

Ville Marie.

The following beautiful poem was written and read by Rev. A. M. Dawson at the meeting of the Royal Society recently held in Montreal.
Ville Marie! thou'nt among cities known to fame,
High place has found and most illustrious name.

nor exploit them beyond their forces.
Let masters remember that the divine and human law forbids them to draw profit from the misery of the poor.
But besides the religious means it is necessary that there should be a co-operation of human means. The State ought to favor the prosperity of society as much as of individuals. It ought to watch over the purity, morals and interior order of families, the safe keeping of religion, justice and moderation and the equitable division of the public charges, all of which contribute largely to the amelioration of the conditions of the proletariat. The larger this general prosperity the less will workers seek resource in exceptional means to ameliorate their conditions.

pulsations having an internal origin.
These associations ought to be administered by upright men who in crises and difficulties may fulfill the role of equitable arbitrators. The conclusion from all these complex questions is that universal co-operation is necessary, and that everybody ought to help willingly under the examples of faith and Christian morality.
ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S ADDRESS
On the Occasion of Laying the Cornerstone of the New St. Joseph's Seminary at Valentin's Hill, Yonkers.

His training. He must have a desire for the state, an aptitude for the state, and sufficient virtue to preserve his innocence in his holy position.
The Council was justly persuaded that it was better to have fewer priests thoroughly trained, and filled with the spirit of sacerdotal piety than many tepid or unworthy ones.
The priest is only the agent of God. Through him God ordinarily acts on His people, preaching and baptizing, and forgiving sins through him. But God has not abdicated His power to act directly on human souls, and it is infinitely better to leave such souls to God's direct action than to permit them to be scandalized by unworthy priests, who have ever been, and still are, the Church's greatest enemies—the salt that has lost its savor, and is fit only to be cast out and trodden under their feet of men.

than all, an intellectual unity, all believing the same doctrines.
We need that the Pentecostal tongues of fire should descend again, and we begin to build the Cenacle where the future apostles shall await in holy prayers their descent.
O brethren, aid your holy and devoted Archbishop to accomplish what he and you commence to-day. This seminary shall be the glory of his episcopate; and in that glory you shall be partakers; and if, as the Scriptures assure us, those who instruct many unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity, surely they who contribute to the instruction of the priests and Bishops of the future shall not be left without their luminous reward in the firmament of God.

continue to the end of time and promised to be always with them.
He communicated to them the glorious ideal which He wished them to realize. That ideal was embodied in a few fundamental principles in which they were all agreed. The Pentecostal outpouring according to His promise filled them with a flood of light, recalled to their minds all that the Master had taught them and inspired them with a holy enthusiasm to make known that system to the order. That system exists in its integrity to this very day. Nor is it far to seek. Certainly it is not in the vagaries and the inane speculations of liberalism and free-thought, which allowed every man to judge for himself what is righteousness and that which is right in his own eyes. The dream of such a vague ideal, which is to constitute the nucleus of the future Church, which shall embrace the whole world, is but a dream as evanescent as it is useless. It may serve to amuse these intellectual sophists who delight in baseless speculations and unreal ideals, but can never satisfy the longings and aspirations of a soul really in earnest about the great question of life and eternal destiny.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

His Holiness Examines the Great Social Question Dispassionately.

Position of the Church on the Existing State of Affairs. The State should guard the interest of Employer and Laborer—Their Duties Reciprocal—Absolute Equality a Chimera—Praise for Philanthropists.
The full text of the Pope's encyclical has appeared. In his exordium the Pope dilates upon the task which he has set himself in defining for the guidance of the Church its position toward the existing social questions. His Holiness refers to the pressing importance of the matter and the difficulty in dealing with it, arising from its complex character, owing to the numerous current factors requiring consideration; yet, he says, a solution can be obtained by applying the eternal principles on which the teachings of the Church are always based. Now as ever men's relations towards each other as individuals or parts of society must have the sanction of the old authority.

and not let them become the prey of speculators and usurers, who are seeking to abuse their weakness in order to obtain excessive and dishonest profits. A man's work should not go to such an extent that he is forced to succumb under an excess of corporal fatigue. Everybody's physical forces are limited, and humanity forbids that they should be exceeded. Consequently, expediency is shown in a certain limitation of working hours, which should be interrupted by a period of repose, varying according to conditions of time, place, public health and the nature of the work.
The question of wages is particularly delicate. Justice exacts that an agreed salary should be paid. At the same time agreements entered into by workmen ought to be respected. The State should see that these reciprocal obligations are executed. An element of the question is that a workman ought to be able, with his salary, to provide the necessities of life. In all these questions it is essential that State representatives should not intervene inconsiderately. It will suffice to reserve examination of these points to the judgment of associations in order to safeguard the interests of both employers and employed.
The tutelage and authority of the State ought to intervene only as much as general interests demand.
A great social advantage lies in laws which favor a multiplicity of properties. These are the best means to prevent opposition between extreme riches and extreme poverty, but it is also necessary that the properties shall not be overtaxed. The State commits an injustice in undue exactions from individuals. Institutions for aiding the poor and facilitating a conciliation between the various social classes are especially useful in obtaining desirable results.
Following this idea the Pope then particularly mentions associations for mutual succor and institutions for insurance in case of accidents, sickness and death, and the protection of children and girls. The Pope attaches particular importance to working people's associations, and says that ancient corporations so useful in the past ought to be
ADAPTED TO PRESENT NEEDS.
These associations, he adds, would better answer the ends for which they were formed if they were composed of both workmen and their masters; and their action ought to develop more and more.

