VOLUME XIII.

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#### LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

NO. 613

### Catholic Record

London, Sat., July 19th, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in an address recently delivered at the commencement exercises of an American seminary, advised priests, and all others interested in the advance of the Church, to acquire a knowledge of the questions of the day. Leo XIII, inculcates the same in many of his letters. He has proved that the reason of his pre-eminent influence amongst all classes, irrespective of creed, is based of Orangeism." on his comprehensive grasp of the problems which vex the brains of the century. Faith has lost its grip upon a great many people, who prefer a spicy magezine to the tedious discourse of a preacher who grinds out, for half of an hour or more, pious platitudes which have been doing duty as sermons for scores of years. We may complain that the "good old times," were enslaved, have passed away. But cannot be won by antique methods. preachers should strive to forge their way by superior knowledge. Such was perhaps the meaning of Baltimore's distinguished Cardinal.

Nor many months ago a prominent dignitary of the Catholic Church remarked that there "Is too much rant and nonsense in many pulpits: too much laying back on priestly dignity and trusting that the sacred brand of Melchisedech will turn people's minds from the contemplation of verbosity and inanity.' Is it not true? Is not too little time devoted to sermon-preparation? How often have we not listened to preachers whose language sparkled with metaphors, but who never moved an impulse to nobler action, nor sent a thought freighted with hopes of a glorious future coursing through the brain. Such discourses remind us of automatons dressed up in showy livery. They may be serviceable in a cabinet of literary bric a brac, but where ideas of all kinds are jostling one another in the wild chase after nctoriety. What the people of to day long for them-meditate upon-make it their own, to aid them to estimate the prophets of error at their just value. It may be argued, by the staid adherents of the old order of things, that preachers should keep aloof from the questions of the day, lest their dignity might be sullied : that year after year, pulpits should resound with utterances written long ago, or bors. clipped oftentimes from a sermon book, telling ever the same story, which may please devotees but produces no effect on those who loathe worn out commonplaces. What we want are live sermons on the vital questions of our century-as far as they have relation to ethics. If we bad a good, rattling sermon, such as preached by Archbishop Walsh at Ottawa, empty pews would be a thing unknown to our W. F. F., D.D.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, at the Orange demonstration in Toronto, deemed it his duty, or at least thought it expedient, to modify Mr. Dalton McCarthy's bullet utterances of a year ago at Stayner. Mr. McCarthy said in substance that if the Jesuits' Estates Bill were not disallowed, and Separate schools not abolished by ballots, recourse must be had to bullets. Well, the Parliamentary votes and the electoral ballots have literally buried Mr. McCarthy under their weight; yet Mr. Goldwin Smith comes smilingly to the front and tells the Orangemen, while they stand expecting a blood and thunder oration, "Happily the contest this time will not be with bullets; but Orangemen will again have to prove their cause."

MR SMITH is certainly more discreet than Mr. McCarthy, and discretion is the better part of valor. But as we had infinitesimal dread of Mr. McCarthy's threats of imminent Orange vengeance. it may well be inferred that Mr. Smith's threats regarding the very distant future, inspire an awe which is infinitesimal to the second degree. Mr. Smith is scholar enough to know what effect threats of this kild will have upon the realities of life.

An amusing remark was made by Major Bennet at the Toronto Orange demonstration. After a most lugubrious lot of speeches, in which the ridiculous failures of Orangelsm to cope with Popery during the last year were enumerated, putting a wet blanket over the rejoicings of the day. the Major capped the climax by telling the assembled multitude that "the Protestants of Ontario had not been true to their principles in the past. He had seen

invite him to the platform to speak. Why | He said : was he not here to day?" (Applause). We congratulate Toronto that the time of Orange domination in the city is past, never to return. Orange domination suited well muddy little York, but it would be altogether out of place in the capital city of a flourishing Province like the Ontario of to day.

On this same occasion Mr. H. C. Dixon caused some little flutter by stating a very hard and unpleasant fact. He said his complaint was that "Orangemen

observance of the 12th of July as a day of jubilation by our Orange fellow-citizens. So long as this fairly numerous secret society recognizes the Mail as its official organ, and extends to it a considerable share of patronage, it must be when men paid their dues, and to boredom expected that the official organ will deem the existence and growth of that body the men make the times. If the world just the proper sort of thing. It is somewhat singular, however, that a newspaper which has condemned the existence of what it was pleased to term "mediævalism," should so suddenly favor its growth in the very worst form.

THE Congregational Church in this city is divided into two factions, and the result has been a secession movement on the part of one of them. The Advertiser reporter interviewed a number of the adherents, all of whom declared it that "the boys needed the time for play not their intention to enlarge on the circumstances connected with the outproceeded to gladden the heart of the newspaper man by making a full confes sion, Mr. Kilgour declaring that "We had a warm meeting, I can tell you. Some of the members came to blows and there was blood spilt that night." These unseemly occurrences are matters of general regret, and we hope our Congregational friends will ere long be endowed with a more Christian spirit one they are totally out of place in a world towards the other. We might add that for some years past the "deacons" permitted the pulpit to resound with politics and Popery. The church was, to is some thought they may take home with some degree, the rendezvous of every no Popery tramp that passed the way, and the preaching of the Word seemed to be a worn-out topic. We hope they will profit by the present experience, for surely it is quite evident that our common Redeemer will not bless the work of men who make a practice of bearing false witness against their neigh.

> LAST Friday we were honored with a visit from Dr. John A. McCabe, Principal of Ottawa Normal School, and pleased to see him in the enjoyment of good health. His visit to London was in connection with the C. M. B. A., of which society he is an active and energetic trustee. As in educational matters, so in society affairs, whatever Dr. McCabe undertakes to do is done thoroughly.

THE Very Rev. Father Charles Vincent V. G., of St. Michael's College, Toronto, has retired from the position he has hitherto filled as Provincial of the Basilian Order. The cause of his retirement is the illhealth into which he has fallen owing to thirty-eight years of arduous work in connection with St. Michael's College, and especially to a severe attack of la grippe which he had last fall, and which has left him feeble. He will be succeeded by Rev. Father Marijon as Provincial of the Order for Canada and the United States. Father Vincent's retirement will be reregretted by the hundreds, or rather thousands, of old pupils of the college who are dispersed over the continent, all of whom regarded him with the greatest respect and affection. The Basilians some years ago bought Breconhouse palace, near Ply. mouth, and opened a college with Father Marijon as master of services. His duties were to instruct young men, after having completed their preliminary education, in theology and doctrine, preparatory to entering the priesthood. He will be installed as Provincial of Canada in about a mouth. The Rev. Father Teefy will continue to hold the principalship of the College, a position which he has held since Father Vincent resigned it to attend to his duties as Provincial.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND last week read an interesting and vigorous paper before the educational convention in session at St. Paul, Minnesota. His subject was "The State School and the Parish School. Is Union Between Them Possible?" He showed clearly that it is not true that the Catholic Church desires to destroy the school system, but he urged the importance of religious teaching to Protestant equally with Catholic children, the time in Toronto when they would be and maintained that in this respect the

proud to have an Orange Mayor and State school system should be amended, out asking for admission to the Repub-

"There is dissatisfaction with the "There is dissatisfaction with the State school as at present organized. The State school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion from the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. This is my grievance against the State schools of to day. Believe me, my Protestant fellowciuzens, that I am absolutely sincere when I now declare that I am speaking for the weal of Protestantism. as well as for the weal of Protestantism, as well as for that of Catholicism. I am a Catholic, of course, to the timest fibre of my heart, unflinching and uncompromising in my faith. But God forbid that I desire to said his complaint was that "Orangemen thought not enough of God and too much of Orangeism."

The Mail of last Saturday contained a very pleasant article concerning the testantism occupies exposed to the chilling and devastating blast of unbelief. Let me be your ally in stemming the swelling of the tide of irreligion, the death knell of Corristian civilization, the falal for of saula and of country." the fatal foe of souls and of country."

