# The Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

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WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Cierical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House. tern House,

N. Wilson & Co.,

sors?"
"After the successive failures of Mr. "After the successive failures of Mr. Forster, Mr. Trevelyan, and Earl Spencer, no Englishman is ever likely to follow in the footateps of their policy in the future. The results that have attended the labors of the Irish Party have been a signal proof of the advantages of a policy of boldness and honesty. We have not only got rid of coercion—we have secured, in the first place, that household suffrage should be extended in its fullness to Ireland, the last extension of the suffrage in should be extended in its fullness to Ireland, the last extension of the suffrage in England not having been accompanied by any corresponding extension in Ireland; we have secured the full representation of 103 members for Ireland; the Redistribution Bill is safe; and the registration law in Ireland, which was in a deplorable state, is not only assimilated in all its beneficial points to the English law, but is even made better than the English law by reason of the non-disqualification

but is even made better than the English law by reason of the non-disqualification of persons receiving medical relief."

"If the Tories take office will you attack the Tory Government as you have attacked the Whigs?"

"We will jadge the new Government by their acts. As regards the action of the Irish Party during the rest of the session, the Tories cannot possibly undertake to carry a Coercion Bill, and if the Conservative Party could not make the attempt, we will be disposed to give the new Government a fair trial. We have never attacked the Government merely for the sake of attack. We have done so in self-defence, and to save our country

for the sake of attack. We have done so in self-defence, and to save our country from injury."

"How as to your arrangements for the General Election?"

"There are a large number of constituencies in England and Scotland, probably at least fifty, where the Irish voters are sufficiently strong to return a Liberal or a Tory as they please. There are only four or five where we hope to be able to carry a candidate of our own. We have not taken any steps as yet to consult with the constituencies as regards the selection of candidates for Irish seats, and we do not think it at all desirable to do so for the present. We wish that all the undivided energies of our party during the next few weeks should be directed to the work of registration, and to securing that the fullest possible number should be admitted to the franchise. When the registers have been perfected we shall be better enabled to make a complete list of the constitu-

THE TYRANNY WHICH MADE AN IRISH

A DESPOY DEAD.

A PREFETEW WITE MR. PARMY WHICH MADE AN INSERT THE NUMBER OF THE PARMY WHICH MADE AN INSERT THE NUMBER OF THE NU

matures, defending what they believed were the old landlord's rights, from incursion. Colonel Humfrey took the peasants' part. What of that? Mr. Adair had power within himself. He had tenants taken into custody, taken before himself and marched backwards and forwards some sixty miles to and from before himself and marched backwards and forwards some sixty miles to and from prison. And after all the Government magistrates discharged them. This but embittered the man, and a long purse did the rest. He bought up the neighboring landlords and at a stroke was master of

the situation.

The next step brings us into the great The next step brings us into the great sheep cases. The sheep with which the mountains were stocked disappeared. The peasants did it. They were thieves and mutilators of dumb animals. Presentments after presentments were levied off the districts. The higher the presentments, the greater was the destruction. A Government official at long last got at the secret—"Suspicion once aroused. A Government official at long last got a: the secret—"Suspicion once aroused, strange facts came to light. The houses of the Scotch shepherds were searched and mutton in rather too generous abundance was found. . It was incontestably established that the sheep had perished from stress of weather, and still more extensively from falling over case and presidely from falling over case and pre-

stress of weather, and still more extensively from falling over crags and precipices." Chief Justice Monahan made an end to the sheep cases by refusing to fiat the presentments. Meanwhile the whole people had been defamed, and ruined almost by the levies. On this point let us hear the magistrates at Churchill:—

"The Bench are unanimously of opinion that no sheep of Mr. Adair's were maliciously injured or done away with; and we find, through the constabulary, that 66 sheep have been found dead through the inclemency of the weather, as there was no mark of injury on them."

How all this operated on a man of the Adair type our readers can imagine. Dreader cause of quarrel soon after arose, and in the murder of the land-steward, James Murray. There were strange and

Derry Standard of the time reports that in nearly every house there was some one far advanced in age—many of them tottering to the grave, whilst the sobs of helpless children took everyone by heart. When dispossessed the families grouped themselves on the ground beside the ruins of their homes, having no place of refuge near. As night set in the scene became fearfully sad. These poor starving people," adds the Presbyterian organ, "remain on the bleak mountain side, no one (i) caring for them, whether they live or die. Tis horrible to think of, but more horrible to behold." Some there were to care for them. Under the Southern Cross they found a home far from the stroke of John George Adair. Who speaks but good of the dead need never name John George Adair. Though obelisk as high as London's monument should record his praise, Glenveigh in its desolate grandeur will overshadow it, and with the dead despot's memory for ever associate a ruthless will and ruined homes—Derry Journal.

Prize presented by Rev J P Molphy, Ingersoll, Ont; awarded to James Mahar; acc ex aequo, Frank Sullivan, Wm. Sinn, James Conniff, Marine City. SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.

Prize presented by Rev J Garry, St Vincent's, Detroit. Not awarded this year.

COMMERCIAL CLASS GRADUATES

Prize presented by R. v D Coyle, Mt

Morris; awarded to George Neagle,

Fergus, Ont; acc, C Chilton, Washington,

RHETORIC CLASS.

1st prize excellence, James Mahar,
Clarenda, Iowa; 2nd prize excellence,
Wm. Sinp, Flint; 1st acc, James Conniff,
Marine City; 21 acc, Joseph Tischner, Bay City.

LATIN AND GREEK.
Prize, James Mahar; acc, Wm. Sinn.
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.
Prize, James Mahar; acc, James Con-

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize ex aequo, James Mahar and Wm.

Sinn.

HISTORY.

Prize, Wm Sinn; acc, James Mahar.

BELLES LETTRES.

Excellence—1st prize, Frank Sullivan,
Grattan; 21 prize, Frank Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont; 1st acc, Joseph Joos, Monroe;
2d acc, A Cahill, St. Thomas, Ont.

CATECHISM.

Prize, Frank Sullivan, Grattan; acc

Frank Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont.

LATIN AND GREEK.

Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc ex aequo, Jos Jos and Frank Gallagher.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, Frank Gallagher. ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Prize ex aequo, Frank Sullivan and
Frank Gallagher; acc, Joseph Joos. SECOND LATIN.

1st prize of excellence, Frank Malloy, Cleveland, Ohio; 2d prize of excellence, Thos Murray, Summerton, Mich; 3d prize of excellence, E Wolfstyn, Port Huron. LATIN AND GREEK. Prize, Frank Malloy; acc, Thos Mur-

Prize, Frank Malloy; acc, Thos. Mur-

CATECHISM.

Prize, Thos Murray; acc, John Sidley.

THIRD LATIN.

Excellence—1st prize, John Tobin,
Petrolia, Ont.; 2d prize, Peter Meloy,
Pontiac; 3d prize, Thos. Burns, Bay City;
1st acc, John Amvot, St. Thomas, Ont.;
2d acc, A. Pepin, Windsor, Ont.; 3rd acc,
A Burke, Emery.

CATECHISM.

Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

LATIN AND GREEK.

Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Prize, Thos Burns; acc, John Tobin.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ENGLISH CCMPOSITION.
Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

ELEMENTARY LATIN.

Excellence—1st prize, Louis Tschirart, Verona, Mich.; 2d prize, Jno Corcoran, Bay City; 3d prize, Thos Delanty, Muskegou; 4th prize, Henry Sullivan, Detroit; 1st acc, Michael Gallagher, Bay City; 2d acc, Will Dunn, Shafteburg, Mich.; 3rd acc, B Kildea, Corunna; 4th acc, F. Culten, Detroit.

Prize, Thos Delanty; acc, Jno Cor-Prize, Louis Tschirart; acc, Jno. Cor-

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Thos. Delanty; acc. M. Gal-

Prize, Thos Delanty; acc, John Cor-

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Excellence—1st prize, Geo Neagle, Fergus, Ont.; 2d prize, C Chilton, Washington, D C; honors, Robt Kane, Ingersoll, Ont; and Peter L Heureux, Windsor, Ont. CATECHISM.

Prize, C Chilton; acc, James Coleman,
Toledo, O.

Excellence—1st prize, Yon Paumwitz,
Jackson; 24 prize, Jos Juif, Conner's
Creek; 1st acc, Will O'leary, Pickering,
Ont; 2d acc, Chas Kraher, Detroit.

CATECHISM.
Prize, Jno Jeffers, Saginaw; accequo, Von Panmwitz and Jos Juif. Prize, Jos Juif; acc, Frank Maloney,

Cheboygan.

READING AND SPELLING.

Prize, Jas Juif; ace, Von Panmwitz.

SCIENCE.

Prize, Will O'Leary; ace, Jos Juif.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

1st prize, Marcel Hude, Detroit; 2d prize, Tancrede Quellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 3d prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 1st acc, Frank Lee, Detroit; 2 acc, Jeremiah O'Connor, Pickering, Ont.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

First Division—1st prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 2d prize, Ernest Rondot, Stony Point, Ont.; 3d prize, Albert Lane, Sault Ste. Marie; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont; 2d acc, Maurice Coste, Amberstburg, Ont.

Second Division—1st prize, Wm Dun-

Coste, Amherstburg, Ont.
Second Division—1st prize, Wm Dunlany, Cleveland, Ohio; 1st acc, Hubert Dodge, Ft. Wayne, Detroit. BIBLE HISTORY.

BIBLE HISTORY.

1st prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La.; 2d prize, John Manson, Menton, Mich; 1st acc, Michael Carland, Corruna, Mich; 2d acc, Marcel Hude, Detroit.

GEOGRAPHY. Prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 1st READING

First Division—lst prize, Hubert Dodge, Ft. Wayne, Detroit; 2d prize, Michael Carland, Corruna; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 2d acc, Jeddie Radidoux, Bay City, Mich.

First Division—lst prize, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont; 2d prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville, Mich; 1st acc, Wm Haines, Detroit.

READING AND SPELLING.

Haines, Detroit.

READING AND SPELLING.
Second Division—lst prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 2d prize, Adolph Mailloux,
Tecumseh, Ont; 1st acc, Carl Andrews,
Williamston, Mich; 2d acc, Wm Chfera,

WRITING. First Division—lst prise, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont; 2d prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 3d prize, Wm Dunlany, Cleveland, Ohio; 1st acc, Frank Lee, Detroit; 2d acc, Ernest Rondot, Stoney Paint One

Point, Ont.
Second Division—Prize, Harry Mc
Taggart, Flint; acc, Adolph Mailloux, Te
cumseh, Ont. Ont. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, James Mahar.

FIRST TRIGONOMETRY. Prize, ex aeque, Jos Tischner, Bay City; A. Cahill.

A. Cahill.

SECOND TRIGONOMETRY.

Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, Jas Mahar.

FIRST ALGEBRA.

First prize, John Corcoran; 2d prize,

Thos Murray; 1st acc, Michael Gallagher;
2d acc, Frank Malloy.

SECOND ALGEBRA.

First prize, Thos Burns; 2d prize, John

Arnyot; 1st acc, A Pepin; 2d acc, Jno

Bealy.

FIRST GEOMETRY.

FIRST GEOMETRY. Prize, ex aequo, James Corniff, Wm SECOND GEOMETRY.
First Prize, Joseph Joos; 2d prize, Thos

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

ARITHMETIC.
First Division—Ist prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 2nd prize, Albert Lane, Sault Ste Marie, Mich; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.
Second Division—Ist prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La; 2nd prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 1st acc, Marcel Hude, Detroit.

Third Division—prize, Wm. Dunlany, Cleveland, O; acc, Carl Andrews, Williamston, Mich.

FIRST BOOK-KEEPING CLASS.

FIRST BOOK KEEPING CLASS.

1st prize, Louis Tschirhart, 2nd prize,
C Chilton, 1st acc, Geo Neagle, 2nd Joseph Tischner.

Tischner.

ELEMENTARY BOOK-KEEPING CLASS.

1st prize, Robert Kane, Ingersoll, Ont;
2d prize, Wm J. Mahar, Cleveland, O; 1st
acc, J Doyle, 2nd acc, Frank Malony,
Cheboygan. FRENCH.

Prize, Frank Sullivan, acc, A Pepin. SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Peter L Heureux, acc, El Le-

SECOND CLASS.

Prize, Geo Neagle; acc, C Chilton.
READING AND SPELLING.
Prize, Fred Beach, Fort Wayne, Ind;
acc, Geo Neagle.
RHETORIC.
Prize, C Chilton; acc, Geo Neagle.
SCIENCE.
Prize, Fred Beach; acc, James Coleman.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
Prize, Robt Kane; acc, Peter L Heureux.
SECOND COMMERCIAL.
Excellence—1st. prize, Warner

SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Peter L Heureux, acc, E1 Lefebvre and Joseph Savage.
THIRD CLASS.
First prize, Jas Juli and H Sullivan, 2d prize, John Corcoran.

GERMAN
FIRST CLASS.
Prize, Thos Murray, acc, Wm Ley.
SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Peter L Heureux, acc, E1 Lefebvre and Joseph Savage.
THIRD CLASS.
First prize, Jas Juli and H Sullivan, 2d prize, John Corcoran.

SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Peter L Heureux, acc, E1 Lefebvre and Joseph Savage.
THIRD CLASS.
First prize, Jas Juli and H Sullivan, 2d prize, John Corcoran.

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SECOND CLASS.
First prize, Jas Juli and H Sullivan, 2d prize, John Corcoran.

SECOND CLASS.
First prize, John Corcoran.

First Division—Prize, ex aequo, Gabriel Campeau, Detroit; Jos Gallagher, Detroit. Second Division—Prize, ex aequo, M A Fournier, Tecumsch, Oat.; Fred Beach.

PIANO First Division-Prize, A Pepio, acc, F

### BRANTFORD LETTER.

The Managers of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued an address to Irish
electors in England, advising them to
vote for Tories in preference to Liberals,
at the coming general election. The
address says:—"As the Tories have
intimated their disapproval of coercion,
do not oppose them at the polls. Indeed,
we unhesitatingly say, vote for Tory
candidates, as assurances given by leaders
of the Liberal party are wholly inadequate.
Where all did so well it would be unjust to
particularize. Suffice it to say that the
entertainment was a decided success, and
the large audience were well pleased with
the evening's enjoyment, notwithstanding
room. Following is the programme:
Song....Thinking and Dreaming of Mother
They.......Quarrel among the Notwer

Recitation Egidius Valedictory.

As part of the programme a number of the pupils went forward, and Miss Nellie Dunn read the address to the Rev. Father Lennon, expressing the pleasure the children felt in congatulating him on the recurrence of his feast day, and assuring him that they looked forward to the celebration of this festival as among the happiest events in their young lives. The address also referred feelingly to the encouragement his frequent visits to the school had given the pupils, and told that they would look forward for the re-opening of school that the same pleasant relations might be entered upon anew; and in conclusion begged his acceptance of a dinner set and dining table.

Rev. Father Lennon was taken completely by surprise, but responded in his happiest vein. He said that this was the fourth time he had been similarly remembered, and he thanked them heartily for magnificent gifts. Each successive present they had given him was more valuable than the last, and the present was the most valuable and practical of all. He recognized in their act a mark of deep respect for the priesthood of the church rather than as a personal gift. Referring to the entertainment, he spoke very highly of the pupils and teachers for the able manner in which the programme was carried out. He was proud of the children and said their parents and friends ought also to feel proud of them. They were a credit to their school, where they were fitted for the duties of life; where the heart was trained as well as the intellect, and where the knowledge of God and his law occupied the first place. He concluded by thanking them again for their valuable gift and announcing that their annual picnic would take place early next week.

On Sunday morning, at early mass, about forty of the children of the parish received

Burns; lace, ex aequo, Jno Tobin and Jno Amvot; 2d ace, ex aequo, Thos Murray, E Wolfstyn, E Cullinane.

First Division—Ist prize, A Burke; 2d prize, D O'Loughlin; lst ace, Thos Delanty. Second Division—Prize, Ed Lefebvre, Saginaw; ace, Geo Maurer.

SECOND ARITHMETIC.

First prize, Louis Tachirhart; 2d prize, James Julf; 3d, B Fleck, Tiffin, Ohio; lst ace. Francis Degel, Detroit; 2d ace, Robert Kane; 3d ace, James Coleman.

THIRD ARITHMETIC.

1st prize, William Mahar, Cleveland, O; 2d prize, B O'Neil, 3d prize, Jno Crumleley, lst ace, Michael Carland, 2ad ace, Chas Parent, 3d ace, Felix Meloche.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

ARITHMETIC.

First Division—Ist prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 2nd prize, Albert Lane, Sault Ste Marie, Mich; lst ace, Tanciede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.

Second Division—Ist prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La; 2nd prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; lst ace, Marcel Hude, Detroit.

Third Division—prize, Wm. Dunlany, Colonian and Colonian

lar.

Another present.

On Sunday the people were surprised to see a new gong in the sanctuary, hung in a walnut frame, and when it sounded heard the same note as comes from the new bell, and they were delighted to learn that it was another present to the church from a member of the congregation. It would seem that there is a large unexplored region yet, whence those who have means can find opportunity to show their liberality.

NOTES.

The schools have closed for the holidays, and the children and teachers are happy. The work of the session has been satisfac-

The work of the session has been satisfactory.

The members of the Sodality and the school children held their piene together this year, on Tuesday, the 7th, in the Agricultural Park.

Our new bell is pronounced by everybody as far beyond anything in the city, and Brantford is very proud of it. It can be heard at Harrisburg, so folks say, and an equal distance in every direction.

Ten pupils from the Separate Schools are writing for the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute.

Miss Nolan was in the city over Sunday. She has been living in New York for some time and is out for a holiday.

#### NEWS NOTES.

An English Cabinet Council has decided

First Division—Prize, A Pepin, acc, F Cullen.
Second Division—Prize, E Rondot, acc, M Hude

Vocal Music.
First Division—Prize, Frank Cullen, acc D Mulcaby.
Second Division—Prize, A Pepin, acc, T Lynch, London, Oct.
The next term will begin Tuesday, September 1st.

An English Cabinet Council has decided to entirely abandon coercion in Ireland and to rely upon a strict administration of the general law.

The Irish National League at Liverpool has requested Justice McCuthy to stand for Liverpool at next election. It has also resolved to hold about from all English parties.

Holmes, Attorney General for Ireland; the Earl of Carnaryon, Lord-Lieutenant

Holmes, Attorney General for Ireland; the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Wm Hartdick, Chief Secretary, have been sworn to office at Dublin

in a courteous note sent Her Majesty. In this the French Ambassador expressed to the Queen his personal regret at being unable to comply with the royal command, but said he could not dispbey the orders of his Government to not wear mourning

Advices from Winnipeg state that Big Bear was captured on Friday morning near Carlton by Sergeant Smart, of the Mounted Police. His son and one of his councillors were taken at the same time. Big Bear said his band were on their way to Fort Carlton to surrender Tacy had to Fort Carlton to surrender They had been some days without provisions. He had passed Otter's and Irvine's forces on the way. Seven more of the band were captured by Surveyor Scouts, and Irvine has taken seventeen. The remainder are surrendering to the Indian agents and giving up their arms. One of the Frog Lake murderers was among those captured by the scouts. tured by the scouts.