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CONDENMED BY NATURE
to battle and duel without end. The one has need of the other. Capital is powerless without work, and workmen are powerless without capital. The proletariat cannot and ought not to injure either capital or master. But in order to obtain respect for their rights they must abstain from violence. They ought not to have recourse to sedition nor to listen to the chimerical promises of agitators. On the other hand, masters ought to respect the individuality and dignity of the man and Christian in workmen, and not abuse men inhumanly in their work

JUNE 13, 1891.

when, for example, the book of Genesis tells us "And the Spirit of God was borne upon the waters." Again, God says to Himself: "Let us make man to our own image and likeness." Besides, there are many cases narrated of apparitions of angels, in which it would seem that one of the heavenly messengers, who is invariably addressed as "Lord" was the Eternal Word, the second person of the Blessed Trinity. But, almost certainly the clear knowledge of this great mystery and fact was reserved for the people who were to come after Christ. With us there is no doubt, no haze. We find a clear proof of this dogma in the words of our text, whereby all Christians are ordered to be baptized to have their sins forgiven, to enter the Church of God, not in the name of Christ, nor of the Apostles, but in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

WHAT IS REQUIRED IN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A nation's literature is the outcome of its whole life. To consider it apart from the antecedents and environments which form the national genius were to misapprehend its nature and its bearing. Its growth in kind and in degree is determined by four capital agencies—race, or hereditary dispositions; surroundings, or physical and social conditions; epoch, or spirit of the age; person, or reactionary and expressive force. Historical phenomena are not all to be resolved, as with Draper, into physiological; nor all to be explained as with Buckle, by a priori necessity; nor chiefly to be referred, as with Taine, to the sky, the weather and the nerves. On the other hand, they are as far removed from an individual spontaneity as from depressing fatalism. Personal genius makes the society which evolves it. No so far as it rises above the table-land of national character it not only expresses but intensifies the national type. Shakespeare and Bacon wrought under the circumstances of their birth, but were also, by their own supremacy, original and independent sources of influence. Yet progress is according to law. In the midst of eternal change is unity. The relations of the constants and the variables have the true marks of development. On a survey of the whole, human wills, however free, are seen to conform, under a general Providence, to a definite end.

A study of English literature requires, therefore, a description of English soil and climate, of English thought and English character, as they exist when first the English people come upon the arena of history, of the growth of that character and that thought, as they colored by the foreign infusion of Celt, Roman, Dane and Norman, or impressed and fostered by the Roman Catholic Church in her monasteries and schools of learning. Nor can any man understand the American mind who fails to appreciate its connection with English history, ancient and modern. On English soil were first developed what he most values in his ancestral spirit—the habits and principles, which have made America to be what it is. As we have no American language which is not a graft on the English stock, though there be minor points of difference, so we have no American literature which does not flow in a common stream of sentiment from English hearts and English altars. What combinations will hereafter manifest themselves in consequence of democratic tendencies and the gradual amalgamation with all the other nations of Europe is an open question; but the distinctive features which have displayed themselves within the present century can hardly be deemed of sufficient strength to color or disturb the primitive current. So far as the study of history may be intended to be an educational appliance, it obviously should be neither a presentation of chronological details nor a mere discussion of causes. The high and natural destination of the soul is the full development of its natural and intellectual faculties. Hence knowledge is chiefly valuable as a means of mental activity. And since the desire of unity, and the necessity of referring effects to their causes, are the mainspring of energy, the knowledge that a thing is—that a certain author wrote certain books, that a certain books contains a certain passage, that a certain passage contains a certain opinion—is far less important than the knowledge how or why it is—how the author, the book, the opinion, are related as consequent and antecedent to some dominant idea or moral state; how this idea or state is shaped by natural bent and moulding force, how they may be seen in advance, and half predict the character of human events and productions; how beneath literary remains we can unearth the

beatings of living hearts centuries ago, as the lifeless wreck of a shell is a clue to the entire and living existence. The one is the knowledge of objects as isolated, the other of objects as connected. The first gives facts; the second gives power. An individual may possess an ample magazine of the former and still be little better than a barbarian. A judicious union of facts and philosophy ought to be aimed at, of narrative and reflection, of objective and subjective meditation. Color and form may be desirable to attract the eye, but the inter-lacing, spiritual force that blends them into harmony and coherence is required to make their lesson disciplinary, available and enduring. Again, it is a law of intelligence that the greater the number of objects to which our consciousness is simultaneously extended the smaller is the intensity with which it is able to consider each, and therefore less vivid and distinct will be the information obtained. If the points considered are intermingled the rays are not brought to a focus, and nowhere abiding, instead, perceives only a shadowy and confused outline. The professor and class should discuss each author under the classified heads of Biography, Writings, Style, Rank, Character and Influence. Other points of special interest may be added. One thing at a time is the accepted condition for all mental activity. Further, a great man, his career, his example, his ideas, can take no strong and permanent hold of the heart and mind until these have become an integral part of our established associations of thoughts, feelings and desires. But this can only be accomplished by time. The attention must be detained till the subject becomes real, as the face of a friend; fixed, as the sun and stars; then the energies of apprehension, of judgment, of sympathy; and images, principles, truths, sentiments, though the words be forgotten, become fadeless acquisitions, assimilated into the very substance of the student's living self. Hence, as the end of liberal education is the cultivation of the student through the awakened exercise of his faculties, the authors studied and discussed in class should be relatively few and representative. Time is wasted and the powers are dissipated by attempting too much. Pre-eminent authors are creative and pictorial, reflecting with singular fidelity the peculiarities of their age; and by limiting the discussion to such the student acquires the most in learning the least.

Regarding language as an apparatus for the conveyance of thought, and mindful that whatever force is absorbed by the machine is deducted from the result, the professor of English literature should carefully exclude from his lectures all polemical and conjectural matter. "Biography," says Lowell, "from day to day holds dates cheaper, and facts dearer,"—not all facts indeed, but the essential ones, those of psychological purport, which underlie the life and make the individual man. To the same end—economy of mental energy—the early poets, including Chaucer, should be presented to the pupil in a more or less modernized form, with an occasional recurrence to the antique dialect for its illustrative uses. Neither the artist nor his art, as I have said before, can be understood and estimated independently of his times. No enlarged or profound conception of intellectual culture without completeness of view—without a well-defined notion of the other elements of society, and of those portions designed to convince of truth or to arouse to action, as well as of those whose prime object is to address the imagination or to please the taste. Consequently, the study of English literature not only requires the study of authors, but also the features that distinguished the periods in which these authors lived, and of the forces which go to shape them, including politics, the state of society, religion, poetry, the drama, the novel, the periodical, history, theology, ethics, science, philosophy. No one who aspires to literary power can be ignorant of the scientific phase of modern thought. The educational value of philosophy is peculiarly apparent in its effects on the culture and discipline of the mind to quicken it, to teach it precision, to lead it to inquire into the causes and relations of things, to awaken it to a vigorous and varied exertion. And far more so in another, are theology and ethics. Moral culture and religious growth cannot be excluded from any just conception of education. This is the prime reason why our Bishops and priests urge the necessity and importance of Catholic schools. This is the reason why the Christian Brothers, that noble band of self-sacrificing men, teach their daily in their schools and colleges. They have given to America a man who ranks to-day in the literary world as a master of English literature. I allude to Brother Azarias. It is of vast moment to the student of to-day to reflect on the motives and springs of human action, to face the unexplained mystery of thought, to be able to answer the questions: What is right and what wrong; what is his, and whither going; what is his true history, and destiny? And these he will find embodied in the teachings of the Catholic Church.