How different is this language from that which was spoken in the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, where those speakers were applauded who wished to force Catholic children to learn their Christian doctrine from books prepared in accordance with Presbyterian

THE Boston Polot relates an act of bigotry of which the overseers of the poor of Cambridge, Mass., have been guilty recently. The Superintendent of the city almshouse, Mr. Eldridge, notified the Rev. Father John Flatley, rector of St. Peter's church in the city, that his religious visits to the almshouse must in the future be paid monthly, instead of weekly, as heretofore. The reason given was exercise." Father Flatley appealed to the Board of Overseers, but the latter, break, but, strange to say, immediately by a vote of five Protestant against one Catholic member of the Board, instead of granting redress, resolved that all relig ious exercises be excluded, except those of the authorized (Protestant) chaplain. The overseers give an altogether different reason for their action, namely, that Father Flatley had "incited insubordination by forbidding the children to Father Flatley incited to insubordina. tion is false; but he might very properly protest against Catholic children being forced to attend Protestant Sunday services. He denies, however, that he Catholic children, as the Board accused him of doing.

> THE proprietors of the London edition of the New York Herald have settled the libel suit brought against them by the Bishop of Cloyne, by paying 100 guineas and costs, besides apologizing. The suit arose out of the following words used by nation. the Bishop in his Lenten pastoral in 1889, referring to the Nationalist agita-

"In the efforts we make to advance the

Commenting on this, the Herald, which is anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, said :

"These words sound a good deal more like the doctrine of a brigand than of a Bishop. It would justify almost everything that had happened in Ireland for the past twenty years, and might even be made to excuse the Phonix Park murders."

It is to be hoped that the lesson will be profitable to other anti-Catholic falsehood mongers as well as to the Heraid; and there are in Canada some who would do well to profit by it.

IT HAS been the habit of the Mail to maintain that Ontario can afford to bulldoze Quebec with impunity, because the latter Province has no resource but to submit. It has several times acknowledged that if Quebec were to set up for herself the Confederation would go to pieces; but this, it maintains, Quebec could not do, unless by appealing for admission as one of the United States, but as a State she would be worse off than as a colony of Ontario, It will be instructive to the Mail and people of its stripe to ponder on the following words from a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune:

"Quebec has special privileges under "Queoce has special privileges under the old treaty between France and Great Britain. But it would forfeit none of them if it acknowledged the supremacy of the American Constitution. It would retain its civil laws and its language. Its religion would not be interfered with. It could teach Catholicism in its schools. It could send Roman Catholic representatives to Washington as it now sends them to Ottawa. Whatever power the priests have before annexation they would have after it. In many respects the State of Ouebec would have recreated. would have after it. In many respects the State of Quebec would have more freedom than the Province has, for the Dominion form of government is more centralized than the American one. The dignity of a State, its power to regulate matters within its own limits, is far greater than that of a Province."

lic. The Mail's desire to further the cause of annexation is not likely, therefore, to be accomplished by its Franco-

phobiac utterances.

THE Knox Presbyterian and the Congregational churches at Ottawa have temporarily affiliated for the purpose of letting their respective pastor have a three weeks' holiday without trouble or expense. They will meet on Sunday mornings in the Presbyterian, and in the evenings in the Congregational church. What is the sense of having these different denominations, anyhow? Why should they not have amalgamated long ago, since the Congregationalists have had all along a kind of open faith, wherein each corgregation holds its independent doctrines.

while, on the other hand, it is well known

that Presbyterians are no longer bound to

adhere etrictly to the Church standards?

Ir is stated that Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, declared recently that the Decalogue and the eight Beatitudes have nothing to do with politics. Much indigna. tion against this sentiment is being expressed by clergymen and the religious press, inasmuch as it frees politicians from being subject to the laws of God, yet these same parties expressed equal indig. nation against the Pope for declaring in his last Encyclical letter that the laws of States and the conduct of rulers should be in accordance with those laws : for this is just what is meant when the Holy Father says that when the civil laws conflict with the laws of the Church, the Church is to be obeyed. The Church makes laws only concerning faith and morals and her own internal government.

THE latest military news cabled mentions Sir Garnet Woolseley as having resigned the position of Adjutant General of Her Majasty's forces, and Sir Redvers Baller as having succeeded him in that honorable and difficult post of honor. It appears Sir Garnet It dissattsfied with the recent mar couvres, equipment and discipattend the regular Sunday services of line introduced into the ranks of the army. the institution." The assertion that It is said, also, that he objects to the old Dake of Camberland holding the rank of General-in Chief. Sir Garnet won his honors at Ashantee, in Zululard, and at Tel el Keber, and excited the envy and jealousy of his brother officers by his had given any such directions to the rapid advancement to the highest position of trust in the army. His like may not easily be found again. Although, like Wellington, of Irish birth and parentage, he did not favor the idea of parliamentary independence for his native country, nor shall his absence from power be regretted by the Nationalists who are struggling for Home Rule and Ireland's autonomy as a

SIR REDVERS BULLER, a bluff old disciplinarian of English birth, has recommended himself to the respect and the cause of our country the means we employ are apt to have more regard for their efficacy than their lawfulness or moralhis manly, straightforward and noble Government gave him charge over the entire British forces in Ireland, with a special mission to put down agrarianism to arrest the progress of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, but, more especially, to assist landlords in evicting tenants from their households. Sir Redvers Buller arrived at the scene of action and witnessed a few evictions in the County Cork. He was so thoroughly disgusted with the barbarous treatment meted out to the impoverished tenants that he sent to his Government an indignant protest against the outrages perpetrated by unjust landlords, brutal policemen and conscienceless bailiffs and emergencymen He declared that the Government should send aid to the unfortunate tenants and withdraw all sympathy and encouragement from their cruel oppressors. Six Redvers, after this pronouncement, was not allowed to remain long in Ireland. Balfour and Lord Salisbury were highly indignant, but the chivalrous soldier and general was sustained and applauded by all England. We have no doubt Siz Redvers will prove an able general in the field should his services be ever required. The 87th Fusileers, the 88th Connaught Rangers, the 18th Royal Irish and 4th Dragoon Guards and other historic Irish regiments will never forget the debt of gratitude and loyalty their country owes to so generous, brave and gallant a chieftain.

> WE ARE delighted to note that Henry A. Gray, Esq., of the Department of Pub

of money. Of his treatment in O tawa Mr. there is a great strain at the present time olic hospital; and the kindness shown me painful experience will ever be remembered by me with deepest gratitude." THE present Catholic Government of

Belgium has by its school and labor legislation so firmly rooted itself in the affections of the people that it has been gain. ing in power ever since it assumed the reins of government in 1884. Before that date, through the unaccountable apathy displayed by the bulk of the people, who are truly Catholic at heart, a so-called Liberal Government beld sway for, six years, during which time they abolished, as far as they could, religion from the schools, and, as is usual with that party, persecuted the religious orders. Six years were, however, sufficient to disgust the people with their rule. The godless schools which they established through the little kingdom were in many cases empty, while those of the Christian Brothers, side by side with them, were filled with pupils well taught. In 1884 there were in the House of Representatives 79 Liberals and 59 Catholics. Half of the Representatives vacate their seats every two years, so that each member occupies his position four years, and in the year mentioned 40 Catholics and 29 Liberals went back to their constituents. So universal was the disgust at Liberal rule that the elections resulted in the return of 66 Catholics and 3 Liberals, thus placing a Catholic Government in power, with 85 supporters against 53 Liberals. The next elections brought additional support to the Catholic government, until the House stood for the last two years, Catholics 96, L'beral: 42. The elections were held in June, and a determined fight was made on both sides. The Catholics held in Ghent seven seats and the Liberals one. Every effort was made by the Liberals to recapture Ghent, but instead of so doing they lost their only seat in that famous city. Elsewhere, however, the Catholics lost three seats, so that the numbers now stand, Catholics 94, Liberals 44. The Catholic party certainly have what we would call in Canada a good working majority.

It is proposed by a philanthropic Irishman of Philadelphia to start factories in Ireland for the employment of York, ex Mayor O'Brien of Boston, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly and other Irish-Americans will furnish the necessary capital. Clothing of all kinds, including boots and shoes, will be the principal articles manufactured. The counties of the chief places selected for the operations of the company. The move is a good one, and will help much to raise Ireland from her distressed condition.