### CATHOLIC NOTES.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 296 to 120, has refused to exempt priests from serving in the army

Archbishop Gibbons confirmed fourteen converts at Woodstock, Md., May 22. Among them were John Yox. aged 85 years, his children, grand-children and great grand children.

The Rocky Mountain Celt says that six Indian boys of the Missions of the Rocky Mountains will be taken to Ireland during the coming summer to be educated for the

priesthood.

The first child baptized in St. Bridget's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., was named Francis Naughton. That was years ago. On June 4, he celebrated his first High Mass in the same Church, in the presence of a large congregation who had assembled to rejuice at his elevation to the priesthood.

place early next week.

The Rev. Father Damen, S. J., is giving missions in Texas. He recently closed a mission in Denison at which twenty-five converts were received into the Church.

s his sincere d esteemed ninion who the election and the Rev.

picnic, also cheerfully ne honors of ls," by Rev.; cloth,\$1.25.

MRS. LUCY C. LILLIE IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

nexpected glory, and, as most of our company became absorbed in books or letter-writing, we missed some of our usual hours of talk and gossip; but coming in from a sharp ride about the meadows, and looking a little wind-blown, a certain member of the party said, laughing:

"The winter is coming!"

"It is time to expect it!" replied Y

ning of August."

"Oh!" said F——, "I was only giving Y—— the password to see if he was a 'Ribbon-man.' Now I see he is."

"Ribbon-man." Now I see he is."

"Indeed I am not," said Y——, with a smile. "And do you know," he added, "you Americans view certain things so oddly!

Now, if you were asked suddenly, what would you say a 'Ribbon-man' was?"

"A true Irishman!" exclaimed F——,

Everybody laughed outright.
"I thought so," said Y——, "for which reason I put the question. But really you are quite wrong; a Ribbon-man is only a

mber of a secret society despised by al nest-minded Irishmen—certainly not to be med in the same breath with a Fenian." - continued:

"I am not going to deny that Ribbonism is on the part of land-owners and landlords, but it is a society condemned by the Catholic Church as base in purpose and result. Do you remember what Mr. Sullivan says about it in his New Ireland?"

"Yes; but what a fascination there is about all secret societies! I enjoy the passwords, the signals, the hidden meetings. Why do not women insist on membership, I

wonder?"
The male portion of the company looked

supercitious.
"I have heard that there was once a lady Freemason in Ireland, and there was once a huly romantic story connected with her admission. Does anybody remember it?"

"Oh! yes, this is the hour for such tales,"

said the young lady of Keppoch. "A windy twilight—that is just the time; do tell it,

"But her story is strictly a matter of history, atter all," said R---, "strange as it is. I have often hear! it from my grandfather's lips, and he heard it discussed, when the was a boy, by people who actually knew the parties and all the circumstances. The young lady was the daughter of the Hon. Arthur St. Leger, Lord Doneraile, and was born about 1713. Her tather was a famous Breamason and was authorized to held ledge. Freemason, and was authorized to hold lodge meetings at Doneraile House, where from fifty to one hundred and fifty members used fifty to one hundred and hity members used to attend. Elizabeth St. Leger was described as a daring and vivacious girl, beautiful and accomplished. She was full of curiosity as to accomplished. She was full of curiosity as to the duties of Freemasonry which were performed at Doneraile House, and resolved, if possible, to catch a glimpse of them from some hidden post of observation. It so happened that repairs were being made to the room adjoining that in which the lodge was to be held on a certain evening, and Miss St. Leger contrived in advance to make a small hole in the intervening partition, through which she could see the interior of the mysterious room. The night came, and she placed which she could see the interior of the mysterious room. The night came, and she placed herself tremblingly at the little aperture and watched the proceedings. But when she had witnessed the first two steps in Masonry a terror seized her, and she discovered that she very room where the concluding ceremonies were going on. There was a door at the lower end, and she seized a moment when the Masons were absorbed in their mystic rites to slip out, cross the room swiftly, and open the door. A wild shriek suddenly discovered her to the Masons, for on reaching the door she had encountered a sentinel on guard, who flung her back swooning into the room. A terrible scene followed, for the Freemasons were so enraged that many of them forgot even humanity and declared that Miss St. Leger should suffer death. The unhappy girl sat by, half swooning, while her father and brother pleaded for her life, and it was at last decided that if she chose to undergo initiation into the society she should be spared, To this she assented, and no Freemason, it is said, ever did more honor to his guild; she interested herself in the charities connected with the society, and died revered by all who knew her either in public or private life. There are many versions of the story, and even her name is given sometimes as Aldworth, but that was her married name; at the time of her initiation she was Miss Eliza-

beth St. Leger."
We fell to telling old stories and reminiscences to night, and our host had much to say of the famous Miss O'Neill in the days of her prime.

"Was she at all like 'The Fotheringay' in Thackeray's Pendennis?" inquired X——.
"It is said he had her in mind when he wrote

the story."

"Not in the least," exclaimed our host energetically, "except in her personal appearance. She was a refined lady, both off and ance. She was a refined lady, both off and on the stage; not highly cultured, perhaps, until after her marriage, but by no means the vulgar creature Thackeray describes at any time. Her voice was simply delicious, and her manner a combination of dignity and girlish grace. Her Juliet surpassed all others I have ever seen."

"What a book might be written," said X——, "about the Irishwomen who have been 'queens of the stage,' beginning with Peg Woffington and coming down to Helen

than those of the stage," said J--. "Think if the histories of all the brave, romantic, and

than those of the stage," said J——. "Think if the histories of all the brave, romantic, and godly lives of her men and women were written, what a volume it would be!—pure and loyal, god-fearing lives, yet full of a certain poetry and romance; it is this glow of something higher than heroism that shines on the face of our heroes like the light of the Everlasting."

Nobody spoke for a little while. We were all busy with our individual trains of thought awakened by Y——'s quietly-uttered words. One person present was looking back to childish days, when Ireland was the far-off country which made the background of so much pure Catholicism in a freer land; when Irish legends, Irish ballads, Irish purposes seemed all to bear a touch of inspiration with them; when Ireland seemed to be the country of hope and faith, tragedy and that ineffable melancholy which has tinged even her most exultant sayings; and here, sitting by an Irish fireside, listening to winds that blew across Irish moors and from the Irish lakes, old chords were swept strangely and with something in their tone. the Irish lakes, old chords were swept strangely and with something ir their tone that brought a silence which was half a

prayer.

E—— was buey lighting candles at the piano and drawing closer the drapery of the

"When you sing," said J—— quietly, "let it be something in harmony with this calm twilight. Have you Moore's Melodies

In some way all the vindictive earnest ness of the other night had gone from A—'s voice and mind, it seemed; for what she sang had only pathos and simplicity in it, though it spoke of exile and that passionate regret which came when Robert Emmet laid down his life for Ireland.

"He had lived for his love, for his country he died;
They were all that to life had entwined him;
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him.

I wonder how many Irish and English gentlemen and game keepers awoke this morning saying: "The 12th of August!" with a sense of the freedom and sport it implied? Our host came down to an early breakfast in shooting costume, and was off while the dew still lay on the hedges. The day was clear and warm at the outset, but a heavy rain set and warm at the outset, but a heavy rain set in before two o'clock, and on some one's saying, "How will 'the master' stand this?" the whole company laughed, for never was storm so great that the master could not climb or cross field with his gun and dogs. He came home about six o'clock, drenched, of course, but in hearty good spirits and with a fine bag of game. Never have I tasted anything daintier than the grouse roasted with a rich mushroom sauce. Conversation, at dispress mushroom sauce. Conversation at dinner turned to sporting topics, on which Americans are naturally ignorant. In England we well remember the bewilderment of a "huntcans are naturally ignorant. In England we well remember the bewilderment of a "hunting morning," and over here in Ireland perplexities deepened. We had to be initiated into all the mysteries of the "12th," after which date shooting privileges begin and the game-keepers breathe freely. There is in England more antagonism between game-keepers and huntsmen than there is in Ireland, since the fox hunted in England is a more dangerous foe to game than the hare; still, there is always a certain amount of rivalry between the two. Shooting in Ireland is less formally conducted than in England—chiefly, I suppose, because the country is so much wilder and the middle-classes poorer; moreover, mightier things are "traditions" in Ireland. The English farmers we have seen make more of a "good run" than they do of a brave deed in their history, and shooting seems to be more pronouncedly an English sport at the present day.

August 14.

Being the eve of the Assumption, we went down to the little chapel to superintend the simple decorations for to-morrow. Some

had no means of escape except through the simple decorations for to-morrow. Some very room where the concluding ceremonies young girls from the village had brought up were going on. There was a door at the S—— contributed some lovely blossoms.

Here and there along the shady road we stopped the phaeton long enough to gather more ferns, and rarely have I seen such luxuriant green growth. Above a bit of stream they lay in most graceful abandon; such rich green stems, every leaf perfect, and the tiny pale sprays clustering beneath. It seemed fair only to rob the bank for Our Lady's sake; fair only to rob the bank for our and is it not beautiful, this rendering to our land's homege. His fairest gifts? The day was warm, still, and a trifle hazy. Driving through the little village, one remarked the listlessness of summer in open door-ways, tranquil attitudes, and a general, lazy silence. But up at the little chapel there was devotional stir enough; a crowd of people were going to confession; many others kneeling in the churchyard; some busy with the schoolmistress practising the hymns for to-mor-row's Mass. What mattered it that the voices rose and fell with a rather shrill vibra-The words were sung with simple, vouthful fervor :

### "I keep singing in my heart.

The singers were bright, bonny looking young people, who, when their practice was at an end, came out cheerfully to tie up ferns and rich roses for Our Lady's altar. We came away about sunset, leaving that one corner of the little chapel green and beautiful to welcome Our Mother on her festal day. Strangely enough, as we drove away we passed a party of people bent on preparing for some Protestant church festival. Comfortable and well-to-do they looked, with wellfilled hampers and a general impression of new ribbons and smart gowns. Few things strike Americans more forcibly, in both England and Ireland, than the outward and inward air of prosperity and luxury which affects all Protestant church matters and people. Occasionally we have been moved to something like satire when in an English cathedral town we have remembered the never-ending flings at our Roman cardinals' Barry!"

"But Ireland could furnish better annals tradition and temperament as of church im-

old tree dripped softly. The country looked refreshed when the storm was over; it ended refreshed when the storm was over; it ended with a sudden, swift clearing away of dense clouds and a flush of dimpling, moving color, out of which a majestic rainbow seemed to form, arching in the background, while hills and dales and the silver lakes shone with a wonderful new beauty. We drove down wonderful new beauty. We drove down atoming the storming of the storming that the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop. The following is the being made by the Bishop.

Gold medal, for general good conduct and honor able distinction in English and mathematics, awarded to Miss Janet Wilson, Inverhoe, Elora, by Rev. Father Doherty, P. P., of Arthur. Gold medal for order, awarded to Miss Madge of the storm of the s and dales and the silver lakes shone with a wonderful new beauty. We drove down quite to the shore of Lough ——, stopping now and then to ask our way of the goodhumored country-people, who had always country awarded to Miss O'Donnell, Arthur, by vote of her companions. something quaint to say in answer. The lake

"We'll not see another like it for many a

day," says our host, walking up and down be-tween the low beds of rich flowers which lead up to the garden wall. "Eyerywhere I go the people stop me to say: Well, hasn't this been a fine summer? The Lord be praised!' Poor creatures! they well rememer many a harvest that has been different,

"But how fortunate," said X——, "that our first and last glimpses should be so radi-"But how fortunate," said X——, "that our first and last glimpses should be so radient! To me Ireland will always mean a rich green country where the sun shines in a glory; where every one is hospitable, generous, and friendly; where firesides are open and hands held out with a genuine grasp; where smiles are bright and voices kindly; where smiles are bright and voices kindly; where—" Was X—— subdued by his own eloquence? He looked down a moment, and then turned his face to the hospitable, open mansion from whose friendly doorway we are passing.

"Ireland!" says our friend from India slowly—"ah! what will not Ireland mean to me this day three months? Think of the Indian Christmas cheer I'm going to—a hot, fierce sun, perhaps, a longing for a cool druke and a fresh breeze; and I must look back and remember—this!"

He waved his hand about despairingly. And what is it Ireland means to us all when the last day has come; when we have assembled for the final evening about the fireside that has made us so generously well-come? It means so much that no one can utter one word of it all.

THE END.

\*\*HIS N. Reproids, 3rd prize in 1st class instruction mental music.

Miss Rains, Sailors' Encampment, St. Joseph's land 4th class French, and perize in div. 6th class English and practical arithmetic, prize for English literature, pencil and perspective drawing, 1st for theory of music, 2nd for cuclid, algebra, book keeping and Christian doctrine, prize for improvement in witting and prize in 5th class English and 3rd class French, 1st for Christian doctrine, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in in provement in instrumental music.

Miss MoDermott, Suspension Bridge, crown and prize in div. 5th class English, 2nd in 2nd class French, prize for improvement in euclid, and algebra, and plain sewing the provement in euclid and algebra, and plain sewing.

Miss Mentany crown and prize in 1st class instructions, and prize in five of theory of music, 2nd for euclid, algebra, book keeping and Christian doctrine, prize for imp

THE END.

It is stated on the authority of persons present that in his last illness Victor Hugo was heard to repeat the "Hail Mary," and others assert that he wished to have the ministrations of a priest. Of course, this was considered the effect of delirium by the poet's infidel attendants. The doctors are silent, but we shall probably hear more of Victor Hugo's last hours,—Ave Maria.

The canons of good old Catholic times in Eng-The canons of good old Catholic times in England were very severe on drunkenness. "To atone to God and to society for such scandals," says an English historian, "the Church instituted a 'special black fast for those who were afflicted by the obnoxious vice of drunkenness.' The drunken man's penance sometimes varied, He had 'to abstain from all meats for ten days; to live upon

portance. In the party we passed to-day go ing to their church fastiral there was nothing, of course, to complain of, and I mention them only because they afforded a sudden, sharp contrast to the Catholice in the same ineighborhood, and made as remember we were not in Limerick or Tipperary.

\*\*These final days of our I-wist make us called the contrast of the Catholice in the same ineighborhood, and made as remember we were not in Limerick or Tipperary.

\*\*These final days of our I-wist make us called the contrast of the Catholice in the same ineighborhood, and made as remember we were not in Limerick or Tipperary.

\*\*These final days of our I-wist make us called the contrast of the contrast of

equally merited by the Misses Snider, Scanlan, Sweeney, McTague, Bergin and M. Gay, and obtained by Miss Bergin.

Crown and prize for instrumental music awarded to Miss Hughes.

Miss Hughes, crown and prize in 6th class English, and 5th class French, 1st in 2nd class German, 1st for English Literature, prize for improvement in vocal music and harp.

Miss K. Reynolds, 3rd prize in 1st class instrumental music.

provement in Div. 5th class English, in oil painting and instrumental music, and 1st prize for fancy work.

Miss E. Hannan, Suspension Bridge, prize for improvement in Div. 5th class English, fancy work, plain sewing and instrumental music.

Miss May Farrell, Carson City, Nebraska, crown and prize in 4th class English, 1st in 1st class French, 2nd for lace work, improvement in plain sewing and instrumental music.

Miss Bergin, 1st prize in 4th class English, 2nd in 1st class French, and in 4th class English, 2nd in 1st class French, and in 4th class English, 2nd in 1st class French, and in 4th class English, 2nd in 2 th class English and 1st class French, and in 4th class English music and plain sewing, prize for improvement in arithmetic.

Miss Regina Mullin, Newark, New Jersey, 2nd prize in 4th class English and 2nd prize in 2nd class instrumental music, and 2nd prize in 2nd class German.

Miss Emma Wait, 3rd prize in 4th class English and improvement in French, 2nd for lace work and 1st prize in 3rd class instrumental music.

Miss A. Keough, prize for improvement in 4th class English and preparatory class French.

Miss Rose Heffernan, prize for improvement in div. 4th class English and preparatory class French.

Miss Snider, prize for application in div. 4th class English and improvement in French.

Miss May Duffy, Rochester, N. Y. State, prize for improvement in div. 4th class English and 1st class French, 3rd for water colors, improvement in pencil drawing and instrumental music, prize for fancy work.

Miss Blanche McAstocher, 1st prize in 3rd class English, improvement in arithmetic and instrumental music.

English, improvement in arithmetic and instrumental music.

Miss Minnie Keough, 1st prize in 3rd class Eng-

Miss Minnie Reough, 1st prize in 3rd class English, prize for improvement in arithmetic, plain sewing and writing.

Miss Lulu Buchannon, N. Y. city, 2ad prize in 3rd class English, prize for improvement in instrumental music and German.

Miss Mable Doran, 2nd prize in 3rd class English, improvement in arithmetic. ish, improvement in arithmetic.

Miss Annie Guy, 2nd prize in 3rd class English,

Miss Annie Guy, 2nd prize in 3rd class English, 1st prize for improvement in arithmetic.

Miss Grace Farrell, Carson City, 3rd prize in 3rd class English, prize for improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Maud Spiers, Fergus, 1st prize for application in 3rd class English, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in instrumental music and pencil drawing.

Miss Fannie Hefternan, prize for improvement in arithmetic, and 3rd class English, improvement in fancy work.

in fancy work.

Miss Rena Heffernan, prize for improvement in 3rd class English and fancy work.

Miss Flora Andrich, prize for application in 3rd

less English. Miss Minnie Hennessy, prize for improvement in

Miss Minnie Hennessy, production and class English.

Miss Troy Heffernan, 1st prize in 2ud class English, improvement in plain sewing.

Miss Minnie Gay, 1st prize in 2nd class English, and improvement in writing, plain sewing and arithmetic.

Miss Emily Campbell, 1st prize in 2nd class Eng-lish and improvement in arithmetic. Miss Lottie Campbell, prize for improvement in

Miss Lottie Campbell, prize for improvement 2nd class.

Miss Ursie Doran, 3rd prize in 2nd class.

Miss Annie Merlihan, 3rd prize in 2nd class.

Miss Nettie Duffy, Rochester, prize for improvement in 2nd class and plain sewing.

Miss Mary Cherrier, Hamilton, prize for improvement in 2nd class and plain sewing.

Miss Lillie Sleeman, prize for improvement in 2nd class.

Miss K. Reynolds, 3rd prize in 1st class instrumental music.

Miss Rains, Sailors' Encampment, St. Joseph's Island, crown and prize in div. 6th class English and 4th class French, and senior div. of ments and practical arithmetic, prize for English literature, pencil and expective drawing, 1st for theory of music 2nd for euclid, algebra, bookment in instrumental music.

Miss McCann, and prize in 5th class English and Chais and plain sewing. Miss McCann, and prize in 5th class English, at in 2nd class french, 1st for Christian doctrine, prize for improvement in misting and bock keeping.

Miss McSaing, Filkington, 1st prize in 5th class English, 2nd class French, 1st for Christian doctrine, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in colorine, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in event in instrumental music.

Miss McDermott, Suspension Bridge, crown and plain sewing, prize for improvement in euclid and algebra, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in euclid and algebra, 2nd for colored crayon, prize for improvement in euclid, algebra, and plain sewing, prize for improvement in euclid, algebra, and plain sewing and instrumental music, and prize in division 5th class English, 1st in 4th class instrumental music.

Miss McRam, or and prize in division 5th class English, 1st in 4th class instrumental music.