It would seem obvious that a study of English literature should note in a Catholic and liberal spirit the practical lessons suggested by its theme. If it warns not the feelings into noble Every tissue of the body, every bone, muscle and organ, is made stronger and more helpful by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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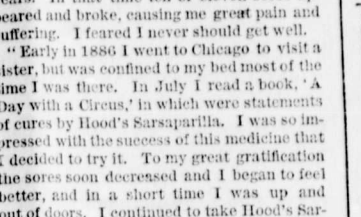
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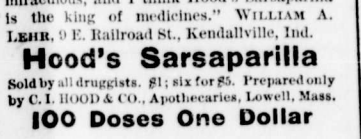
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LARDINE! LARDINE!

The Famous Heavy-bodied Oil for all Machinery. It never gums or clogs, and wears equal to Lard or Seal Oil. Our Specialties are Cylinder, Engine, Lardine, Eureka, Bolt-Cutting, Spindle, Wool and Harness Oil.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.

TORONTO. Every Housekeeper Should have a supply of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF As a stand-by for making SOUPS AND GRAVIES. The improvement made by its use must be experienced to be fully appreciated.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

AUTHORISED BY THE LEGISLATURE. Bi-Monthly Drawings in 1891. 3rd and 17th June 2nd and 16th September 1st and 15th July 7th and 21st October 5th and 19th August 4th and 18th November 2nd and 16th December.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth \$15,000.00 \$15,000.00 1 " " 5,000.00 5,000.00 1 " " 2,500.00 2,500.00 1 " " 1,250.00 1,250.00 2 Prizes " 500.00 1,000.00 5 " " 250.00 1,250.00 25 " " 50.00 1,250.00 100 " " 25.00 2,500.00 200 " " 10.00 2,000.00 500 " " 5.00 2,500.00 Approximation Prizes. 100 " " 25.00 2,500.00 100 " " 10.00 1,000.00 999 " " 5.00 4,995.00 999 " " 5.00 4,995.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER. 81 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 20s. and 30s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors, throughout the world. Paraphraser should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

likewise. Those who accepted His Supper, unworthy as they were, were promised everlasting life...

ADDRESS OF WELCOME. His Lordship was then the recipient of four very flattering addresses from the Catholic societies of the city in the order published below:

Mr. D. J. O'Connor read the first address as follows:

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:

MY LORD—We, the members of St. Joseph's conference, St. Vincent de Paul Society, respectfully beg leave to welcome you on this your first pastoral visit to our congregation and your elevation as Bishop of this diocese...

Signed on behalf of the members, D. J. O'Connor, President; O. Flaherty, First Vice-President; J. O'Brien, Second Vice-President; Thos. F. Quirk, Secretary; Chas. Stock, Treasurer; Stratford, May 31, 1901.

FROM THE C. M. B. A. Mr. Frank E. Goodwin, in a good voice, read the next address:

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:

MAY I PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We, the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the city of Stratford, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Lordship to-day, not only for the purpose of extending to you a hearty welcome to this portion of your diocese of London but also of offering you, My Lord, their most sincere and dutiful homage...

Signed, WILLIAM QUILLER, Pres., FRANK E. GOODWIN, Sec., Stratford, May 31, 1901.

THE A. O. H. This society, which appears to have a very large membership, was the next to offer its congratulations to His Lordship. Mr. Richard O'Neill read the address, which was beautifully illuminated.

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:

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To serve you so generously severed the ties

you loved and served so well and came forth from the order endeared to you by so many holy and tender associations to labor for our eternal welfare. We gratefully appreciate the sacrifice you have made for us and for which we may not feel that God may abundantly reward you, and we now offer our united prayers that our Heavenly Father may bless and direct your administration and grant you many years of health and happiness to rule over us.

THE E. B. ASSOCIATION. Mr. John Hagarty read the last address—

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR FATHER IS CHRIST upon the occasion of your first official visit to Stratford, we, the members of the Emerald Beneficial Association, tender you a loyal and hearty welcome. Knowing the exalted and prominent place you fill in the hearts of all true Catholics, we feel gratified to have you in our midst...

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY. Bishop O'Connor claimed the privilege of responding to the four addresses at the same time. He said he always felt a warm interest in the St. Vincent de Paul Society...

He put this society first on the list, because he believed its objects worthy of public support. The members dispensed charity to the widow and orphan and visited the sick. It was well engaged in such noble work as this that people should be proud of...

Each member was as entitled to his opinion as he was to his, he believed if his suggestions were adopted the societies would gain in strength...

He had often visited Stratford with pleasure, but was never more pleased than on this occasion. As to the kind words spoken of himself he would say nothing. He had often felt regret that the mantle had not fallen on more worthy shoulders...

On Wednesday, 3rd inst., His Lordship Bishop O'Connor paid his first visit to St. Patrick's, Raleigh.

His Lordship arrived by the afternoon train on Tuesday, and was received at the station by Father Quigley and a number of the parishioners who escorted him to the pastoral residence. On Wednesday morning the sacrament of confirmation was administered to a number of candidates who had been under instruction for some weeks previously.

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lighter the labors of this just and good man, priest and pastor, in any way acceptable to him.

After speaking of the pleasure it gave him to visit the church, and his admiration of the good spirit the people displayed, His Lordship bestowed his blessing and the congregation dispersed. The singing was a very impressive and enjoyable feature of the services.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO ST. MARY'S. From the News, June 4.

Last Sunday afternoon was the occasion of unusually impressive ceremonies in the Catholic church of this town it being the first visit of Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor in his official capacity.

His Lordship was met by a large number of the congregation in carriages at a distance of some miles from the town, and on arriving at the suburbs, the societies of the A. O. H. and the C. M. B. A., who had been awaiting them, fell into line and escorted the procession to the church.

After donning his pontifical robes, the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, Father Brennan, and a procession of acolytes, proceeded to the church, which was literally packed with people of all denominations.