It is now stated that England will endeavor to induce France to give up her claims in Newfoundland for some consideration to be hereafter decided on In the present temper of France, how ever, there seems to be no inclination to grant any concession. The Paris papers state that England is prepared to agree to compensate France on the basis of cession of territory still undefined. If this be the case, undoubtedly the New. foundland difficulty will be settled at the

AT THE commencement exercises of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University, declared his belief in the necessity of religious education in the following terms Whatever points of doctrinal difference may exist between us, I am glad to think we agree on one point, the necessity of religious training in schools. These are days of infidelity, and we must use every means to guard against it. The best feature about Catholic colleges is their excellent instruction in religious principles, and their practical application of them." The principle is sound, but others such as Rev. Dr. Sutherland have admitted the same while being opposed to religious education for Catholics. Catholics will gladly welcome the assistance of fairminded Protestants in maintaining religious education, but they must fight their own battle too, and keep the principle in practical operation while vindicating the theory.

THE French are decidedly hostile to A. Gray, Esq., of the Department of Public Works, who met with a severe accident, owing to a defective sidewalk, in Ottaws, in May last, has so far recovered as to be able to move to his home in Toronto. It will be some time yet, however, we regret to say, before the injured limb will allow him to move about as usual. For this unfortunats occurrence the city of Ottawa should, we think, without recourse greater than that of a Province."

However, Quebec is perfectly able to Ottawa should, we think, without recourse hold its own in the Confederation with
to law, give Mr. Gray a substantial sum order to bring about an end to the British occupation of Egypt.

Altogether write their name and address carefully.

Gray writes: "I must say that till now in the relations existing between England I never knew the great benefit of a Cath- and France. It is stated also that a large proportion of the people of Heligoby the good nuns during my long and land are averse to becoming German subjects. They would prefer to leave Heligo. land altogether. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, in consequence of these reports, his cabled to Sir Charles Tupper suggesting that, in case they prove true, steps should be taken to secure, if possible, that the desirability of Canada as the place of their settlement be brought to their notice.

> MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Notwithstanding the defiant attitude which has been assumed all along by the Salisbury Government, in regard to pub. lic opinion in foreign countries, on the question of its brutal treatment of Ireland, an article by Mr. Balfour appears in the North American Review for July under the title "Mr. Parnell Answered." This makes evident the desire of the Government to stand well in the estimation of Americans, and it is no wonder that this should be the case, for England has many occasions for negotiation with the United States, and her interests naturally suffer if the people of the great Republic regard her as a rapacious despot, seeking only her own interest, and utterly regardless of the amount of suffering inflicted upon others.

That this is the view in which the American people regard England is evident from the utter failure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's mission to this continent, also from the miscarriage of the extradition treaty which had been almost agreed upon between the two powers, as far as the executive authorities were concerned, until it was repudiated by Congress.

The sympathy of the people of the United States will not be so easily obtained for Mr. Balfour's misgovernment of Ireland as that gentleman seems to imagine. There is scarcely a State which has not through its Legislature and through its prominent men declared that its sympathy for Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule and good government is unalterable.

Mr. Balfour's arguments, as set before the people of America, are quite different from and irreconcilable with his statements in the British House of Comevicted tenants. Mayor Grant of New mons. He must rely greatly on the gullibility of Americans if he hopes to gain their sympathy by these self-contradictions. For example, he can scarcely expect to persuade the public that whereas Ireland was prosperous twenty years after the great famine, now, when Cork, Kerry, Mayo and Galway will be the number of her people has dwindled down by emigration to nearly one half, the population is too great for the resources of the country. By such statements as these he endeavors to hoodwink the readers of the Review He also represents the Irish Land Purchase Bill as a great boon to Ireland, yet even simultaneously with the publication of his article, the Government was forced to withdraw it, because its aim was to increase the burdens of the Irish people for the benefit of oppressive landlords.

Mr. Balfour further states that Great

Britain is not likely to offer again terms to Ireland so advantageous as those offered in the Land Purchase Bill. He appears to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that to be blissially ignorant of the fact that the Government of the near future, that is to say, Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, is pledged to give Ireland better terms than ever Mr. Balfour dreamed of offering. But all the statemen of England will not have disappeared when Mr. Balfour, and his chief, Lord Sallsbury, shall have been diven from the Transverse. shall have been driven from the Treasury benches—which will soon be the case.

HOTEL DIEU, WINDSOR.

ART, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE INSTITUTION.

The readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD have already read the circulars published in its columns having reference to the above named enterprise. The art department of the exhibition promises even the capacitation of the exhibition promises even the exhibition of the exhi now to be a great success. Already over bundred. Among those attendy received by Rev. Dean Wagner is an "Exce Homo," 4 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., which was the property of Pius IX, and was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Bohemia, who also is the donor. This exquisite work of art will be raffled on the

TO BE CONTINUED

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

Boston Republic.

A writer in the Westminster Review

calls attention very pertinently and very suggestively to the enormous growth of the Catholic Church in the United States

within the last few decades. It must be somewhat unpalatable information for the average Englishman to find that,

after centuries of persecution and pro-scription of Irish Catholics at home, they

have grown powerful and numerous in America. England tried to abolish the

Catholic religion within her borders, She persecuted priests and laymen; she cut them down with the sword and

starved them in the ditches. But she oculd no more extinguish their faith or

check its growth than she could stay the

progress of the in-coming tide.

The author of the article in the West.

minster Review informs his readers that

there are from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 Catholics in the United States of Irish

Catholics in the United States of Irish blood or Irish birth. He says they "have settled in immense numbers along the Alleghany Mountains, by the shores of the lakes, and in the gold fields of the far West. In many states the highest and most important and the most coveted positions are in the hands of Irishmen.

of Irishmen. Members of Congress, Senators, the great executive function-aries, the police, the bar, the bench, are all largely recruited from the ranks of the Catholic Church, which, as Mac-

of the Catholic Church, which, as Mac-sulay observed, has been more than recompensed in the new world for what she has lost in the old, which in point of numbers is the national Church of the States, and which holds out every pro-mise of being in every point the national Church of the future. The loftiest and most sacred functions are filled by cooles-isatics of Tysh extraction or of Trich

iastics of Irish extraction or of Irish birth. In a word, the Catholic Church in the States has been founded, fostered,

formed, for a magnificent future, by Iris

England lost this splendid body of

active, energetic organizers by her brutal

policy of proscription. She drove the poor Irish Catholic peasant out of her realm to set him up and clothe him with

foe through the barbarities inflicted upon him and upon his people, and he soon acquired means to carry on his war of retaliation from a base of operations upon which he was enabled to enlist

indebted to those

anything else gives power and permanency to a naissant and mighty nation

ency to a naissant and mighty nation. The answer is unquestionably affirmative. We have only to look back on the past and to scan the present state of American affairs to feel certain of this."

Sixteen Ugly Sores.

INFLAMMATORY rheumatism through wrong treatment left me with stiff joints and ugly running sores on my limbs, and for seven years I could not walk. When I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters

I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters I had sixteen sores, but they are all healed save one and I can now walk with crutches.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, of Rockwood, Ont., writes:—"Last fall I had boils very bad and a friend advised Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and the effect was wonderful, half the bottle

totally cured me. A more rapid and effectual cure does not exist.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

MABY CALDWELL,
Upper Gaspereaux, N. S.

world.