Miss McRam, or and prize in division 5th class English, 1st in 4th class instrumental music.

Miss McRam, or and prize in division 5th class English, 1st in 4th class instrumental music, prize for improvement in arithmetic, algebra, 2nd prize in division 5th class English, 1st in st class freench, prize for improvement in euclid, algebra, 2nd prize in division 5th class English, 1st in st class freench, 2nd for electron prize for plain sewing, 2nd for experimental music.

Miss McRam, or and prize in division 5th class English, 1st in st class freench, 2nd for experimental music and provided the provided that by the prize in division 5th class English, 1st in st class freench, 2nd for expe

special note.

The entertainment seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all.

nection with D noon. There we ladies and ge Rooney preside sent were:—V. McCann, Lalor, C. S.S. R.; Hon

/ULY 11,

DE LA SAL

The proceeds
short and app
Tobias, Directo
which the follow lered in an exc dered in an exc Overture—Le man), Gowan F nier, conduct (White,) La Sal Bro, Tobias; (Wehr), J. Boh "Home by the Ris soloist; distribu mas; Farewell (Rohbeck); Mai Orchestra.
The beautifu presented by the parishes, trusted present. After sented according

vicar Genera gret at the abse who was attending Falls. He cong Toronto upon being made in ment of higher ewell as girls, from were annually sand Teachers I Collegiate Institute and many of the their place amountaintute at the concluded with praise to the Ch good work they the interest of Salle Institute. Hon. T. W. An

been present at in connection with Christian Brothe found reason to teaching, and p people saw pupi schools, and not in the ranks alon schools, but excheard last year of a possible hun pupils from the better fitted for etter fitted for schools than the other institution secular educatio religious training igher aims in li The pupils wer G. Laurent, Mess Boyle, J. P. M Macnamara.

Macnamara.
Specimens of ton exhibition in to of Edward Hobbe being worthy of may be remark another education. city that pays practical archite phonography as The following who received pri I. Form.—John

doctrine, composing graphy, geometrine reading, history; graphy; notes, berry, lat compoship; 2nd orthotrine; 3rd attempts were attempted to the composition of the c John Waters, 1st algebra; 2nd ge mensuration; no 1st attendance; 3rd geography; n nor, 1st reading, c mar, geography; 1,068. Wm. Ro 2nd attendance, 3rd geometry, as John Finn, 2nd a algebra; 3rd draw O'Neil, 1st draw O'Neil, 1st draw notes, 870. He work, history; medy, 3rd writin Curley, notes, 850 850; Patrick Fla ward Heffernan, Foley, notes, 800 600; John Bola Steers, notes, 500. II. Form—Frating, history of Ca 2nd, Christian demensuration; 3s geometry, arithm

mensuration; 31 geometry, arithr 2nd, Christian do bra, penmanship, tory of England, history of England, history of Canada Christian doctrin ship, phonograph drawing. Louis grammar, compoland geography; of Canada, readi trine, spelling. drawing; 2nd, oo grammar, mensoghue, 2nd bookl phy, algebra. Job 2nd geography. Ing, 3rd, algebra. ing, 3rd, algebra. ing, 3rd, geogramensuration. reading. Vincen doctrine. Edwarmanship.

manship. III. Form, Ju

Russell, lat Chris composition, lite tory, bookkeepin Fred Desrochers phonography; 2z grammar, bookl graphy, literature

LY 11, 1885.

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City, Nebraska, inglish, 1st in 1st improvement in susic.

lass English, 2nd lass instrumental r improvement in

New Jersey, 2nd lace work, prize trumental music, 4th class English

and for lace work mental music.
Provement in 4th ass French. improvement in ch, lst prize for ation in div. 4th

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Lowell, Galt and premiums. Cassin, Mesner, Harbor, left beded his Lordship

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be appreciated, a skilful instruc-Miss Morris, insley, Cotteran
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and Miss Morris

Duffy a table ers. A painting is worthy of

be thoroughly

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TOR-THE CLOSING EXERCISES AND DISTRIBUTION

OF PRIZES.

The annual closing exercises in connection with De La Salle Institute were held at the Institute yesterday after. noon. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Vicar-General Rooney presided, and among those present were:—V. G. Laurent, Rev. Fathers McCann, Lalor, O'Reilly, Egan, Klauder, C. S.S. E.; Hon. T. W. Anglin, Messrs. D. A. O'Sullivan, Boyle, L. Coffee, Prof. Hirschfelder, D. J. O'Donohue, M. J. Magnamara, and others.

M. O'smirvan, aprile, L. Conee, Prof., Hirschfelder, D. J. O'Donchue, M. J. Macnamara, and others.

The proceedings were opened with a short and appropriate address by Bro. Tobias, Director of the Institute, after which the following programme was rendered in an excellent manner:

Overture—Le Chevalier Breton (Herman), Gowan Bros' Orchestra, W. Obernier, conductor; Chorus—"Sunrise" (White,) La Salle Choir; Address by Rev. Bro. Tobias; Fantasie for trombone (Webr), J. Bohanen; Solo and chorus—"Home by the River" (White), W. Ebach, soloist; distribution of prizes and diplomas; Farewell song—La Salle Choir (Rohbeck); March—"Schutzen" (Bach), Orchestra.

The beautiful and costly prizes were

(Robbeck); March—"Schutzen" (Bach), Orchestra.

The beautiful and costly prizes were presented by the Priests of the different parishes, trustees, and other gentlemen present. After the prizes had been presented according to the list given below, interesting addresses were delivered by some of the gentlemen present.

Vicar General Rooney expressed regret at the absence of the Archbishop, who was attending a gathering at Niagara Falls. He congratulated the people of Toronto upon the progress that was being made in Toronto in the advancement of higher education. Many boys, as

being made in Toronto in the advance-ment of higher education. Many boys, as ment of higher education. Many boys, as well as girls, from the other department were annually sent to the Intermediate and Teachers Examinations held in the Collegiate Institute, from the De La Salle, and many of these never failed to take their place among the highest in that Institute at those Examinations. He concluded with a few expect words of concluded with a few earnest words of praise to the Christian Brothers for the good work they were accomplishing in the interest of education at the De La

the interest of education at the De La Salle Institute.

Hon. T. W. Anglin was called upon to address the gathering. He said he had been present at very many examinations in connection with institutions of the Christian Brothers, and he had always found reason to admire their system of teaching, and praise the results. The people as pulls going out from their teaching, and praise the results. The people saw pupils going out from their schools, and not only taking their place in the ranks alongside those from other schools, but excelling them. He had heard last year of pupils from these schools getting 104 and 106 marks out of a possible hundred. (Laughter.) The pupils from the Separate Schools were better fitted for life when they left these schools than they read the second schools. schools than they would be if educated in other institutions, because, besides the secular education they received, their religious training would inspire them to higher aims in life.

The pupils were also addressed by V. G. Laurent, Messrs. D. J. O'Donohue, P. Boyle, J. P. Macdonnell and M. J. Macnamara

Specimens of the pupils' drawing were on exhibition in the adjoining hall, those of Edward Hobberlin and George Schell being worthy of special attention. It may be remarked that there is not another educational institution in the city that pays so much attention. city that pays so much attention to practical architectural drawing and phonography as does De La Salle Insti-

The following is a list of the students who received prizes :-

PRIZE LIST.

I. Form.—John Evans, 1st Christian 1. Form.—John Evans, 1st Christian doctrine, composition, grammar, geography, geometry, mensuration; 2nd reading, history; 3rd bookkeeping, orthography; notes, 1,390. Wm. Winterberry, 1st composition, history, penmanship; 2nd orthography, Christian doctrine; 3rd attendance; notes, 1,150. trine; 3rd attendance; notes, 1,150. John Waters, 1st home work, arithmetic, algebra; 2nd geometry; 3rd grammar, mensuration; notes, 1,088. Wm. Ebach, 1st attendance; 2nd Christian doctrine; 3rd geography; notes, 1,087. Wm. O'Connor, 1st reading, orthography; 2nd grammar, geography; 3rd composition; notes, 1,068. Wm. Rosar, 1st bookkeeping; 2nd attendance, penmanship, drawing; 3rd geometry, arithmetic; notes, 1,000. John Finn, 2nd arithmetic; mensuration, algebra; 3rd drawing; notes, 930. Francis O'Neil, 1st drawing; 2nd bookkeeping; notes, 870. Henry Stuart, 3rd home work, history; notes, 868. Michael Kennedy, 3rd writing; notes, 860. Joseph Curley, notes, 855; Thomas Torpy, notes, 850; Patrick Flaherty, notes, 830; Edward Heffernan, notes, 820; Joseph Foley, notes, 800; Richard Kelly, notes, 600; John Bolam, notes, 580; Daniel Steers, notes, 530; George Metzker, notes, 500.

II. Form—Frank Kelly, 1st bookkeeping, history of Canada, algebra, spelling; 2nd, Christian doctrine, English history, mensuration; 3rd, English grammar, geometry, arithmetic. J hn McGrath, 2nd, Christian doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, penmanship, phonography; 3rd, history of England, bookkeeping, reading, history of Canada. Farrell Feeney, 1st, Christian doctrine, geometry, penmanship, phonography; 2nd spelling; 3rd, drawing. Louis Macdonell, 1st English grammar, composition, history of England; geography; 2nd, geometry, history John Waters, 1st home work, arithmetic

drawing. Louis Macdonell, 1st English grammar, composition, history of England, geography; 2nd, geometry, history of Canada, reading; 3rd Christian doctrine, spelling. Charles Macnamara, 1st, drawing; 2nd, composition; 3rd English grammar, mensuration. John O'Donoghue, 2nd bookkeeping; 3rd phonography, algebra. John Ash, 1st arithmetic; 2nd geography. Thos. Butter, 2nd drawing, 3rd, algebra. John Walsh, 1st, reading, 3rd, algebra. John Salt, 1st, reading, 3rd, incent Russell, 3rd Christian doctrine. Edward Adamson, 3rd, penmanship.

manship.
III. Form, Junior Division—Frank Russell, 1st Christian doctrine, grammar, composition, literature, geography, history, bookkeeping; 2nd commercial law. Fred Desrochers, 1st commercial law. phonography; 2nd Christian doctrine, grammar, bookkeeping, history, geography, literature. Joseph W. Kidd, 1st

arithmetic, geometry, algebra. M. D. Whelan, 2nd arithmetic, mensuration, algebra; 3rd geometry. Caristian doctrine. Thos. Byrne, 1— mensuration; 3rd arithmetic. Jas. Coff..., 3rd algebra; geography. Thos. Glynn, 2nd geometry, phonography; 3rd grammar. John Clarke, 2nd composition.

III. Form, Senior Division—George Schell, 1st Christian doctrine, geometry, mensuration, geography, drawing; 2nd

arithmetic, geometry, algebra. M. D. Whelan, 2nd arithmetic, mensuration, algebra; 3rd geometry. Conistian doc trine. Thos. Byrne, 1: mensuration; 3rd arithmetic. Jas. Coff..., 3rd algebre, geography. Thos. Glynu, 2nd geometry, phonography; 3rd grammar. John Clarke, 2nd composition.

III. Form, Senior Division—George Schell, 1st Christian doctrine, geometry, mensuration, geography, drawing; 2nd grammar, algebra, history, penmanship; 3rd bookkeeping. Wm. Kennedy, 1st history, bookkeeping; 2nd reading, literature, composition. James Arthurs, 1st reading, arithmetic, algebra; 2nd phonography; 3rd grammar, geometry, mensuration. John McConvey, 2nd geometry, mensuration; 3rd Christian doctrine, arithmetic, algebra. John Mallon, 1st penmanship; 2nd literature; 3rd bookkeeping, drawing. Fred McGann, 1st literature, grammar, composition, phonography; 2nd Christian doctrine; 3rd reading, Andrew Gormaly, 3rd geometry, algebra.

IV. Form.—J. J. McCarthy, 1st church history, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, trigonometry, book keeping, commercial law; 2nd, rhetoric, logic. Frank McGuire, 1st Christian doctrine, rhetoric, logic, geography, history, phonography; 2nd, literature, composition, algebra, commercial law; 3rd, mensuration, book-keeping, Chas. McNeill, 1st reading, composition; 2nd, bookkeeping, drawing; 3rd, literature, algebra, geography. Patrick Hayes, 1st algebra, (2nd div.); 2nd, geography, reading, history, mensuration, rhetoric; 3rd, arithmetic. Edward Hobberlin, 1st, literature, drawing; 3rd, reading.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

General Proficiency—I. Form, John Evans: II. Form.—Frank Kelly. III.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

General Proficiency—I. Form, John
Evans; II. Form, Frank Kelly; III.
Form, Geo. Schell; IV. Form, J. J. Mc-

Carthy.

Christian doctrine, presented by a friend of the Institute, awarded to Frank

friend of the Induction

McGuire,
Church history.—J. J. McCarthy.
Drawing.—Edward Hobberlin.
Phonography—Frank McGuire.
Commercial Al Diploma.—J. J. Mc-Carthy.

Country McGuire.

Commercial Al Diploma.—J. J. Mc-Carthy.
Commercial A Diplomas.—Frank Mc-Guire, Chas. McNeil, W. C. Kennedy, J. P. Mallon.
A gold medal presented by Messrs.
Hughes Bros. for Proficiency in Commercial Studies, was awarded to John J.

McCarthy.
Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, V. G., Hon.
Frank Smith, Messrs. W. Petley, W. A.
Murray, H. J. Nolan, I. Korman, Wm.
Ryan, donated very valuable prizes.
Messrs. Kennedy, Gaviller, and Holland presented a costly set of architect's instruments to Edw. Hobberlin, for pro-

instruments to Edw. Hobberlin, for proficiency in architecture and ornamental drawing.

During the course of the entertainment the pupils of each form voted by ballot for the one most deserving of the prize for gentlemanly deportment. Messrs. D. A. O'Sullivan and M. J. Macnamara acted as scrutineers. The Forms (combined), James Coffee.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM.

Chatham Planet, June 29.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Ursuline Academy in presence of Monsignor Bruyere, of London;

sung with great effect by the Misses Brown, Howard and Smyth.

The solo and concert declamations were all that could be desired. The youthful elocutionists were very successful.

The valedictory by the graduates, Misses Henry and Wright, was a glowing Misses Henry and Wright, was a glowing tribute of grateful hearts.

The Salutatory, which we insert below, was feelingly delivered by Miss Guiney:

As the twilight shadows gather over, and the parting hour is nigh, we must linger yet a moment to say good bye to you, Rev. Fathers, kind friends and to these loved precincts. Many friendly faces and genial smiles are unavoidably absent to-day that on former occasions cheered our youthful efforts.

cheered our youthful efforts.

Especially regretted is the absence of our loved and revered Shepherd, whose achievement of man's noblest work limits him to the immediate sphere of limits him to the immediate sphere of his sublime labors that will be crowned by the magnificent ceremonies of the coming great day, to which the Sabbath getherings will throng. But June again will come with song and gladness, when we trust to greet in the spacious hall, now erecting, the loved ones of former years as well as the cheering audience of to-day. But the fast receding "Orb of Day?" warns me of time's rapid flight, and I must say:

Good-night, good-night!

Good-night, good night!
Far from us files the day's delight.
But now, sun-warm and lily fair,
God's blessing lights the darkening air,
Making the way before us bright
Good-night, good-night!

PROGRAMME—PART I.
Duet (12 hands), "Grand Entrance March"
Misses Sullivan, Walsh, Gaukler, Mc
Gonegal, Moffat, Dillon.

Concert Declamation—"St. Leon's Toast".

Misses O'Connor, F. McDonell, Moffat, E.
Pennefather, Power, Simmons, Dillon,
Gaukler, Smyth, Sullivan, Walsh,
Instrumental Treenant.

Instrumental Treenant.

Misses Martin. K. McGonegal, F. Powell,
K. Powell, M. B. Thomss. K. Barry, B.
Baby, J. Ma'sonville, R. Rocheleau.

Salutatory—Miss Guiney.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPERIOR PRIZES.

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine,
presented by Right Rev. John Walsh,
Bishop of London—Miss Brothers.

Prizes—Misses Guiney, F. McGonegal,
E. Pennefather.

E. Pennefather.

Crowning of Graduates, awarding of Gold Medals and Diplomas—Misses Henry and Wright.

Medal in the class of St. Cecilia—Miss

Guiney,
Medal for Domestic Economy, Senior
Department—Miss Bingham; Intermediate Department—Miss Gaukler.
Prizes for Punctual Re-entrance after Vacation.-Misses Brown, Black, Gaukler, Webber, Wright, Smith, Brady, F., B. and K. McGonegal, Maisonville, Roche-

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL PRIZES.
Crowns for Excellence.—Misses Henry,
Brothers, Wright, Bingham and Gauk-

ler.
Crowns for Good Conduct.—Misses F.
McGonegal, Cada, Robinson and Mail-Under Graduates.—Misses Patterson, Howard, McGonegal, Webber and

Guiney.
Miss Ida Patterson—Prizes: Rhetoric, Miss Ida Patterson—Prizes: Rhetoric, 2nd; algebra, 2nd; arithmetic, 1st; ancient and modern history, 2nd; astronomy 2nd; mythology, 1st; geography, 1st; reading, orthography, application; regular attendance, French, embroidery in chenille and silk, writing and composition.

Miss Amy Howard-Prizes : Rhetoric, 2nd; algebra, 3rd; composition and astronomy, 1st; mythology, 1st; geography, 1st; French, 1st; domestic econgraphy, omy, order, neatness, application, vocal and instrumental music, reading, ortho-graphy, point lace and elocution. Miss Fanny McGonegal—Prizes: Chris-tien decision and elocution.

Miss Fanny McGonegal—Prizes: Christian doctrine and arithmetic, 2nd; modern history, 2nd; geography, 2nd; mythology 1st; astronomy, 1st; French 1st; reading, orthography, order, application, domestic economy, composition, writing, point lace and music.

Miss Edith Webber—Prizes: Rhetoric, and madern, history.

Miss Minne Hollman—Frizes: Good conduct, application, order, diligence and grammar, 2nd; arithmetic, 2nd; algebra, 3rd; ancient and modern history, 1st; geography, 1st; astronomy, 1st; mythology, 1st; French, 1st; reading, writing, orthography, composition, point lace, music.

Miss Helen Simmons—Prizes: Grammar, 2nd; arithmetic, mental and practical, 1st; ancient and modern history, ltca, lst; ancient and modern history, lst; geography, lst; astronomy, 2nd; mythology, lst; French, 2nd; plain sew-ing, politeness, reading, orthography, music, drawing and elocution. Miss Edith Pennefather—Prizes: Christian doctrine and grammar, 3rd; arithmetic, 1st; history, 1st; geography, 1st; elements of chemistry, 1st; natural history, 1st; composition, reading, orthography, music, drawing, painting in water colors.

olors.
Miss Josie Eberts—Prizes: Arithmetic, 2nd; history, lst; geography, 2nd; natural history, lst; elements of chemistry, 2nd; French, 2nd; reading, orthography, composition, silk embroidery.

Miss Lizzie Cada—Prizes: Order, dili-

chemistry, 1st; French, 2nd; reading, orthography, music, drawing, painting in water-colors and elocution.