He was here greeted with a hymn of welcome by the choir. After Vespers, and before Benediction, Mr. P. Whelan stepped forward, and in the name of the parish presented an address. Then followed addresses read by Mr. M. Burns and Mr. J. Kennedy, representing the A. O. H. and C. M. B. A. respectively.

His Lordship replied at length in fitting terms, expressing his pleasure at the kind reception tendered him, and in choice language thanked the congregation generally and the societies individually for their loyalty and respect to him as their chief pastor, and referred in a feeling manner to the noble qualities of their parish priest, Rev. Father Brennan, whose good work among them showed such abundant fruit.

Then followed Benediction, when some of the grand music peculiar to the Catholic Church worship was rendered in a really masterly style. On Monday morning, after carefully examining a class of fifty-four children, the Bishop administered to them the sacrament of confirmation, and in his choice language exhorted them to continue the good work commenced in their souls and to persevere in the service of God.

He referred to the evil of intemperance, and at his request, the boys, with uplifted hands, made a solemn promise to their Maker to abstain from all intoxicating drinks until they had reached the age of twenty-one years.

In the afternoon the distinguished visitors, after being driven around town and neighborhood by Mr. Walsh, left on their evening train, much pleased with their visit to St. Mary's. Below we give the addresses as presented to His Lordship:

ST. MARY'S, MAY 31, 1901. To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, Bishop of London:

MAY I PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We, your devoted and loving children of St. Mary's parish, assembled here this evening with our beloved pastor, bid you welcome on this your first official visit to our humble church, humble indeed, My Lord, in every sense of the word, but with the blessing of God we hope to bless a more substantial and imposing edifice, and one more in harmony with the requirements of our holy religion...

To consider her the unerring standard of truth and justice and to regulate our actions by her light.

It was also a great pleasure to us when we learned that our national champion, the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, received the honor of preaching the sermon of the day at our congregation, and that our own worthy chaplain, Rev. Father Brennan, had the honor of being his attendant.

Once again we bid you one hundred thousand welcomes, and ask you on this your first official visit to our parish to give to ourselves and to our fellow members your blessing.

Signed on behalf of the members, M. F. Burns, Jas. Mohr, D. Currie, C. M. B. A. ADDRESS.

To the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of London:

MY LORD—On behalf of the members of Branch 13 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, we desire to tender you our heartiest welcome on the occasion of your first official visit to this parish. It is always a pleasant duty for Catholics to express their warmest regards for their chief pastor; and rest assured, My Lord, no section of our people are more united and more firm in the performance of this duty than the members of the Association.

He was here greeted with a hymn of welcome by the choir. After Vespers, and before Benediction, Mr. P. Whelan stepped forward, and in the name of the parish presented an address. Then followed addresses read by Mr. M. Burns and Mr. J. Kennedy, representing the A. O. H. and C. M. B. A. respectively.

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EVERY SKIN SCALP DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA. CUTICURA is a powerful medicine for all skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and dandruff.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

Dr. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890. I have used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC in several cases of Asthma with very good success.

W. K. MURPHY, UNDERTAKER. FUNERALS FURNISHED AT MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS. The leading Undertakers and Embalmers. Open night and day.

JAMES KILGOUR. Undertaker and Importer of Fine Funeral Furnishings.

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Large advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back. Text includes 'SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA' and 'GAIN ONE POUND A DAY'.

The Toronto Moderator, referring to the case of Sir John Thon...

The Czar has admitted of annoying Catholic alike. He has invited the pastors of the country...

Dr. Windtorn's victory, notwithstanding the rests in the new education...

As we expected Dr. Briggs' General Assembly on Friday, by the as Professor of Dr's friends...

You cannot dare not. To approve, approve. Our trust. Our trust. Our trust.

The Emperor Pope Leo X has been harmonized with white in the social which we continually...

A DESPOTIC Africa, a serious case of Portuguese South Africa confirmed counter appear the conflicts...

COOKS FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Should be used if it is desired to make the finest...

MESHADE BELL FOUNDRY. Finest Grade of Bells. Castings and Repairs for Churches, Schools and Fire Alarm Bells...

THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money...

TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mount. St. Charles Police Provisions and Light Supplies..."

BURDOCK. Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities...

BLOOD. CURES. DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES...

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS. JAMES REID AND COMPANY, 118 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 388 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own preservative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDINGS. Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring the work within the reach of all.

above article from the Hamilton Times conclusively proves that the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have in no way over-stated the merits of their remedy...

Weak Women. The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to those numerous ills which spring from the lack of harmony in the system...

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Importer of Diamonds, Watches and Jewellery. Manufacturer and Fine Watch Repairing...

ST JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

WIVES & DAUGHTERS IMPROVED ALL LEATHERBONE CORSETS. NO SIDE STEELS TO HURT, NO SIDE STEELS TO BREAK, NO SIDE STEELS TO RUST.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells.

MIRACLE OF MODERN DAYS.

Hamilton Produces One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record.

"TOTALLY DISABLED" YET CURED. Hamilton Times, May 27th, 1891.

One of the most remarkable cures in the history of medicine has just been effected in this city and the fame of it is fast spreading throughout the land. Over four years ago Mr. John Marshall, then employed as manager of J. C. Williams' coal oil refinery works here, sustained a fall, which at the time was not thought to be serious...

Many Gods Ashore; on the Sea One God. From the Chicago Herald. The arraignment of a New York minister for inviting other Protestant preachers to his pulpit shows how hard it is for Christians on land to doubt that there are many gods...

Our Boys and Girls. A Knowing Dog. There is a Newfoundland dog, Lion by name, says the New Orleans States, which gives daily proof of his comprehension of what is said to him...

Golden Bubbles. Desire not thou too greatly, for, like fire, Destroying what it enfolds, so it desires. Success—that was his thought, his hope, his aim...

INTERESTING MISCELLANY. I remember hearing years ago of an old merchant who on his death-bed labored the results of long years of labor, some hundreds of pounds in all, amongst his sons...

A Curious Fact. It is well known that a two or even four hours' incineration of the human body does not totally consume the bones, and there is thrown away as refuse...

Seven Pointers. Of all battles there are none like the unrecorded battles of the soul. Thy secret is thy captive if thou keep it; thou art thy captive if thou let it go...

After the Boy. During the recent Chicago convention, one of the delegates, a young business man from Boston fell in with a burly, red faced Chicagoan, who had evidently just been patronizing the bar...

