will be felt eds will be manior ages and ages d faith of John caved from men's been placed in its her forms of theoh have sprung up o obstruct the on-

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with the authority of a op, and his opinions will command attention in he civilized world. Leo n a notable disposition to

attend to the present bearing of social Church of Rome, and in no moral posi-questions, and in this document has tion to write a loving and helpful book gone to the bottom of the principles about the Church. We have no doubt who were passing by being that the which underlie the social questions of that this work will have a large sale, the age. His pamphlet is thoroughly democratic in spirit and in temper. He is on the side of the people. He knows what ought to be done in order to maintain their rights, and he does not pro-pose that the Church shall be anything

ONCE more the newspaper correspondents who are so fond of furnishing fabulous news from Rome have started the rumor that Catholic banks are to be established in New York and various that they have the Church as their European capitals under sanction of friend, and it will strengthen laboring the Pope; but as the Holy Father already more than once authorized the contradiction of similar reports it may be taken for granted that these latest specimens of what a lively imagination can produce in the form of news are fabrications without any burst of Orange hate is chronicled, in foundation.

THERE is still a great commotion among the Non-Conformists concerning the participation of the Prince of Wales in the baccarat games at Tramby Croft, and the excitement extends even to the vestry meetings of the Church of England, which, however, do not generally deem it their duty to act so decisively as the Non-Conformists in condemning the Prince. At a vestry meeting held recently in Bermondsey a motion was made by a Dr. Esmonde that "the gambling propensities of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are a disgrace to a civilized country and an evil example to the youth of the nation," and that copies of the resolution should be sent to the speaker of the Commons, the Lord Chancellor and Her Majesty the Queen. It was moved in amendment that the Board proceed to the next business on the order, and the amendment was carried, but only after a stormy discussion. Mr. Glanville, a member of the Board, said that it was quite a natural thing that the Prince of Wales, who Rock, another wave is perceived was part of the system of a sponging, loafing monarchy, should find some means of getting rid of the money given him by the English people money torn from those who labored and toiled. Several other speakers shaken, imperturbable Rock. Such has addressed the Board in similar terms. been the history and experience of These proceedings are highly suggest-Catholic life in Canada during the last ive in view of the fact that the nohalf century at least. From the infam-Popery press are constantly harping ies and misrepresentations of Maria on the pretended fact that Catholics, Monk, fully credited by the Protestant and Catholics alone, are propagators of world, down to the Jesuit Estate Act disloval ideas.

A CABLE despatch says that the Holy Father has refused to appoint a Polish of waves of intolerance that, while Bishop to take charge of the Poles of trying her powers of endurance and the United States. Many Poles had making things very unpleasant for united in making this request, but the action of the Holy Father may be re garded as indicating that he will refuse to accede to the request of Mr. Cahensly and the Luzerne conference Such will be the result, we have no that he will appoint national Bishops through the country to exercise juris-

occupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, attacked and denounced the Kaiser William, in his temple on the Sunday before last because it is arranged that the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to England will visit the Naval Exhibition on Sunday. He said: 'Surely even the Emperor cannot want to spend all the six days of the week in playing baccarat." This attack has provoked a number of indignant letters of protest, which have been published in various newspapers. Other Protestant denominations are also engaged in denouncing the inhave been accustomed to issue. It will tended visit. Protestantism has always proclaimed very loudly its advocacy of tants as usual, but the intelligent will religious liberty; but English Protestantism evidently will not tolerate a The Boston Herald is one of those who difference of opinion from its own ideas of how Scripture is to be interpreted. The German Protestants have not the "It is intended to be a clear and same Sabbatarian views as their Engcorrect account of the doctrines taught by the Roman Catholic Church, but lish brethren, and the latter, in conseit is anything and everything short of quence, will not practice toleration It is written in order to turn towards them. The liberty of opinion Protestants with increased indignation which the English Protestants tolerate from the teachings of that Church, and is everywhere crowded with statements is the liberty to believe as they do. are depreciatory of the Church On this side of the Atlantic the prevaland its teachings. Miss Cusack is an able writer, and is familiar with the ent view of liberty of conscience is very similiar to that which is held in teachings of Rome, but we regret to see that in this book she gives way to

England. THE Indians of New Westminster, B. C., had recently a mission preached to them in their church, which is a large and handsome building with a good organ, a very fine set of Stations of the Cross and the best bell of the minds of those who read her city. As there are five tribes in the intentionally pervert the teachings of the Church, but her partizanship is so strong, and she is so anxious to find the 'scarlet woman' and other marks of the beast in the Church of Rome, that everything is grist to her mill. Miss Cusack is thoroughly mad against the

most prevalent. The effect was most who were passing by being that the noise proceeded from a desperate quarrel which was going on among the Indians. These Indians are of a very intelligent class, and there are about five or six thousand residing on the Reserve outside of the city, all of whom are Catholics. They find work in the city, however, and they are regular attendants at Mass and other Church services.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

A cable despatch states that the Hon Mr. Mercier has received from the Holy Father three hundred decorations and titles which are to be distributed among those Canadians who served the Holy See as Zouaves.

The Holy Father has sent a letter to King Leopold of Belgium expressing his affection and admiration of the king's efforts to spread Christianity in Uttenweiler, Denis Hayes, James Mcking's efforts to spread Christianity in Africa. The letter is accompanied with a Papal Brief consecrating the Congo state to the Blessed Virgin. Rev. Father Girouard, one of the

Catholic missionaries in the Mackenzie district, was gone to St. Boniface. He has been selected as successor to the late Bishop Farraud, and during his stay he will be consecrated by Arch-bishop Tache.

The Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by the Pope. This is the same honor which was first conferred upon Count Mercier.

A member of the British Ministry is credited with the caustic remark, uttered since the baccarat episode took place: "In England you must not gamble; or, if you do, you must cheat. Then you will have public sympathy.

The many friends of Rev. Louis Griffa in Canada will regret to learn of his death at Chatham, N. Y., on the 10th ult., at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in Italy, studied in Turin and was ordained in 1840, and went to the East as a missionary, in which capacity he labored with great success. He was for many years in India, and knew several of the Hindostance dialects. He went to Toronto in 1858 and was stationed at first in St. Michael's Cathedral, and after-wards at Niagara. In 1865 he settled in the Albany diocese, having charges in Albany, Troy, Ogdensburg and other places. At his own request he was sent to Chatham in 1885, his age and feebleness requiring a smaller parish. He celebrated the semi-centennial of his priesthood last Septem-

OBITUARY.

Mrs. McKeough, Smithville.

On Saturday, June 20, 1891, the funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas McKeongh, who died on Thursday, June 18, 1891, aged eighty-five, took place from her late residence to St. Mar-tin's Catholic church, where a solemn High Mass was celebrated. The Rev. Father Sullivan, Thorold, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father McIntee, of Port Colborne, deacon, and the Rev. Father McRae, Smith-ville, sub-deacon. choir from Thorold, Ont., sang during Ryan.

Mrs. McKeough left one daughter, Miss A. McKeough, also one step-son, John McKeough Eso, Chetham and McKeough Eso.

doubt, of the exhibition of bad manners and bigotry lately exhibited in New Brunswick, and to which reference is made in another column.

Owing to the death of The O'Gorman Mahon, the representation of Carlow Co. is now vacant, and the two parties of Nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, occupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and bigotry lately exhibited in New diction over their respective nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the two parties of Nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the two parties of Nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the two parties of Nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the two parties of Nationalists are preparing for a cocupied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the country to exercise juristic on the dead of the country to exercise juristic on the death of the country to exercise juristic on the death of the country to exercise juristic on the death of the country to exercise juristic on the death of the country to exercise juristic on one stepson, John McKeough, Esq., Chatham, and a large number of grand-children and great-grand-children and great-grand-

Chatham, grand-son and John A. Bush, Thorold, grand-son, Mrs. McKeough was born in Clonmel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1896. She was the second daughter of the late Matthew Shannahan, of that city, and was married to the late Thomas McKeough in 1829, by whom she had five children—three girls and two boys—only one of whom survives her, Miss A. McKeough. She came to Canada in 1834 and settled in Paris, Ont., removing to Smithville in 1818, where she resided until her death. R. I. P. Thoro. Mrs.

Angus McPhee, Stratford.

Stratford Times, July 1.

Angus McPhee, sr., died at his residence, corner of Nelson and Railway avenue, Sunday morning, in the ninety-third year of his age from that dread disease, cancer, from which he suffered more or less for the past three years. He leaves two grown-up sons, one being married and residing in the city; Mr. Angus McPhee of the G. T. R. shops, and four daughters, one being married and residing in Toronto. The deceased came to this country from Invernesshire, Scotland, and resided in this city for upwards of forty-two years. He was well known in the city and county and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a devont Catholic. His timeral took place last Thesday, first to St. Joseph's thurch, where High Mass was sung, thence his remains were laid to rest. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved relatives in their hour of sorrow and trouble. Angus McPhee, Stratford. Oh, father! forever loved, forever dear, What fruitless tears have bathed thy honor

bier.
What sighs re-echoed to thy parting breath.
Whilst thou was struggling in the pangs of death.
If yet thy gentle spirit hover nigh.
The shot where now thy mouldering ashes lie,
Here will thou read recorded in our hearts.
A grief too deep to trust the sculptors art.

Mr. L. Patrick, London Township.

His many friends will be grieved to hear of the death of Mr. L. Patrick, D. L. S., eldest son of Squire Patrick, of London Township, in the 33rd year of his age. The sad event took place at his father's residence on Thursday, July 2nd. He had been confined to the house for three months. 'The best medical skill was in attendance and loving hands constantly and tirelessly waited on him, but all to no purpose. He quietly and calmly resigned his spirit into the hands of his Reference. Mr. Patrick had before him a brilliant future, and it was certainly very sad to see a life full of hope and ambition thus cut off in its bloom. But such is life. The disposition of the deceased was such as to Mr. L. Patrick, London Township.

Josephine Pearson, and Alice Mac Quillan.

Kew and Margaret Cooley.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Western Division.

Names of the boys and girls who have earned the Inspector's "Certifi-entes of Merit" for excellence in attendance, application and conduct during the session ending June, 1891:

De La Salle Institute. — William Kidd, HenryChase, William McConvey, John Huntley, Henry O'Connor, Wil-liam Malloy, Leo Kelz, James Flynn, Edward Kelly.
Saint Michael's school.—John Har-

nett, Joseph Ryan, Leonard Giroux, John Brady, Leopold Langley, Thomas Harrington, William Ormsby, William Johnson, Thomas Huntley, George

Sharrock, Arthur Brisbois, Edward Killen, Mary Flynn, Mary McGlae, Catharine Flynn, Blanche Dennis, Charlotte Pillon, Alice Kinsella, Honora Byrne, Margaret O'Connor and Mary Feeney. Saint Paul's school .- Vincent Me-

Closkey, Timothy Sheehan, Matthew Whelan, Joseph Finley, William Duffy Edmund Brown, Elizabeth Judge, Isabella Milne, Emma Doyle, Ellen O'Connor, Mary Hayes, Ellen Christie, Alice Low, Mary Christie, Violet Hartigan, Mary Sheehan, Josephine,

Nealis, Mary Lee.

St. Mary's school. — James Dee,
John Fraser, James Johns, Francis J. Murphy, Charles Chute, Francis Dono-John Carolan, Maurice Walsh, van, Charles Gillooley, Denis Coffee, Francis Fulton, Leo Finn, Thomas MacEvoy, James Lehane, John Drohan, Mary Muldoon, Bridget De Lacey, Catharine Murphy, Margaret O'Connor, Anne McInerney, Catharine Haines, Ada Kelly, Emma O'Reilly, Mary Lanigan,

Kelly, Emma O Relly, Mary Langan,
Catharine Kennedy, Agnes Veale,
Stella Sharpe, Margaret Hill, Mary
Norbet, Anne Hyland.
Saint Patrick's school.—John Crimmon, Henry Trimble, Thomas O'Donohue, James Moville, Francis Scully,
Legab, Flynn, Louis Meyer, Francis Joseph Flynn, Louis Meyer, O'Grady, John O'Connor, Mary O'Toole, Margaret Glockling, Mary Tapsfield, Josephine Healy, Sara O'Brien, Mary Deans, GertrudeCostello, Bertha O'Donohue, Francis Myers.