Miss Flora McDonnell, (prizes), arithmiss flora McD

metic 1st, history 3rd, geography 2nd, natural history 1st, reading, writing, elo-

Miss Frances Garvey, (prizes), good

Miss Frances Garvey, (prizes), good conduct, amiability, sacred studies 2nd, arithmetic 3rd, algebra 3rd, history 1st, geography 1st, natural history, elements of chemistry 2nd, reading, orthography.

GRAMMAR COURSE, THIRD CLASS.
Misses B. McGonegal, Gaukler, Brown, O'Connor, Black, Ball, Meyfarth.

Miss Bella McGonegal, (prizes), good conduct, catechism 1st, sacred history, 1st, application, mental and practical arithmetic 1st, history 1st, geography 1st, grammar 1st, composition, reading, writing, music, domestic economy, diligence.

gence.
Miss May Gaukler, (prizes), catechism
1st, sacred history 1st, order, neatness,
application, diligence, arithmetic 1st,
grammar 1st, history and geography 1st,
French, embroidery, composition, music,
drawing, painting in water colors.
Miss Alice Brown, (prizes), grammar
2nd, practical and mental arithmetic 1st,
history 1st, elements of chemistry 1st,
reading, composition, orthography, vocal

reading, composition, orthography, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, elocu-

ion, Miss Kathleen O'Connor, (prizes), cate. Miss Kathleen O'Connor, (prizes), catechism, Bible history, politeness, amiability, arithmetic, 2nd, grammar 2nd, history 2nd, geography 2nd, elements of chemistry 1st, reading, orthography, embroidery in chenile, point lace.

Miss Minnie Black, (prizes), grammar 2nd, history 1st, geography, 1st geography, 1st and 1st. 2nd, history 1st, geography 1st, reading, orthography, composition, vocal and instrumental music, oil painting, elocu-

Miss Gertrude Ball, (prizes), applica-tion, amiability, grammar 1st, arithmetic 1st, history 3rd, elements of chemistry 3rd, silk embroidery, reading, ortho-

ord, sik embroidery, reading, orthography, composition.

Miss Renella Meyfarth, (prizes), sacred studies, politeness, amiability, grammar 2nd, arithmetic 2nd, history, 1st, geography lst, natural history, 1st, genents of chemistry, reading, writing, orthography, composition, embroidery in chenille, music, neatness.

GRAMMAR COURSE IN CLASS

music, neatness.

GRAMMAR COURSE, IV. CLASS.
Misses Walsh, Brady, Kling, Aberle,
Casey, Fellows, Tennant, Maybury, G.
Moore, Smith, Sullivan, Sheldom, M.
Coonan, Dumas, Tetrault.
Miss Grace Walsh, (prizes), good conduct, sacred studies 2nd, domestic economy, order, application, diligence, arithmetic 1st, grammar, composition, 1st, history 2nd, geography 1st, silk embroidery 2nd, French, reading, orthography, music, drawing.

music, drawing.

Miss Lottie Brady, (prizes), good conduct, sacred studies 2nd, domestic Miss Lottie Brady, (prizes), good conduct, sacred studies 2nd, domestic economy, order, application, diligence, grammar, composition 2nd, arithmetic 1st, history 1st, geography 2nd, plain sewing, knitting, writing, reading, crochet, drawing, painting in water colors. Miss Emille Kling, Prizes—Good conduct, application, order, ditigence, amiability, grammar, composition, 2nd; arithmetic, 2nd; history 3rd; elements of chemistry 3rd; French, silk embroidery, crochet, reading, orthography, writing, music, drawing.

Miss Tillie Eberle—Grammar, 2nd; arithmetic, 2nd; history, 2nd; geography, 1st; reading, plain tapestry, silk embroidery, crochet, reading, plain tapestry, silk embroidery, silk; music.

Miss Aggle Casey—Sacred studies, seeves

Chatham Planet, June 29.
The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Ursuline Academy in presence of Monignor Bruyere, of London, it Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; Rev. Father William, O.S.F., P.P., and some to fit the pupils' parents and friends.
The exercises on this occasion were private, owing to the music hall in course of erection.
The programme was varied and interesting the properties of the pupils' parents and friends.
The programme was varied and interesting the properties of erection.
The materly execution of "Liszt, 2nd Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Miss Guiney, in the program and well-trained technique.
The materly execution of "Liszt, 2nd Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Miss Guiney, in the sense of the pupils will be proposed to the several pieces and the proposed the proposed to the several pieces rendered, as the fair performers acquisited the interest of the materly execution of prize to the materly execution of "Liszt, 2nd Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Miss Black, of Caro, with delicacy and taste, and eyinced considered the proposed that the several pieces rendered, as the fair performers acquisited the material programs and the proposed the material programs, the proposed the proposed themselves in each and all thoroughly well. Yet a passing word of praise must be given to the juvenilee who played their "March Triomphale," in such perfect tune, and give promise of inture excellences.

Miss Brother's rich, pure tones were excellences, and the proposed proposed the proposed programs, and the proposed propose

Miss Lizzie Cada—Prizes: Order ,diligence and grammar, 3rd; arithmetic, 1st;
history, 2nd; natural history and French,
2nd; reading and writing, 1st; orthography, plain sewing and music.
Miss Anna Brobnson—Prizes: Grammar 3rd; arithmetic, 2nd; history, 3rd;
geography, 2nd; elements of chemistry,
3rd, plain sewing, tapestry, reading,
music.
Miss Jennie Malsonville—Good conduct,
catechism, grammar, 3rd; reading,
spelling,
Miss Jennie Malsonville—Good conduct,
catechism, grammar, 2nd; mental arithmetic, 2nd; history, 2nd; geography,
arithmetic, 2nd; history, 2nd; geography,
Aliss Mana Brennan—Sacred studies, readmar, and; reading, spelling.
Miss Lizzie Fitzpatrick—Catechism, grammar, 3rd; reading,
spelling.
Miss Jennie Malsonville—Good conduct,
catechism, grammar, 2nd; mental arithmetic, reading, spelling, French,
2nd; reading, spelling, fitzpatrick—Catechism, grammar, 2nd; mental arithmetic, reading, spelling, attention to

Miss Mary Miles—Good conduct, mental arithmetic, reading, spe.ling, application, attention to writing.

Miss Anna Falcon — Reading, writing, French and tapestry.

Misses Weldon, Nelson, D. Tetrault, Helmer, and Flossy Atkinson.

Miss Rosa Weldon—Catechism, politeness, saved history, reading.

Miss Minnie Nelson—Reading, writing and politeness.

politeness.

Miss D. Tetrault - Catechism, reading, spelling.
Miss Birdie Helmer — Reading, spelling, and being a good little girl.
Miss Flossy Atkinson—Spelling, figures, and being a good little girl.
PRIZES FOR MUSIC.
Misses Martin, F. Powell, K. Powell.

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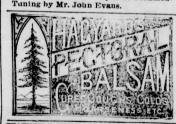
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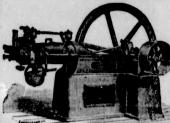
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## Catholic Becord.

O TOON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

Canada having on the first of July last entered on the nineteenth year of her national existence, it may not be amiss to discuss at some length the course, the trials and the successer, for we have had both of these, of this youthful country. Eightteen years do not indeed constitute a long period in the history of a nation, but in that period, brief as it is, one generation of men disappears and another rises to take its place. In our eighteen years of national life we have had struggles, vicissitudes and triumphs that must seriously affect this country for very many years to come. Students of Canadian history will remem ber that the constitutional system of 1791 lived but for a half a century, then dying a death miserable and unregrettable. Then came the regime of 1841, which endured but for half that time, in which again and again the fiercest passions of the people were aroused, and the country more than once menaced with civil war. The constitution of 1867 was the outcome of the difficulties of the previous twentyfive vears.

The general election of 1867 resulted in the sustainment of the government formed on the first day of July in that

Mr. Brown, who had in 1865 retired from the Coalition Cabinet, opposed the new administration, but failed to secure a seat in the first Dominion Parliament. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Wm. Macdougall and Mr. E. P. Wood, together with several other well-known Liberals, threw in their strength with the government, which succeeded in obtaining a

majority of twenty votes in Ontario alone.
In Quebec, Mr. Dorion, with a following of ten or twelve pronounced Liberale, escaped the doom which seemed to have overtaken the Liberal party.

In New Brunswick, the Union party carried all the seats with the exception of porter of Confederation returned was Dr. Tupper.

The first parliament of the Dominion met in Ottawa on the 6th of November, 1867, and elected Mr. James Cockburn Speaker.

The administration led by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, which held office till November, 1873, was identified with the following measures of consolidation and extension

1st. The Intercolonial Railway Act. 2nd. The admission of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories to the Dominion.

3rd. The Nova Scotia Subsidy Act. 4th. The Mauitoba Act.

5th. The British Columbia and Pacific Railway resolutions.

6th. The Washington Treaty.

7th. The admission of Prince Edward

The completion of the Intercolonial Railway, showing already the great advantages of a close connection in the social and commercial relations of the various Provinces of the Dominion, demonstrates the wisdom of the delegates at the Onebec conference in adopting a resolution to accomplish that purpose. The Canadian government at the very first session of the Canadian Parliament introduced a Bill placed the selection of the route of government. The selection of the Bay of up one of the greatest confederacies ever Chaleurs route by the government gave rise to much dissatisfaction which found atterance in Parliament. On the 13th of May, 1869, Mr. Mackenzie brought the matter under the notice of Parliament by moving that in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it is of the highest importance, for commercial and economical reasons, to have the shortest and cheapest line selected, which, in addition

That the Bay of Chaleurs route selected by the Government is not the one which will best promote the commercial interests of the Dominion, or best secure the settlement of the remote portions of the Pro-vinces through which the road will pass, and that while it gives the smallest commercial advantages, it will entail the largest expenditure in construction, and afterwards in maintenance and working expenses. That in view of the serious effect on the finances of the Dominion and the permanent and continuous loss to the commerce of the country conse-quent on the adoption of a long and expen-sive route to the sea, it is desirable not to proceed with any route on those portions of the line not common to the central or southern routes, with a view to the adoption of a route which will give access to the sea by the shortest and chespest line, without interfering with the distance to Halifax as the ultimate terminus. To this resolution Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment affirming that the British North America Act declared it to be the duty of the government and Parliament of Canada to pro vide for the commencement within six months after the union of a railway con necting the river St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax, and for the construction thereof, without intermission, and the completion thereof, with all practicable speed. That thereupon at the request of the delegates representing the Province Chapter 16, which provided that Her Mejesty's Government might guarantee the payment of the interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. on a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, to be raised on loan by Canada, for the construction of the said Railway, with a provision, among other things, that the guarantee should not be given, "unless and until the line of Railway should be approved by one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of State." That in pursuance of the British North America Act, 1867, the Parliament of Canada passed the act 31 Victoria, Chapter 13, providing for the construc-tion of the said Railway and enacting that it should be made in such places as the Governor-in-Council should determine and appoint as best adapted to the general interests of the Dominion, and hat a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 ster ling should be raised for the purpose of the construction of the said Railway on

the said Imperial guarantee. The amendment then proceeds to racite that the Governor of Canada in Council, in pursuance of the powers given him by the last mentioned act, determined and appointed that the route of the Inter-colonial railway should be by way of the Bay of Chaleurs, that Her Majesty's gov-ercment by the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated the 22ad of July, 1863, sanctioned and approved of the route so selected by the Governor in Council, and declared that the route crossing the St. John river either at Woodstock or Frederickton, is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's government could not have been giventhat Her Majesty's government in the same despatch expressed a strong prefer-ence for the Bay of Chalcurs route over a central route—that on the line being to cause a measure to be submitted to the settled by the Canadian government and Imperial Parliament, providing that the Nova Scotia the only sup. | assented to by Her Majesty's government, a loan for £1,500,000 sterling on the imperial guarantee was put upon the market and the loan negotiated. That upon the acts hereinbefore mentioned and on the loan being effected, the Canadian government proceeded to carry out the construction of the railway under the British North America Act, 1867, and have now seven sections of the same under contract. The amendment concludes with the following resolution :

"That under these circumstances this House considers that any discussion as to the route of the railway would not answer any good purpose, but might greatly pre-judice the credit of the Dominion, both at home and abroad."

This resolution was carried by a majority of 114 to 28, the minority consisting of members from Ontario and New Brunswick. The Intercolonial railway was built under the supervision of four commissioners appointed by the government.

These commissioners were Messrs, Brydges, Walsh, McLellan and Chandler. The road was for some years under the superintendence of Mr. Brydges and has already been productive of the best results. The mail steamers for Europe now connect with the Intercolonial at Halifax. The Maritime Provinces could not be justly considered a portion of Canada until the com-Bill to carry out this resolution. This pletion of this road, which binds together what were formerly disjointed dependthe proposed line in the hands of the encies of Britain, but now promise to make

organized by civilized and intelligent men. The passage of the British America Act gave rise to the most intense dissatisfaction in the Province of Nova Scotia. The leaders of the Anti-Union party maintained, and the vast majority of the people coincided with them, that the scheme of confederation should have been, previous to its submission to the Imperial Legislature, ratified by public opinion by to the main object, will afford access to the means of a general election. So wide-best and nearest port on the Bay of Fundy. spread was this feeling, so intense in its

bitterness, that the union candidates were in every constituency, with one exception. rejected. Mr. Archibald, one of the Federal ministers, a gentleman held in the highest esteem by politicians of every shade of politics, lost his election in Colchester, while Mr. Howe, leader of the Anti-Union movement, was chosen by a large majority in Hants. The first session of the Dominion Parliament was marked by many angry discussions on the subject of Nova Scotian discontent. On the 29th of April, 1868, Mr. Holton moved the House into Committee to take into consideration the grievances of Nova Scotia, Mesers. Howe, Annard and Hugh Mac-Donald were at that moment in England, bearers of a petition from the people of Nova Scotia praying for a repeal of the Union. To counteract their efforts the Dominion government had despatched Dr. Tupper as a special delegate to the Home Government. This appointment served only to increase the excitement and embitter the discontent, Mr. Holton's motion was, after an animated discussion, rejected by a vote of 30 to 91. taxation, the following sums shall be paid During the recess every effort was made by the Administration to satisfy the de-

mands of Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe was invited to take a seat in the Cabinet, and Mr. McLellan, member for Colchester, called to the Senate and appointed Intercolonial Railway com-

Upon the re-assembling of Parliament included in the Dominion, the Imperial Bill was introduced amending the terms Parliament passed the act 30 Victoria, of Union, largely to the advantage of the

disaffected Province.

The Bill makes the following provisions: "Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the amount, if any, by which its pub-lic debt at the Union exceeded nine mil-lions, one hundred and eighty six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt fell short of that sum. Nova Scotia shall receive from Canada, for the period debt fell short of that sum. Nova Scotia shall receive from Canada, for the period of ten years, from the first day of July, 1867, an allowance of eighty-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars per annum in addition to all other sums payable to the said Province under the British North America act, 1867; and such allowance shall hereafter be paid by half-yearly payments in advance, from the first day of July, 1869, the arrears thereof up to the day last mentioned being capitalized either in whole or in part, as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years. When the principal shall be paid, Nova Scotia shall, from the date of the completion of the new Province building, be debited in account with Canada, with interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum on the cost of the building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion. During the discussion on this measure Mr. Holton moved, "that any disturbance of the financial arrangement respecting the several Provinces provided for in the British North America act, assented to by all-the Provinces, would be subversive to the system of government under which this Dominion was constituted, and if effected as proposed by this bill, in favor of one Province, without, at the same time, providing for a general revision and readjustment of these arrangements, would be manifestly unjust to the other Provinces."

This motion was rejected by a large majority.

This motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Blake moved in the course of the following session for an address to Her

Majesty, praying that she might be pleased power to disturb the fluancial relations established by the British North America Act, 1867, between Canada and the several Provinces, as altered by the act respecting. Nova Scotia.

By a majority of 27 the House refused ts assent to this resolution.

In 1869, the Legislature of Ontario had | Parliament. adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blake, an address of similar import to that rejected by the Dominion Parliament. The conession of better terms to a certain degree allayed Nova Scotian discontent, but there is no doubt that the agitation for repeal had long before the passage of the Subsidy Bill fully spent itself.

The province of Prince Elward's Island did not enter the union till 1873. The terms of union being of an equitable character, were assented to unanimously by both branches of the Dominion Parlia

These terms are as follows :

Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward's Island at the time of the union.

In consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of the Dominion for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well as the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward's Island, that Colony shall, on entering the Union, be entitled to incur a debt equal to fifty dollars per head of its population, as shown by the Census Returns of 1871, that is to say \$4,701,050.

terest at five per cent, per aunum, upon any sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, which the Dominion government may advance to the Prince Edward Island government for the pur-chase of lands now held by large propri-

In consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of Canada of the powers of yearly by Canada to Prince Edward's Island for the support of its government and legislature, that is to say, thirty thousand dollars and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population as shown by the census returns of 1871, viz., \$94,021, both by half yearly payments in dvance, such grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population of the Island, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grants shall thereafter remain.

The Dominion government shall assum and defray all charges for the following services :

"The salary of the Lieutenant-governor "The salary of the Lieutenant-governor, the salaries of the judges of the superior court and of the district or county courts when established, the charges in respect of the Department of Customs, the Postal Department, the protection of the fisheries, the provision for the militia, the lighthouses, shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, the geological survey, the penitentiary."

The Dominion government is also bound to maintain efficient steam service.

bound to maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passen. gers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominton, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communiation with the Intercolonial railway system of the Dominion-to maintain telegraphic communication between the Island and the Dominion, and such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the general government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Pro-

vinces. The Dominion is also empowered to assume control of the railways under contract and in course of construction, for the government of the Island. The new

property of the Island.

The representation of Prince Eiward Island in the Dominion Parliament is fixed at four Senators and six members of the House of Commons, the latter number subject to the readjustment provided

for in the British North America Act. 1867. The brief but memorable session of Oct., 1873, witnessed for the first time the presence of representatives from Prince Edward Island in the Dominion

Newfoundland is now the sole British North American colony beyond the pale of Confederation.

In 1869 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure its admission to the Union. But soon, it is to be hoped, the people of that colony will understand the folly of the politicians who, for the mere sake of emolument and power, sacrifice her most cherished interests. To secure the development of her vast resources Newfound land needs the assistance of Canada, which, were it part and parcel of the Dominion, would be cheerfully given. The admission of Newfoundland is a matter of time for, if that colony is to remain British, it must become Canadian.

In the winter of 1871 Commissioners were appointed by the Government of Great Britain and the United States to arrange a settlement of the difficulties arising from the Alabama claims. The Commissioners met at Washington and agreed upon the terms of a Treaty which has undergone a large amount of discus-

One of the portions of the Treaty of Washington which most interested the people of Canada bagins with article xviii, "It is agreed by the High Contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between Great Britain and Returns of 1871, that is to say \$4,701,050.

Prince Edward's Island not having incurred debts equal to the sum just mentioned, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance, from the general government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference from time to time between the

actual amount of its indebtedness and the amount authorized, viz.. \$4,701,050.

Prince Edward Island shall be liable for the amount, if any, by which its public debt and liabilities at the date of the union may exceed \$4,701,050—and shall be chargeable, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on such excess.

The Government of Prince Edward Island holding no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoying no revenue from that source, for the construction and maintenance of local works, the Dominion government shall pay, by half yearly instalments in advance, to the government of Prince Edward Island, forty, five thousand dollars per annum, upon any sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, which the Dominion governmen."