A Drummer Boy. Many of our readers are probably familiar with a touching little poem of the late war called "The Drummer Boy," a brave little lad, who, as the poet tells us, served General Lyon...

Carrollous Mrs. Chugwater. "Samantha," grumbled Mr. Chugwater, fumbling in one of the bureau drawers, "I'd like to know where in the name of common sense you keep my socks?"

where I can get a pair of half-way decent socks just say so, and I'll hunt 'em up, and if you don't know and will have the kindness to put the fact in plain English, I'll go out and buy a pair. That's all.

Two Years Ago. Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle, having used B. B. B. for bad blood I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured.

JUNE 13, 1891.

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, June 13, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Mail's Ottawa correspondent, referring to the rumors as to who will take Sir John Macdonald's place, says he has heard objections raised as to the elevation to the post of Sir John Thompson, because that gentleman was once a Protestant, and is now a Catholic.

The Czar has adopted a new means of annoying Catholics and Protestants alike. He has issued a decree that the pastors of congregations must be of the nationality of the majorities in their respective congregations.

Dr. Windthorst has gained a new victory, notwithstanding the fact that he rests in the silence of the tomb. The new education bill, which was introduced by the German ministry, and which interferes with the freedom of religious education, has been withdrawn.

As we expected, the debate on the Dr. Briggs question was settled in the General Assembly at Detroit, on Friday, by the veto of his appointment as Professor of Biblical Theology.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia is followed by a proclamation of the Prussian Government in a like direction. The Jews are not to be allowed to perform the marriage rites in the newly acquired territory of Heligoland.

The Encyclical of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the Social Question has been issued. His purpose is to harmonize the teaching of the Church with whatever is reasonable and just in the social movement of the age in which we live.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church Convention of North America, which met last week at Philadelphia, decided not to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the General Assembly in order to agree upon a compromise short creed as a basis of common work in mission fields.

A DESPATCH from Delagoa Bay, in Africa, states that there has been a serious conflict between British and Portuguese colonists in Mashonaland, South Africa. The report has been confirmed, and though only one encounter has been reported it would appear that there must have been two conflicts at different points, if the circumstances reported cannot otherwise be reconciled.

of Corizon Marquez and Beira to protect British interests there.

THE sad condition of Ireland is illustrated by the census recently taken, which places the population at about 4,600,000. Ten years ago the population was 5,174,836. The falling off has therefore been about 575,000. A change of regime is badly needed to bring prosperity to the country.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Ind., dated the 24th May, states that several faith-curists were forced to leave Losantiville last week. The people are angry and violent because a bright little boy had recently died there and his parents had depended upon the faith-curists to save him. It was a bad case of scarlet fever, and after his death the disease spread into other families.

Branwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is one of the creditors of a bankrupt stock-broker in London, Eng., to the extent of \$10,000, and it is inferred that he must have used the wealth which he derived from the Salvation Army in stock exchange gambling.

THE Presbyterians of China have under consideration the question of a union similar to that which has taken place among the various Presbyterian bodies in Japan. In the latter country the united body threw aside the Westminster Confession and adopted a simple creed with but few articles of belief.

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BISHOP RACINE, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., is endeavoring by earnest remonstrance to check the emigration which has during the last few years been flowing from that Province into the New England States. He says: "If our Canadian families wished it sincerely, if they employed for the establishment of their children on new farms the money now spent in pure luxury and intemperance, they would find in our happy land more than they go and seek for in a painful and dangerous land of exile."

It is highly creditable to the French Academy that they have again refused to elect Emile Zola, the writer of impure novels, to the seat rendered vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet. On the first ballot Zola had 8 votes, Pierre Loti 7, Ferdinand Fabre 7, Viscount Bernier 5. On the seventh ballot, Pierre Loti was elected.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has arisen in England, especially on the part of workmen, at the great influx of poor foreigners who have recently come into London, England, most of them being Jewish refugees from Russia or Russian Poland. Mr. Octavius Morgan, the Gladstonian member for Battersea, has given notice that he will enquire from the Government whether it is not advisable to adopt measures to check foreign immigration.

GRADUALLY, but surely, the Mormon dominion in Utah is being shattered. The Salt Lake Herald, which has hitherto been the organ of Mormonism, has passed into the hands of the Gentiles, and it is confidently asserted that this breaks the back of the Mormon Church as a power in the territory. The Herald will now be conducted as

a Democratic paper, and will advocate the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. When so admitted, it is expected that it will be Democratic.

Or the 179 accused members of the Mala Vita society who were tried recently at Bari, Italy, 14 have been acquitted and 165 have been sentenced terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years. These secret societies have been a curse to the country, and it is to be hoped that the result of the recent trial will be the breaking up of the Mala Vita, as the Mafia were broken up previously in Sicily. It was after this was done that the Mafia established themselves in New Orleans.

It is asserted that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, planned the arrangement by which the Senaputtu or Commander-in-chief of the Manipuris should be invited by Commissioner Quinton to a conference, or durbur, and be taken prisoner by the latter after the meeting. The Manipuri principality was at peace with England, but the reigning family had internal quarrels, and the Rajah was deposed by the Senaputtu, his brother, in order that their third brother, the regent or jurbay, should be placed upon the throne. The Senaputtu had an army of 12,000 men, well drilled and armed like the Hindoo soldiers of England, and Commissioner Quinton's force, consisting of 400 men, was inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was sent; so the Senaputtu, learning the Commissioner's intention, set a trap for the English officers and butchered them. He did not go to the conference, but succeeded by a wily ambush in overpowering the officers. Before this attempt to arrest the Senaputtu there had been no hostility towards England, and it is said that many Liberal members of Parliament will oppose the punishment of the Senaputtu and his officers, who were concerned in the massacre, and who have been since captured; the ground of the opposition being that they acted in self-defence. It is also stated that Liberals will demand the recall of the Viceroy, who denies, however, that he planned the treachery of which he is accused. His orders to the commissioner were, undoubtedly, to capture the Senaputtu, and they were interpreted by the commissioner to mean that he should take the course which he adopted. As it is proposed to court-martial the prisoners summarily, it is believed that the Liberals will not succeed in saving their lives. A despatch from Calcutta says that they will be executed on the spot where the British officers were killed.

WE regret to learn from the Toronto papers that Mr. H. A. Gray, Inspector of Dominion Public Works for Ontario, met with a serious accident at Burlington last week. He was stepping off the morning train, when he slipped and fractured his leg. He was brought on the train to the Union station and from thence was conveyed in the ambulance to his residence, where Dr. Cowan attended to his injuries.