St. Helen's school. — Vincent P.

Fayle, Joseph Dissette, John Bradly, John Boland, Thomas Molloy, Christo pher Quinn, Mary Woods, Elizabeth Fayle, Isabella McDermott, Margaret Fayle, Elizabeth Curran, Gertrude Colgan.
Saint Francis school.—Lucy Cahill,

Mary Kelly, Maude Sullivan, Lilian Ryan, John Sullivan, Anne Corbett, Florence Ford, Maude Connors, Wm. Dooling. Saint Basil's school. - John Purcell,

Ellen Carey, Lilian McKinnon, Wm Costello, Thomas Moylan, Wm. Foley Daniel P. Mathews, James Murphy Honora Smith.

Saint Peter's school. - Charles Van Demark, Anne Ryan.

Saint Josepi's school.—Jas. Murphy,
Edith Gorman, Anne Ryan, William
Finucane, William Walpole, George

Norton. Saint John's school.-N. Hodgson, F. O'Leary, E. Hodgson.
Saint Charles' school. — Catharine
Daniel, Anne Flemming, Adeline

CITY OF HAMILTON. D: la Salle school.—Henry Mullin, John Hennessey, Cornelius Donovan,

George Marks, Michael Browne, Joseph Fischer, Mary Kiern.

Alice Valentine, Annie Ronan, Mary Johnson, Annie McManus, Mary Blake, Agnes Nelligan, Ethel Nelson, Dora Leery, Frances Sweeney, Cecilia Dennis and Clara Smith.

St. Patrick's school.—Francis Flynn, Lilian Smith, Julia Forster, Charles Emma Carroll, Mary Shields, Elizabeth O'Brien, Ellen O'Connor, John

St. Lawrence's school.-James Mac-Mahon, Edward Quinlan, John Wick-ham, John O'Callaghan, Michael Con-William Connolly, Winifred way. Roach, Alice MacMahon, Ellen Sheridan, Mary Cullen, Elizabeth O'Callaghan

and Margaret Fallahee.
St. Vincent's school.—Julia Sharkey. Mary Duffy, Eva Hayes, Catharine Duggan, Margaret Best, John Flynn, oseph McGrath, Ellen Sharkey and

Joseph Loftus. St. Thomas'school-Augusta Mooney Sarah Ronan, Catharine Lane, Matilda Legault, William Brehony, Martin Quinn, James McGovern, Charlotte Lawlor, Theresa McKittrick.

Sacred Heart school.—Louisa Costello, Louisa Bright, Margaret Evans, George Lane, Beatrice Friend and

Glennie Wilson.
Saint Peter's school.—Joseph Dewan. William Aust, James Kickham, Isa-bella Ranahan, Mary Hobbins, Elizabeth Kenny, Ann May, John Forrestal. Charles Burns, Joseph Garvey, Patricia Leach, Henrietta Pace, Michael White. William Galbraeth, Margaret Larkin Saint Mary's school. — Elizabeth Gibbons, William Sheehy, William

Kelly, Eva Harter, Mary Connors and William Connors.
Saint Joseph's school. — Elizabeth Marsh, Francis Hurley and Bridge

Curley. CITY OF BRANTFORD.
Senior Boys.—Frederick Johnston William Berney and Arthur Claucey Senior Girls. — Emma Hannon

Juniors.—Rebecca Hawkins, John

Form IV. - Annie M. Bessford, Denis Dunn and William Hirst. III.— Theresa Gurvine, Mary Murray and Honora MacCaffery, II.— Laura Honora MacCaffery, II. — Laura Graney, Annie Lordan and Julia

CITY OF STRATFORD. Girls (Senior)—Ellen Fewer, Mary Willis, Margaret Hoy, Mabel Lyons, Alice McPhilemy, Mary Andrich. Junior Boys.—Urban Schmidt, John O'Connor, Edward O'Flaherty.

St. Nicholas' school.—James E. Tonhill, John McCarthy, John J. Sullivan, Thomas MacNamara, Albert Sullivan

and Francis Garner. St. Bridget's school.—Anna Harris Anna Anderson, Virginia Vallee, Mary Nesbitt, Harriet Anderson, Mary Ward, Elizabeth MacPherson, Evelyn Hayden,

and Ann Cunningham. St. Mary's school.—Mary McGarry, Margaret McCaul and Anna Fitzger-

CITY OF GUELPH. Boys IV.—Frederick W. Sleeman, John Hurley, and John F. Duignan. III.—Edward O'Brien, Gregory Jolley, Joseph Doyle, Nicholas Reinhart. II.— Edward Foster, William Conway, Ed

ward O'Donnell.

Girls (senior).—Henrietta Astocker,
Rose Gallagher and Mary O'Connor.
Juniors.—Phæbe Heffernan, Ellen Reinhart and Agnes Heffernan.

TOWNS. Amherstburg.—Marcel Caron, Chas. O'Rourke, Felix Laframboise, Ernest White, John Reilly, Thomas Quinlan, Louisa Woods, Alma Rousseax, Emma Meehan, Ellen Conroy, 1 Drence Bas-

tien, Emily Woods.

Barrie,—Caroline McGuire, Henry Carpenter, Charles Powell, Mary Moran, Amelia Ryan, Helena McDonald.

Berlin. — Edward Harth, James Nolan, Mathias Keefer, Martha Kember, Josephine Egbert, Emma Fisher. Chatham. — John Mindorf, Auchen

Jacques, James O'Keefe, Francis Reaume, James Harper, David Bren-Francis nan, Sarah McQueen, Mary De Courcey, Mary Keenan, Mary McLarnan, Agnes Laurenden, Louisa McCarthy.

Dundas.—Reginald Hickey, Theodore Fillman, Rosmon Lahy, Albert Fillman, Cecilia Cain. Galt.—Ellen Callaghan, Sarah Lani-

gan, Mary Cooper. Godarich, - John Tighe, Margaret Goderich. — John Ti, Lynn, Ellen McDonald. Ingersoll. — Agnes Carlin, Ambrose Hennessy, Catharine MacSherry, Fran

cis Fisher, Lucy Fisher, Margaret Mc Newwarket.-Rose Carpenter, John

Coyle, Mary McCaffery. Niagara Falls.—Margaret Ellis, Jos. Burke, Elizabeth O'Neill, Ellen O'Leary, Francis MacNulty.

Oakville. — Annie Curran, Helena Coty, Alice Weir, Warren Harkuff, Coly, Alice Well, Margaret Well, Edward Caven.
Orillia. — William Hanley, John
Mulcahy, Alexander Macdonald, Isa-bella Donnelly, Mary McHugh, Alice

Moore.

Owen Sound.—Mary Scully, William Scully, Margaret Hogg, Thomas Mc Linden, Gerald Smith, James J. Doyle

Puris. - Margaret Bridle, Elizabeth Mathison, Mary Taylor, Herbert Rigby, leanor Skelly, Mary Edell.

Sarnia.—Charles MacElheron, John

Kennedy, James Mara, Hannah Kennedy, Eliza Lysaght, Jas. Ken-St. Mary's. - Mary Kearns, Annie

Graham, Margaret Gannon.

Theoroid.—Francis Conlon, James A Bunyan, John MacMahon, Anna Mac Mahon, Anna Savage, Anna Commer ford, Margaret O'Malley, Lilian Jones

Waterioo. - William Fischer, Harvey

VILLAGES. Arthur.—Mary Smith, Elizabeth Healey, Lilian Smith, Theresa O'Donnell, Francis Madden, Patrick Malone. Elora.—Louis Korman, Francis Fischer, Annie Andrich.

Fergus. - James Morrow, Margaret Fitzpatrick, Nina Phelan. Formosa.-Michael Gaetz, Charles Schefter, Albert Bildstein, Apollonia Lehman, Mary Weber, Teresa Knoe

Merritton.-Patrick Treanor, Mary Gaitshure and Timothy Dockry.

Port Colborne.—Francis M. Twohey

Many M. Barbara E. Sanders and Mary M.

Sault Ste Marie. - Catharine Mac Peak, Ausetasia Brisette and Harriet Bossineau.

Weston. - Mabel Lamkin, Ellen Burke and Clara Sosnouski.

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No. 10, Adjala – Julia A. Ronan, Mar-garet Gavin, Annie O'Leary. No. 6, Arthur-Mary E. Hayes, Thos.

Reidy, Catharine Brennan. No. 6, Biddulph — Charles McCor-nack, Ellen McGrath, Stephen Collison. No. 14, Carrick (Mildmay) — Mary Boehmer, Dorothea Herrenger, Jose-

phine Maier.
No. 2. W. Flamboro — Michael J. Green, Anna Green. No. 9, Harwich—Francis Zink, Ella

Zink, Jennie Ferguson.
No. 3, Hibbert — Teresa C'Connor, Elizabeth O'Connor, Denis Molyneux. No. 3, Holland-Elizabeth Brennan, Felicitas Duggan, Margaret Malone. No. 4, Maidstone (Woodslee) — Ellen

Juneau, Francis McAuliffe, Clara No. 3, Malden-Adele Deslippe, Thos.

Barron, Belle Sinasae.

No. 1, McKillip — Margaret Shea,
Albert Kranskopf, Mary J. Kennedy.

No. 4, Mornington—Catharine Foers

ter, Mary Moser, Cecilia Kennedy. No. 5, Normanby — Ellen Murphy, Mary E. O'Reilly, Mary Carroll. No. 12, Peel—Ethel Burke, Ellen Riordan, Sarah Fitzpatrick. No. 4, Raleigh — Ettie Barry, Ida

Murphy, Elizabeth Murphy. No. 6, Raleigh - Elizabeth Finlin, susan Lewis.

No. 7, Sydenham — Samuel J. Cahoon, John Cahoon, Patricia Mathews.

No. 7, Stamford—Sarah Hamilton. No. 2, Tiny (Lafontaine)—Victoire Brunelle, Erie Maurice, Wilfred Gignac, Henriette Desroche, Ida De Villers,

Rose Brunelle. No. 6, Toronto Gore-Mary Madde

gan, Maude Cassin. No. 13, Waterloo (New Germany Francis Klein, Edward Halter, Otto Frank, Wilhelmine Halter, Rosetta Wendling, Alice Brohman.
No. 1, W. Wawanesh — Margaret

Leddy, Catharine Boyle. No. 9-10, Wellesley—Isabella Starr,

John Rumig, Joseph Moser. No. 11, Wellesley (St. Clements)— Clara Starr, Juliana Moser, Margaret Forwell, Louisa Greney, Clara Lorentz, Annie Scheffner. No. 12, Wellessey-Mary McCormick,

Mary Gibbons, Joseph Connolly. No. 13, Westminister Ellen Bennett, Sydney Bennett, H. Coughlan. No. 10, Woolwich—Mary C. Lehman, Susanna M. Seifried, C. F. Schener-

No. 10, W. Williams—Agnes Mc-Donald, Mary McRae, Matilda Mac-

The inspector takes this opportunity to thank the teachers for the care and attention they bestowed on the natter of keeping the records of the forgoing returns, to compliment them on the generally good character of the work done by their schools during the rear, and to wish them and their pupils a happy and pleasant vacation. CORNELIUS DONOVAN,



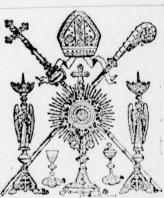
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selves exclaim, "what is the country coming to?" Or "what shall be the end of all this unjustifiable intolerance?" Again, an agitation that disturbs the whole Dominion is set on foot by a few unscrupulous preachers, either against Catholics being permitted to educate their own children or against simple restitution being made, however inadequately, to religious Fathers and missionaries for the confiscation of their lands and properties, and the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, with the Governor-General, cry out against such bigotry, and crush it. During

L NOTES.