The nineteenth article gives similar

The nineteenth article gives similar liberty to British fishermen on the eastern coast of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude.

The recent negociations in regard of the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington invest the subject with much interest and recall the famous debate in the Canadian Commons, when the question was, in 1872, submitted for discussion to that body. It was then, it will be remembered, felt by a large number of the Canadian people, that Canada in the negociations had not been fairly treated by Britain. The Canadian government itself protested to the Imperial, and on the 10:h of May, 1872, Mr. (now Sir Richard) Cart wright having moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the withdrawal of Canada's claim for compensation on account of the Fenian raids, Mr. Harrison, fafterwards Chief Justice Harrison, moved an amendment reciting the inex pediency of any expression of the House's opinion on the subject of the withdrawal of the Fenian claims by the imperial government from the consideration of the Joint High Commission. To this propos-

"The Honorable Mr. Blake moved, in "The Honorable Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That the words 'does not consider that the interests of the Dominion will be promoted, or the relations now happily existing between the Mother Country and Canada strengthened by an expression of opinion on the subject of the withdrawal of the Fenian Clams, by the Imperial Covernment from the conthe Imperial Government, from the consideration of the Joint High Commission sideration of the Joint High Commission,'
be left out, and the words concurs with
the view expressed by the Canadian Government, with reference to the subject of
the Fenian Raids in their Minute of
Council dated 1st July, 1870, in the following words:—'The Committee of the
Privy Council feel it their duty to express
very strongly to Your Excellency, for the
information of Her Majesty's Government, the deep sense entertained by the
people of the Dominion of all shades of
party that they have not received from people of the Dominion of all shades of party that they have not received from Her Majesty's Government that support and protection, which, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, they have a right to claim."

"And in their Minute of Council, dated 28 July, 1871, in the following words:—

"The principal cause of difference between Canada and the United States has not here seemed by the Treaty but remains.

the government of the Island. The new buildings in which are held the Law Courts, Registry Office, etc., are also transferred to Canada on the payment of sixty-nine thousand dollars, also the Steam Dredge Boat then in course of construction, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, but the Steam Ferry Boat owned by the government of the Island shall remain the property of the Island.

The representation of Prince Edward The States is the one of all others which is of special importance to the Dominion.

special importance to the Dominion.'
And in the following words:— 'The failure of the High Commissioners to deal with it has been one cause of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington; inserted instead thereof."

Mr. Blake's amendment was rejected by a vote of 57 to 100, but the minority included, besides those of most of the Liberals present, the name of Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. Mackenzie Bowell, White, of East Hastings, and Thomas Workman, of Montreal. The House afterwards gave its formal assent to the Treaty by a very large majority. We here need make no reference to the North-West troubles of 1869 70 which have been repeatedly dis-Canadian confederation so far as the almost entire mainland possessions of

Britain in America are concerned. The terms of union between Canada and British Columbia, agreed upon in 1871, are to be found in the address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council of British Columbia :-

1. Canada becomes liable for the debts

1. Canada becomes liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia at the time of the union.

2: British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half yearly in advance from the

entitled to receive, by half yearly payments in advance, from the general Government, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the union and the indebtedness per head of the population of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (27, 77 dollars), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000

3. Canada pledges itself to the payment of the following sums for the support of the government and legislature of British Columbia, viz., an annual grant equal to 80 cents per. head of the population, computed at 60,000, both half yearly in advance, the grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the in-

crease of population as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000.

4. The Dominion binds itself to provide an efficient mail service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada assumes the following charges:

A. Salary of Lieutenant-Governor.

B. Salaries and allowances of the judges of the superior courts and the county or district judges.

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs.

D. The postal and telegraphic service.

E. Protection and encouragement of fisheries.

fisheries.

F. Provision for the militia.
G. Lighthouses, buoys, and beacons, shipwrecked crews, quatantine and marine hospitals, including a marine hospital at Victoria.

Victoria.

H. The geological survey.

I. The penitentiary—together with such charges as may by the provisions of the British America Act appertain to the

British America Act appertain to the Dominion government.

6. Pensions of a suitable character—such as shall be approved of by He Majesty's government—to be provided for by the government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony, whose position and emoluments may be affected by the union.

7. Special provision is made with regard to the customs tariff and excise duties in force in British Columbia, such provision to have no effect as soon as assimilation is

force in British Columbia, such provision to have no effect as soon as assimilation is made between the tariff and excise duties of British Columbia and those of Canada.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to six members in the House of Commons and three in the Senate.

9. The influence of the Dominion government to be used to secure the continued maintenance of the naval station at Esquimalt.

malt.

10. The provisions of the British America Act to be applicable to British Columbia mutatis mutandis, as if British Columbia had been one of the Provinces united by the Act.

11. The government of the Dominion to severe the commencement simultaneous commencement simultaneous contracts.

to secure the commencement simultaneously within two years from the date of union of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada, and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the union. The government of British Columbia binds itself to convey to the Dominion Government in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a ment may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of public lands along the line of railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia (not to exceed, however, twenty miles on each side of the line,) as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the public lands of the North-West Territories and the Province of Manitoba; the Dominion to pay in consideration for such land the sum of \$100,000 annually from the time of union.

12. The Dominion Government binds itself to guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works at the rate of five per cent. per

years from the date of the completion of the works at the rate of five per cent. per annum on such sum, not exceeding £100,-000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class graving dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use to be assumed by

the Dominion government.

14. The constitution of the executive authority and of the legislature of British Columbia shall continue as at the time of union until altered by the authority of the British America act.

The terms of union were vigorously debated in both Houses of the Parliament.

Mr. Jones of Halifax, moved an amendment, declaring the Pacific Railway a burden too heavy for the people of Canada to assume. The debate on this resolution was prolonged and exhaustive, the regular majority of the government being largely reduced on the division.

Mr. Ross, of Dundas, moved the postponement of the question till the next ession of Parliament. This motion was negatived on a vote of 75 to 85.

The minority included 40 members from Ontario, 21 from Quebec, and 14 cussed in these columns, especially within from the Maritime Provinces, while the the last few months, by reason of the majority was composed of 34 members second uprising that has afflicted that from Ontario, 39 from Quebec and country. The acquisition of British Col. the remainder from the Maritime umbia had in 1871 completed the edifice of Provinces. Mr. Dorion also moved an amendment, that in view of the necessity of Railway and Canal improvement within the Dominion and the large expenditure to be incurred therefor, it were unjust to assume the responsibil of constructing a transcontinental railway.

The division on this amendment showed 91 votes for the government and 70 for the amendment.

The final vote was taken on an amendment of Mr. Mackenzie, which resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a majority of eighteen votes only.

In the Senate Messrs, Sanborn and Letellier de St. Just moved amendment antagonistic to the main features of the scheme, but the government majority steadily overbore all opposition. On the 10th of May following, an order in Council issued, adding the Pacific Province to the Dominion, and in the session of 1872 the three senators and six commoners from that distant Province took their sears in the Canadian Parliament.

Since 1872, four general elections have been held, the Pacific railway all but completed, and the growth of the country been marked in wealth, if not specially in

population. We have passed thro serious and troublous periods of dep sion and the credit of Canada stands l in the world. Our national outlool hopeful, but we must not be too sangu The rebellion of 1869 and that of present year in the Northwest, n what official despotism, when pelled by prejudice, can accomplish. hitterness and narrowness of a fana majority in New Brunswick on the sc question should likewise warn Cana statesmen against the recurrence of sin statesmen against the recurrence of sin dangers, and how easily after all, structure of confederated Canada m fall irretrievably to pieces. We have the elements of a great nation, but have likewise sources of discord th mischievous or unwary hand might into fountains of ruin. True patric should prevail in our national counc the exclusion, if not the extinction, o blatant demagoguism that has led so n other nations to destruction. DR. WILD AND THE RECOR

### They have in Toronto one Dr. W

sectarian preacher of the screaming He has evidently all the fierce fanati without the real bravery, of the German reformers who deluged country in blood, because their leve tenets were not, without question mediately accepted. In a sermon, pr ed in a Toronto suburb on the 14 June, he dealt with Riel and anti-C He began, however, with Adam. H our first parent the honor of pronou him unique in his origin and endow -a singularity that has clearly no out with the father of men. He assures us-and for the assurance we all feel grateful - that the present push on to greater light—to more lit that darkness must yield, slavery cease and tyranny and rebellion m no more. Then follow statements Britain is a tower of strength, poli and religiously; that neither the ( States nor Italy were federated w disturbance, and that, therefore, C cannot expect to reach greatness w strife and war and insurrection. Wild then conveyed to his congre the startling intelligence that he ha Riel's bill of rights, and could find t no cause for rebellion. Next in or comes a vulgar tirade upon Mr. Thompson, a writer in the World 27th ult., after which we are f with the following little piece of

with the ionorming tree production:—

"I will give you another questrom the CATHOLIC RECORD, one most insamous sheets published Dominion—they have not commencency, and it is the only paper I harshly about—for the editor, we Jesuit, defames our Queen and outry every week, and yet does not a recognize the fact that the very lit defamation which he uses is grant by a Protestant Government, and Catholic Government would ever g such favors. It is strange that he live in London, Ontario, and issaheet every week. It is a most diful thing; and yet he tells us at the head that it is approved of by Arc Tache, Archbishop Lynch and man bishops. God bless them, for the not what they do. But what say: 'If Riel shall be hanged there will be a greater rebellion is ated in Canada than ever was befault spread from end to end;' will spread from end to end;'
dares us to do it. Is this prejudi
case before it comes before th
Who is committing an error? I to Who is committing an error? I to upon the friends of Riel. I have aid a word that would prejudic in his behalf, one way or the oth may threaten, but I am under pression to tell him prophetica the days of Jesuitism are numl Canada. My opinion is—and the first time I have expressed it—bottom, the middle and the to rebellion is Jesuitism, and that the new to settle it up and make a now to settle it up and make increase their power." The editor of the RECORD has not

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he defame either Queen or co even any of his neighbors; nor do under a Protestant Government for favors from any Government tant or Catholic. He is a loyal Canada, and whether in London or out of it, will never fear to expression to his opinions on all affecting the rights of his co-re and seek in his own humble wa cert with and obedience to the authority of the Church of Go mote the best interests of these classes of his fellow-country Wild's gross abuse of the RECOR injure this journal's influence sane, staunch and patriotic ma people of Canada. We have n follow him through his loose, le windy lucubration, in one par he tells us that he had at one misfortune to lose a house Belleville: that King George had many faults, but still som points in his character; that t ment at Ottawa is weak, and Mowat just as weak, and that t anti-Christ was from first to of disloyalty to Christ. We v pute with the learned doctor, have been anti-Christ that house in Belleville. The citiz good town and the sharp insur of the locality have, no doubt settled that matter to their or population. We have passed through serious and troublous periods of depres-sion and the credit of Canada stands high in the world. Our national outlook is hopeful, but we must not be too sanguine. The rebellion of 1869 and that of the present year in the Northwest, have shown what official despotism, when impelled by prejudice, can accomplish. The atterness and narrowness of a fanatical majority in New Brunswick on the school question should likewise warn Canadian steamen against the recurrence of similar dangers, and how easily after all, the structure of confederated Canada might fall irretrievably to pieces. We have here the elements of a great nation, but we have likewise sources of discord that a mischievous or unwary hand might turn into fountains of ruin. True patriotism should prevail in our national councils to the exclusion, if not the extinction, of the blatant demagoguism that has led so many other nations to destruction.

#### DR. WILD AND THE RECORD.

They have in Toronto one Dr. Wild, ectarian preacher of the screaming type. He has evidently all the fierce fanaticism without the real bravery, of the early German reformers who deluged their country in blood, because their levelling tenets were not, without question, immediately accepted. In a sermon, preached in a Toronto suburb on the 14th of June, he dealt with Riel and anti-Christ. He began, however, with Adam. He did our first parent the honor of pronouncing him unique in his origin and endowment -a singularity that has clearly not died out with the father of men. He then assures us-and for the assurance we must all feel grateful - that the present must push on to greater light—to more liberty; that darkness must yield, slavery must cease and tyranny and rebellion must be no more. Then follow statements that Britain is a tower of strength, politically and religiously; that neither the United States nor Italy were federated without disturbance, and that, therefore, Canada cannot expect to reach greatness without strife and war and insurrection. Dr. Wild then conveyed to his congregation the startling intelligence that he had read Riel's bill of rights, and could find therein no cause for rebellion. Next in order (?) comes a vulgar tirade upon Mr. Philip Thompson, a writer in the World of the 27th ult., after which we are favored with the following little piece of atten-"I will give you another quotation

"I will give you another quotation from the CATHOLIC RECORD, one of the most infamous sheets published in the Dominion — they have not common decency, and it is the only paper I speak harshly about — for the editor, who is a Jesuit, defames our Queen and our country every week, and yet does not seem to recognize the fact that the very liberty of defamation which he uses is granted him by a Protestant Government, and that no Catholic Government would ever give him such favors. It is strange that he should live in London, Ontario, and issue that aheet every week. It is a most diagracaful thing; and yet he tells us at the very head that it is approved of by Archbishop ful thing; and yet he tells us at the very head that it is approved of by Archbishop Tache, Archbishop Lynch and many other bishops. God bless them, for they know not what they do. But what does he say: 'If Riel shall be hanged or shot, there will be a greater rebellion inaugurated in Canada than ever was before, that will appead from and to and a land he ated in Canada than ever was before, that will spread from end to end; and he dares us to do it. Is this prejudicing the case before it comes before the jury? Who is committing an error? I charge it upon the friends of Riel. I have never said a word that would prejudice a jury in his behalf, one way or the other. He may threaten, but I am under the impression to tell him prophetically, that the days of Jesuitism are numbered in Canada. My opinion is—and this is the first time I have expressed it—that the bottom, the middle and the top of this rebellion is Jesuitism, and that they want now to settle it up and make gain and now to settle it up and make gain and increase their power."

The editor of the RECORD has not the honor or privilege of being a Jesuit, nor does he defame either Queen or country or even any of his neighbors; nor does he live under a Protestant Government, nor ask for favors from any Government, Protestant or Catholic. He is a loyal citizen of Canada, and whether in London, Ontario, or out of it, will never fear to give full expression to his opinions on all questions affecting the rights of his co-religionists, and seek in his own humble way, in concert with and obedience to the legitimate authority of the Church of God, to promote the best interests of these and of all classes of his fellow-countrymen. Dr. Wild's gross abuse of the RECORD will not injure this journal's influence with the sane, staunch and patriotic masses of the people of Canada. We have not space to follow him through his loose, lengthy and windy lucubration, in one part of which he tells us that he had at one time the misfortune to lose a house by fire in Belleville; that King George the Third had many faults, but still some few good points in his character; that the Government at Ottawa is weak, and that of Mr. Mowat just as weak, and that the spirit of anti-Christ was from first to last a spirit of disloyalty to Christ. We will not dispute with the learned doctor, that it may have been anti-Christ that burned his house in Belleville. The citizens of that good town and the sharp insurance agents of the locality have, no doubt, long since settled that matter to their own satisfac-

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The seventh annual convention of the Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John was opened in Chicago on the 24th ult., under most favorable auspices. From the Convention Hall the Knights proceeded to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where High Mass coram pontifice was celebrated by the Very Rev. P. J. Conway, V. G. After the first gospel His Grace Archbishop Feehan, Supreme Mutual Director of the order, ascended the pulpit, and in the course of a touching address said :

the course of a touching address said:

"St. John is your patron Saint and he may well be your model. Although our Lord bore testimony that among men none was greater than St. John, yet so great was his humility that he said he was merely a forerunner, and after his work was accomplished he disappeared from public view. His whole life was one of austerity and his labors were works of Faith; and in defence of that faith he was murdered. We may not be called upon to prove our fidelity in this way, but we must be loyal Catholics; and whon we travel around and find strange ideas and forms and systems of religious ideas prevailing that are erroneous and frequently blasphemous, then we must turn for blasphemous, then we must turn for strength to our Church and our societies. You Knights are considered towers of strength, and your works must be such as to justify us in looking to you for bright examples of Catholic lives, as well as spent in the performance of acts of charity in providing for the sick, the widow, and in providing for the sick, the widow, and the orphan. We do not always realize the good effects of your actions, but when you come to a big city and openly make profession of your Faith, you have a won-derful influence upon those who mis-understand us and also upon our own lukawarm members."

In the course of the Convention Supreme Commander Drescher reported that he had sent a cablegram to Rome, asking for the blessing of the Holy Father, in the following words:

Chicago, Ill., U. S., June 25, 1885. To Cardinal Jacobini, Roma, Italia. (For

His Holiness):
The Knights of St. John, in Convention
assembled, tender their filial homage to
your Holiness, and humbly ask your blessing on their work. C. J. DRESCHER. Supreme Commander.

On the following day was read a mes-sage from the Holy Father, through his Secretary of State:

Rome, Italy, June 26, 1885.

C. J. Drescher, Chicago:
The Holy Father, grateful for the homage tendered, grants his Apostolic blessing to the Kuights of St. John and on their work.

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

It is only by the blessing of the Holy See that Catholic societies can hope to prosper and progress. The Catholic union of the Knights of St. John is one of those organizations for which there is evidently in store a bright future because of the soundness of its principles and the fidelity to those principles of its members.

### A REMARKABLE BOOK.

We have not till now been enabled to notice the "Life of Benedict Joseph Labre." translated from the French of "Abbe Solossol," by Mrs. Marian Vincelette. This work we most earnestly recommend to our readers. In an age so material as this too much attention cannot be given the lives of the faithful servants of God, who, abandoning the pleasures of world and overcoming the temptations that afflict all mankind, set an example of self-sacrifice and fortitude fragrant with the perfume of innocence and mortification, foreshadowed future years of piety and holiness."

He for the first time approached the Holy Table on the 4th of September, 1761, and on the same day was confirmed by the Bishop of Boulogne. Then truly began that career of exalted piety, unremitting mortification and superhuman charity that have made his life so dear to Holy Church and have won for him the crown of God's elect. We shall not follow the Saint through his trials in seeking his vocation, nor through his life of perpetual pilgrimages. We leave our readers to the pleasure of Mrs. Vincelette's beautiful work, which has the merit that few translations deserve, of being written with a grace and fervor worthy an original work. The book is one that should be in every Catholic household. No better counsel can we give our readers than to procure a copy of the life of the Holy Mendicant, Benedict Joseph Labre. It may be had from the publishers, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, at the moderate figure of \$1.00 per copy.

- The death is announced of the Rev. Father Power, chaplain of the House of Providence, Toronto. The deceased priest has for some time labored in St. Catherines. May his soul rest in peace.

- We have learned with pleasure of the appointment of Mr. Burke to the Secretaryship of the Board of Water Commissioners of this city. The appoint ment is one that, judging from Mr. Burke's qualifications and experience in the office, must give satisfaction.

A PAPER'S DEATH.