AT the installation of a new minister in the Collegiate Church of New York, on Sunday, 24th ult., the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage well expressed the importance of grounding education upon religion. He said: "Educate a man's head, and you make him an infidel; educate his heart and you make him a fanatic; educate both together and you have the noblest work of God."

THE need of Cardinal Lavigorie's crusade against the slave traffic is made manifest by a single fact which has been made known through a despatch from Zanzibar. A population of 10,000 souls on the North shore of Lake Tanganyika has been completely exterminated by Arab slave-dealers, who raided the villages, and have left nothing but the ruins of the houses, and thousands of dead bodies, which have since been half eaten by wild beasts.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has arisen in England, especially on the part of workmen, at the great influx of poor foreigners who have recently come into London, England, most of them being Jewish refugees from Russia or Russian Poland. Mr. Octavius Morgan, the Gladstonian member for Battersea, has given notice that he will enquire from the Government whether it is not advisable to adopt measures to check foreign immigration. He will suggest such legislation as the United States, Canada and Australia have already adopted. The thoroughfares of London are infested by street beggars, who seriously impede business on the streets, and it is said that the women

are generally serfs of masters who receive all their earnings and pay them starvation wages. It is asserted that no fewer than five hundred poor Jews now come into London every day; and some of the London papers declare that there is danger of an anti-Semitic movement in England, which will be even more decisive than the lynchings of New Orleans. This, if intended as a threat, is even more unjustifiable than the New Orleans lynchings; for it is not pretended that the Jewish immigrants, as a rule, are guilty of any crime but poverty.

THE anti-Catholic Commissioner Morgan, who made use of his power by attempting to destroy Catholic education among the Indians in the West, has been rudely checked in his efforts by the administration of President Harrison. Two ladies who are sisters, Angela and Vincentia Coughlin, having been dismissed from the Government school on Menominee Reservation, have been restored on the recommendation of Inspector Cisney, who made a thorough investigation of their case. Two other ladies, the superintendent and matron, have not been restored, but it is expected that they will be.

THE absurdities of Schweinfurth, the Illinois impostor who claims to be the Christ, and who has grown rich by duping his thousands of followers, are making great havoc among the Methodists, a whole congregation of Methodists having recently gone over to the new creed. Catholics cannot be found to follow the standard of this pseudo-Messias for any consideration.

A GOOD move has been made in Germany for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. If Governments elsewhere were to follow the same course there would be very little abject poverty. General Booth's revelations on Darkest England show a state of affairs which did not begin to exist until the confiscation of the property of the religious orders, inasmuch as that property was held in trust for the poor. When the British Government confiscated the trust property it should, at least, have made provision for those whom it robbed; but, instead of this, it only made those wealthier who were already too rich. The German Government, however, has taken steps to remedy the gross evil of having a starving population while a favored few possess riches which it is impossible for them to employ for their own use. The Prussian Minister of Commerce has in hand a vast scheme for the erection outside of Berlin of three thousand cottages for the worthy poor. The rents will not be more than 85 per month.

SOME WONDERS OF EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Among the discoveries which have been brought to light by recent explorations those which lead the mind back to the period which is so familiar to the lovers of sacred history as the time when the Israelites were in the house of bondage in Egypt must be of very great interest.

Egypt is certainly one of the oldest, and probably the oldest, civilized monarchy which was established on earth; and from the sojourn of the people of God within its limits from the time of Joseph till they were delivered by Moses from their slavery its history has a peculiar interest. This interest arises from the intimate connection which it has with the establishment of God's law on earth among His chosen people.

The magnificence of the relics which have been brought to light as a testimony to the civilization of this ancient monarchy have long been a matter of surprise, and the skill with which the old inscriptions of these monumental remains were deciphered, after being for centuries a sealed book, has made the name of Mr. Champollion famous for all time. Not until this wonderful discovery was made could there be any great progress in connecting the monuments unearthed with the history of the Israelites during their stay in Egypt, as mentioned in Holy Writ. But through Mr. Champollion's genius much light has been thrown upon those ages which go back even beyond the days of Moses and Joseph, and a tolerably fair history of Egypt has been constructed, which takes us backward between three and four thousand years.

In the early part of this century Belzoni discovered the tombs of the kings of Egypt near the ancient capital, Thebes. These tombs were sculptured rooms, sometimes penetrating nearly eight hundred feet into the solid rock. But they were empty of human remains, and the debris made it

evident that the bodies had been removed for some reason.

Recently, however, thirty-six mummies were discovered in a gallery cut in the rock near the Lybian Mountains, on the cases of which the names and titles of the inmates were legibly written, and these mummies prove to be the Pharaohs who ruled during seven hundred years, including the period which elapsed between Joseph and Moses.

The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, have long been a favorite field in which modern unbelievers in Christianity seek for data on which to ground their attacks upon the Christian religion. Yet the greater the researches made by archaeologists the more complete is the triumph of religion, inasmuch as they serve to prove to us that the statements made by the inspired writer are in perfect accord with the true history of the day, as we arrive at certain knowledge concerning it.

One remarkable fact in connection with the recent discovery is that while the mummy of Rameses II., the king spoken of by Diodorus, the Greek historian, under the name, Sesostris, who was the king who "knew not Joseph," and who began the oppression of the Israelites, as recorded in Exodus I, was discovered, the mummy of his successor, Sethos II., who pursued Moses and was drowned in the Red Sea, is missing from the collection. This is highly corroboratory of the sudden death which overtook this monarch in the depths of the sea, as described in Exodus xiv. There is another circumstance in connection with this monarch which points to the same conclusion. The tomb of Sethos II., which was discovered by Belzoni, is distinguished from all the other royal tombs by the fact that its corridors and halls are all left in an unfinished state, showing a sudden interruption to their completion; for it must be borne in mind that these constructions were always built while the king was still reigning. The interruption, coupled with the absence of his body from among those recently discovered, implies not only that he was cut off suddenly, but also that his body was not recovered.