Church the corner

aid by our Blessed

review article, in d in his inaugural ed the trouble. It is in repeating the es, and the defiant

nd there is no doubt of the offence now re the spirit of John nates the Presbyteries e result must be an art of the General he college faculty out The Assembly can-

s which, from present must adopt unless it m to be the supreme Church, which it is do.

er up prayers for them e. These are unusual Anglican Church, and mber, unable to control rose up excitedly, and, Bible in his extended out, "Prove that from e it." The preacher on to the interruption, his discourse. If this

n Ontario there would ters in the columns of ing the Rev. preacher l Popery, notwithstandhat the doctrine is the n novelty, yet not a ngerous as the Uni-

estant Christianity drift-

Highly successful was the annual distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's Academy on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The large hall was thronged with visitors, the majority of whom were friends and relatives of the pupils. The floral decorations were in good taste; and the bevy of healthy and tastefully attired pupils, the seniors in black and the juniors in white, made a graceful and charming seene.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh presided; and among those present were Bishop O'Mahony, Very Rev. Father Rooney, V. G., Very, Rev. Father McCann, V. G., Very, Rev. Father McCann, V. G., Very, Rev. Father McCann, V. G., Very, Rev. Father Marijon, Provincial of the Congregation of St. Michael's College, Rev. Father Murray, O'Reilly, Madigan, Trayling, Minehan, Rudkins, McCarthy, Krein, Grogan, Cook, Egan, O'Donoghue, Dumonchelle, McBrady, Cruise, Lawlor, Weissel, McPhillips, Lamarche, Casey, Coty, Rohleder, Williams.

One of Lohr's joyous choruses opened the

der, Williams.

One of Lohr's joyous choruses opened the proceedings; then came the interesting ceremony of crowning the graduates—Miss Callighen and Miss Annie McGurn. Attended by two little white-robed maids they knelt before His Grace, who enwreathed their brows with golden flowers. Blushing at their well-won honors, they kissed the Archbishop's ring and gracefully retired in court fashion. The instrumental music was exceptionally good; a solo, "Fantasie de Concert," was well rendered and reflected great credit on the young lady performers. In the second part of the programme, a Gavotte, played on six pianos, three harps, three guitars, two violins and two metallophones was very harmonious and effective. A semi-chorus, "Love's Young Dream," with piano, harp and guitar accompaniment, was rendered with a pathos that brought tears to the eyes of many among the listeners. The last chorus, "Ave Maria," was very beautiful and solemn and formed a great contrast to the brilliant, joyous strains which greeted the audience on their entrance. An operetta by the little ones, "Queen of the Flowers," was well given. Their singing was very sweet and their choice of a queen admirable. The Rose, as symbolizing the love of the Sacred Heart for men, was chosen to reign queen over Flora's fair treasures.

The young ladies of the elocution class distinguished themselves. Miss Rafter gave a French recitation, "Moise Sur Le Nil." Edgar Allan Poe's "Bells," with musical accompaniment, was given in good style by a class of thirty. But the most novel feature of the programme was Whittier's "Angels of Buena Vista" in pantonine. The grace, beauty and expressiveness of this silent declamation succeeded in bringing to the mind a more vivid conception of the battle-seae than any words.

After the presentation of medals and distribution of prizes His Grace made a happy speech in which he congratulated the pupils on their brilliant entertainment, which, he said, in the various departments of art, music and literature reflected credit on the

Bronze medal, presented by His Holmess Pope Leo XIII., for Christian doctrine, competed for by the pupils in first course, obtained by Miss Hennessy. Accesserum, Misses McGurn and Brennan.
Gold medal, for lady-like deportment, proficiency in English, superiority in French, honorable distinction in German, excellence in oil painting and fancy needle work, honorable mention in instrumental music (plano albarp), awarded to Miss Callighen.
Gold medal, for lady-like deportment, proficiency in English and mathematics, honorable distinction in French, awarded to Miss Amie McGurn.
Gold medal, presented by Most Rev. John

distinction in French, awarded McGurn.
Gold medal, presented by Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, for Christian doctrine and search history, competed by the young ladies of the graduating class, obtained by Miss and McGuise.
Misses Breach and McGuise.
Gold med. presented by Right Rev. T. Competed for in the higher classes, obtained in senior "A" by Miss Brennan. Accessit, Miss Dotton "A" by Miss Brennan. Accessit, Miss

senior "A" by Miss Brennan. Accessit, Miss Doty. Gold medal, presented by Very Rev. J. J. Mc-Cann, V. G., for excellence in sixth class in-strumental music, awarded to Miss Minnie Me-

Cann, V. G., for excenence in maximum and strumental music, awarded to Miss Minnie MeKay.

Gold medal, presented by Very Rev. W. Bergin, for excellence in English literature, obtained by Miss Minnie McKay. Accessit, Miss
Bessie Kennedy.

Gold medal, presented by J. B. Reed, Esq.,
for excellence in oil painting, awarded to Miss
L. J. Coffee.

Gold medal, presented by R. J. Hickson, Esq.,
for superiority in mathematics, competed for
in the higher classes, obtained in senior "B"
by Miss H. Boyle.

Gold medal, presented by J. J. Bonner, Esq.,
for superiority in epistolary composition, competed for by the pupils of the first course, obtaned by Miss Kelly. Accessit, Miss Shea.

Gold medal, presented by a W. Lee, Esq., for
lady-like deportment and superiority in epistolary composition, competed for by the daypupils of the senior classes, obtained by Miss
Minnie Lee.

Gold medal, presented by a friend, for excelGold medal, presented by a friend, for excel-

minis of the senior classes, obtained by Miss Minnie Lee.
Gold medal, presented by a friend, for excellence in silk, chenille and arasene embroidery, awarded to Miss Mahony.
Gold watch, presented to Miss May English, by J. English, Esq., for plain and fancy needlework, arasene embroidery and improvement in instrumental music.
Gold medal, for excellence in plain and fancy needle-work, presented by Mrs. J. J. Kenny, awarded to Miss Coles.
Gold pencil, for the greatest improvement in penmanship, awarded to Miss Agnes Marshall.
Gold thimble, presented by D. H. Cunningham, Esq., for plain sewing, awarded to Miss Riley.

ham, Esq., for plain sewing, and the Riley.

Silver medal, for Christian doctrine, competed for by the pupils in second course, obtained by Miss Cassin. Accessit, Miss Farnan.

Silver medals for plain sewing in junior department, merited by Misses K. Sullivan Miss.

Crowned for charity in conversation, Miss Crowned for Charity in Conversation, Miss Crowned for

Minnie McKay.
Crowned for amiability in first course, by
the votes of her teachers and companions, Miss
Mahony.
Crowned for amiability in second course, by
the votes of her teachers and companions, Miss
Dollie Cashman.
Crowned for aniability in third course, Miss
Mays Rurke.

Crowned for animonally Mary Burke at the Crown for satisfaction in St. Cecilia's choir equally merited by the Misses McKay, Brennan, J. Sullivan, Higgins, B. Kennedy, Mahony, Riley, McGuire, Farnan, Cashman, Kiely and

equally merited by the argins, B. Kennedy, Mahony, Riley, McGuirc, Farnan, Cashman, Kiely and O'Suillyan, Higgins, B. Kennedy, Mahony, Riley, McGuirc, Farnan, Cashman, Kiely and O'Suillyan, Casin, Shenpard, Kennedy, Redmond, Tazewell, McEachern, O'Suillyan, Rayburn, Cassin, Sheppard, Kenny, J. Sullivan, Farnan, Madden, Murphy, F. Miley, B. Kiely, Bergin, Burke, K. Sullivan, L. Kiely, Arudt, N. Bergin, E. Sullivan, Obtained by Miss proposed and the second control of the control of t

Prize List.

Boyle, Eichhorn, Small, Coulson, L. Long.

Mele. Obtained by Miss A. Long.

Prize List.

SENIOR "A" CLASS.

Miss McKay: 1st prize in English, 2nd in mathematics, and special in 6th class French, improvement on harp.

Miss Bremnan: 1st prize in English and mathematics, and special in 6th class French, improvement in vocal music, prize for order.

Miss Render and special in 6th class French, improvement in vocal music, prize for order.

Miss Render and prize in jumior division English and mathematics, 2nd in silk, chenille and billion embroidery, improvement in French and in the class inst, music, 1st in jumior div. 6th class French, improvement in prize for lace-work and order.

Miss X. Higgins: 2nd prize in jumior division English and mathematics, 1st in 4th class inst, music, 1st in jumior div. 6th class French, special in perspective drawing.

Miss J. Sulivan: 2nd prize in jumior div. English, 2nd in 6th class inst, music, prize for perspective drawing and phonography.

Miss B. Kennedy: 1st prize in jumior div. English, 2nd in mathematics, special in jumior div. 6th class French, improvement in 5th class inst, music, prize for perspective drawing.

Miss M. Kennedy: 1st prize in jumior div. English, French and mathematics, prize for perspective drawing and order.

Miss Farrell: 1st prize in jumior div. English, French and mathematics, prize for perspective drawing and order.

Miss McGoire: 2nd prize in jumior div. English, French and mathematics, improvement in oil painting, prize for perspective drawing.

Miss Coles: 3rd prize in English and French, improvement in 4th class inst, music, oil painting and silk embroidery, prize for perspective drawing.

Miss Reluy: 1st prize in English and mathematics, special in 5th class inst, music, oil painting, and in elementary drawing, special prize in point lace, mathematic and in English and French, in provement in 6th class inst, music.

Miss Kelly: 1st prize in English, element any drawing, silk and chenille embroidery, in the chemical and the class inst, music.

Mis

in English and elementary drawing, prize for order.

Miss Thompson: 2nd prize in English and mathematics and in 4th class French, 3rd in elementary drawing, prize for plain sewing.

Miss Clavet: 1st p. in English, 2nd in mathematics, elementary drawing and in 6th class inst. music, improvement in oil painting and silk embroidery.

Miss McEachern: 1st p. in English literature, 2nd in elementary drawing, p. for oil painting and silk and arasene embroidery.

Miss A. Higgins: 1st p. in mathematics, 2nd in English, 1st in 4th class inst. music, 3rd in elementary drawing.

Miss H. Murphy: 3rd p. in junior div. English and elementary drawing.

Miss O'Sullivan; p. for imprevement in English, mathematics, inst. music and elementary drawing.

Miss Healy: 3rd p. in English, 1st in 5th class French, 2nd in 4th class inst. music and in elementary drawing, improvement in mathematics.

Miss Doran: improvement in English and

inst. music.
Miss Comme: improvement in English, mathematics, 4th class French, 4th class inst. music, and in oil painting.
Miss Slattery: p. for English, improvement in inst. and vocal music.
Miss J. Boyle: 3rd p. in junior div. English and elementary drawing.
Miss O'Connor: 2nd p. in English, mathematics, elementary drawing and in 4th class French.

ties, elementary drawing and in 4th class Miss O'Donald; 3rd p. in junior div. English and elementary drawing.

Miss Harkin; improvement in English, mathematics and inst. music.

Miss Foley; 3rd p. in junior div. English and in 4th class French.

Miss Murro; 2nd p. in English and mathematics, improvement in 4th class inst. music, p. for order.

order.

Miss Riley: p. for improvement in English composition, inst. and vocal music, p. for oil painting, special p. for silk, cherille and bullion embroidery, p. for order.

SEXIOR "B" CLASS.

Miss Mahoney: 3rd p. in English, improvement in inst. and vocal music, p. for oil painting and order.

ing and order.

Miss Rayburn: 1st p. in English, 3rd in mathematics, 2nd in elementary drawing and in 4th class French, improvement in inst. music and claim sevens.

chast French, improvement in inst. music and plain sewing.

Miss Cassin. 1st p. in mathematics, 2nd in English and elementary drawing, improvement in inst. music, p. for plain sewing and point lace and order the plain sewing and point lace.

Miss Sheppard: 2nd p. in 4th class inst. music, 2nd in English, mathematics and elementary drawing, p. for plain sewing and order.

Miss Cashman: 1st p. in junior div, mathematics and elementary drawing, 2nd in English and French, improvement in 5th class inst. music, for vocal music.

Miss I. Boyle: 1st p. in English and mathematics: 2nd elementary drawing, improvement on pencil drawing.

Miss Eichhorn: 1st p. in mathematics, elementary drawing and in 4th class inst. music, 2nd in English and in 4th class French.

Miss Bonner: 1st p. in mathematics and 4th class inst. music, 2nd in English and in the class French.