The Ottawa Sun has, we learn, suspended publication. The Sun had before it a wide field of usefulness in the Ottawa district and, had it been conducted as its publish ers gave promise it should be, with regard for the just rights and conscientious feelings of all classes of our people, might have won a large constituency. But to go no further back than just a few days before its death, we will lay before our readers one excerpt from the defunct journal, to show how completely lacking a newspaper publisher can at times become when he leaves his good judgment, common-sense, and right feeling aside Speaking of the French Canadian celebration of June 24th, the Sun said:

Two instances of exercable bad taste were observed at the St. Jean Baptiste banquet in the Drill hall. The health of the Pope was given the first place of honor before that of the Queen, and not honor before that of the Queen, and not one English-speaking journalist was called upon to respond to the toast of the Press. In the first instance we have a plain intimation that French Canadians owe allegiance first to Rome, to British institutions afterwards. History shows such a divided allegiance to be wholly incompatible. Britain holds the State above the Church, Rome maintains the contrary with unbending obmaintains the contrary with unbending ob-stinacy. Till that point is settled there can be no real cordiality or sincerity. It will have to be settled some day. But it was nothing short of an insult to the flag that nothing short of an insult to the flag that protects them, and an outrage on the liberties they enjoy, for any set of people to flaunt their loyalty to a foreign power in this way. As for the second instance—it was an ungracious breach of courtesy, which no men endowed with right perceptions would be guilty of."

As this journal is for the time being, at all events, dead, we will say no more. It was a paper of which we once had formed good hopes, but productions such as the above destroyed these hopes.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BUFFALO,

At the commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., held on the 30th ult., there were present among others the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of Buffalo and chancellor of the University of Niagara; the Rev. P. Cavanaugh, P. M., president, and the Rev. Father Hannigan, of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara; the Rev. Father Port, S. J., rector of Canisius college; the Rev. and the Rev. Fathers O'Donoghue, Rogers, Early and others. In regard to the connection between Manhattan college, of New York, and St. Joseph's college, of Buffalo, it may be repeated that St. Joseph's college is incorporated with Manhattan college, and the degrees conferred by the former institution are conferred by the authority and under the seal of Manhattan college, which is itself empowered by the University of the State of New York. The degree of A. B. was granted thus yesterday to the following members of the collegiate class in this order of merit; Charles M. Koine, Thomas C. O'Connor, John F. Gardner, Edward N. Pfohl and James F. Loftus. The Rev. Brother Anthony, long the president of Manhattan college, and at present president of St. Joseph's and executive of both institutions, read the names of the gradu-

ates who received their diplomas from the The Rev. Dr. Moriarty of Syracuse, at teresting in the whole catalogue of the brief address in which he congratulated the graduates on their success. He had just returned from the mother institution. Manhattan college, whose commencement exercises took place last week in the presence of 4,000 people. The graduates of that institution, like those in that room, did honor to their college and to their professors. Speaking impartially, for he had never the privilege of being educated by the Christian Brothers, he could say that Catholics everywhere rejoice in their signal success, by which even those not of their own faith had pronounced them to be the first educators of the world.

Bishop Ryan in an eloquent closing address, expressed a hope that the young men now going forth into the battle of life would remember the valuable teach ings of the good brothers whose life-work it was to train young men to be useful and upright citizens. By so doing the graduates would be a source of benefit and blessing to themselves, to the country and to the holy church, to which he was sure they would always be true and faithful and loyal children. The bishop also expressed a hope that the Catholic people of this city and vicinity would continue their appreciation of an institution so fruitful of good in the community as St. Joseph's college. Wishing the brothers and pupils an enjoyable vacation, he bade them one and all farewell, invoking God's blessing upon them.

In the evening the second annual meeting of the St. Joseph's College Alumni association was held in the college parlors. The Rev. Dr. Quigley, president of the association, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

micers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Wm. F. Sheehan, Buffalo.
Vice-president—Henry W. Bowes, Bath,
N.Y.
Treasurer—Wm. J. Forsyth, Buffalo.
Recorder—Edward C. Callanan, Buffalo.
Becretary—John F. Gardiner, Buffalo.
The five graduates of this year were duly
elected members of the association.

We congratulate Bro. Anthony on the prosperous position and universally recognized usefulness of St. Joseph's College.

RASCALITY NOT SENTIMENTAL.

The Free Press, discussing the North-West trouble in its issue of the 7th, said : But the mask having been thrown off, and the weakness of the situation so fully displayed, the government of the terri-tories will be simplified in the future, and fraught with less sentimentality than has been long customary; while at the same time the natives have learned that there is a power behind and outside of the prairies which can enforce law and order

even among the remote tribes." We are glad to learn of the proposed simplification of the government of the territories. But we must inform our city contemporary that there has been little of sentimentality and much rascality in that government, ever since the Territories ecame part of Canada in 1870.

NO COERCION.

The Earl of Carnarvon, recently appointed Vicerov of Ireland, made in the House of Lords on Monday last a statement which must be gratifying to all friends of Ireland. He gave statistics of crime in Ireland in recent years which show an enormous annual decrease. The government, he said, in view of this fact, considered it inadvisable to renew the crimes act, trusting that the firm administration of ordinary law would maintain tranquility. Earl Carnarvon's predecessor, Spencer, of unhappy memory, maintained to the last that Ireland could not be governed without coercion, and by his stubborn adhesion to this view drove his friends from office A cable despatch dated the 6th shows that there is but one murder trial, and that having no connection with politics, to be tried in all Ireland during the summer assizes just opened. There are no agrarian crimes whatever on the calendar and but few ordinary cases of crime to be tried.

NOT WORTHY NOTICE.

A respected reader has called our attention to a letter signed R. McBride, which, some time ago, appeared in the columns of the Petrolia Topic. Such productions deserve no notice whatever. If Catholics would but post themselves on the history Dr. Quigley, rector of St. Joseph's of their Church, the statements of such cathedral, and the Rev. Father Cronin, men as this McBride could give them no pain. The man is evidently as brimful of vanity as of bigotry. Two of his statements will show him in his true colors. He replies to another correspondent of the Topic who signed himself "Celt." Statement No. 1 is as follows :

Statement No. 1 is as follows:

"Then I will uphold truth against all kinds of error. If Mr. Celt had not first see an example of abuse against his countrymen he might write about St. Patrick as long as he pleased without me interfering. I will let him see the 4th and 5th verses of chap. 18, Rev.: "And I heard another voice from heaven saying, come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." I ask, Mr. Celt, what church amongst all the churches is it that God is calling His people to come out of? These words are certainly pointing to some church, and it must be a very wicked one."

Statement No. 2 is none the less indicative on the part of McBride of a fierce hatred that drives to mendacity and perversion of facts :

version of facts:

"Great Britain pays out enormous sums yearly to Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy in the Colonies, besides to Chaplains in the army and other stations. At present there is not a Government in the world so friendly to the Roman Catholic Church as that of England, and there is not a Government in the world so much abused as England, and by presumed worshippers in that church. If the Prince of Wales insists on it, the British Government would take away all support now ment would take away all support now given to Maynooth and all other support given to that church. By doing so the Government would only be carrying out what France and other nations have done during these last few years."

No Catholic should, we say, feel troubled by the assault of such men. More powerful instruments than R. Mc-Bride, of Oil Springs, Out., has Satan had and yet has, in his employ, but the Church of Jesus Christ still lives, and pursues her mission of redemption and regeneration amongst the children of men, for the Spirit of God is with her.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., will be the next Lord Mayor of Dublin.

- Bradlaugh has once more been excluded from the House of Commons by a vote of 263 to 219. The Irish party voted with the majority. - In our report of the opening of St.

Peter's Cathedral, want of space prevented any reference to the pews erected by the Bennet Manufacturing Company, of this city. These pews, exquisite in design and of excellent workmanship, are one of the finest ornaments of the Cathedral, and reflect the greatest credit on the Company. We have seen none superior and few equal to them in any Canadian or American church, Their proportions are such as give the congrechristian, theatrical concomitants that

says: Bishop Walsh preached an able and eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day, in St. Peter's Cathedral. It was admitted by many to be one of the Bishop's best efforts, and the large congregation was agreeably surprised to hear with distinctness every word, even from the farthermost part of the building. The cathedral was nearly filled at both services, the admission and seats being free. The collections taken up netted a considerable amount.

- The London Free Press says : Ten years sgo the Rocky Mountains seemed as distant from this part of Ontario as Europe and far less accessible. That impression has been changed by the construction o the C. P. R. Not only by that great work has a vast region been opened up to agriculture, vast coal supplies been made avail able to commerce, and civilization planted among the most savage wilds of this continent, but a new health resort has been opened up to our people—a new Switzer-land brought within five days' journey of Western Ontario.

- Our contemporary the Toronto Tribune speaking of the late dedication ceremony in this city, stated: "It is seld om given to the bishop of any diocese in this country to bring an edifice so vast and costly, as compared to the number and the means of his people, so near completion within five years. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh is to be congratulated on the success which has crowned his efforts. That success could not have been achieved if the Bishop, who so boldly undertook so great a work, had not those qualities of head and heart which enabled him to inspire priest and people with his own ardent desire to erect a temple to the glory of God and the service of religion, that would for ages be a monument of their Christian zeal and liberality. Nor could it have been achieved if the priests of the diocese had not been, as the Bishop described them, loyal and devoted, or if the people had not been filled with a true Catholic spirit, and had not been generous almost beyond example. We congratulate Bishop, priest and people, on the success which has crowned their efforts. To Bishop Walsh, his priests and people, all honor is due for what they have done for the giory of God, and for the noble example they have set to all others. On the Sunday of the dedication of St. Peter's all who admired the church spoke warmly the praises of the architect, Mr. Connolly. The music at the dedication was remark ably fine. The choruses were really magnificent, the orchestral accompaniment to Mozart's Twelfth Mass was admirable. There seemed to be some weakness and confusion in the "Quoniam tu Solus." but that was barely perceptible. The solos were artistically rendered. As a whole the music greatly exceeded expectation."

### CATHOLIC FRESS.

Philadelphia Standard. The constant discussions among Protestant ministers and Protestant Synods respecting "Romish" baptism, are both comical and pitiable. It seems, at first thought, very strange that Protestant should concern themselves at all with the subject. The year majority of them have

should concern themselves at all with the subject. The vast majority of them have come to regard baptism as a mere cere-mony which places the recipient in no different relation to the Kingdom of Heaven than before, and which produces no moral or spiritual change and effect. A very large number of Protestants em-bhasize this disbelief in Christian baptism by neglecting to have their children bap-tized, even though the sects of which they are adherents professedly believe that baptism is a divinely constituted sacrament. Under these circumstances, the question naturally arises, "Why should Protestants concern themselves with the Protestants concern themselves with the question whether a person baptized by a 'Papist' or any one else, is validly baptized or not?" They themselves attach little or no importance to baptism. Both they and their children are very numerously unbaptized. Why, they, should they so constantly and vigorously debate among themselves the question of the validity of "Romish" baptism?

But without avail. Rev. Father William attended her in her last moments and administred the Sacraments for the dying. The interactions sustained by her family, has cast a gloom over he Catholic community. Her bereaved husband and family have our heartfelt sympathy. The funeral took place on Sunday, 28th ult., and was largely attended. Boston Pilot.

Look back 10 years on the Irish national road, and you will perceive the signifi-cance of the present position in England, with Tories and Liberals bidding for Irish with Tories and Liberals bidding for Irish support by offers of local self government. The Irish representatives, fsw but forcible and fearless, have carried their flag without once having let it drop. They have defeated their enemy's tactics of suppressing public meetings in Ireland, preventing public agitation for reform and burking debate in Parliament. The Irish position to day is stronger than it has been since 1782.

Boston Republic.

Having failed to induce the Catholic prelates to lend the sanction of their presence at castle levees to the infamous government which rules in Dublin, the castle ernment which rules in Dublin, the castle authorities for the first time recognized the existence of the magnates of the Presbyterian church in Ireland by designating a place at the last official banquet given by Earl Spencer for the moderator of the general assembly. It is to be hoped that the northern Presbyterians will follow the example of Dr. Walsh and other Catholic prelates and keep aloof from castle contamination.

One characteristic of Irish patriots is that their love of justice is not limited to affairs in which their own country is interested. As our readers know, the British House of Lords succeeded in passing an amendment to the redistribution bill disgation every comfort, without the unchristian, theatrical concomitants that
makes certain ecclesiastical edifices
This clause does not apply in Ireland, yet
at the great meeting held on Sunday in

Hyde Park, London, to protest against the injustice of such a provision, Michael Davitt was present and placed his protest on record in behalf of Ireland.

on record in behalf of Ireland.

Philadelphia Standard.

Those of our daily newspapers which find it necessary, from time to time, to excuse the pruriency, sensationalism and indecency of their reportorial columns, allege in delusive justification "that newspapers are simply mirrors," reflecting in their true proportions and colors the actual occurrences and thoughts and opinions of the day. Were this the actual fact, it would still be a poor excuse for allowing the publication in their columns of what they do publish and as they publish it. Such newspapers are not rendering the public a service but are doing it a positive and serious injury by making their readers familiar with criminal or scandalous actions. By this familiarity a sense of the heinousness of crime and the hideousness of impurity is weakened and eventually destroyed in the minds of those who habitually read the daily reports of crimes and scandals. There are countless occurrences constantly happening in society which the walking and in the minds of the process of the service of the process of the proces ports of crimes and scandals. There are countless occurrences constantly happening in society which the public good requires should be kept as far as possible from public knowledge and view. Even when described in such manner that their culpability and wickedness clearly appear, it would be better were all reference to them suppressed.

them suppressed.

Milwaukee Citizen.
Dr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, gives us a gloomy picture of the modern Babylon—London: "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarce exceed London for vice," he says. "To our infinite disgust and horror, the names of the greatest in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the filthiest debauchery and most hideous evils that drag in the wake of vice. These things are alleged wake of vice. These things are alleged to be the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legislators and rulers in England."
This is another evidence of the growing popular disenchantment with the House of Lords. Mr. Russle, himself the nephew of a peer, has recently said of this body that it is "better ended than mended." As it to cast a parting reflection on the nobility Gladstone has just made Erring-ton a baronet.

Ave Maria.

The City Hall in Detroit is adorned with statues of Fathers Marquette and Richard, and the explorers Cadillac and La Salle. That of Father Marquette is almost seven feet in height. In his left hand he holds a half open book. Over his left arm is carelessly thrown a cloak, while the right hand is occupied in holding up the cassock. The expression of the face is peculiar, and once seen is hard to forget. A smile betrays itself, but is so tempered by a sort of sadness but is so tempered by a sort of sadness that it would seem as if the holy mis-sionary grieved even, while he smiled. The eyes have a look of determination and endurance in them; and the whole figure is that of a man of strength and endurance. Father Richard was the first pastor of St. Anne's Church, Detroit. His advoof St. Anne's Church, Detroit. His advocacy of American principles rendered
him obnoxious to the British, who in the
war of 1812 made him a prisoner. The
printing press which he established at
Detroit in 1809 was the first introduced
into the Northwest, and for several years
was the only printing apparatus in Michigan. In 1823 he was elected to Congress.
He died of cholera during its ravages in
Detroit in 1832. His statue represents a
man of perhaps forty years of age. The
countenance is careworn, and the face
wrinkled. In his left hand he holds a man of perhaps forty years of age. The countenance is careworn, and the face wrinkled. In his left hand he holds a closed breviary, and with his right he holds up his cassock as if he were in the act of stepping forward. A heavy cloak falls over his shoulders and is secured by loosely-tied cords, which fall upon his breast.

#### Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM CHATHAM.

On Thursday, 25th June, as Mr. John Brennan, of this town, was driving into his yard with a load of wood, his son, about four years old, fell under the wheels and received injuries from which he died shortly after. His parents have our heartfelt sympathy.

On Friday morning, 26th June, the wife of Mr. John Feenan, who resides about a mile from Chatham, while milking, was gored by an infuriated bull, inflicting fatal injuries. Medical aid was summoned but without avail. Rev. Father William attended her in her less tweeters.

Requiescat in pace.

We are happy to note the increase in number of the Chatham C.M.B.A. At the last meeting, on Thursday, 2nd July, five members were balloted for and accepted. There are about fifty members belonging to the branch, and a number have expressed their desire to join. The members of Chatham Branch are highly pleased at the hospitable reception given to visiting brethren by the London branch on the Sunday of the opening of the Cathedral. Previous to the sermon on Sunday last the pastor, Rev. Father Williams, called attention to this matter and appealed to the young men of the parish to join this noble and benevolent society, which is doing such a vast amount of good throughout the country. He said the Branch here ought to be doubled. Let us hope the appeal of the good pastor will have the desired effect.

On Friday, the 20th June, the pupils of the Separate School gave an entertainment at the hall of the school. C. J. O'Neil, Esq., took the chair. The programme was an interesting one, and reflected great credit on the teachers. At the close of the entertainment, Father McBrady, C. S. B., Sandwich, delivered a short address. Rev. Fathers William and Innocent were also present. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. of the pupils.

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BILVER JUBILEE OF THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE CELEBRATION AT MEMBANCOOK. celebration at Memramocok in of the twenty-fifth anniversary of nescration of His Lordship Bishop y, began on Tuesday, June 15th, the faculty and students of St.

weeny, began on Tuesday, June 15th, seen the faculty and students of St. seeph's College presented testimonials, d was concluded on Wednesday, when a priests and people generally of the them part of the diocese testified air love and esteem for His Lordship. It is consistent was one of great interest, d the attendance was large.

Dr. Sweeny arrived at Memramecock by noon train on Tuesday and was met College Bridge by the Superior, Very. C. Lefebre, C. S. C., and the faculty, procession, headed by the college and, was formed and marched to the lege hall. The route, three miles in gith, was lined on both sides with large the hard maple trees in full age. The throng of people was probly the largest ever witnessed at maramecook. Besides the large numeron foot there were about 250 carges in the procession. The grounds and about the institutions never the street of the street o

r tea the Bishop and clergy assem-a the Exhibition hall. The college played a few choice selections. Lefebvre then presented on behalf congregation of the Holy Cross,

an address.

On the conclusion of the address the Very Rev. Father presented, on behalf of the faculty and students of St. Joseph's College, avery handsome mitre designed especially for the silver jubilee of His Lordship.

of the faculty and students of St. Joseph's College, avery handsome mitre designed especially for the silver jubilee of His Lordship.

A poetical address was read by Daniel Corbett, of Milltown, N. B., on behalf of the English speaking students.

Addresses in Greek, Latin and French were next presented: that in Greek was read by John Gallagher, of Woodstock, N. B.; that in Latin by B. Leblanc, of Memramocok; that in French by W. N. Leclere, Trois Pittoles, Quebec.

His Lordship responded in French and in English. He said he was not deserving of the praise layished upon him by Father Lefebvre and the students, and he attributed to Father Lefebre himself the glory that accrued to the diocese through the rise and progress of St. Joseph's College, and expressed himself, exceedingly pleased with the demonstrations that had been made in his honor. These demonstrations he regarded as an honor awarded not to himself, but to the religion of which he was the representative. He beattowed high praise upon the reverend president of the college and his co-laborers for the seal they had always manifested in raising the standard of Catholic education in the country and concluded by invoking for the President and Faculty a continuance of the blessings of God and for the students the extend and counsels and incitate the example and counsels and incitate the erested cut the college grounders are always and concluded by invoking for the President. In the evening the handsome arch erested cut the college grounders are always and concluded by invoking for the president. In the evening the handsome arch erested cut the college grounders are always and concluded by invoking for the president. In the evening the handsome arch erested cut the college grounders are always and the salvation of souls. He likewise expressed himself of religion and the salvation of souls. He likewise expressed himself at the well the salvation of souls. He likewise expressed himself they would all continue to work in the likewise expressed himself that they

ings of God and for the students the strength and courage to profit by the example and courage and initate the zeal of the worthy professors.