He was made her implacable

with the sword and

A WEDDING BRE.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES M

LIAM O'BRIEN'S RECEP BISHOP CROKE TOASTS

-MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY

The marriage of Mr. Will

M. P. and Mile. Sophie R the Church of St. Charles Be

don, June 14, was chroni columns at that time, and

of the solemnity of ceremo nificance of the event. At breakfast which followed, a

guished company was pres speeches made by several of trish cause deserve not to be

The first speaker was Most
W. Croke, Archbishop of
officiated at the nuptials. I
Ladles and gentlemen, the

but, at the same time, no duty devolves upon me, hav the wedding to day, to prop of the bride and bridegroom I find myself in a very invide

and a very embarrassing one It is a novel position too, be connected with the Christian

years, I have rarely mar (laugnter), and for twenty absolutely married no one, u Mr. O'Brien to day. (Appl can understand, then, tha

embarrassed, especially as maiden marriage speech. (have known the bridegroom

#### KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE "DEAD PAST" AND THE "LIVING PROPERT "-MRS. DONOVAN'S SAD FACE

PRESENT "—MSS. DONOVAN'S SAD FACE

Beey Morris tripped lightly up the hill,
till she came to the clipped hedge. And
then she began to walk more and more
slowly, with her eyes bent on the ground.
After passing the little gate and the neatlythatched house, she stopped, and, turning
round, looked at the clipped hedge and
up at the old cherry-tree. And while she
looked the hedge grew green, and the
bare branches of the cherry tree were covered with leaves, through which the
cherries peeped, and seemed to whisper
above the hum of the bees, "'Tis for you
we have grown red and ripe and julcy;
for you we are kept here so long; for
you and nobody else, little Bessy Morris!"
—just as the cherries used to whisper
long ago. The trees flung their shadows
across the white and dusty road; the birds
twittered among the branches; the swaltwittered among the branches; the swal-lows skimmed over the bright little river; the distant lowing of the cows floated upon the clover-scented air; the thrush's evening song rang out bold and clear from the bushy glen; the blue smoke stole up through the grey sally-trees; and she was a happy, innocent school-

The deepening shadows and the bleak, wintry landscape called her back from the dead past to the living present; and after a moment's hesitation, she turned in from the road, and raised the latch of

Mat Donovan's door.

There was no change. Everything was as it used to be. The little chair of which Nelly spoke was in its old place; and she could almost fancy she saw the Bessy Morris of the old time sitting in it. And how fond they all were of her then! A shadow seemed to fall upon her face as the thought struck her that she had le the thought struck her that she had let these true friends drop almost completely out of her memory, except Mat himself; and if she gave him a thought it was only in some moment of disappointment or mental suffering, when the recollection of his unchanging love would cross her mind. Her cheek flushed as she reflected how little she had prized that love; and for a moment she felt as if she had been not only ungrateful but false. Sne looked again at the familiar objects around. The dresser—the wheel upon which Mrs. Donovan had given her her first lesson in spinning—Mat's hurly over the fire-place—everything just the same! As her eye rested on the famous Knock nagow drum, hung so high up that none rum, hung so high up that none nagow drum, hung so high up that none but Mat himself could reach to it, she smiled, and her thoughts seemed to take a more cheerful turn. Seeing a slate upon the little window—a blue slate without a frame, and having only one side polished—she took it in her hand, for side polished—she took it in her haud, for it reminded her of the old school days. A little to her surprise, she saw there was a sum carefully worked out upon the slate, and some sentences correctly and fairly written. The fast was, Mat Donovan had taken to study of late. He endeavoured to induce a sufficient number of number to naw half-re-growing advance.

of pupils to pay half-s-crown in advance, to make it worth the schoolmaster's while to take a lodging in the village—instead of sleeping at a farmer's house two miles away—and open a night school for the pupils of the pupils o away—and open a night-school for the winter. But a sufficient number of halfcrowns not being ferthcoming, Mat Don-ovan set about teaching himself—greatly to the distress of his mother, who could see no possible explanation of so strange a proceeding but an intention on Mat's part of "going to join the peelers;" which, to her mind, was at bad as going into the poor-house, and infinitely worse than walk to be her need to be the poor-house. than going to be hanged. For poor Mrs.
Donovan got that sad face of hers one Donovan got that sad face of hers one bright summer day in the year '98, when her father's house was surrounded by soldiers and yeomen, and her only brother, a bright-eyed boy of seventeen, was torn from the arms of his mother, and shot dead outside the door. And then a gallant the worldiness, and vanity, and discontent which sometimes threatened to take lant officer twisted his hand in the boy golden hair, and invited them all to ob serve how, with one blow of his trust sword, he would sever the rebel head from the rebel carcase. But one blow nor two, nor three, nor ten, did not do; and the gallant officer backed away at the poor boy's neck in a fury, and was in so great a passion, that when the trunk fell down at last leaving the head in his hand, he flung it on the ground, and kicked it like a foot ball; and when it rolled against the feet of the horrified young girl, who stood as if she were turned to stone near the door, she fell down senseless without cry or moan, and hey all thought she too was dead. She hey all thought she too was dead. She lowit g, just in time to kiss the poor brutsed and disfigured lips before the coffin lid was nailed down upon them But the sad look was in her face, and never wholly left it from that hour. It was beginning to clear away in after till once a rain the house was suryears; till once a an the house was sur-rounded by soldiers. They came with the sheriff and the ballh. It was not a bright summer day, but bitter cold day in the bleak December th. time. Yet, as she and her father and mo ther passed as she and her lather and me, and shin-through the glittering bayonets, and shin-ting accourtements that filled the yard, that fatal summer day in '98 came back with such strange vividness that he thought she felt her brother's head strike against her foot; and again she fell down senseless without cry or moan. After that the sad look became fixed and permanent, and she was destined to carry it with her into her coffin. It was the shadow of a curse.
So Mat Donovan's slate and pencil made

the sad look in his mother's face a shade sadder, lest by any chance he should be qualifying himself for the "peelers." She would rather a thousand times see him dragged out and shot like the brighty whose head rolled against her foot in '98, or hanged from the old cherry-tree in the garden. It strikes us that statesmen might learn

something from the sad look in Mrs. Don-

Morris carelessly turned over the slate, and as she looked at the unpolished back, a strange light came into her eyes, Every inch of the bank of Mat Donovan's elate was covered with B's.

She laid down quickly on hearing his

footstep, and looked along the road, as if she had been brought to the window by the braying of Mr. Bereeford Pender's tinhorn, which he had just put to his lips to warn all whom it might concern to keep out of the way of the wheels of his tax cart, and clear the road for a "gentleman." And how Mat Donovan did start when he are her. For a regent to when he saw her! For a moment he could scarcely credit the sight of his eyes, that it was really Beesy Morris, alone in his own house. Recovering, however, from his surprise, he advanced a step or two and held out his hand.

"You're welcome!" said he, with that odd smile of his. He thought there was something very cold in her manner as she placed her hand in his. Not the faintest pressure could he feel from that dear little hand.

"You're welcome!" was all be could say. And as he said it a second time, for want of something else, there was a very little pressure upon his fingers, just as if she couldn't help it.

"You had a nerrow escape," said she;
"I hope you are not host."

"You had a narrow escape," said she;
"I hope you are not hurt."
"Tis nothin," he replied, letting her
hand go suddenly; for he felt that she
was trying to withdraw it. But the withdrawing of the hand would not have
caused that pain he felt coming about his
heart again, if he knew it was done simply
because she saw his sister Nelly coming
towards the door.
"Tis nothin'," said he, "on'y a tumble
in the hay."
He was surprised and displeased to see

in the hay."

He was surprised and displeased to see that Neily took scarcely any notice of Bessy Morris; but he did not know they had met a few minutes before. He watched with some anxiety to see if his mother's greeting would be as cold as his sister's; and when the old woman came in, with her ead face seeming sadder than ever and looked first surprised and then ever, and looked first surprised, and then glad, and then held out her hand to Bessy and said, "You are welcome," in such a

kind way, Mat felt quite happy.

"And won't you alt down?" said Mrs Donovan, with a brighter look than Mat had seen in the sad sace for many a long

day.
"'Tis getting late, ma'am," returned

Bessy; sitting down at the same time in the little old chair. Mrs. Donovan sat down too, and, putting her hand under her chin, looked into Bessy's face for a full minute. It was plain she was thinking of the bright little girl who used to sit in that old chair a few years before, and so delight them all with her merry laugh and her ready wit, and her quaint, half childish, womanly ways.
"Is id yourself that's in id at all?" said

Mrs. Donovan.

Bessy laughed; but she was moved by the kind tone as the old woman's voice, and still more by her look. She felt it was in such a tone and with such a look

her own mother would have address "An' how is the old man?" she con

tinued. "'Tis a long time since he stopped to talk to me now about the year uv the hill, an' the hangin' an' the floggin' uv the hill, an' the hangin' an' the floggin' an' all. An' Bessy, avoorneen, had ye any account uv your father since? Or is there any tale or tidin's uv him at all?"