Miss Bonner: 1st p. in mathematics and 4th class inst. music, 2nd in English and th class French, 3rd in elementary drawing, p. for elocutivity for the content of the class inst. music, 2nd in English, 2nd in mathe

ion.
Miss Kenny: 1st p. in English, 2nd in mathematics and in 5th class inst. music, piano and violin, 1st in 5th class French, 3rd in silk embroidery, p. for pastel painting, special p. for older switch.

embroidery, p. for pastel painting, special p. for plain sewing.

Miss Farnan: 1st in mathematics and 3rd class inst. music, 2nd in English, elementary drawing and 4th class French, p. for order.

Miss Madden: 1st p. in 4th class French, 2nd in English, mathematics and elementary drawing, improvement 3rd class inst. music, p. for plain sewing.

Miss A. Long: 3rd p. in junior div. English, French and 4th class inst. music, p. for oil painting, 3ik and chentile embroidery.

Miss Doty: 1st p. in junior div. mathematics, 3rd in English and elementary drawing, Improvement in inst. music.

Miss Rafter: improvement in English, elocution and in 4th class inst. music, special p. for plain sewing and French conversation in 6th class.

Miss Marshall: 1st p. in mathematics, improvement in English, elementary drawing and plain sewing.

Miss Marshau. 181 p. manary drawing and plain sewing.

Miss Murphy: 1st p. in junior div. English and mathematics, 2nd in 4th class French, 3rd in 4th class inst. music, improvement in silk embroidery.

Miss Steele: improvement in English, mathematics, inst. music, plain sewing, 3rd in 4th class French; 2nd in elementary drawing.

Miss M. Ryan; 2nd p. in English, 3rd in elementary drawing, improvement in mathematics.

Miss Ward; 3rd p. in junior div. English, improvement in inst. and vocal music.

Miss Doyle: 1st in junior div. English, improvement in inst. music and needle-work.

Miss Chamberlain: 2nd p. in junior div. English, improvement in inst. music and needle-work.

Miss Chamberlain: 2nd p. in junior div. English, improvement in inst. music and silk embroidery.

Miss Chamberlain: 2nd p. in junior div. Engish improvement in inst. music and stikenbroidery.
Miss Gamble: 2nd p. in junior div. English.
Miss Lefebyre: improvement in English.
Miss Lefebyre: improvement in English.
Misses F. Hastings, Quirk and Kelly entered too late to compete for prizes.

PROMOTED TO JUNIOR "A."
Misses Kenny, Rayburn, Eichhorn, Cassin, H.
Boyle, Bonner, Madden.
In English, Misses Cashman and Farnan.
SENIOR "C CLASS.
Miss K. Sullivan: 1s p. in English, 2nd in mathematics and pencil drawing.
Miss Miley: 2nd p. in Euglish, ist p. in mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class French and in plain sewing, improvement in elementary drawing and inst. music.
Miss F. Miley: 1st p. in English and mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class French. improvement in inst. music, elementary drawing and plain sewing.
Miss Kiely, 1st p. in French, 3rd in English,
Miss Kiely, 1st p. in French, 3rd in English,
Miss Kiely, 1st p. in French, 3rd in English,

Miss Kiely, 1st p. in French, 3rd in English

Miss Kiely, 1st p. in French. 3rd in English, improvement in mathematics, inst. music, elementary drawing and plain sewing.

Miss Beck; 1st p. in English and mathematics, 2nd in French and elementary drawing, 3rd in 4th class inst. music.

Miss Alma Small; 2nd p. in English and French, 3rd in mathematics, improvement in penmanship and elementary drawing.

Miss Corbitt; 3rd p. in English and elementary drawing, improvement in French mathematics, inst. music and elementary drawing.

Miss L. Long; 1st p. in English and mathematics, 2nd in French, elementary drawing and in 4th class inst. music improvement in silk embroidery.

m the class mathematics, Miss H. Coulson: 2nd prize in English, mathematics, French and elementary drawing.
Miss Bergin: improvement in English, mathematics, French, plain sewing and inst, music.
Miss McGinn: 1st prize penmanship, improvement in English, French, mathematics, inst, music and elementary drawing.

In English, Miss Kiely.

Miss M. Merrick: 1st p. in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and composition, and in grammar, geography and catechism.

Miss E. Wood: special p. for catechism, 1st p. arithmetic, spelling, composition, reading writing, and in geography and grammar.

Miss F. Connolly: 1st p. catechism, geography, arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, composition, improvement in inst. music.

Miss C. Sullivan; 1st p. geography, reading, spelling, catechism, grammar, composition, and writing and arithmetic, improvement in inst. music.

Miss K. Murphy: 1st p. reading, writing, 2nd attechism, grammar, geography, composition, ord in spelling and arithmetic. Miss E. M. Sullivan: 1st p. catechism, 2nd reading, writing, 3rd spelling, grammar, geo graphy, composition, arithmetic, improvement

Miss E. M. Spenner; and spelling, grammar, geo-reading, writing, 3rd spelling, grammar, geo-graphy, composition, arithmetic, improvement Miss C. De La Haye: 1st p. reading, writing, grammar, composition, 2nd geography, spelling, 5rd catechism, arithmetic. Miss M. Burke: special prize in catechism, 1st reading, 2nd spelling writing, 3rd grammar, composition, geography, arithmetic. Miss K. Quinn: 1st p. reading, 2nd spelling, composition grammar, 3rd catechism, writing, geography, arithmetic, composition, arithmetic, composition, 3rd catechism, gram-arithmetic, company, arithmetic, company, writing, grammar, writing, geography, arithmetic, company, st p. reading, 2nd spelling, mar, writing, geography.

atechism, reading techniques, and contact and contact and contact and geography, composition, and writing, arithmetic.

Miss N. Bergin: 1st p. geography, composition, and catechism, reading, writing, spelling tion, and catechism, reading, writing, spelling ion, 2nd caterinan, rithmetic. Miss N. Matthews; 1st p. reading, geography 2nd spelling, composition, 3rd catechism, arith

2nd spelling, composition, 3rd catechism, arithmetic.

Miss M. Martin: 1st p. catechism, 2nd reading, spelling, 3rd geography, composition, writing, arithmetic.

Miss N. Martic: 1st p. catechism, 2nd reading, spelling, 5rd geography, arithmetic, improvement in writing and composition.

Miss E. Stewart: 2nd p. reading, spelling, 2nd geography, arithmetic, improvement in writing and composition.

Miss J. Mason: 1st p. catechism, 2nd reading, spelling, 2rd composition, improvement in writing and arithmetic.

Miss C. Martine: 2nd p. reading, writing, 3rd spelling, composition, arithmetic.

Miss C. McArthur: 1st p. catechism, reading, 2nd spelling, improvement in composition and arithmetic.

netic.
A. McCarthur: improvement in cate, reading, spelling, composition, arithme PROMOTED TO SENIOR "C" CLASS.
ISES Wood, Merrick, Sullivan, Connolly, E.
allivan, Murphy, Coffey, Burke, Quinn, De

La Haye.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

S. Crocker: 1st p. reading, writing, spelling, 2nd in catechism, arithmetic, drawing.

T. Matthews: 1st p. catechism, reading, writing, 2nd in rithmetic.

K. O'Sullivan: 1st p. reading, spelling, catechism, 2nd writing, arithmetic.

F. De La Plante: 1st p. reading, catechism, writing, spelling, 2nd arithmetic, drawing, reading, writing, 2nd catechism, drawing, spelling.

J. Coulson: 2nd p. writing, reading, writing, and drawing, spelling, reading, catechism, and drawing, spelling, writing, 2nd in drawing and singing.

K. Marcicano: 1st p. catechism, reading, spelling, writing, 2nd in drawing and singing.

K. Marcicano: 1st p. catechism, reading, spelling, writing, 2nd arithmetic, drawing, singing.

K. Marcicano: 1st p. catechism, reading, spelling, writing, 2nd arithmetic, drawing, singing.

A. Towner: 1st p. reading, spelling, writing, 2nd drawing, singing, sewing.

E. Gooth: 2nd p. catechism, reading, spelling, arithmetic, in writing, arithmetic, singing.

M. Clark: 2nd p. reading, spelling, arithmetic, 3nd spelling, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, 3nd spelling, drawing, singing.

M. O'Connor: 2nd p. catechism, reading, writing, 3nd spelling, drawing, singing, M. Kelly: 2nd p. reading, spelling, arithmetic.

F. Ryan: 4nd p. reading, writing, catechism, spelling, 2nd in arithmetic, drawing, singing.

F. Ryan: 2nd p. reading, writing, catechism, spelling, 2nd in arithmetic, drawing, singing.

PHIZES FOR BEING GOOD LITTLE GIRS.

Gordon, Vera Dallas, May Stewart, Addie De La Plante, May Grant, Topsy Crocker, Flossie Crocker, Kathleen McDonnefl, Gertie Genereux, Annie O'Connor, Stella Cunningham, Carry Murphy, Harriet Panphiliou, Mona McLaughlin.

PROMOTED TO PIEPARATORY CLASS.

P. Bonner, S. Crocker, J. Coulson, F. De La Plante, T. Matthews, N. O'Sullivan, I. Murphy, E. Gough, A. Towner, M. Clark, K. Marcicano, Pilizes IN ST. ALO'SUI, Jack Madden, Tom Bonner, Charles Milligan, Percy Bonner, Neel O'Sullivan, Carries Milligan, Percy Bonner, Neel O'Sullivan, Carries Milligan, Sidney Crocker, Arthur Kiely, Harold Pamphilion, Frank Ryan, Tom Matthews, Raphael Marcicano, Frank De La Plante, James Coulson, Morgan Kelly.

LORETTO ACADEMY, NIAGARA FALLS.

The closing exercises of this academy took place on Thursday, 25th inst. His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Bishop O'Mahoney, Rev. Fathers Kreidt and Best, O. C. C., and a number of other clerical gentlemen were present. Everything passed off successfully, the music being particularly fine. His Grace addressed the pupils in words of kind praise and encouragement and wished them a happy vacation.

PRIZE LIST.

vacation.

PRIZE LIST.

Graduating medal awarded to Miss Fanning, Staten Island, N. Y.

Graduating medal awarded to Miss Mooney,
New York City.

Graduating medal awarded to Miss Wallace,
Detroit, Mich.

Graduating, medal awarded to Miss Wallace,

Graduating medal awarded to Miss Wafface, Detroit, Mich.
Graduating medal awarded to Miss McNulty, Java Centre, N. Y.
Crown for good conduct merited by Misses Huntington, Spicer, Flynn, M. Freeborn.
Talbot, Briceland, Henry, Sheehan.
Gold cross for Christian doctrine donated by His Grace Archishop Walsh, merited by Misses Clapp, Consineau, Peabody, Flynn, Smith, Bampfield and obtained by Miss Consineau.

Misses Clapp, Consineau, Peabody, Flynn, Smith, Bampfield and obtained by Miss Consineau.

Medal for fidelity to school rules merited by Misses Spicer, Clarke and A. Flynn and obtained by Miss Spicer.

Medal for ladylike deportment merited by Misses Marsh, Peabody, Huntington, Duncan, Hunter, Spicer, Leahy, Krumholz, Talbot, Freeborn, Wood, Eva Krumholz and M. Freel orn and obtained by Miss Peabody, Medal for amiability, Miss White.

Medal for order merited by Misses Lyon, Flynn, Clarke, Toryton, Duncan, Spicer, Peabody, Hunter, Smith, Wood, Bampfield, Clapp, Talbot, Krumholz, Muldoon, White, Freeborn, Huntington, Eva Krumholz and M. Freeborn and obtained by Miss Bampfield.

Gold pen for penmanship merited by Misses Duncan, Bampfield, Toryton, Talbot, obtained by Miss Toryton.

Medal for English literature donated by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, awarded to Miss Kean. Honorable mention Miss Huntington.

Gold medal for charity in conversation donated by a friend, awarded to Miss Wood.

Medal for music in 2nd class, Miss Briceland.

Medal for painting, Miss Crysler.

land.
Medal for painting, Miss Crysler.
Medal for drawing, Miss Muldoon.
Medal in 1st arithmetic and algebra classes,
Miss Duffy. Honorable mention, Miss Kean.
Medal for arithmetic in 2nd class, Miss M.