Father Lefebvre requested His Lordahip to favor with a special benediction the faculty and students of St. Joseph's. He also took occasion to refer to the noble action of the Rev. F. X. Cormier, of Richibucto village, N. B., the first ordained priest of hiemramcook. [This rev. gentleman, in token of his gratuate

moble action of the Rev. F. X. Cormier, of Richibucto village, N. B., the first ordained priest of Memramocok. [This rev. gentleman, in token of his gratitude to Father Lefebvre, of St. Joseph, has materially assisted in the construction of an addition to the college.] The Bishop gave his blessing.

Accompanied by a number of the clergy, His Lordship in the afternoon visited the convent of the Sisters of Charity, where he was presented with two addresses, one in English and one in French. The former was read by Miss Sophie McManus, and the latter by Miss Mary Cormier. The young ladies sang a greeting from a French author. His Lordship briefly replied to each address, expressing his warmest gratitude to the sisters of the convent, and to those under their instruction for their kindly remembrances of him, as was evident from their expression in the addresses read. The Bishop was also the recipient at the convent of a handsome silver salver and pickle stand, the joint gift of the Sisters and the scholars.

Miss Philomene Leblanc presented to His Lordship a handsome bouquet which souvenir was gratefully acknowledged.

On Wednesday morning, the proceedings were opened by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass, in St. Thomas' Church, which was crowded to excess. Dr. Sweeny was the celebrant; Rev. P. Bradley, of Cape Bald, N. B., officiated as High Priest; Rev. F. X. J. Michaud and F. X. Cormier as Deacons of Mass; Revs. E. Labbe, C. S. C., and Jos. Ouellet, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. A. Ouellet, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. J. T. Belliveau, Censor Bearer; and Revds. T. Casey and G. Berthiaume, C. S. C., Acolytes. Villatelle's mass was sung in an admirable manner by the choir of St. Thomas' Church. After Mass the Very Rev. Father Lefebvre ascended the pulpit and preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon, taking for

and invoked a special benediction for the parish and the faithful of the diocese.

On the conclusion of the sermon His Lordship was presented with addresses from the French and English laity. Oliver Leblanc, M. P. P. for Kent, read the French address and Mr. John Sutton, of Moncton, read the English one.

The Right Reverend Bishop appropriately replied to both addresses.

The parish of Memramocok then presented a beautiful crosser, in accepting which His Lordship said that he was extremely grateful to his people for this manifestation of respect and love. While he accepted it in his own person, he regarded it as an honor rendered to the faith of which he had the honor to be in this diocese the chief pastor.

Dr. Sweeny and other guests were entertained at dinner in the class room, which had been beautifully decorated. At the conclusion of the repast Rev. A. Cuellet, of Shediac, read an address in French on behalf of the clergy of the diocese, in concluding which he begged His Lordship to accept a slight token of the respect and love entertained for him by his clergy and people. The gift consisted of a magnificent cape of cloth of gold, a humeral (or veil) of same material, a handsome set of gold candelabra and a gold exposition of the Blessed Sacrament (for use at the Benediction). His Lordship, in a very happy reply, highly complimented his clergy on the zeal and devotion they had ever manifested in the treatment of the flocks confided to their care; thanked them sincerely for the affection shown to himself, and concluded ty expressing the hope that they would all continue to work in union for the glory of God, the good of religion and the salvation of souls. He likewise expressed himself as more than pleased with the magnificent reception accorded to him by the parishioners of Memramocok in general, and the faculty and students of St. Joseph's college in particular, and terminated his remarks by issuing a cordial invitation to all present to assist at the celebration to be held in St. John on the 16th July.

In the evening the handsome arch erected ou the college grounds was beautifully illuminated.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

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The Contraction of the children
of the contraction of the contraction of the
own of the contraction of the their parts creditably. "Nobody's Child," a piece of declamation given by a little girl of about eleven years, dressed appropriately, Miss E. Crawford, won great appropriately, Miss E. Crawford, won great appropriately, Miss E. Crawford, won great applause. Then the distribution of silver medals and ribbons of honor and premiums followed. In the first English course the medals were awarded to Miss Mary Roseworth, Miss Kettie Ralph, and Miss Gertie Runelle. For good conduct in the boarding school—Miss Zoe Bondy. Petite Ester was awarded to Miss Cecile Montreuil, Walkerville. The other ribbon for the same was awarded to Miss Cecile Montreuil, Walkerville. The other ribbons of honor and prizes of class were too numerous for special mention, as about one hundred pupils attend the academy. Miss Lettie Monagban delivered the valedictory. The venerable Vicar, Monsignor Bruyere, addressed a few words of praise and encouragement to the pupils, admonishing those about to bid farewell to school-days, to persevere in the paths of piety and purity. That was ever the distinguishing mark of the pupils of the Sisters of the holy names of Jesus and Mary. At the close of the entertainment the guests repaired along shady walks, through flowery parterres and green lawn of the convent grounds, to the academy where the fancy work, useful and ornamental, the paintings in oil and water colors, were on exhibition. Here the skill of the teacher and the attention of some exquisite pieces of work. The lady visitor bade addeu to St. Mary's Academy with the feeling that she was proud to claim such a beautiful Alma Mater.

Windsor, Ontario, June 26th, 1885. are the college grounds was beautifully illuminated.

\*\*SCHOOL CREBEARTON AT ST. JOSE, N. B. After school hours, June 22nd, the lifted grist attending the schools in St. Joseph's building had an entertainment; and made a presentation to His Lord in Bishop Sweeny, in honor of his Silver Justilee. The exhibition hall was quite handsomely decorated for the occasion by the Young Mon's Society of St. Joseph. His Lordship and guests, including the Very Rev. T. Connolly, V. G., Revs. J. J. Walsh, W. Dollard, J. J. O'Donovan, and F. L. Carney, Rev. James McDevitt (of Silver Falls), Rev Mother & G. G. Rev. J. J. Walsh, W. Dollard, J. J. O'Donovan, and F. L. Carney, Rev. James McDevitt (of Silver Falls), Rev Mother & G. G. Rev. J. Walsh, W. Dollard, J. J. G. H. Fairweather, occupied seas on a platform on the north side. The children, who were tastefully dressed in white, were arranged in three divisions, and looked very pretty indeed.

The proceedings opened with a chorus, "Silver Years," which was admirably sung by the little ones. Then followed a presentation of flowers to His Lordal and presentation of flowers to His Lordal and the children for the gifts came forward with heliotropes, gave a recitation and made the presentation.

The Rt. Rev. Buhop heartily thanked the children for the gifts they had because they came from little children who are so dear to the heart of our Lord on account of the Sisters of Charity. He spoke of the lessons taught by the flowers—mallers of the Bishop. Then three other prices are colors, terred to him. They were doubly dear to him because they came from little children who are so dear to the heart of our Lord on account of the Sisters of Charity. He spoke of the lessons taught by the flowers—maller sizes of the pupil was shown in the perfection of the Sisters of Charity. He spoke of the lessons taught by the flowers—maller sizes of the sealed would shower bleasings upon them. Very Rev. Thoc. Connolly, V. G., was called on and said he was glad to be present. The Bishop was worthy of all

SUSDAY AND WORKINGHEN.

head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh

Remedy.

No man ever smoked "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for a fortnight and then took to any other brand in preference to it. It bears its own testimony of its qualities, and it is testimony which is always convincing. The smoker who uses it is never annoyed by getting it sometimes of good quality and sometimes of bad. The arrangements of the manufacturers for keeping its quality equal are very elaborate and complete, and are the results of many years of experience and close observation.

The Cholera.

Possibly the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhox and Dysentery.

Cramp, Diarrhos and Dysentery.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints. Sold by Harkness & Co., druggists, Dundas St.

Keep Your House Guarded. Keep your house Guarded.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoa, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Should Be Attended To.

Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Burdock Blood Bitters. By its prompt action on the Liver all tendency to irregularity is removed, and one chief source of ill-health prevented. prevented.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and aleepy; the mouth has a bed taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The twelf become coetive; the akin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagmant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently astended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treatedly if or a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepala (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same it ime. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The follo

you represent it.

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

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

Listen to Your Wife. The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says:
At one of the

At one of the
"Windows"
Looking on the woodland ways! With
clumps of rhododendroms and great
masses of May blossoms!!! "There was
an interesting group.
It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so
Paralyzed!!!
That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.
This refers to my case.
I was Attacked twelve years ago with

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured)
and was for several years barely able to get about.

\*\*ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE\*\*

520 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Disease. J. G. Wilson, Euctropathic and

get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters.

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—
Consented! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could "Wall."

"Walk! So started across the floor and back.

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

Of Support.

I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Royal Exchange"

For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratalisted on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours John BLACKHURN,

MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well

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

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentlement for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

acts like a charm."

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says:

"Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imitations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, customers will see that they get the genuine. will see that they get the genuine.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

baths have been thoroughly cleansed and reditted.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muce purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilia, mercury toxomosa, from the retention of the effets matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sieeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite which rapidly spreads up the nostrile and down the fauces, or back of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hearseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

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

TOUNG LADIES.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness "fiering peculiar advantages to pracing, water
pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds
afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only
in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard
works. Literary reunious are led monthly,
Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees take place
weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
and ensurin self-possession. Siriet attention is paid to promote yield and intelectual development, haby of neatness and
seconomy, with refinement manner.
Tranks to se it the difficulty of the time,
without impairing the select character of the
Institution.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnis, Ont.—This insti-tution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SU-PERIOR, BOX 305.

CT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR ONTARES.—This Institution is pleasanty located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasently
situated on the Great Western Railway, is
miles from Detroit. This spacelous and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with all
success. The grounds are extensive, the
cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of politic and useful information; including the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenilie,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of carge.
Board and fultion per aunum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mothels Superios.

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

Brofessional.

ygionic Physicis

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE— Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of 38.1y B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Etc., on real cetate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists. Office: — Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC
PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of
relions. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, Or eccipt of price. Physicians
supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence
solicited.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, lie nour rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HABTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

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

NEW:BOOK.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES,

PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

Comprising Evidences of Christianity and Uomplete Answer to Col. Ingereoli. Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter of Bithop Watsh, London, Ont.

Highly recommended by the Catholic Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and the United States.

424 pages. Paper, 750.; cloth, \$1.25.
Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleaned and refitted.

JULY 11, 1886.

still with a sudden splendor they were 'ware fast the great spirit parted from the clay. They may the glory of the passing by, Sat, oh! what greater glory did he see, see the see in with such eager rapture cry. Lord! Open unto me! Open to me!"

\_AMBLIA E. BARB in Christian Union.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS By the Paulist Fathers.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST "per I say to you, that unless your justice seems more than that of the Beribes and the Pharksees, you shall not enter into the ingelom of heaven." Gospel of the day.
We are created, my dear brethren, for the kingdom of heaven. Woe be to us if me do not reach it. God would never exected us if our destiny were exected us if our destiny were withing short of the kingdom of heaven. This world, and all in it, are too mean and shortlived for a being created to Idd's image and likeness as we are. Only to see God face to face, to be made sefectly happy, to have every wish and desire gratified, and all trouble and discontent removed, and that torever and wer, without any danger or fear of every without any danger or fear of every with the last importance for each and may one of us to reach this happy desimy, and not be cast out of it into what rightly called the outer darkness. The great question, then, for us to ask unselves is, in what way shall I regulate my life, and how shall I conduct myself a order to secure the kingdom of seven? Our Blessed Lord Himself, the led of heaven and earth, the Eternal lith, gives us the answer to this great and momentous question in the whole serion on the Mount from which this sat is taken, and especially in the text half: "Except your justice abound see than that of the Scribes and of the harisees, you shall not enter into the indom of heaven."

The Scribes and Pharisees were great takens for the observance of the letter the law, but cared very little for the band spirit of it. Our Lord describes m: "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you are like to whited sepulchres, his outwardly appear beautiful to so, but within are full of dead men's as and of all filthiness." "Woe unto you, seribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you are like to whited sepulchres, his outwardly appear beautiful to describe and haughty as they were them-we and the infinite Goodness and sine, and the infinite Goodness and sine, and the infinite Goodness and sine, and the infinite Goodne

and I, Scribes and Pharises of the mesort? Have we any true compression of what God really is? Are we t trying to put Him off with some ad of lip service? Do we come to the much and repeat our prayers and then and cheat in business, or cheat our aployers, or cheat or deceive anybody any kind of trickery? Do we pread to be respectable and virtuous, mis we are guity of sins, secret and refully hidden from men while open God and our Guardian Angel? If this is the case, it is high time for to wake up out of our sleep of self-reption. "Not every one who saith to a 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the side of the control of the control of the control of a trying babble some words out of a syst-book, but realize that we are in d's very presence, and pray from the stone of the control of a syst-book, but realize that we are in d's very presence, and pray from the

any babble some words out of a syst-book, but realize that we are in d's very presence, and pray from the tiom of our hearts, and beg for comste conformity to God's will and commitments in spirit and in truth.

When we go to confession let us see in spriet, not the man, but Jesus Christ, d be truly contrile and sorry for sin, d fully determined to quit it and to need our lives.

Often, often, read this blessed Sermon the Mount in the fifth chapter of St. atthew, for here we have the very pith d marrow of the divine doctrine, ich, if we understand and practise, we all surely enter into possession of the sriasting joys of the kingdom of hearts.

tried her prentice hand on man, then she formed the tassies, O!" she tried her prentice hand on man, and then she formed the tansies, of?

"What is woman's worth?" asked a damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He not know, so she said: W. O. man suble you O man). But a woman feels the little if disease has invaded her tam and is daily sapping her strength. If female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. toe's "Favorite Prescription" stands itseled. It cures the complaint and ida up the system. Send two letter aps for pamphlet to World's Dispension of the prescription of the system of the prescription of the system, as the seven person has some form sectious poison latent in his veins. In this develops in scrofulous sores, an, or eruptions, or takes the form the system. Hence the gratitude of awho discover, as thousands yearly that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoray eradicate this evil from the systematicate.

11, 1885.

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SURGEON as Street, S ondon, Ont. PATHIC chemist, 256 s a stock of es Tritura-of Canada, 1-hysicians spondence

ENEFIT meetings of blie Mutual on the first M. HABT-Sec. OCIETY of the Irish on Friday or requested dent.

anity and ersoll. reception ."—Letter

rietor,

The Brother of St. Dominic lay still, With folded hands, upon that pallid shore Where the dull breakers of Death's ocean thrill uls of those that earthward turn no

prayer;

If hard them not—he was too far away:

If with a sedden splendor they were 'ware
that the creat spirit parted from the clay.

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But, oh! what greater glory did he see,

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Now, my dear brethren, are we not, a and I, Scribes and Pharisees of the ms sort? Have we any true compression of what God really is? Are we trying to put Him off with some ad of lip service? Do we come to the mrch and repeat our prayers and then and cheat in business, or cheat our aployers, or cheat or deceive anybody any kind of trickery? Do we pread to be respectable and virtuous, mile we are guilty of sins, secret and refully hidden from men while open God and our Guardian Angel? If this is the case, it is high time for to wake up out of our sleep of self-ception. "Not every one who saith to the control of heaven, but he that doeth will of My Father who is in heaven." When we go into the Church let us not rely babble some words out of a syst-book, but realize that we are in divery presence, and pray from the tom of our hearts, and beg for comste conformity to God's will and comments in spirit and in truth. When we go to confession let us see in a priest, not the man, but Jesus Christ, de truly contrite and sorry for sin, dfully determined to quit it and to send our lives.

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#### A TOUCHING LETTER.

LOUIS VEUILLOT TO HIS SISTER.

LOUIS VEUILLOT TO HIS SISTER.

"The correspondence of Louis Veuillot," a work in three volumes, has been published, and the letters therein contained discover new beauties that found place in his noble character. Especially in his letters to his sister he displays amiable tenderness of feeling, implicit confidence, and deep gratitude. His sister had generously devoted herself to his service, after the death of his wife, and taken a mother's place towards his orphaned children. We may be permitted to publish the following extract from one of his letters to her: "I see before me your kind and loving countenance, made more beautiful in my sight, as in the sight of heaven, by the cares which have prematurely made you old—you who, through love of God, have denied yourself the privilege of more intimately serving Him; who, through charity, have refused yourself the joys of laboring in the service of charity. You possess neither the peace of the cloister, nor the care of the poor, nor the apostolate in the world. Your noble heart has deprived itself of all that is great and perfect. You have circumscribed your life with little duties—the servant of a brother, the mother of orphans. There you remain, like a most careful wife and most patient mother, giving yourself entirely, and receiving but little in return. You have sacrificed youth, liberty, and the future; you are no longer yourself; you are, as it were, a virgin widowed, a religious without the veil, a mother without the name. You devote your days and nights to children who call you not their mother, and you have shed a mother's tears over the tombs of those who were not your children. And amid this labor, this self-denial, these anxieties, you find rest in seeking for other pains to soothe, other weaknesses to assist, other wounds to heal! Oh, may you be blessed by God, as you are in our hearts!"

"Crossest Man in Alabama."

"Crossest Man in Alabama."

"De crossest man in Alabama lives dar," said the driver as we approached a way-side home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accommodations for the night. At supper, and after it, "mine host" scowled at every one, found fault with everything earthly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the comet of 1882, he said: "I didn't like its form, its tail should have been fan shaped!"

But, next morning, he appeared half-offended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accept as a present a sample from his case of goods.

Six weeks later, I drew up at the same house. The planter stepped lithely from the porch, and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this clear complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks back, were the same. He inquired after my companion of the former visit and regretted he was not with me. "Yes," said his wife, "we are both much indebted to him."

"How "I lasked, in surprise.

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving, handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it, and two other bottles, and now—" "And now," he broke in, "from an ill-feeling, growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again."

It has made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere.—Copyrighted. Used by parmission of American Rural Home.

### A Strange Disease.

There is scarcely a symptom belonging to chronic complaints but that is common to the poor dyspeptic, and he often feels as if he had every disease in the catalogue. Burdock Blood Bitters cures the worst form of Chronic Dyspepsia.

the worst form of Chronic Dyspepsia.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner. Sold by Harkness & Co, druggists, Dundas St.

manner. Sold by Harkness & Co, druggists, Dundas St.

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as The Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure Sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine; sold by all druggists.

An Old Favorite.

An Old Faverite.

An old favorite that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of Summer Complaints of children and adults. It seldom or ever falls to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrheea and Dysentery.

Soott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It use in Lung Troubles. Dr. Hirman Cadorette, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: I have prescribed your Emulsion to a number of patients with lung troubles, and they have been greatly benefited by it."

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure oure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

#### Our Mother.

O Mother dear and guardian fair,
Protect my soul through nightly care,
Revep off the air which through the slare
Would fill my heart with rude despair.
Thy joy is great in solemn days
When youths doth dare to mend their ways
And fondly join in happy thrill
in shades of night an evil tide
Creepe up beside, a soul to chide,
May we then, Mother, homeward fly,
To thy sweet bosom eyer nigh.

J.O'G.

The grocers of the city have organized an association whose object is to make red-hot war on that element known as dead-beats. It is now in order for the newspaper men to inaugurate some means of protection against runsway subscribers who find it convenient to forget to settle with the printer.—Catholic Columbian.