"Not a word, ma'am," Bessy answered.

"Well Bessy, as sure as you're sittin' in that chair a man from near the colliery met him in America, an' was talkin' to him in his own house. An' he had carrets on his flure he assy. The man that

pets on his flure, he says. The man that he was tellin' was in here wud me."

"Well, we heard about that, ma'am; but 'twas a long time ago since the man you speak of saw him, or rather thinks he dld. For all he could remember was his surname, and that he made inquiries about my creatifather."

surname, and that he made inquiries about my grandfather."
"Well, from what the man from the colliery said, I'm a'most sure 'twas your father he was talkin' too," said Mrs. Donovan, beginning to rock herself softly from side to side as she looked kindly into

which sometimes threatened to take possession of it. And sitting there in that little chair, her heart began to warm to the kind old woman, whose look was so like a mother's; and Bessy Morris felt that at that moment she had more of good in her than at any other more of good in her than at any other time since the innocent days of her child

Mat Donovan sat on the bench, which Billy Heffernan was wont to take possession of whenever he paid them a visit Mat chose this seat rather than the "sugan-bottom" chair, because from it he could watch the play of Bessy's expressive features without attracting attention. And how his heart did swell as he looked, and asked himself how or when she mar aged to get into it—a question which for the life of him honest Mat could not and no mistake; and Mat sighed such a and no mistake; and Mat signed such a big, heavy sigh, at the thought of how hard it would be to eject her—when that proceeding would become an absolute necessity and a duty—that Bessy Morris looked at him with a melancholy sort of land as if she know exactly what he was look, as if she knew exactly what he was thinking of. Whereupon Mat Donovan assumed an exceedingly humorous expres sion of countenance, and wanted to say something in his usual style; something something in his usual style; something very droll and extravagant—as became a "palaverer" and a "deluder" and "a rag on every bush." But somehow his drollery had quite deserted him; and not a single "quare thing" could he remember, that would convince Bessy Morris that he, Mat Donovan, commonly called Mat the Thrasher, was the rollickingest, rovingest blade in all Tipperary, whom it was not given to woman born of woman to capture and hold captive. So Mat Donovan could do nothing better than Donovan could do nothing better than lean the back of his head against the partition, and look up the chimney.
"An' what way did you lave your

aunt ?" Mrs. Donovan asked. "She was very delicate for a long time," Bessy replied; "but she's better now. The doctor advised her to come to the country. And if her son comes home from England, as he promised, I think she'll spend part of the summer with us." "Well, I'd be glad to see her," returned the old woman. "We all thought she

the old woman. We all thought she made a fine match—he was such a grand elegant young fellow. But I b'lleve the poor woman met with her own share uv

"Indeed she had her trials," replied

Beery.
"Tie little any wan thought he'd turn out as he did," rejoined the old woman.
"But 'iis hard to judge uv people by their looks. Id might be betther for her if she married some honest b'y she knew always.
But 'its 'alsy to talk now when we see the difference; but no wan 'd think so at the time."

"I'll call in again to-morrow, or after, Mrs. Donovan," said Bessy, as she stood up and rested her hand on the little old chair. "But I promised my grandfather to be home early; and he might be sending Peg Brady to know what is delaying ma."

a friend she would have thought a crime. The waves stole in softly over the smooth sand. The wide expanse of waters was calm as her own soul. They stood still, neither looking at the other, and gazed along the tranquil main. And she was happy, and thought he must be so too. But how rudely was she awakened from that happy dream! It is the thought of this awaking that has brought that look of pain into her face, upon which the cold moonlight falls like spray upon a lily. And while her mild blue eyes are raised to the pale moon, a gleam of light, as if a little star had peeped over the brow of the hill, shines through the branches of the elm tree—and Mary Kearney is recalled to the living Present; for she knows it is the light in Mat Donovan's window. She looks around her, as if fearful of me."

"Go wud her a piece uv the road, Mat," said his mother, looking reproachfully at him, as if she thought he ought to have at once volunteered his services.

"Oh, no," Bessy exclaimed; "'tis a fine bright night. An' sure I ought to know the road well."

the road well."

"I'll put you apast the sthrame," said Mat, stretching out his arms and yawning, as if he felt tired and lezy, and would much prefer being left to doze upon the bench with his poll against the partition, and a bright little star looking down through the chimney at him from a patch of blue star.

through the chimney at him from a patch of blue eky.

"See—I was near forgettin' to tell you," said Mrs. Donovan, as Mat and Bessy were going out, "to tell your grandfather about the soger."

Bessy Morris looked at her with surprise, not unmingled with alarm. And Mat, too, stopped in the doorway, seeming at a loss to understand what she meant.

"Bad cess to him," continued Mrs. Donovan, "the tuck a great start out uv me, when he walked in an' nobody wnd me but myse", as they wor at the weddin'. I was hardly able to answer him whin he axed me where Phil Morris lived. Id brought the time uv the Coercion Act to

"Oh, wait till you see himse'f," said Mat, who evidently thought the story was

an old one.
This mistake was a relief to Bessy, and This mistake was a relief to Bessy, and she brightened up on seeing him walk out without waiting for further particulars; but as she walked quickly after him, her mind became troubled. The dragoon, it seemed, had been as far as the hamlet; and the object of his visit she feared might become a which for goals and become a subject for goesip and even

Mat Donovan looked up at the little the chimney; and then Mat Donovan looked at the moor, which was tolerably bright. But star and moon failed to inspire Mat Donovan with failed to inspire Mat Donovan with a suitable topic for conversation. And, failing to find it among the heavenly bodies, he bent his gezo on the muddy road, and seemed to search diligently for it there, as he walked on, with Bessy Morris by his side. Greatly to his surprise, he found himself at the stream before he had spoken one word to her. He strode across and reached her his hand. She placed her foot on the single stepping stone, and leaped lightly over.

stone, and lesped lightly over.
"'Tis a fine night," said he, still hold-

"Te a me night," said ne, still hold-ing her hand.
"Very fine," she replied. "Good night."
He was looking at the moon again, and seemed to forget that he had hold of her hand, when they were both startled by the

"Wisha, is id there ye are?"

"Wisha, is id there ye are?"
It was only Peg Brady, who had been sent by Bessy's grandfather to meet her. And Peg langhed, as if Mat Donovan holding Bessy Morris by the hand and looking at the moon were the best joke in the world. But there was something in the laugh which Bessy did not like. And for an innocent, good natured, "harmless sort of a girl" like Peg Brady, her glance was very siv. indeed, as, turn-

"harmless sort of a girl" like Peg Brady, her glance was very sly, indeed, as, turning to Mat, she said:

"The little house under the hill, Mat?"

"God be wud ould times," returned Mat, with a shake of the head and a smile, in which there was something so sad that Bessy Morris fixed that thoughtful, inquiring look upon him, and then looked down at the moonbeams shimmering in the little stream. little stream.

What did he mean? Might it be that what aid he mean? I might to be that he had been told something about her, and that he was sorry she was no longer the Bessy Morris of "old times?"
"What's comin' over me at all?" he

"What's comin' over me at all?" ne thought, after bldding them "good night."
"Sure I never expected she'd ever think uv me except as a friend and a neighbour. An' she's as friendly an' plasin' in every way as ever I see her. But, for all that, I feel quarer than ever I felt in my life. She looks some way sorrowful at me some-times, just as if she knew what was in my mind. I must take care an' not let her know, for I know id would throuble her. Well, God bless her! anyway," he added, stopping just where she had stopped an hour or two before. "The like uv her is not within the walls uv the

He looked at the clipped hedge, and up at the old cherry tree, and down towards the echool house behind the quarry. And the hedge grew green, and the ripe cherries peeped from among the leaves, and he, too, heard the twitter of the birds, and the song of the thrush, and the lowing of the kine; and he waited for the shout of the children "just let loose from school."
The candle was, just then, laid in its usual place in the little window, and its light recalled him to the living Present. The living Present ?" And the "dead Past ?" We hold that the Past is the more living

I the two, sometimes.