Freehorn. Honorable mention, Misses Bampfield and Freeborn.

Medal for arithmetic in 3rd class, Miss Lyon. Honorable mention, Misses Flynn, Taylor, Spicer and Ford.

Prize for arithmetic in 4th class, Miss Cosgrave. Honorable mention, Miss J. Toryton. Gold thimble for darning merited by Misses Hunter, Crysler, Huntington, Smith, Lyon, Freeborn, Talbot, Eva and Amelia Krumholz, C. Lyon, C. Bampfield, G. Nagle, F. Toryton, Muldoon, J. White, M. Clarke, N. Ford and M. Freeborn, obtained by Miss Hunter. Silver thimble for plain sewing merited by Misses M. Freeborn, Clarke, Spicer, Muldoon, Freeborn, White, Crysler and Eva Krumholz, obtained by Miss White. Medal for plain and fancy needle work, Miss M. Flynn.

Gold medals for essay on calisthenics donated by Capt, Clarke, awarded to Misses Muldoon and Mooney.

Prize for epistolary composition merited by Misses O'Brien. Honorable mention, Misses Kean and Huntington.

Prize for promptitude in rising merited by Misses Duncan, A Flynn, Muldoon Bampfield, Talbot, Marion, Clapp, Cosgrove, Crysler and obtained by Miss A. Flynn.

Prize for music in 1st class Miss Hunter.

Prize for music in 1st class Miss Hunter.

Prize for music in 4th class Miss Kean.

Prize for music in 5th class Miss G. Schuritz.

Medal in 1st English class Miss Hunter.

Schuritz.
Medal in 1st English class Miss Hunter.
Medal in 2nd English class Miss Kean.
Medal in 3rd English class Miss M. Tru-born. Honorable mention Misses Lyon, born. Honorable mention Misses Lyon Smith. Medal in 4th English class Miss Marion Honorable mention Misses Taylor and

Nonorable mention assess Inssess Assession Spicer.

Medal in 5th English class Miss Cosgrove. Medal in 6th English class Miss Nagle. Honorable mention Misses Mullin, Sheehan, Lyon and Schuritz.

Medal in 2nd French class Miss Consineau. Medal in 3rd French class Miss Talbot. Prize in 4th French class, Miss Taylor.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Prize in 4th French class, Miss Taylor.
JUNIOR DIVISION.
Silver cross for Christian doctrine donated
by a friend awarded to Miss Josie McNulty.
Crown for good conduct Misses Mabel Kean
and Hattie Crysler.
Prize for order Miss Mattie Bampfield.
Prize for promptitude in rising, Miss
Hattie Crysler.
Drize in Alexander Miss M. Kean

attie Crysler. Prize in 1st class Miss M. Kean. Prize in 2nd class Miss E. Kean. Prize for writing Miss Bessie O'Brien. Prize for arithmetic Miss Mattie Bamp M

field.
Prize for arithmetic Miss Cyrena Kean.
Prize for music in div. 5th class Miss J.
McNulty.
Prize for music in 6th class Miss Mattie Bampfield.
Prize for music in preparatory class Miss
Blanche Clarke.
Prize for sewing Miss Bessie O'Brien.

"Noble Work."

"Noble Work."

It is always good evidence of a frank and sincere nature to overcome prejudice so as to tell the truth, and, when the truth is told there is but one opinion, like the following: "Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A., November 15, 1889. Gentlemen:—I am proud to say that your wonderful remedy, St. Jacobsoil, has done its noble work. I am able to move around, being entirely free from pain (neuralgia). When meeting my associates I am often asked what in the world brought me round in such perfect health, and in reply I tell them it was your valuable medicine. Jas. W. Lang, M. D."

Doctors generally are reluctant to speak

M. D."

Doctors generally are reluctant to speak
out, but there are many exceptions like the
above, where physicians frankly acknowledge
the merit of The Great Remedy.

the merit of The Great Remedy.

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DEAR SIRS — I suffered for three days very severely from Summer Complaint, and could get no relief, but kept getting worse till the pain was almost unbearable, and I was very weak. After everything else had fails tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The first dose gave relief, and it did not fail to cure me. berry. The first dose not fail to cure me. WM. T. GLYNN, Wilfred, Ont.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of t U. S., Express Co., says:—Dr. Thome Eelectric Oil cured him of a bad case Piles of 8 years' standing, having tried aler every known remedy, "besides two Buff Physicians" without relief; but the Oil cur him; he thinks it cannot be recommended to highly.



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THE VERDICT!



The verdict of this Court (represent

ng millions of intelligent women throughout the world) is, that "Sun-Household use, and that its many who don't use it are standing in their

Kean.
Miss J.
Mattie
Wiss

Read diet in
Cholera food
Nutlie Miss

Nutl



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D. POTFINGER, Chief Supt. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 29th June, 1891.

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That portion of Elliott's "Life of Fat pearing in the two the Catholic World h It describ Father Hecker and associating of thems Congregation, "The Paul the Apostl

JULY 11, 189

WHO ARE THE

Father Walter Elliot

ized into Paulists. The separation gre ence among the America as to a new it was proposed to e Newark, N. J., or No headquarters for the speaking Fathers, attraction for Ame The Redemptorists, bered, were brought first instance, in th large German-Cath thither, it being es people, while learn and customs of the should be maintaine of their religion b unnecessary, of cou all made a careful and many of then preachers in both la the past few decade Americans and othe no Germans, as Our Toronto, were give Redemptorists.

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August of 1857.

moral fault wa Father Hecker; t

conceding his i as a violation of t and poverty. Father Hecker to a higher court decision was as r Redemptorist Ge Hecker. Pope I Congregation the American Fathe maining Redemp withdrawn from Rector Major, an jor of their own, Apostolic See—g tion request. H all the American the missionary pensed from the sts, including F looked upon and as if he were sti the Congregatio

the Fathers as 1 the authority of their formation was taken for g The details of interesting case seven months' of the pleasant unique persons churchmen the Father Elliott.

pulsion being contemplated th

was effected. Father Hecker Redemptorist of Fath Superior-Gener cordial relatio the two Congre The Paulists an independent July 7, 1858, 6 gramme of B Archbishop Hu years later.

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WHO ARE THE PAULISTS?

Father Walter Elliott Tells Us in His Life of Father Hecker.

That portion of Father Walter Elliott's "Life of Father Hecker" appearing in the two latest numbers of the Catholic World has been of notable It describes the separation Father Hecker and his companions from the Redemptorists, and their associating of themselves into a new Congregation, "The Missionary Priests Paul the Apostle," a title popularized into Paulists.

The separation grew out of a difference among the Redemptorists in America as to a new foundation which it was proposed to establish either in Newark, N. J., or New York City, as a headquarters for the distinctly Englishspeaking Fathers, and a centre of attraction for American candidates. The Redemptorists, it will be remembered, were brought to America, in the first instance, in the interests of the large German-Catholic immigration thither, it being essential that these people, while learning the language and customs of their new country should be maintained in the practice of their religion by priests familiar with the speech of Fatherland. It is unnecessary, of course, to say that they all made a careful study of English, and many of them became eloquent preachers in both languages. Within the past few decades, as the Institute strengthened and developed, Irish-Americans and other Americans sought admission, and parishes having few or no Germans, as Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in Boston, and St. Patrick's, Toronto, were given in charge to the Redemptorists. But none of these things had come

to pass in 1857. Although Bishop Bayley first, and then Archbishop Hughes, had applied to the Redemporist authorities for the new foundation above referred to, said authorities failed to see in its true light the aim of the American Fathers. "In truth," as Father Elliott notes,
"the trouble arose mainly from the very great difference between the character of the American Fathers and that of their superiors in the order. It is nothing new or strange to borrow Father Hewitt's thoughts as expressed in his memoir of Father Baker, that men whose characters are cast in a different mould should have different views, and should, with the most conscienticus intentions, be unable to coincide in judgment or act in con-

cert:
"There is room in the Catholic Church for every kind of religious organization, suiting all the varieties of mind and character and circumstance. If collisions and misunderstandings often come between those who have the same great end in view this is the result of human infirmity. and only shows how imperfect and partial are human wisdom and human

This misunderstanding led to the dismissal of Father Hecker from the Congregation, when, as the delegate of the American Fathers, he presented himself to the General in Rome in the August of 1857. No accusation of moral fault was brought against Father Hecker; the General cheerfully conceding his integrity of purpose, but condemning his journey to Rome as a violation of the vows of obedience and poverty Father Hecker's case, however, went

to a higher court, the justice of whose decision was as readily granted by the Redemptorist General as by Father Hecker. Pope Pius IX., while declin-ing, as prejudicial to the unity of the Congregation the first petition of the American Fathers—namely, that, remaining Redemptorists, they should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Rector Major, and governed by a superior of their own, directly subject to the Apostolic See—granted their alterna-tion request. His Holiness decided that all the American Fathers associated in the missionary band should be dispensed from their vows as Redemptorists, including Father Hecker, who was looked upon and treated by the decree as if he were still as much a member of the Congregation as the others, his ex pulsion being ignored. The decree contemplated the continued activity of the Fathers as missionaries, subject to the authority of the American bishops their formation into a separate society

was taken for granted.

The details of the settlement of this interesting case, and of Father Hecker's seven months' residence in Rome, and of the pleasant impression which his unique personality made on eminent there, are detailed by

Father Elliott. What most strikes the secular reader is the charity with which the division It is pleasant to read of was effected. Father Hecker's farewell visit to the Redemptorist General, and the testiof Father Hewitt, the present Superior-General of the Paulists, to the cordial relations subsisting between

the two Congregations. The Paulists' formal organization as an independent community dates from July 7, 1858, on which day their Programme of Rule was approved by Archbishop Hughes of New York. On this programme was based the complete rule submitted to the Holy See twenty years later. These were the foundation members; Fathers Hecker, Hewit,

being chosen superior. their external vocation, this first Pro-gramme of Rule named the missions as life should be regarded as sacred and the basis of general apostolic labors and never be effaced.

parish work also, thoughin a subordin-

ate degree.
The Paulist Community is the offspring of the union of American Freedom and Catholic Faith. Father Hecker, intensely American, intensely Catholic, felt deeply what Father Elliott so forcibly expresses: "The most successful worker for a people's sanctification will be kindred to them by conviction and by sympathy in all that concerns their political and social life. Men's aspirations in the natural order point out the highway of God's representatives. As these aspirations change from era to era, so do the lines of religious effort change, the highways of one age becoming the by-ways of another. As one whose voice was ever for human liberty, puts it of the natural

"—New men, new lights; and the fathers code the sons may never brook. What is liberty now were license then, their freedom our yoke would be; And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty."

So each new era needs also its new men to show how the fuller liberty in the natural order can forward men's

supernatural interests as well. And now, thanks to Father Elliott's opious citations from Father Hecker's etters and journals, we can let the illustrious founder himself answer the "What is a Paulist?" question:

Writes Father Hecker: "A Paulist is a Christian man who aims at a Christian perfection consistent with his natural characteristics and the type of civilization of his coun-

"So far as it is compatible with faith and piety, I am for accepting the American civilizations with its usages and customs; leaving aside other reasons, it is the only way by which Catholicity can become the religion of our people. The character and spirit of our people, and their institutions, must find themselves at home in our Church in the way those of other nations have done; and it is on this pasis alone that Catholic religion can make progress in our country.

"What we need to-day is men whose spirit is that of the early martyrs. We shall get them in proportion as Catholics cultivate a spirit of independence and personal conviction. Intelligence and liberty are the human environments most favorable to the deepening of personal conviction of religious truth, and obedience to the interior movements of an enlightened To a well-ordered mind the conscience. nuestion of the hour is how the soul which aspires to the supernatural life shall utilize the advantages of liberty and intelligence.

"The form of government of the United States is preferable to Catholics above other forms. It is more favor-able than others to the practice of those virtues which are the necessary conditions of the development of the religious life of man. . . . The Catholic Church will, therefore, flourish all the more in this Republican country n proportion as her representative keep, in their civil life, to the lines of their Republicanism.