It was in the reign of Rameses II. that the Delta was taken, the Shepherd kings have been driven out from their last resort in Lower Egypt. In the Delta was the land of Goshen, which was the principal abode of the Israelites, and Rameses, finding this strange race occupying this choice spot in his newly acquired possessions, thought it necessary to oppress them lest they should become too powerful for him. This accounts for his resolution to set aside the decrees of the Shepherd kings which gave the Israelites all the rights of native Egyptians. It was not the best way to deal with a race which had a firm foothold in the land, yet such is the power of race antipathy that in all ages tyrannical monarchs have sought to oppress foreigners who sojourned in their country; and it was the boast of Egyptian priests to Diodorus that the great works which were erected by Sesostris-Rameses were built altogether by foreign labor, and that no native Egyptian had put his hand to them.

This is in perfect accord with the Scriptural account of the oppression of the Hebrews, and when so many hundreds of thousands of forced laborers were put to work we should naturally expect that the result would be seen in more extensive building than any which had hitherto taken place. It is a remarkable confirmation of Scripture that it is just at this period that the monuments of Egypt which modern explorers have discovered become almost incredibly extensive. On almost every mound of ruins in Egypt and Nubia the name of Rameses is found recorded as either the builder or the maker of extensive additions, to such an extent that the works of his reign exceed those of all the previous Egyptian Pharaohs together. Seven out of eight temples at Thebes bear the name of Rameses. Six of the nine Egyptian obelisks, which were brought from Egypt by the Roman Emperors, also bear his name as the builder or finisher of the work, and the number of other memorials erected by him bears a similar proportion to the works of the other Egyptian monarchs. There is much which is imaginary in the accounts given by the Greek historians of the deeds of Sesostris, for much was taken on credit from the boastful accounts given of their hero by the Egyptian priests, but these facts which corroborate Scripture are confirmed by the irrefragable testimony of monuments which are extant now. The two cities mentioned in Exodus i, ii, Pitom and Rameses, which were built for Pharaoh by the Israelites, have also been identified, and their

situation fixed. The temple of Petum has been recently unearthed at the Eastern extremity of the Delta, near Damietta, and a sculptured image of Rameses has been found there, representing him seated between two deities, while the names Rameses still exist among the Arabs in the situation of the twin "treasure city" in the West. The image of Rameses cannot be mistaken, as the features are quite distinguishable on the mummy which bears his name.

It is consolatory to the Christian in this age of rampant agnosticism to find such evidences of the truth of Revelation emerging from the tombs in which they have been buried for about thirty-three centuries.

How to use the Mails.

By direction of the Postmaster-General the Chief Post Office Inspector, Mr. Sweetman, has lately been making special enquiry into certain cases in which letters and packages of more than ordinary size had been broken or torn in course of post. The chief inspector's investigations lead to the conclusion that, in the majority of cases, the damage has been the consequence of the inferior covering envelopes, paper boxes, etc. used for the articles in question. He thinks that if the public would enclose their large letters in envelopes of sufficiently good quality and of a size adapted to that of the contents, and if in making up packages they would use good wrapping paper and tie up the whole securely very few breakages would occur in course of post. It should be remembered that most careful manner in the bag or box into which it has to be sorted. Post office clerks would never get through their work if they had to adopt this mode of treatment for the vast quantities of matter passing through their hands. At the same time the chief inspector, Mr. Haggart's directions, in renewing the instructions to post office clerks to tie up all their letters and parcels in mail matter, and this doubtless will have a good effect. If the public would work with the post office to the extent of seeing that the articles they post are in good shape and well secured, the number of complaints would be very materially reduced. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, 2nd May, 1891.

In a Short Time.

Mr. Andrew Broves, Alma House, Dronfield, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "For many years I had been sorely afflicted with rheumatic gout some of the time so badly I had to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried many remedies without obtaining any lasting benefit. I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural size, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was directed to your infallible remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied with most marvellous effects. Even in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs."

NASAL BALM NEVER FAILS CURES GOLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH. It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Many scalded diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, neuralgic headache, hoarseness, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or similar symptoms, your best remedy is a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders to be addressed to them at their office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of Wednesday, 17th day of June, 1891, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions below named on or before the 15th day of July next, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 75 tons stove size, 75 tons nut size, 45 tons soft coal. MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM. Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal, 2,200 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size; soft coal, 100 tons for grate. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard coal, 1,900 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 20 tons stove size, 20 tons chest-nut. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Main Building—Hard coal, 1,800 tons egg size, 100 tons stove size; pumping house in Queen street, 200 tons egg size. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 125 tons stove size. CENTRAL PRISON. Soft coal, 1,000 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 100 tons during September, October, November, December and January next; 60 tons Streetsville screenings. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB. Hard coal, 650 tons large egg size, 95 tons small egg size, 24 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. Hard coal, 400 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size, 10 tons nut size; soft coal, 5 tons for grate. MERCER REFORMATORY. Hard coal, 550 tons egg size, 110 tons stove size. The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Fork. Tenders are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities respectively in each institution. An accepted check for \$50, payable to the order of the Provincial Secretary, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides. And two sufficient copies will be required for the fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st June, 1891.

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A. We are pleased to note that our excellent contemporary...

Assessments Nos. 7 and 8 have been issued. They call for the payment of 25 beneficiaries...

The average age at death in New York State is 42 years, Michigan 40, Pennsylvania 42, Ohio 52 and Canada 41.

Canada will pay the Supreme Council on these two assessments over \$12,000 while only \$4,000 would be required had Canada separate benefactors...

The few members in Canada, in the foregoing, plenty of food for reflection will find, too, the real cause of the refusal of a separate benefactor to Canada.

As a further proof that Brother Hickey was mistaken in the statement recently sent to Canadian members...

We can assure our respected brother of the C. M. B. A. Weekly that we have no desire to indulge in carping criticism...

Our esteemed contemporary is also just a little bit uncharitable, as every one can see in his reference to other C. M. B. A. organs.

The following will answer the question Brother John L. Carleton asks in our last week's issue:

The death rate in the C. M. B. A. from Jan. 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900, of ten years...

Upon the occasion of the departure of the Rev. L. Malloch, parish priest of St. Francis, for France...

When we received the sad information that you were about to depart from amongst us...

A collection was taken up in assistance of the work, and from the manner in which three of the parishioners...

The truly Catholic people of St. Mary's turned out in vast numbers on Sunday...

Moved by Brother Thos. Kelly, seconded by Brother Jas. Bennett...

supplicating the Author of Life that He would be a Father to the orphans and consolation to the sorrowful.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in United Canada and M. H. A. organs, and in copies be given Brother Maloney signed by the proper officers...