Mat Donovan looked at the outline of the mountains, and all round the horizon. "Hi! for it, hi! for it, hi! for it still, And hi! for the little house under the hill!

-he sang, as he closed the little gate of the "haggart," which, no doubt, Nelly had left open when she came to pull the leeks for her mother's supper.

Mat Donovan's house was not "under," but rather on the top of a hill. But Peg

Brady had her own reason for her allusion to a little house that was under a hill And we fear Peg's reason was not a very amiable one; for she shook her head and repeated the phrase, "the poor fool!" several times on her way home, glanding at the same time from the corners of her

eyes at Bessy Morris.

The light in the little window recalled another dreamer besides Mat Donovan from the dead Past to the living Present. This dreamer was a woman. She sat

alone at a window. Her face was pale and very beautiful; and her white arm gleamed like snow in the moonlight through her abundant dark hair, which had fallen down and flowed in glossy waves over the little table upon which the arm was leaning. Her lips were parted, and her face wore a look of sadness, as she gazed intently at the moon. She was dreaming. She was walking by the sea side—not alone. She leant upon the arm of one whom she regarded as a very dear friend; one who to her mind was a superior being—something higher and nobler than ordinary mortal men—but whom to regard as more than a friend she would have thought a crime. The waves stole in softly over the smooth GALLANT TIPPERARY.

STORY OF THE HEROIC SACRIFICE BY THE PEOPLE OF THAT TOWN.

THEY LEAVE THEIR HOMES FOR THE BENE FIT OF THE IRISH CAUSE—SIX MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY ABANDONED—SMITH-BARRY AND THE EVICTION SYNDI CATE — HISTORY OF THE AGRABIAN STRUGGLE—THE NEW TOWN,

STRUGGLE—THE NEW TOWN.

Mr. L. J. Moloney of Orono, Me., has written an interesting article for the Bagor Commercial which we print below. He says: How strangely fascinating and affecting, even more so than the wildest flights of fiction, are the individual and national stories of heroism and self-ascrifice handed down to us through the medium of history attuned to the never-dying melody of fame. The gallant Spartans at the pass of Thermopylæ, Horatius defending the bridge at Rome, and the constancy of Regulus are deeds of renown recorded of the ancients the oftener considered the more impressive they become. In mediæval and modern times we are aroused to enthusiasm by such gallantry and devotion as that displayed by the Spaniards at the gates of Granada, Winkelried's charge, Borromeo's disinterested love of fellow-man and the youth Casabianca's obedience at Aboukir Bay. These are only a few elevating and ennobling instances which recall manhood of the past in all that is truly grand. Contemporary with ourselves have transpired examples of genuine worth which may join hands with Scipio or La Vendee,

it is the light in Mat Donovan's window. She looks around her, as if fearful of being observed; but she is alone, and the light laugh of a girl from the next room assures her that her absence has not been remarked upon, or Grace would have come to seek her. She ties up her hair with a steady hand; and joins the laughing circle with a face so calm and unruffled that no one could for a moment have suspected that it ever wore a look of pain. temporary with ourselves have transpired examples of genuine worth which may join hands with Scipio or La Vendee.

The late civil war was a period fruitful in the display of the real greatness of American manhood individually and collectively. Yet the pessimist of our time mourns over the loss of heroism and chivalry, attributing that which has merit to base, sordid or selfish motives. This, however, is not so. We behold an instance to day written on the living pages of '90—the heroic self-sacrifice of Tipperary town—disinterested indeed and comparing favorably with the and comparing favorably with the proudest records of the past.

proudest records of the pass.

TIPPERARY,
chief town of Tipperary county, situated in the historic Golden Vale, the richest district in agricultural products in the British Isles, with its ten thousand souls, has made Europe stare in wonder, and shows the landlords that the Irish cause snow the landords that the frien cause possesses an indomitable spirit not to be trifled with. What has transpired within the past two months in that little tortured isle of tears may seem incredible to a money-seeking and unclanish people. But nevertheless the fact is people. But nevertheless the fact is there is a tangible one. Tipperary citi-zens have relinquished unanimously their ancient and beautiful town and offered their homes, their prospects and their future a holocaust to the Irish cause. A deserted town row stands a cause. A deserted town now stands a solitary and ghastly monument to landlord rapacity and British misrule. From morn till eve not a stir or hum of business awakes its beautiful lines of spacious streets. It stands a very gnomon raised by the hand of time to remind the human race that the English remind the human race that the English aristocrat, so boasted of, is only far back in the transition period of the savage state or perhaps retrograding. Tipper-ary, this veritable city of the dead, in its silence cries a loud cry to the curious or interested traveller who steals cautiously through its forsaken streets to receive

an impression which hurries him away to tell in freer land how crowns rule. To those unacquainted with the agrar-ian struggle in Ireland a few words are necessary in order to the better under-standing the cause and motives which led the citizens of Tipperary to such an extraordinary step as to give up their homes of their own free will

IN DEFENCE OF A PRINCIPLE in which they were not immediately in-

volved.

A few centuries ago confiscation, alias conquest, gave into the disreputable Smith Barry's tainted progenitors the earth on which Tipperary stands. For this a reasonable rent was annually de-manded and as promptly paid by the citizens, while year after year improve-ments and costly edifices were erected of course at the sole expense of the town's people, when the Irish land prob-lem had reached a climax. The plan of campaign, known to the world as a legal protective association, was insti-tuted by Mr. John Dillon five years ago for the more efficient union of the Irish tenantry to oppose landlord rapacity and extortion.

upon which he was enabled to enlist sympathy and support from even the descendants of Englishmen. It is no wonder John Bull gazes sadly upon the spectacle presented by the sons of the men he banished as exiles. The stone he rejected has become the corner of the republic. And should he ever get into trouble with Uncle Sam, he would find in front of him, as he did at Fontenoy, sturdy Light soldiers hent upon experience. Such wonderful results followed the vorkings of the "plan" that the land. workings of the "plan" that the land-lords saw no chance of combating a sys-tem coerced and decried by them as un-lawful but in the creation of an opposi-lawful but in the creation of an expense. sturdy Irish soldiers bent upon avenging the wrongs heaped upon their race.

To further intensify England's regrets tion alliance now known as the "Evic tion Syndicate." At the time of the formation of this aristocratic association over the prosperous condition of Irish Catholics in America, the writer in the Mr. Ponsonby had a dispute with his numerous and impoverished tenantry in Westminster Review concedes, unwil-lingly, indeed, that Ireland's contribu-tion to the population of the United States has been a source of advantage, He says: "Is the Republic in any way Cork county. Rev. Canon Keller con-ducted the negotiations in the name of the tenants, representing clearly and forcibly their cause. After some time the reverend gentleman succeed in gain deeply indebted to those Irish citizens? Have they, with their large numbers, high social standing, great places of trust, contributed aught to her glory or added aught to her coming a promise of concession, aided by the government commissioners, who mainained that their demands were moderate and reasonable. The bargain was about to be closed when Smith-Barry, in mercial greatness, refined her social taste, or assisted in laying the foundation of the real happiness of her people, the real security of her laws, the influence of her divine virtues, which more than the interests of the "EVICTION SYNDICATE,"

stepped in and declared that Mr. Pon sonby should give no quarter, but exter-minate and banish the already famishing victims from their own homes. Tip perary, as I have said, stands on ground belonging to Smith-Barry, and its citi-zens at once recognized the fact that by paying rent to such a monster they were only assisting in exterminating their poorer and less fortunate brethren on the Ponsonby estate. The town's people appointed a deputation to wait on Smith-Barry in London and show him their views on the matter, requesting him to withdraw from the "Eviction Syndicate" and allow the Ponsonby tenants to benefit by the good-will of

their landlord,
The result of this interview can be The result of this interview can be easily understood by quoting Smith-Barry's own words to the deputation: "I would see them all hanged first." These words, uttered by the essence of British aristocracy, supported in the background by one of the five great military powers of Europe, must be met