"The two poles of the Paulist char acter are: first, personal perfection without which it cannot be secured mortification, self-denial, detachment, and the like. Second, zeal for souls, and the like. to labor for the conversion of the coun try to the Catholic faith by apostolic Parish work is a part, an integral part, of Paulist work, but not it principal or chief work — and parish work should be done so as to form a

part of the main aim, the conversion of the non-Catholic people of the country. In this manner we can labor to raise the standard of Catholic life here and throughout the world as a means of the general triumph of the Catholic faith. "I do not think that the principal

characteristic of our Fathers and of our life should be poverty or obedience or any other special and secondary virtue, or even a cardinal virtue, but zeal for apostolic works. Our vocation is apostolic-conversion of souls to the faith, of sinners to repentance, giving missions, defence of the Christian religion by conferences, lectures, ser mons, the pen, the press, and the like works; and in the interior to propagate among men a higher and more spiritual life. To supply the special element the age and each country demands, this is the peculiar work of religious communities; this their field. It is a fatal mistake when religious attempt to do the ordinary work of the Church Let religious practise prayer and study there will always be enough of the

work to which they are called.' "Individuality is an integral and conspicuous element in the life of the Paulist. This must be felt. One of the natural signs of the true Paulist i that he would prefer to suffer from the excesses of liberty rather than from the arbitrary actions of tyranny.

"The individuality of a man canno be too strong or his liberty too great when he is guided by the Spirit of God.

"The spirit of the age has a tendency to run into extreme individuality, int eccentricity, license, revolution. But the typical life shows how individuality is consistent wich community life. This is the aim of the United States in the political order, an aim and tendency which we have to guide, and not to

Deshon and Baker, the first-named check or sacrifice.

"The element of individuality is The Paulists do not make the vows taken into account in the Paulist of religion. A perpetual voluntary agreement is made instead, the members of the same agreement is made instead, the members of the same agreement is made instead, the members of the same account in the sam bers affirming their determination to the common right the individual must lead a life in all essentials similar to yield to the community; the common that led in the religious orders. As to life outranks the individual life in

Concluding the chapter in which the extracts are given, Father Elliott

"What has been said in this chapter, besides serving to exhibit Father Hecker's principles as a founder, will trust, a sufficient answer to the silly delusion which the Paulists have encountered in some quarters, that their society tolerates a soft life and supposes in its members no high vocation to perfection; or that the voluntary principle allows them a personal choice in regard to the levotional exercises, permitting them to attend or not attend this or that meditation or devotion laid down in the rule, as 'the spirit moves them. This is as plain an error as another one which had much currency for years, and which is not yet every where corrected: that the Paulist Community was open to converts alone

and received none others." The names of certain eminent Paulist missionaries, well known in New England and other-where, might of themselves have effaced this latter error

long ago. At another time we will speak of the work of the Paulists during the past thirty years for religion, education and literature, and briefly describe the place where it is centralized.

RAISED TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

Cobourg, June 25, 1891. To the Editor — On Wednesday June 24, a most impressive ceremony was witnessed in the parish church at Grafton, when Rev. W. J. McColl, of Frankford, was raised to the holy priesthood by His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Laurent, V. G. of Lindsay, and Rev. Father Teefy, C. S. B. of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Rev. E. H. Murray, of Cobourg, acted as deacon and Rev. Father Conway as sub-deacon. Among others of the clergy present were Rev. H. P. Dumouchelle, C. S. B., and Rev. Fathers Larkin, P. P. of Grafton, Lynch, tal and vocal pieces executed by Nevin, who was appointed to preach on the occasion, delivered an eloquent programme was the performance by showing the superiority of the new dispensation over the old, of Christ over the Jewish high priest and of the Christian priesthood over the Levitical. Then, after treating on the dignity and duties of the Catholic priest, who fills the place and exercise s the power on earth of the one High Priest in heaven, he concluded by asking the prayers of the people that our Lord might strengthen His servant in the so that having fulfilled the duties of his calling in this life he might eternally enjoy the reward of his labors in the next. The large and pious congregation, many of whom had known the young Levite from his youth, were visibly affected by the ceremony and by the discourse of the eloquent speaker. After the Mass His Lordship again recommended the newly-ordained to the prayers of the faithful blessing. The young man who was sewing and everything that would be thus received into the ranks of the useful to the pupils in their homes.

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Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith is opposed to Sir Charles
Tupper in many ways, but doubtless both would agree that no better remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache, kidney troubles, skin diseases, etc., exists than Burdock Blood Bitters, the best family and find it an excellent medicine for family and find it an excel Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc. | Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

LORETTO ACADEMY, HAMIL-TON.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th inst., the closing exercises of this well-known and extensively patronized institution took place. Long before the hour appointed the spacious and handsome grounds surrounding the academy were crowded with visitors many of whom were parents of the pupils. Among the distinguished guests in the hall were His Lordship Bishop Dowling, Rev. Fathers McEvay O'Sullivan, Halm, Cote, (Supt. of S. S. Casey, Hinchey, Haly and Brady Mayor and Mrs. McLellan, Mr. Monag Haly and Brady han (U. S. Consul), Mrs. Monaghan Mr. Martin, Q. C. Mrs. Martin, Majo and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. Barker and others. The reception com, decorated with the exquisite taste which characterizes the Ladies of Lor etto, and the young ladies attired in their simple white costumes, presented a most attractive appearance to the eyes of the spectators. The charming nodesty and quiet dignity of the pupils indicating the highest refinement and ulture, could not fail to impress favorably the most fastidious and to reflect the highest credit on the ladies in charge of the academy. The programme was a choice one

and during its progress the lovers of classic music enjoyed a rare treat. Seldom, indeed, have we experienced such genuine pleasure as that afforded us during the rendering of the various literary and musical selections. The recitations in English, French and German were delivered with faultless enunciation, well-trained elocutionary power and a graceful ease of manner showed thorough training. Good music, always elevating, become doubly so when under the skilful direction of ladies whose minds raised far above the fleeting enjoyments of the world are capable of appreciating in its fullest extent every noble emo tion of the human soul. Too much can Keilty, McCloskey, Bretherton and Scollard, of this diocese. Father Nevin, who was appointed. sermon on the words of St. Paul to the Hebrews, ix. 11-15. He began by showing the superiority of the presented by the friends of the academy were conferred by Bishop Dowlthe fortunate winners. His Lordship also crowned graduates of the year, after which he addressed the young ladies in his usua happy and eloquent manner, congratulating them on the work done during the year, and interspersing his re marks with a few words of advice on work to which He had called him, so their manner of spending the holidays Mayor McLellan, Colonel Monaghan and Mr. Martin, Q. C., also addressed the pupils complimenting them on their deportment and the skill with which they had performed their various parts. Before dispersing, the numerous guests were shown through the studio, where the needle work painting and drawing of the pupils were exhibited. Many beautiful pieces of work were inspected and adassembled, and then called them for-mired. Special attention is given by ward to receive the young priest's the Ladies of the academy to plain

chosen servants of God studied his classics in St. Jerome's College, Berlin, varied. Besides the usual branches of and his theology in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and St. Michael's German, music, etc., there are special College, Toronto, and the reputation classes for book-keeping, phonography he has left behind in all three institu- and type-writing, in which many tions for fidelity to rule, earnestness in study and solid Catholic piety is the past term. Those wishing to obthe surest guarantee that he will ever tain certificates for teaching have also be to his people a devoted teacher in the way of heaven and an unerring plishing that end, and quite a large example. We wish him rich fruit in class are preparing to write at the de partmental examinations in July.

the great harvest where he is about to reap, and length of days in the house complete the location, and is surrounded by location, and is surrounded by The academy has a most healthful icent grounds, artistically laid out in As a rule, a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good food is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

walks, lawns and flower-beds, while forest trees of more than half a century's growth make shady walks and arbors, where the privileged pupils spend their recreation hours. Truly this institution affords every advantage for the physical, mental and moral culture of young ladies and well deserves the large patronage it has secured in Canada and the United walks, lawns and flower-beds, while

way free to a certain and and the Unit States.

The Usual Way.

The usual way is to neglect bad blood untibolis, blotches and sores make its presence forcibly known. Every wise person ought to be careful to purifying power is unrivalled.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount Albert, says: "Last summer my system gusted with the lead and turpentine used in painting: my body was covered with the the sarlet spots as large as a 25-cent piece, and I was in such a state that I could scarcely well-bell biscovery, and at once commenced the bottle was used there was not a spot to be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

The Australian Commonwealth.

The Australian Commonwealth will be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

Dyspepsis und, at Tem. and I are large patronage in a life and death race against the welf Consumption. The best weapons with which to fight the foc, is best blood purifier and tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, tsp purifying power is unrivalled.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount allbert, says: "Last summer my system got and friend. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and Lwas in such a state that I could scarcely and the presence of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and Lwas in such a state that I could scarcely and the presence of the same between the same decreased with the lead and turpentine used in painting: my body was covered with the lead and turpentine used in painting: my body was covered with the lead of the presence of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them), it is unequaled as a remedy.

The Australian Commonwealth.

The Australian Commonwealth will be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

The Australian Commonwealth will be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

The Australian Commonwealth will be seen, and life the seed to the presence of the seed with the presence of the painting in the large

published in The Toronto and on the stage day in each month.

Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N. Y., writes:
"For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with dizziness, pain in my shoulder, constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

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C. M. B. A.

The C. M. B. A. Journal, of Montreal, comes to us this month in a neat and enlarged 16-page form. We are very much gratified to note this evidence of prosperity on the part of our contemporary. The Johrnal is conducted in that spirit which will prove beneficial to the organizations for which it speaks and no doubt before long, will, as it deserves, find its way into all parts of the Dominion.

Brother Hickey, Supreme Recorder, is not correct in his claim that the review of C. M. B. A. questions lately appearing in the CATIOLIC RECORD should be treated as anonymous because no signature is appended. With equal justice he could say that all the other matter without signature should be treated likewise. The publisher of a paper is always held responsible for articles without signature, or which are not credited to a contemporary. What should chiefly concern our worthy brother in Brooklyn is how best to explain away the arguments we have advanced. Brother Hickey is to be complimented on his calm style of writing. There are quite a few on both sides of the line who would do well to imitate him in this regard, and cease sending to the press articles written with a pen dipped in gall.

The Supreme Recorder's Letter.

The Supreme Recorder's Letter.

The Supreme Recorder of the C. M. B. A., judging from his letter published in our last issue, seems to be very much troubled regarding our comments on the false financial statement which he sent to the Weekly for publication, but he does not tell us why he did not contradict the untruthful assertions of the Weekly when the errors in that statement were pointed out. The Grand Council of Canada was, on account of this false statement, grossly misrepresented and maliciously attacked in the columns of the Weekly, and still the Supreme Recorder did not in any way apologize or show that he regretted having been the cause of this injustice to his Canadian brothers. His explanation of the reror is:

Canadran brothers. His explanation of the error is:

"The statement of disbursements was correct, but my clerk omitted to refer to an old ledger which had been kept by my predecessor and continued by me several months."

Were not some of the disbursements entered in the old ledger during those several months—that of James Devlin, for instance. And how, then, did the disbursements come to be correct if the old ledger was not referred to?

to be correct it the out eager was not so.

Some of the opponents of separate beneficiary were evidently too anxious to show that the balance in favor of Canada was not so great as it really was.

The Supreme Recorder says:

"There can be no object in publishing an incorrect financial statement, as my books and the Grand Secretary's should, and no stabled a cree."

incorrect financial statement, as my books and the Grand Secretary's should, and no doubt do, agree."

It was exactly on this account we asked why the Supreme Recorder circulated such a financial statement. We knew his books and the Grand Secretary's should agree, and his last financial statement proves that our contention was right; but if the Weekly was right when it asserted that the false statement it published on April 15th was "a copy of the official accounts kept in the office of the Supreme Recorder, and is absolutely correct," then it was evident those books did not agree, and hence we were justified in our remarks. That false financial statement was sought for and used to the greatest extent as an argument against separate beneficiary, and it is a fact that many believed it to be a correct statement, and would have so believed were it not for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Supreme Recorder says:
"In stating that the surplus in favor of Canada a particular day in May was \$31,000 we did not take into consideration claims paid the latter part of that month."