Moved by Brother P. Brankin, seconded by Brother H. Cassidy...

Resolved, That this branch deeply regrets the affliction that has come on our respected Recording Secretary...

Moved by Brother D. Burke, seconded by Brother P. H. Cassidy...

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The imposing ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of a new convent...

During Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father McKinnon, one of the visiting priests from Ottawa...

In the course of his remarks he paid a well-merited tribute to His Lordship, who, in his zeal for the educational welfare of the young...

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evergreens. Sweet incense filled the air, and lovely children strewed the way with flowers.

At the convent a gorgeous "Requiem" was created, from which Benediction was given to the kneeling multitude...

Nine new banners added much to the splendor of the pageant. During the procession not a sound was heard save the chanting of the ladies and of the choir...

Happy Williamstown! happy Glenarry! where our holy religion is so honored that the Sacrifice of the Mass could be celebrated in the open air without fear of irreverence.

The Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Williamstown, intend again enlarging their convent...

From the outset, twenty-six years ago, this convent has been well patronized by the public. This year the music department counted ninety-one pupils.

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

Beautifully Appropriate for the Month of June.

The beauty of the Father's power is over it brightly shed. The sweetness of the Spirit's love is met in our heart...

Is there any book that Charles Dickens has ever written that appeals to all that is noble within us with half the sweetness and strength of "The Tale of Two Cities"?

Then taking the gold casket in his hands: "He flung it from him far ahead and said, which he never more, 'But I shall be first than dauntless heart, as thou wert wont of yore.'"

The battle was won, but Douglas was found on the field with the heart of the Bruce clasped close to his.

At the regular meeting of St. Peter's Branch No. 23, E. B. A., the following resolutions were carried:

Resolved, That this branch deeply regrets the affliction that has come on our friend and brother, John Hogan...

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, placed in the hands of his wife and published in the official organ.

Mrs. Deady, wife of Mr. Edward Northwick Deady, attorney-at-law, of Portland, Oregon, U. S., and daughter-in-law of Hon. Judge Matthew P. Deady, Supreme Court, Oregon...

the swift life-current of patriotism, the creeping famine-broke thee, that it struck the children of beloved Erin down and left her, another Rachel, bewailing them because they were not!

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Feast of the Sacred Heart at Simcoe

Never since the establishment of the devotion in our midst was the feast of the Sacred Heart celebrated with more fervor and enthusiasm in our little church than this morning.

The devotion to the Sacred Heart has now got a strong foothold in Simcoe, but we want still more, and for this grand object the general intention of the month is the propagation of the devotion throughout the parish.

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C. C. RICHARDS & CO. SIRS.—I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character.

THESE ARE MY SENTIMENTS



"On this soap I take my stand and declare that so long as I can get 'Sunlight' Soap I will use no other, because it is far superior to all others as a labor-saver and cleanser; it will do what no other soap can do; and its absolute purity and lasting properties make it the best and cheapest soap to use. Sisters, take my advice, and use 'Sunlight' Soap for all domestic purposes.

LADIES, ATTENTION! The ladies that bought this line of Flannels from us last summer pronounced them the very nicest goods for Summer Costumes, as they wash easily and retain a fresh appearance.

Unshrinkable Ceylon Flannel Shirtings Stripes, Checks and Silk Stripes.

PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 Richmond Street.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 11.—GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter, 1.04 to 1.11; white, 1.04 to 1.11; spring, 1.04 to 1.11; corn, 1.20 to 1.25; rye, 1.10 to 1.15; barley, 1.10 to 1.15; peas, 1.25 to 1.30; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.50; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 100; oats, 1.10 to 1.15; butter, best, 14 to 16; eggs, basket, 12 to 14; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 4.50 to 5.00; honey, lb., 11 to 12; tallow, 10 to 11; straw, load, 2 1/2 to 3; clover seed, bush, 4.50 to 5.00; alfalfa, lb., 1.50 to 2.00; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.00; hay, ton, 9.00 to 10.00; flax seed, bush, 1.00 to 1.50; maple syrup, per gal., 1.00 to 1.50; sugar, lb., 10 to 12; molasses, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.50; pork, per quarter, 1 to 2.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 1.00 to 1.10; onions, per bag, 1.00 to 1.50; cabbages, per doz., 30 to 35; beans, per bag, 40; turnips, per doz., 20 carrots, per bag, 40.

Poultry (dressed).—Spring chickens, per pair, 75 to 80; fowls, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; ducks, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; geese, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; turkeys, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; chickens, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; ducks, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; geese, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00; turkeys, per 10, 1.50 to 2.00.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle, per head, 3.00 to 4.00; hogs, per head, 3.00 to 4.00; sheep, per head, 3.00 to 4.00; calves, per head, 3.00 to 4.00; pigs, per head, 3.00 to 4.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, June 11.—CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,000; market, steady; prime to extra steers, 5.75 to 6.25; others, 4.50 to 5.75; Texans, 5.50 to 6.00; cows, 4.50 to 5.25; Hogs.—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 1,000; market, firm; active; closed weak to lower; choice heavy, 4.50 to 4.75; 5,000 weights, 4.25 to 4.50; mixed and packers, 4.00 to 4.25; light, 3.75 to 4.00; market, steady; Texans, 3.75 to 4.00; western, 4.50 to 5.00; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.00; fat calves, 3.50 to 4.00; lambs, 3.75 to 4.00.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET. Saturday, June 8, 1891.—The tone of the market today was "hoarse" and the tendency was for low prices; 40 per cent was the limit, and 900 boxes were sold at this rate; 215 boxes at 85 cents and 30 boxes at 85 to 90 cents.

Spiritual Retreat. The retreat for ladies usually given at the Sacred Heart Convent in this city will commence on Monday, June 23, and close Friday morning, July 3.

For cards of invitation and further particulars apply to Lady Superior, Convent Sacred Heart, Queen's Avenue, London.

WANTED

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY AT CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE.

IN A RUSH

To stop the hard work of wash day—to stop the rub, rub, rub and tug, tug, tug, to make the clothes clean? Of course you are. Then send for "SURPRISE SOAP" and use the "SURPRISE WAY" without boiling or scalding the clothes, and save half the hard work. Have comfort and ease, with clothes neater and cleaner than the ordinary way. STOP now a moment to consider if it is any advantage to use a pure Soap like Surprise, and save yourself, your hands, your clothes.

READ THE DIRECTIONS on the Wrapper.