face to face and combatted by an unarmed and helpless community. Certainly Smith-Barry had forgotten the words of General Gough, Lord of India, who, after years' experience of the individual valor displayed by the sons of Tipperary during the East Indian mutiny, declared, "Give me twenty thousand Tipperary volunteers and I will have spirit enough to conquer the world." But now these same people were called on by the savage words of their own lord—words which sounded in their ears as once rang the historic sentence, "Est grass, for my horse eats it." Immediately the citisens of Tipperary came to a resolve, THE EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION

it." Immediately the citisens of Tipperary came to a resolve,

THE EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION
of abandoning their own town, in which
they had sunk six millions of dollary,
where everything save the earth was
theirs. Cordons of police and battalions
of soldiers were at once poured into the
town by the humane government to aid
Smith-Barry in evicting from homes
which they spurned to hold, as they saw
that by paying ground rent they supplied a fund for the destruction of a poor
and helpless neighbor. The legal farce of
eviction had scarcely begun, the first citzen had only turned to kiss the threshold
over which forty generations of his name
had passed, when ireland awoke to the
situation. Every city and town took
immediate action, and, guided by the
patriotic and self sacrificing William
O'Brien, M. P., the nation determined to
build a new Tipperary and present it to
the homeless inhabitants of old Tipperary. Under the immediate supervision of
Mr. O'Brien in a few months rose a new
and beautiful town about two miles from Mr. O brief in a few months rose a new and beautiful town about two miles from the old, on a site the people own. Dur-ing its erection the work was carried on night and day. Processions of teams and men streamed in from all parts of the country, proud to offer their services the country, proud to offer their services gratuitously. Tae Courier de Bruxelles, a paper widely read in France, Germany and Italy, says: "The heroism and spirit of self-sacrifice which caused the desertion of old Tipperary and created the new are without example."

No instance in the agrarian struggle has made such an impression on English

has made such an impression on English public sentiment, which point, once

gained, means

THE RIGHTING OF ALL IRISH WRONGS. By many, current Irish history is doubted or is considered at least exaggerated. or is considered at least exaggerated. But old Tipperary is there a lasting monument of the iniquitous system of landlordism in Ireland, and not over the whole country can be found a person base enough to occupy a house therein. This means a deduction annually of more than a quarter million dollars from Smith Barry's income, while near by Smith-Barry's income, while near by stands in glass and brick and stone New Tipperary—a work the result of a people's invincible resistance of savage wro

persevering devotion to a righteous cause which they so ardently espoused.

About a month ago the new town was About a month ago the new town was presented amidst the greatest rejoicings to the late inhabitants of the "old," who marched, a noble battalion of all ages and sexes, beneath triumphal arches to their new and well-deserved homes. There were present on the occasion thirty five members of the Imperial Parl'ament with numerous civil and political deputations from Ireland, England and Scotland, many of which were of Britain's noblest blood. Among the honored guests were many from the continent, America and Australia.

Looking over the past fifteen years of

Irish history it seems almost incredible that the land question could have made such rapid advancement towards final settlement. Taking the latest watch. word "Tipperary," which sounds a mournful death knell in the ears of the alien lord of the soil, it is safe to say that "that near future" is no longer a mythic vision of a promised land.

A HAPPY OUTLOOK FOR IRELAND.

Protestant Uister and Oatholie Leinster are going to join hands, I trust, with a heartiness and warmth which shall send a thrill of patriotic pride and pleasure throughout Ireland, writes the Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times The Boyne is to be morally as well as materially bridged over, and next October Griffin's dream will be realized, and the national colors will be a blend of orange and green. The Roy. R. R. Kane, Grand Master of the Bolfast Orange society, having been invited to join the Father Mathew Centenary committee, in a letter notifying his acceptance, writes: "I am not without hopes of organizing an Ulster celebration of the centenary, and I shall celebration of the centenary, and I shall therefore ask leave to reserve myself, at least for some time, for this special effort. I wish to confer with some leading Ulster I wish to confer with some leading Ulster men on the subject, as I !ancy a memorial of our own here in the north would be accepted, not only as an humble tribute to the revered memory of a great Irlsh philanthropist, but also as an expression of our cordial and sincere desire to shake hands across the Boyne with our fellow-countrymen of all creeds and partles," These are hopeful words happily expressed. They auger well, not only for the successful revival of Father Mathew's movement, but for the hastening of the movement, but for the hastening of the advent of that long wished for day which advent or that long-wisaed-for day which shall see Irishmen of all creeds and classes from north and south, east and west, working harmoniously together for the common good of their common country.

It is a remarkable part that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remely, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Induscretions is Dier bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon beginst odigest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

Mrs. Alva Young,

of Waterford, Ont., writes: "My baby was very sick with summer complaint, and nothing would help him till I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured him at once. It is one of the best remedies I ever used,

He is my dearest and most there are too many here who me, but you know it is not exeggerate. (Hear, hear.) however, I will say fear nobler man, a more arder stauncher or a more faithfu does not exist than Will (Loud applause.) I have pleasure of knowing Mrs. O' length of time. In point not introduced to her to name is quite familiar to been for a considerable time ber one day, some time O'Brien paid one of his peri me; as he came into my house he looked particularly spri and was very lively on his laughter and applause) and was quite a new man; and, things, I noticed a beauti jewelry hanging from his w pointed to it, and said, "M what is this?" 'Oh," said if me; as he came into my house from a Paris young lady.' and applause.) I BEGAN TO REASON WIT

I know very well how it (Renewed laughter) The claim to know something of from what I have learned quite satisfied she is worth tinguished husband. No gentlemen, we have before most interesting couple. B gifted. Both are thorough the Irish cause. Both occup affectionate place in every (applause), and I am sure sentiment of every Irish when I say they are profo that my dear friend Willia at last met a woman he ca plause.) Met a wife who happy, who will be a sharer his toils and his triumph plause) I give you the brids and bridegroom.

Mr. O'Brien rose to rep

and was received with

plause. When silence had he spoke in a very low Grace, ladies and gentlem from my heart that I could from my heart that I could the least degree adequate feeling of gratitude to yo for the warm and affection which you have just receive ther who I am now privithe sacred name of wife, cannot tell the delight it is the most fortunate hour of the happings; firs; hour of real happiness to hear such words of thos listened to from the oldest trious friend I have in this on this earth. (Applause on this earth. (Applause tempt, I cannot hope, to eings of my wife and mysel tude, our sincere and affetude, to the Archbishop (a) own leader, our great, leader (loud applause), ar sits near me, who is only than my wife herself, my contains and to what the contains a cont Dillon (applause), and to y English, Scottish and We Irish, for there is a distin between us. (Loud appl thought could oppress me occasion it should be the t my wife, and from whom sented

of those friends in Paris depr ving her, distinguished but friends also whose friends ope to show we value mos is now a part of myself, in the word my dearer, my no half. (Applause.) It wi my life to endeavor to worthy of her, to repay he ness she has brought into Though she is going to a copoor in this world's good would almost doubt tha judge by the rich and mar that have poured in upon few days—she is going to lieve rich, possibly richer nation, in warm-heartednu nation, in warm heartedne (Appleuse.) I do not fee more to add. I must say until to-day I almost h guittness for being so he our cause is still hanging I may, however, safely pregard to this particular rate I shall never repet (Laughter and loud applithing on this earth cothappiness and mine to dithe knowledge that has bus by the messages we have us by the messages we have every part of the world, the our country men—for they as mine henceforward ( with us in this almost one human happiness I have e life. (Applause.) Befor reached the shores of Ire feels at home among us, a

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of the bride and bridegroom. (Applause.)

I find myself in a very invidious position, and a very embarrassing one. (Laughter.)