This is, indeed, a strange remark. Our attempent was very plain; it showed receipts

we did not take into consideration claims paid the latter part of that month."

This is, indeed, a strange remark. Our statement was very plain; it showed receipts and disbursements to the same date and gave the items. If we anticipated disbursements by the Supreme Council we should also anticipate receipts. It would be a novel balance sheet, indeed, that contained disbursements made after the date of said balance sheet. However, we can retailly understand how the balance in favor of Canada will fluctuate as the death-rate does. On 1st July there was probably \$41,000 in favor of Canada, and on the 1st of September there may not be \$20,000.

In our remarks regarding the reserve fund we were guided by the regulations in the C. M. B. A. constitution. Section 11 of reserve fund article shows that the reserve fund article shows that the reserve fund article shows that the reserve fund shall appropriate the surplus of said amount and the interest on the whole of said reserve fund, or so much as may be necessary to pay the amount due to beneficiaries." This reserve fund article may be amended at a regular convention of the Supreme Council has no power to amend it; and its intention of getting the New York C. M. B. A. Act of Incorporation amended by having a clause inserted giving the Supreme Council authority to have a reserve fund of \$1,000,000. Council has no power to amend it; and its intention of getting the New York C. M. B. A. Act of Incorporation amended by having a clause inserted giving the Supreme Council authority to have a reserve fund of \$1,000,000 was, we understand, dropped on account of a protest from the Grand Council of New York.
Supreme Recorder Hickey says "The safety of the fund is amply provided for;" but in his next sentence he shows it is not so "amply provided for," "The order," says Mr. Hickey, "transferring the fund is made payable to the trustees," and should read "for deposit on account of the reserve fund of the C. M. B. A." Now what is the practice, and what does the constitution demand? Five per cent, of each assessment is sent to the Treasurer for the reserve fund account, an order is drawn on him payable to the order of the Board of Trustees, said order to be signed by the President and Recorder or Secretary. The Treasurer, on receipt of said order, shall remit by draft to the President, who shall, on receipt of said draft, endorse the same and procure the endorse the same and procure the endorsement of the trustees of said fund forthwith. This draft then comes into the hands of the President endorsed by all the parties. The President then, without any difficulty whatever, could get said draft cashed and put the money in his pocket and not "deposit it to the credit of the reserve fund of the C. M. B. A;" and, worse still, the President is not under bonds! What Mr. Hickey says should be done and what the constitution says should be done and what the constitution says should be done and two different things. The constitution should be amended in this respect notwithstanding the Supreme Recorder's remark as to the "safety of the fund, etc."

The Supreme Recorder says: "The trustees of the Supreme Council and the several

Supreme Recorder's remark as to the "safety of the fund, etc."

The Supreme Recorder says: "The trustees of the Supreme Council and the several Grand Councils are honest and capable men. etc." Yes, but they are compelled to give bonds, although they have not as much to do with the handling of the reserve fund as the President has, who is not under bonds. While on this subject, we wish to state that we consider the bonds at present given by C. M. B. A. officers of very little use. No bond excepting that of a guarantee company should be accepted.

At the Supreme Convention of the C. M. B. A. held in Cleveland in 1888 the representatives from Canada were Mr. John O'Meara, Mr. E. J. O'Brien and Mr. T. J. Finn. Those gentlemen presented the following report at the Grand Council Convention held in Montreal last September. We copy it from the published minutes of said convention, and would call the attention of C. M. B. A. members to it to verify a great deal of what has lately appeared in our columns:

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1899.

To the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

In compliance with article 3, section 9. Supreme and Grand by-laws, the undersigned.

In compliance with article 3, section 9, Supreme and Grand by-laws, the undersigned, your representatives to the session of the Supreme Council of said association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of September, 1888, do respectfully report that all

the constitutional amendments and recommendations of the Grand Council of Canada, adopted at its session held in Toss, received the favoration of the said council, and are now incorporated in the revised constitution, except that relating to the formation of a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Canada, which was defeated on a vote of it in favor thereof and is against the control of a superior of the council, and one of the council of

Supreme Council.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN O'MEARA,
E. J.O'BRIEN,
T. J. FINN,

Co. of Middlesex,
To Wit:

To Wit:

To Wit:

That I was a representative for peterborough, in the Co. of Peterboro

constitution, commonly known as the Beneiciary Fund Article now, incorporated in the localled revised constitution of September, 1888, discussed.

That, with my entire concurrence, the said Beneficiary Fund Article was passed in its priginal shape, and, as I firmly believe, was july recorded in the minutes of the said convenience. July recorded in the minutes of the said conven-tion as so passed.

That there was no mention whatever made as to the costodianship of medical certificates in said Beneficiary Fund Artele as I heard it read, nor at any time during the course of said con-vention.

to the costodianship of medical certificates in said Beneiclary Fund Artele as I heard it read, nor at any time during the course of said convention.

That I have asked upon a certain meeting of the Supreme Council Trustees of the said association to see the original minutes of the said convention, and that one C. J. Hickey, whom I know to be the Supreme Recorder of the said Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, then and there told me that there were no minutes of that particularly Wednesday afternoon's meeting; and that he said to me then, "Look here. O Meara, if I endeavored to take down everything that passes at our convention. I would have no end of trouble;" and that I thereupon inmediately asked him where was the record of that Wednesday afternoon's meeting, and that Wednesday afternoon's meeting, and that Wednesday afternoon's meeting, and that Supervision of said association, for the minutes of that particularly Wednesday afternoon's meeting and that I then and there passed over the room and asked the said Hynes, who is a member of the Committee on Laws and Supervision of said association, for the minutes of that particularly Wednesday afternoon's meeting; and that he, the said Hynes, declared to me that he had nothing except the original manuscript of the report of the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and that he had not brought said manuscript with him.

That he then and there declared to me that in said report he admitted to me that the words "and medical certificates" were not there, but were interfined by him in his own handwriting.

That I am quite satisfied that said convention, because I was not absent for even one moment therefrom during the sessions thereof.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientions believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act respecting Extra Judicial Oths.

Solemnly declared before me in London, in the County of Middlesex, this 30th day of August, A. D., 1889.

J. H. Flock,

Montreal, August 24, 1889, 1, 10. T. J. Finn, of the city of Montreal, Province

A Commissioner, etc.

Montreal, August 24, 1889,
I. T. J. Finn, of the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Representative of the Grand Council of Canada, C. M. B. A., to the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A., held at Cleveland, Ohlo, in September, 1888, do solemnly swear, to the best of my belief and recollection, that I have no knowledge of section 4, Beneficiary Fund Article, being changed, or any discussion having taken place in reference to custodianship of medical certificates.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of Aug., 1880.

J. P. NUGENT, J. P.

The Legal Adviser's Opinion.

The editor of the C. M. B. A. Weekly has interviewed the Supreme Legal Adviser in regard to the statement of Grand President MacCabe to the effect that he (the Supreme Legal Adviser) had at Toronto advanced the opinion that the enactment of the Supreme Council, abolishing the separate beneficiary

clause, was illegal. Brother Keena has, it appears, told the Weskly editor that he did not advance any official opinion, as Supreme Legal Adviser, but that whatever statement he did make was simply the exercise of his individual right as a member of the organization. This, we think, will not be held as a satisfactory explanation of the point in dispute. Brother Keena expressed the opinion that the law was not legal, and, if not legal, therefore not binding. He is Supreme Legal Adviser, and we must conclude that his official opinion would not be of a character liferent from his unofficial one. Besides, from what we know of Brother Keena, we feel satisfied he would not at any time or in any place give expression to sentiments that were not dictated by both sincerity and honestry. Our highest officials in the association may, and no doubt will, endeavor to evade responsibility through means of a quibble. The Legal Adviser not having in his official capacity pronounced the law illegal, it will be eliment that the question of illegality cannot be advanced. If this ground be taken nothing further need be said with a view to making amends for the hasty action of the chief governing body, because those whose duty it is to demand an official expression from the Legal Adviser will, no doubt, steadfastly refuse to make such a request, and he will not be likely to place his opinion on record in his official capacity at the solicitation of any save those who are his superiors in office, and who have an undoubted right to make such a demand. The present action of the Supreme Convention. Having been imbodied in the constitution, however, we were told then, as we are told now, that obedience was the order the transaction of a few years ago, when some matter found its way into the constitution for protest, no matter how severely and sorely we are tried by the vexations in justice inflicted upon us by those of our brothers to the South who are only too ready, as experience has demonstrated, to apply the McKialey lash when dealin

The Old Men Claim.

The Old Men Claim.

In Brother Hickey's letter, which appeared in last week's RECORD, an injustice is done us. It will be remembered that some time ago he made the statement that the large death rate in New York was owing to the admission of men over fifty years of age when the society was first organized. A glance at the assessment cards proved that he had made a mistake in advancing this claim. About five years' notices revealed only a couple of names of deceased brothers who had exceeded fifty years at installation. In order that all could see for themselves we published the figures as they appeared from month to month for one year as a sample. Brother Hickey says:

"I desire to refute a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of the RECORD, to the effect that my conclusions as to one of the reasons for the death rate in New York Grand Council was erroneous; for this purpose I submit the following statistics, which clearly show that I was correct. We had two hundred and seventy-three deaths during the year 1809, as follows:

New York G. C., 138, of which 31 were over 50.

New York G. C., 138, of which 31 were over 50

Ohio "6, "1" ""
Supreme Council 3,"
If these thirty-one members in New York were over fifty at death, this does not prove that they were over fifty when they joined the society. Our table above referred to proved that only one member who died during 1890 was over fifty at the organization of the C. M. B. A. Brother Hickey's table will have a disastrons effect on his own side of the argument, for it plainly shows that a very large proportion of the men advanced in years have taken refuge in New York's Grand Council in the near past instead of in ancient times.

Action of Branch 13. At the last regular meeting of Branch 13 Stratford, the following motion was carried

Stratford, the following motion was carried almost unanimously:

Moved by Brother E. O'Fläherty, seconded by Brother C. Stock, that Branch 13 C. M. B. A., Stratford, respectfully request the Grand President to do all in his power to hasten the matter of separation from the Supreme Council, as we deem it of vital importance to the C. M. B. A. in Canada that immediate action be taken, and we would urge a special appeal to the different branches in Canada that his hands may be strengthened by such action.

It was also moved and carried that a copy of the above motion be sent to the Grand President and also to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

F. E. GOODWIN, Rec. Sec.

Branch 47 for Separate Beneficiary.

Branch 47 for Separate Beneficiary.

Arthur, July 2, 1891.

At our regular meeting held this evening, June 11, Brother Joseph Hally moved that the following resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Council of Canada, etc., "That the Grand Council of Canada ask the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. for a separate beneficiary, and, in case of a refusal by the Supreme Council, that the Grand Council of Canada take immediate steps to secure a total separation"—Seconded by Brother J. J. O'Neil, and carried unanimously.

Sth June, meeting night.

Moved by Brother J. D. Callahan, seconded by Brother Jas. Penrose, that a copy of said resolutions for separate beneficiary be forwarded to President MacCabe and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, for publication.

ion. Carried unanimously. D. McIxтозн, Rec Sec.

Separate Beneficiary Demanded.

D. McIntosh, Rec Sec.

Paris Ont., July 2, 1891.

Thomas Coffey Esq. — Dear Sir and Brother—Since the C. M. B. A. atmosphere is full of echoes of the separate beneficiary discussion. I presume you will tolerate a few remarks from Branch 17. Our Branch met on the evening of June 30th ult, pursuant to special notice, to consider the position of the Canada Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. in its relation to the Supreme Council. As late developments have imparted a somewhat qualified cordiality to the fraternal intercourse of the two councils, which, it is to be regretted, has a strained appearance, it is not necessary for me to add anything to the discussion. I shall content myself with giving the resolution which was the result of the discussion on that occasion. I may add that in the beginning there was variety in the discussion, but when the following resolution was put it was carried without a dissenting voice. There was no argument after the reading of the resolution:

"Whereas in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association any Grand Council having 2500 members, or more, had the right, on applying therefor, to have granted to it a separate beneficiary jurisdiction.