Being the first to suggest the move, the Columbian should set the ball in motion: We believe the plan would prove beneficial, to Catholic papers especially.

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hro Bag-Parkhill.  The Mails for Austraiia, New Zealand, New South rancisco on the 11th April.	680 Wale		4 40		1 00 1 00	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

The Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales and the Fiji Islands, leave San Francisco on the lith April.

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Beez Centre, June 29th, 1885.

PRESENTATION TO PATEER

On Sanday morning last a number of the congregation of St. Pius church, Occools, waited on Rev. Father Devine, parish priest, to present him with the following complimentary address, which was accompanied by a magnificent set of gold vestments.

M. Lendar,

decease. The organisalevery means to aid and
atterests of members dura. Macdonald also made a
and moved a vote of thanks
of the association on behalf
onists. The motion was

Les J. Castleraright a to the officers of the association on behalf of the excursionists. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jas. J. Costigan with a short address. Mr. M. O'Donnell made a few remarks, after which the motion was put aid carried unanimously.

The steamer reached the wharf at 10 p. m., when all departed for their homes well attified with the day's pleasure.

The following committees had charge of the axcursion and are deserving of every praise for the able manner in which all arrangements were carried out:

General—Mr. T. P. Tansey, chairman, and Mr. J. Maher, secretary.
Reception—Mears. T. J. Finn, F. C.
Lawlor, J. D. Quinn, T. W. Nicholson, O. O'Brien and J. Coffey.
Refreahments—Mears. P. Doyle, P. Mullarky and James Manning.
Dancing—J. J. Kane, J. P. F. Tansey, T. J. Foy, A. H. Hardy, and H. J. Ward.
At a regular meeting of Branch 22, C. M. B. A., held June 18th, it was moved by the chancellor, Brother Myles McCarron, and seconded by Brother Dennis Duggan, that the resolutions received from Branch No. 32, of the C. M. B. A., Peterborough, be laid on the table, and that the secretary of Branch No. 22, forward a copy of said resolutions of Branch No. 22 to our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication.

Yours fraternally, JAMES RELHAN, Rea. See, Br. No. 22, Wallaceburg.

JAMES RELHAN, Rec. See, Br. No. 22, Wallaceburg.

Bolderen, and seconded by Erother Dank Scanning a treat took place on the Dank Scanning amouncement of the marriage and a copy of said resolutions of Branch No. 25, of the C. H. S. JAMES RELIEUX, Place of the marriage and a copy of said resolutions of Branch No. 25, of the C. M. B. JAMES RELIEUX, Resolution of the Merchant Scanning and the Scanning and S

MEWS PROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

General Lord Wolseley is to have conferred on him the Kuighthood of St. Patrick, rendered vacant by the death of Lord O'Hagan.

The flutter in the Four Courts over the Ministerial crisis has been intense. It is needless to say that the Whig berristers are in a state of wild disappointment. Over a hundred of them, it is easil, were sure of being appointed revising berristers under the new Englishmanial, and cartificates are in the Castle; and now, owing to the action of those Paraellites, the dreadful prospect is opened up of the places for which they intrigued being all filled up by Tories! Attorney General Walker, perhaps, is the most to be pitted—from the Whig barrister's point of view. He had fought and won an election for his employers; he had drudged and dodged for them for nearly two years in the House of Commons; and had just reached the topmost rung on the ladder to the bench when he fell, with the Ministry, to the earthmot to rise again, possibly, for years, and meanwhile to be deprived of earning his bread on his circuit! The fortunata, and, consequently, rejoicing, members of the Whig lawyer fraternity, are just three in number—Mr. Nash, Lord Chascellor, with a right to a pension of £4,000a year after a fortnight's service! Mr. Dodd, Green street, Grown Prosecutor; and Mr. Richard Adams, Ravising barrister for Dublin. Those three gentlemen had, to use an expressive vulgarism, a close shave of it; to change the metaphor, each of them just won by a neck; and now, as is natural, every time they meet one another they reflect on this awful, yet pleasant truth, and chuckle inwardly, and poke one another playfully in the ribs!

King's County.

A convention of the Nationalists of the Tullamore Electoral Division of the King's County has been arranged to take place on an early date for the purpose of selecting a Parliamentary representative. The central branch of the National League has been communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining whether the county on the selection of the county, or only o

Lord Howth is well known as a rackrenting landlord, but it appears he is improving his reputation by having his name
enrolled on that long and very black list
of Irlsh spoliators. He owns some property in the county Westmeath, and it
appears he is issuing writs for the unpunctual payments of a year's rent, including a hauging gale.

Langford.

Longford.

On June 8, a young girl was coming up the street of Longford, with a j.jg under her shawl, when she attracted the attention of one of the R. I. C., who, being of an inquisitive disposition, determined to see if the Sunday Closing Act was being violated. Accordingly he stopped the servant, and demanded to know what she had under her shawl. She refused to tell him, and he made so free as to attempt to find out for himself. But he had caught a Tartar, for the girl suddenly dashed the contents over the bold constable, whitewashing him from head to foot with buttermilk.

Cork.

The resignation of the Ministry and the coming electioneering campaign has already led to much speculation as to the probable candidate for the (Mallew) division of the county, it being generally stated that Mr. O'Brien has signified his intention of contesting community. division. It is currently rumored that the Nationalists will put forward Mr. Coroner John Sarsfield Casey. Kerry.

The Killarney Town Commissioners are prepared to dispute with Lord Kenmare the title to possession of the Fair Hill, near the town. The case will come on for hearing before the courts in Dublin on for nearent in a few days.

Limerick.

One of the curates of Rathkeale parish, the Rev. Michael Potter, died on June 7, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mich'l O'Shaughnessy, Kilbraderin, Coolcappa, after a short illness. The rev. deceased was about sixteen years in the sacred ministry. He was a student of the Irish College of Rome, where he was ordained, and his first mission was in Coolcappa, but he spent the greater part of his time in the Church in Rathkeale parish. He will be interred near the grave of his uncle, the late Rev. Mich'l McMahon, P. P.

Clare.

Acts of Farliament.

Antrim.

Mr. William Johnston, ex-Fishery Inspector, has been saked to contest South Helfast in the Conservative interest, and he has issued his address.

The National League is making good progress in Belfast. At the meeting on June 8, the Rev. P. Convey, Adam., St. Peters, in the chair, most satisfactory reports were received from registration deputies in various districts of the town, and a large number of new members enrolled. The Rev. James O'Leverty, P. P., Holywood, addressed the meeting at some length, pointing out that in electoral divisions where they could not return Pamellites, they could wield enormous influence. Father Orickard, St. Patrick's, also addressed the meeting, which was of a most enthusiastic character.

The confusion increases daily in the "garrison" circles in Belfast. The loyalists, having wholly lost their centre of gravity, appear to diverge in three different ways. The disciples of Kane and Johnston must have Orange candidates; the more democratic "plabetian" followers of Mr. De Cobian are calling for "labor" candidates; and the "respectable" Conservatives, like J. P. Corry, still maintain their right to the entire representation. In no instance has there been a more amusing, and, indeed, instructive development than this triangular tussle in Belfast.

Tyrone.

Tyrene.

The Tyrone landlords are beginning to revert to what used to be a favorite custom. At present they are busily engaged sending around circulars amongst the tenantry requesting them to make an early call at the office and have their judicial rack-rents cleared up without further notice.

Donegal.

A curious illustration of magisterial "impartiality" was exhibited recently at Raphoe, Donegal. It seems, that one evening, some weeks ago, a Cathelic temperance band left the band-room, and was soon groaned at by an excited Orange mob, one of whom fired off a revolver. The same mob assailed the police. But because the Catholics defended themselves, twelve of them were brought before the magistrates, as well as nine Protestants. Five of the Catholics were proved to have been quiet and were discharged, but (what seems unjust) seven of those who defended themselves have been committed for trial. The leaders of the Protestants, who were the assailants, were also committed, which was parfectly right. It seems hard that men are to be committed to the assizes for defending themselves against those who attacked them while endeavoring to enjoy innocent recreation. The policemen proved the Orangemen to have been in the wrong.

Derry. Another eviction occurred at Draperstown, the other day. The victim was in this case an old woman, named Thompson, Mr. Robert McKelvey, J. P., Omagh, being the landlord. As in most other instances of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance was refused, the miserable old creature can now have recourse to no more promising an abode than the workhouse.

Mr. Robert McKelvey, J. P., Omagh, being the laudlord. As in most other instances of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and, as re-admittance of the kind, the tenant is in a destitute condition, and the condition of the many that at length to condition of the many that at length to condition of the many that at length to condition of the many that at length the many the many that are a possible of the many that are a conditions and the many that are a condition

brought the retributive vengeance of heaven upon themselve.

Exterminating landlords are obliged, under a penalty of £20, to notify evictions forty-eight hours previous to their being carried out, to the relieving officer of the district in which the holding is aituated. Mr. Handcock, it appears, did not do this in the case of Bridget Bourke; and the Tuam Guardians are about to proceed against him for the amount, provided he does not come to terms with the evicted tenants.

Among the payments to be made at next Roscommon Assizes will be nearly £1,500 for extra police, which not even the magistrates of the county pretend is required.

Leitrim. The prospects of agriculture in the North Western Counties are far from cheering. Everywhere one finds farming backward, owing to the unusual lateness of the season. The prices of cattle and produce of all kinds are ruinously remun-

TELEPHONE EXTENSIONS.—The Bell Tele-phone Co, announces the completion of a Frunk Line, east from Kingston as far as Prescott, connecting also Gananaque, Brockville and Maitland in Ontario, as Brockville and Maitland in Ontario, as well as Ogdensburgh, Canton, Hewelton, Richville, Potedam and other points in the State of New York. The Company has a large force of men at present engaged in building lines, and will be able to complete new extensions in many different directions shortly.

complete new extensions in many different directions shortly.

Mgs. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, after a long illness, is restored to health, and has just resumed his duties, to the great delight of all who know him, whether as prelate or as a man of the world. A great many anecdotes have consequently been revived touching on his wit as well as on his liberality of thought and conduct, It may be remembered that during the France-Prussian war the Archbishop, who then resided at Tours, offered a home in his palace to M. Cremieux, the eminent Hebrew lawyer, and his wife, and they gratefully accepted it. When the aspect of things was so altered that M. Cremieux could return to Paris, he took a most affectionate leave of his host, expressing the thanks of the "Jew" to the "good Christian," and saying: "Ah! monseignor, ours is the reconciliation of the Old and New Testament. Henceforth they are one." "Pardon, M. Cremieux," replied the Archbishop, "a clever lawyer like you should not forget that the last testament annuls all previous ones. Ours alone holds good."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Excursions.—We direct attention to the announcement of the Canada Pacific Railway Co., in this issue. The exentsions are to points of great interest and the rates of fare exceedingly low, when the distance is taken into account.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!-Buy your Hellebore at Cron's new drug store and save money; being absolutely pure, a little goes far. Also pure Insect Powder and Paris Green. Remember, Cron's new drug store.

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DIABY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 16e to 17c; tubs, 14e to 15c; prints, 15e to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Engal, 15e to 14e per dos.
POULTRY—Chiekens per pair, \$1.00 to \$25. Geese, 00c to 80 00 sechs. Turkeys, \$1.70 to 175. Ducks, per pair, \$1.00 to \$25. Geese, 00c to 80 00 sechs. Turkeys, \$1.70 to 15c. bacon, green, 9c to 18c; young pigs, 2.00 to 80 each. Beef, in qrs., 400 to 50. Mutton and lamb, 10c. MISCELLAMBOUS — Polatoes, new, 00c gal; 40c to 50c a bag. Hay, 15 00 to 20 00; straw, 000 to 8 00. Flour, 4.35 to 5 00. Catmeni, 4.75 per barrel. Bran, \$00 per owt. Hides. rough 5c to 0c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per owt. MONTREAL

barrel. Bran, 30c per cwt. Hides. rough 5c to 0c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 0,300 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$4.90 to \$4.0c; patents, \$4.00 to \$7.5 auperior extra, \$4.85 to \$4.0c; extra auperins, \$4.25 to 44.2c; extra extra to 40 to \$4.0c; superins, \$5.0c to \$2.0c; strong bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.7c; ana, \$5.5 to \$3.0c; middings, \$5.35 to \$6.35; pollard, \$3.0c to \$5.20; outario bags, \$1.91 to \$5.15; city bags, \$2.30 to \$5.0c; to \$7.5c; city bags, \$2.30 to \$5.0c; city bags, \$2.30 to \$5.0c; city bags, \$2.30 to \$5.0c; city bags, \$2.30 to \$6.0c; an end winter, 950 to 96.0c; Can. red winter, 950 to 96.0c; Can. red winter, 950 to 96.0c; Soc. MEAL — Oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cornmeal, \$2.90 to \$3.00. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, \$1.5c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 12 to 14c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, 7c to 750. Pork, \$18.56 to \$14.00. Lard, 95 to 10c. Bacon, 11c. to 12c; hams, 11c to 12c.

to 12c; hams, lic to 12c.

Toronto, June 15.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00cto 00c; No. 2, 89c to 89c; No. 3, 87c to 87c; spring, No. 1, 90c to 90c; No. 2, 87c to 87c; spring, No. 1, 90c to 90c; No. 3, 80c to 60c; No. 6, extra, 55c to 65c; No. 8, 50c to 66c, Poss, No. 1, 70c to 71c; No. 2, 67c to 67c. Oats, No. 1, 83c to 34jc; No. 2, 37c to 37c. Corn. 00c to 60c. Wool, 00c to 00c, Flour; Superior 4 00 to 4 05; extra, 5 85 to 5 90. Eran, 16 50 to 11 00. Butter, 00c to 00c. Reg., street, 6 00 to 7 00. Barley (street), 00 to 00c. Rye, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 0 00 to 00.

DOMINION

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Real Estate.

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Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying persons ally or by letter to.

F. B. LEYS.

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YOU

fot and dry skin !
icalding sensations !
Swelling of the ankles !
Vague feelings of unreat !
Frothy or brick-dust fluid
Anid stomach ! Aching lo Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Orampa, growing nervousness?
Strange screness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgis?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness. Constitution alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowniness by day, wakefulness at

water ? Chills and skin ? Then

appear until the disease gradually reise arm represent the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonie, diarrhoad bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplery, paralysis, or convelsions ensue, and the death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorser, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNERS SAFF CURE has cured thousands of case of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

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OVER 41,000 MEMBERS Mr. JOSEPH A. HUTTON has been appointed agent and surveyor for the city proper and London West and South Mr. JAMES McLEOD continuing to act for London East, etc. These gentlemen will attend to the renewal of existing risks, and solicit new business on the well-known favorable terms of the Company.

D. C. MACDONALD,

London, 27th June, 1885. PAY YOUR Water Rates

THE 15th INSTANT, I. DANKS.

MINNESOTA

stables, granary, etc.; R. C. Church mis Beparate Schools close; London, 15 mist, Lucan, 1½ miles. The above is in every respect a thoroughly good property. Proc. \$11,000. For further particulars apply to C. E. Brydors, land office, Molsons Bail Buildings, Market Square, London.

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WANTED—FOR SECOND DIVISION Of the Belleville male Separate schools female teacher, holding a second or the clear certificate. Duties to commence a the list day of August, 1885. Application containing testimonials and saisiry require,

containing testimonials and salary required to be made to

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Tress
Belleville, Ont., July 4th, 1855. BIG OFFER To introduce the Belf-operating Weahing Machines. If you wast

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Olicioths, cocca matting, is
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ting, wool and India mat, s
cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

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VOL 7.

CLERICAL We make a speci of Clerical Suits, turn out better fit

tern House. N. Wilson & ( 136 DUNDAS STR

and better finished ments than any V

IRELAND AND THE HOLY &

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL OF ERRINGTON MISSION.

Speaking at Salbally on Frid Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbist Cashel, said:

My Dear Friends,—Of the addresses which I received since I in Kingstown on my way home night ago, I do not think there we one that did not refer, either directory otherwise, to our Holy Father the especially in connection with the see of Dublin; to the sinister if which the English Government at Irishmen generally are supposed Trishmen generally are supposed cise over him; to British intrigue ir and to the dreadful consequence must ensue if these unfriendly a shall have caused his Holiness to a shall have caused his Holiness to a the choice of a metropolitan chap clergy, endorsed as it undoubtedl the voice of the Irish race, and to tute for him any other ecclesiastic ever. These things I have hes cussed over and over again in speech and private coteries since turn to Ireland from the Eternal C turn to Ireland from the Eternal C think it well then to say a few wyou on this all absorbing matter I may misunderstand the real state case, entertain apprehensions for believe there is no foundation, and to distrust, and perhaps dislike one of the Greatest of Romas. TIFFS AND ONE OF IRELAND'S BEST F And, first of all, let me say that I but little weight, if any, to what it the Errington mission. There is no indeed, that the member for Long indeed, that the member for Long appeared in Rome from time to something more than his private cand that availing himself of wambiguous credentials he may have seed he worked his way into the fligh Roman dignitaries, told to fireland's needs and naughtines was instructed by his employers tand produced thereby more or less But it would be perfectly prepensyertheless to suppose that he ear of or access to our Holy Fat Pope, and still more absurd to that he could influence any of the acts of the Sovereign Pontiff. So ton may go down, and if, perchat two years ago, he possess ton may go down, and if, perchar two years ago, he possess Rome any power of mischi ing, the authorities must it time be convinced that he repinobody but himself and his class, a he is now held in utter abhorre every genuine Irishman on ear though there is only one George ton in the flesh, there are many Erringtons in the spirit, and set them are either located permane Rome, or visit that city periodicall class of people lose no opportunity

class of people lose no opportunit ever, whether publicly at hotel to in private houses, of discrediting a possible everything that is really I presenting our people as thirsting men's blood and property, our pr mercenary demagogues, and some bishops—myself, of course, high the criminal category—as dumb dangerous dogs, wholly unworthy important guardianship that he confided to them. From one enyear to the other, especially in the THIS STYLE OF TALK IS CIRCUL nor is it conceivable that much of i nor is it conceivable that much of i not reach the ears of the author Propaganda, if, indeed, it does no trate into the Vatican itself, simply in the nature of things, desire, at the same time, to have tinctly understood as my deliberation, or rather as my settled corthat in the present crisis, at all evour affairs the British faction in presents and can present can all courses and can be settled to the sett possesses no real power, and can no decisive influence whatever, owing to two circumstances about there should be no mistake. T

circumstance is that the Roman C on whom the bishops called while is and with whom they conversed political and social affairs, are no oughly convinced that the Irish labor under a weight of grievance would be intolerable to any othe on earth, and that they are fully in seeking the removal of the legitimate means within their res

legitimate means within their res second circumstance is, and it is far the more important of the t

THE POPE, HAVING HAD COMPEREN
THE IRISH BISHOPS
on most of the grave question
have of late years agitated Ireland
longer be imposed on by interest
ties as to the aims and necessitie
country, having had clear, positi
convincing evidence on the mat
before him by those most comp
give it, and that, consequently, i
ference with the political right
Irish clergy need be at all appro
It has, I know, been pretty generand circulated throughout the
that his Holliness, being the hea
Universal Church, has a right to
rather for the general interests of
all over the world than fer those
special section of it, and that, the THE POPE, HAVING HAD CONFEREN