Whereas this right was embodied in the constitution at the organization of the society, and as a factor it has ever since had its influence in inducing candidates to join the association,

Whereas the Grand Council of Canada has, in accordance with these conditions and by virtue of these constitutional rights, had made application for such separate beneficiary jurisdiction, and had been refused it by the action of the Supreme Council, though its membership is double the minimum required.

Whereas the said Supreme Council double the spirit of the constitution, and indeed with very questionable fraternal courtesy,

"Therefore be it resolved That we, the members of Branch 17 (being mindful of whereas of Branch 17 (being mindful of

courtesies received by our Grand Council from the Supreme Council collectively and individually, when presenting their case for constitutional recognition in this regard), do hereby express the opinion, while we desire to maintain unimpaired existing fraternal relations, that we deem it advisable and unavoidable in the interest of the Canada Grand Council and Brotherhood to at once secure a separate beneficiary jurisdiction, believing it to be indispensable to our continued success, as it has been a potent factor in our rapid increase of membership; that past experience teaches in the folly of further deferring action in the matter; that a prompt and decided assumption of the right is the only way open to us; that we should forthwith avail ourselves of it, and finally, when that right is obtained that it is the sacred duty of every Canadian member to work for and to welcome with unmixed joy the utmost measure of fraternal concord and amity that can accompany it."

Your fraternally,

JAS, RYAN, Sec.

From Branch 37.

Hamilton, July 4, 1891.
To Editor Catholic Record:

Hamilton, July 4, 1891.

To Editor Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the last regular meeting of Branch 37, held July 2, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Moved by John Roman, seconded by G. L. Stannton, that it is the opinion of this branch that as it is evident from the past action of the American representatives to the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association that it is their intention to prevent, by every means in their power, the Grand Council of Canada from obtaining a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for, Canada (witness their attempt to obtain the cutodianship of the Canadian medical certificates, the illegal striking out of the constitution of the separate beneficiary clause, etc.), that it has become the duty of the Executive Board of the Grand Council of Canada to take the necessary proceedings to institute a separate beneficiary jurisdiction. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Grand President and to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Yours fraternally,

ALE BOURQUE, Rec. Sec.

tion. Yours iraternally, Are. Bor Request.

Our Grand President.

Montreal C. M. B. A. Journal.

Dr. J. A. MacCabe, Grand President of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, was born in Felloret chiefly in the national schools of his native country, in the Normal school, Dublin, where he took two courses, the "general and the "special," and in the Catholic University. His connection with college work begam early. He was English and Mathematical Master in the Diocesan Seminaries of Beltars, Kilmore and Killarney, which positions he filled in the own as appointed Mathematical Master in the Provincial Normal school, Truro: but after a short time he was, at his own request, transferred to the chair of English, a position more congenial to his well-known literary tastes. In 1815, at the opening of the new Provincial Normal school futuwa, he was appointed its first Principal, a position he has held ever since University of Otrawa in 1877; and the degree of LL. D., in 1889. Dr. MacCabe has taken a active interest in many organizations since he came to Ottawa, and President of the Society of St. Vin cent de Paul. He is a member of the Head Quarters Board of Reyal Military College, Kingston, and a member of the Board of Examiners for the country of Carleton, in which Ottawa is situated.

His advice is sought by the Ontario Government on matters pertaining to the educational interests of the Province.

It is not only in Ottawa or Toronto this Dr. MacCabe first represented his Branch at Strattoff in 1885, then he was described held for the full term of four years.

In C. M. B. A. matters he has had a distinguished career. He is a charter member of Branch 28, established in 1885, He was its second President at the Hev, Father Cole being the first. Dr. MacCabe first represented his Branch at Strattoff in 1885, then he was described by the Contarional interests of the Province,

It is not only in Ottawa or Toronto this Dr. MacCabe is known. His friend may be be known to fame in every educational interests of the Province, and the provin

Since his election he has had many difficult questions to consider, among them the removal of the separate beneficiary clause from the constitution. His circular letter, published in a late issue of the Journal, deals with the matter in a masterly manner, giving the arguments on both sides of this momentous question. It is a matter of regret that since the publication of his circular statements have been made and decisions given which necessitate immediate and definite action on his part and the part of the Grand Council, a'd interim.

Popular Polly Shanahan.

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On Monday evening, June 22nd, Miss Polly Shanahan was surprised at seeing her mother's residence invaded without invitation by a large number of the members of the Church of the Angel's Guardian. The object of the visit soon became known when Mr. R. A. Lynch, on behalf of the C. M. B. A., after reading the following address, presented her with a brass-mounted bed-room suite and an easy chair upholstered in plush:

sented her with a mass-mounter observious

Dear Miss Shanahan—We, the members of Branch 57 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, having learned of the
near approach of your intended marriage,
feel it our pleasing duty to tender you, on behalf of the Association, our hearty congratulations on this important occasion and to
manifest, in some degree, the respect and
esteem in which you are held by every member in our branch.

We are assembled this evening to thank
you in particular for the many kind services
gratuitously given whenever called upon to
assist us in furthering the interests of our
noble organization. We cannot permit the
occasion to pass without acknowledging the
obligation we are under, and ask you to accept these presents as a slight token of our
profound esteem, enduring friendship and
sincere wishes for your temporal and eternal
happiness.

Signed on behalf of the C. M. B. A.

Signed on behalf of the C. M. B. A.,
ROBT. A. LYNCH,
JAMES PATTON,
WM. THOMPSON.

Miss Shanahan, after making a very suitable reply, was again surprised when Dr. McDonell stepped forward and read the following beautifully illuminated address and presented her with a \$500 purse of gold, a tangible evidence that the ever-willing services of Miss Shanahan in church work have wet been unaparpreciated: ot been unappreciated: To Miss Mary E. Shanahan:

To Miss Mary E. Shanahan:

DEAR MISS SHANAHAN—On behalf of the members of the congregation of the Church of the Angel's Guardian, we beg leave to tender you our congratulations on the eve of your marriage and pray that your journey through life for the rest of your days may be one of felicity, prosperity and commubial bliss.

We also ask your acceptance of our sincere thanks for your indefatigable and valuable services as leader of the choir for many years. True, your zeal for the cause of religion and love of God, together with your exemplary piety and devotion, rendered this but a labor of love, which we the more appreciate, knowing that it was voluntarily and gratuitously given to place our choir in that position so

gratifying, edifying and creditable to both pastor and people. In conclusion we present you this purse as a token of the gratitude and affection of a people whom you served faithfully and well; and who shall ever recall with fond remembrance the period during which your sweet and melodious voice contributed so much and so materially to the solemnity and grandeur of the devotional exercises of the church.

Carcass, 6 to 7; pork, per cwt. 6.60 to 6.50; pork, per cwt. 6.60 to 6. contributed so much and so make a devotional exercises of the church.

Signed on behalf of the congregation.

THOMAS MULCAHY.

ALEX. R. McDONEL.

ED. C. MOODE,

J. W. SLAVEN.

ED. C. MOORE,
J. W. SLAVEN.

Miss Shanahan was quite overcome, but thanked the gentlemen present in very appropriate words. After partaking of refreshments and spending a very pleasant evening, the many well-wishers took their departure only to be present after a few hours to winness, on Tuesday morning, the marriage of Polly Shanahan to Dominick J. McGarrity. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Campbell in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties. The bride, who was tastefully attired in a heliotrope dress with toque to match, was supported by her sister, Miss Maggie, dressed in a cream, while Mr. Clas. Kane performed the same duty for the groom. After the ceremony the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which Mr. and Mrs. McGarrity left for a trip to Toronto and Hamilton amidst showers of rice and the well-wishes of their many friends.

The presents were many and costly, some of which came from a distance.

Resolution of Condolence.

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At a special meeting called by the President of Branch 21, St. Clements, held the 23rd inst., the following resolutions were unaulmously adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from amongst us one

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from amongst us our esteemed and worthy Brother. Joseph Affholder, and by his death the association has lost a charler members. That while humbly submitting to the will of Providence we cannot refrain from expressing the sorrow we feel in the loss we have sustained and of tendering to his wife and relations our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Be it further.

Resolved, That the charter of the branch be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to widow Affholder, to the official organ CATHOLLE RECORD, Berlin Journal and also Waterloo Baurenfreund.

E. B. A. ST. PATRICK'S BRANCH NO 12, TORONTO.

The members of this branch have had great difficulties to contend with for the last two years; but since the appointment of the Rev. I L. Grogan, C. S. S. R., as chaplain the officers rears; but since the appointment of the Rev. I. L. Grogan, C. S. S. R., as chaplain the officers and members have made great efforts to increase their membership, and no meeting passes without application for membership or initiation. At their last meeting the, were homored with the presence of their Rev, Chaplain, D. A. Carey, Grand President; J. Crotty, ex-Grand President; J. Crotty, ex-Grand President; J. Crotty, ex-Grand President No. 7, and several others. The Rev, chaplain expressed himself much pleased with the progress of the branch, and was sorry several meetings had passed without his being able to attend, but as he had been away on missions he could not possibly do so. Although he could not be with them he often thought of them and prayed God to bless them. He hoped to be able to accompany the members in their excursion to Hamilton on the 6th. He said the Very Rev, A. J. McInerney, rector, instructed him to say that having been out on missions he had not been able to arrange for the lectures on behalf of the association, and considered it best to defer it to the fall.

The Rev, Father concluded his remarks by giving them his blessing and wishing them every prosperity.

The Grand President, as usual, gave a very

The Rev. Father concluded his remarks by giving them his blessing and wishing them every prosperity.

The Grand Fresident, as usual, gave a very effective address, congratulating the members that the words of the rev. chaplain at his first visit to the branch were being verified, viz., that by each doing his part, and by the blessing of God which he asked upon their work, they were bound to succeed and increase their membership.

The ex-Grand President also congratulated the members upon their success and the manner in which the business of the branch was conducted, and gave a glowing account of his own branch, No. 1, of Hamilton, of which he was a charter member.

The other visitors having addressed the meeting, votes of thanks were adopted and acknowledged, and the meeting was brought to a close. In consequence of changes in the archdioces the following have kindly consented to act as chaplains: For Branch No. 2, Very Rev. J. McCann, V. G.; Branch No. 11, Very Rev. Dean Cassidy; Branch No. 7, Rev. Father Minahan.

The Toronto branches have a very active committee at work, arranging for the excursion to Hamilton on August 6, with every prospect of its being a grand success.

W. LANE.

Grand Secretary.

MARKET REPORTS.

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London, July 9.—GRAIN (per cental) — Red winter, 1:64 to 1:65; white, 1:64 to 1:65; spring, 1:64 to 1:65; corn, 1:29 to 1:25; rye, 90 to 1:00; barley, malt, 1:10 to 1:29; barley, feed, 1:10 to 1:15; oats, 1:45 to 1:47; peas, 1:20 to 1:25; beans, bush, 1:00 to 1:59; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 1:00.

PRODUCE. — Eggs, fresh, dozen, 15; eggs, basket, 14; butter, best roll, 1:5 to 1:4; butter, large roll, 1:2 to 1:4; butter, creamery, retail, 2:2; dry wood, 4:50 to 5:00; green wood, 4:50 to 5:00; soft wood, 2:50 to 3:50; honey, lb., 11 to 13; tallow, rough, 2:5; tallow, cake, 4:50 to 5:00; soft wood, 2:50 to 3:50; honey, lb., 11 to 13; tallow, rough, 2:5; tallow, cake, 4:50 to 5:00; alsike, bush, 1:50 to 8:00; Timothy, bush, 1:25 to 1:50; hay, ton, 11:00 to 12:00; flax, seed, bush, 1:40 to 1:51; maple syrup, per gal., 1:00 to 1:10; maple sugar, 10 to 13.

VEGETABLES. — Potatoes, per bag, 1:50 to 1:70; new potatoes, per bush, 3:20; cabbages, per doz., 50 to 5:5 beets, per bunch, 5.

MEAT.—Beef, by carcass, 5:00 to 6:50; mutton, per lb., 7 to 8; lamb, per lb., 12 to 13; yeal, per

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

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JOSHUA WYNAUGHT.

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Having been informed of the composite of PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR eel it my duty to recommend it as an except ent remedy for pulmonary effections

general."
Montreal, March 27th 1889. N. FAFAPD, M. D.
Professor of chemistry
at Laval University

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