It is a novel position too, because, though confected with the Christian ministry forty years, I have rarely married anyone (laughter), and for twenty years I have absolutely married no one, until I married Mr. O'Brien to day. (Applause.) You can understand, then, that I am very embarrassed, especially as this is my maiden marriage speech. (Laughter) I have known the bridegroom a long time. He is my dearest and most valued friend. If I were inclined to exaggerate, I know there are too many here who could correct me, but you know it is not my habit to exaggerate. (Hear, hear.) This much, however, I will say fearlessly—that a nobler man, a more ardent, a better, a stauncher or a more faitful friend there does not exist than William O'Brien. (Loud applause.) I have not had the pleasure of knowing Mrs. O'Brien for any length of time. In point of fact I was not introduced to her to day; but the name is quite familiar to me, and has been for a considerable time. I remember one day, some time ago, William O'Brien and intended the fact I was not find the constitutional movement; and the time which bound him to his friend there does not exist than William O'Brien (Applause). He was there are to does not exist than William O'Brien (Applause). He was the which they were does not exist than William O'Brien (Applause). He was the which they were does not exist than William O'Brien (Applause). He was the we was not one whose word date the deep and position of the constitutional movement; in the first daws one of the constitutional movement; the day is the constitutional movement; the first daws one of the strate to day to act as his first, but it was his dit; but it was his pride and privilege to stand by his side on far other and far different occasions from that at which they were a complete the constitutional movement; the constitutional movement is distinct the was the was the day to the constit

at last met a woman he can love. (Applause.) Met a wife who will make him

brids and bridegroom.

Mr. O'Brien rose to reply to the toast, and was received with continued applause. When silence had been restored, he spoke in a very low voice: Your Grace, ladies and gentlemen, I do wish from my heart that I could find words in the least degree adequate to express my feeling of gratitude to you, my friends, for the warm and affectionate manner in which you have just received the name of her who I am now privileged to call by the sacred name of wife. (Applause.) I am glad that I have the first hour of real happiness for many years, to hear such words of those we have just listened to from the oldest and most filus trious friend I have in this room, indeed on this earth. (Applause) I won't attempt, I cannot hope, to express the feelings of my wife and myself, or our gratitude, to the Archbishop (applause), to my own leader, our great, unchangeable leader (loud applause), and to you, my friends, English, Scottish and Welsh, as well as Irish, for there is a distinction no longer between us. (Loud applause) If any thought could oppress me on so happy an the situate, our distinction no longer between us. (Loud applause) If any thought could oppress me on so happy an the situate, our distinction no longer between us. (Loud applause) If any thought could oppress me on so happy an the situate our distinction of shappy and the situate our distinction no longer proportion, he was called "the Land League Archbishop" in the early days of the most call the Land League Archbishop in the leader of the new of proposing for your ac complex on the Archbishop for the sale puted to me of proposing for your acceptance

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the Archbishop of Cashel, who has been deputed to me of proposing for your acceptance

THE HEALTH OF HIS GRACE
the Archbishop of Cashel, who has a tist the outset of the new life of our beloved colleague, Mr. William O'Brien. (Applause) is the outset of the new life of our beloved colleague, Mr. William O'Brien. (Applause) is the outset of the new life of our beloved col between us. (Loud applause) If any thought could oppress me on so happy an occasion it should be the thought of those loving relations from whom I have taken my wife, and from whom she has con-

TO SEPARATE HERSELF,
of those friends in Paris of whom I am
depr ving her, distinguished many of them,
but friends also whose friendship we both of those friends in Paris of whom I am depr ring the ring date many of them of the word me, distinguished many of them the mornium magnitude of the service that His Grace has rendered to the friends also whose friendship we both the front word my deser, my nobler, my better the word my deser, my nobler, my better half. (Applaue.) It will be the joy of my Hife to endavor to make myself, in every sense of the word my deser, my nobler, my better half. (Applaue.) It will be the joy of my Hife to endavor to make myself my Hife to endavor to make myself worthy of her, to repay her for the happin the same formation. Though the is going to a country which is poor in this world's goods—though one would almost doubt that description to judge by the fick and many others, and the sense of the word my the half was a sense of the word of the poor in the word in the poor in the word is a word to the poor in the word in the poor in the word in

ber one day, some time ago, William O'Brien patd one of his periodical visits to me; as he came into my house I noticed that he looked particularly spruce (laughter) and was very lively on his legs (renewed laughter and applause) and every way he was quite a new man; and, amongst other things, I noticed a beautiful piece of jeweiry hanging from his watch chain. I pointed to it, and said, "My dear fellow what is this?" 'Ob," said he, "I got that from a Paris young lady." (Laughter and applause.)

I BEGAN TO REASON WITH MYSELF. I know very well how it would end, (Renewed laughter.) Therefore I can claim to know something of the bride, and from what I have learned of her I am quite satisfied she is worthy of her distinguished husband. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have before us to-day a most interesting couple. Both are highly gifted. Both are thoroughly devoted to the Irish cause. Both occupy a warm and affectionate place in every Irish friedde (applause), and I am sure I speak the sentiment of every Irish woman to-day when I say they are profoundly grateful that my dear friend William O'Brien has at last met a woman he can love. (Applause) Met a wife who will make him has now will have him has a haver of his iovs. of the manner in which their health had been

plause.) Met a wife who will make him happy, who will be a sharer of his joys, of his toils and his triumphs. (Loud applause.) I give you the health of the bride and bridegroom.

Mr. Parnell then rose and said: Mrs. O'Brien, Madame Raffalovitch, ladies and gentlemen, the pleasant task has been deputed to me of proposing for your acceptance.

It is easy for the most distinguished Irish ecclesiastic now to be an Irish Nationalist, but in those days, when His Grace gave sanctuary to Irish nationality before many of us were even thought of or heard of, it was not so easy for an Irish priest to do his duty by his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) We all know how, as a mark of opprobrium, he was called "the Land League Archbishop" in the early days of the movement, when few of the higher dignitaries of the Church would have anything to do with it. He saw it was right, and His Grace acted up to the right, as those of us know who have been able to appreciate the prescience and the enormous magnitude of the services that His Grace has rendered to the Irish cause, which, under his guidance, blossomed and put forth the fruit which we may almost claim as within our grasp.

A WEDDING BREAKFAST.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES MADE AT WILL
LIAM O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION—ARCHBISHOP CROKE TOASIS THE BRIDE
—MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY.

The marriage of Mr. William O'Brien, at
the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Lon
don, June 14, was chronicled in these
columns at that time, and mention made
of the solemnity of ceremoinia and significance of the event. At the wedding
breakfast which followed, a most distinguished company was present, and the
specches made by several of the leaders of
lifsh cause deserve not to be passed over
lightly.

The first spesker was Most Rev. Thomas
W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, who
officiated at the nupttals. He said:

Ladles and gentlemen, the very pleasing,
but, at the same time, most arduous
duty devoives upon me, Ivanig celebrated
the wedding to day, to propose the health
of the bride and bridegroom. (Applause.)

I find myself in a very invidious position,
and a very embarrassing one. (Laughter.)

It is a novel position too, because, though
consected with the Carlatian ministry forit
years, I have rarely married anyons
(impater), and for twenty years I have
absolutely married noon, quntil I naverled
Mr. O'Brien to day. (Applause.) You
can understand, then, that I aw very
embarrassed, especially as this is my
enthal marriage and for the world.

The first speaker was Most Rev. Thomas
were the said:

Mr. Arthur Raifalovitch next proposed
the health of the bridesmaids, and called
the wedding to day, to propose the health
of the bride and bridegroom. (Applause.)

I find myself in a very invidious position,
and a very embarrassing one. (Laughter.)

It is a novel position too, because, though
consected with the Carlatian ministry fority
years, I have rarely married anyone
(in gratery embarrassing one (Laughter.)

I was not customary, he believed, to take
that the does not wish that it should be so,
but he is one of those patriotic Irishmen
that the first was not ordinar

Once upon a time this country—was in danger!

We will let Judge Dorsey tell the story. The Judge is a prominent Mason of Maryland. The Judge puts the dreadful fact this wise:

"The Supreme Court of the United States justly stands for the liberties of the people, a bulwark against everything that would crush the weak by the power of the strong. For a quarter of a century there sat in this court as Chief Justice a distinguished Roman Catholic son of Maryland, who earned the grateful love of his countrymen by his purity of life and ability as a judge."

We can breathe easier when we reflect that this Catholic Chief Justice is dead now. But what an awful peril our

We can breathe easier when we reflect that this Catholic Chief Justice is dead now. But what an awful peril our fair country was in during that twenty-five years that this emissary of the Pope held the scales of American justice!

He occupied a place more influential than that of the President. For the legislative power may correct and restrain the Executive. But the Judiciary may strain the Constitution itself! Yet with an opportunity lasting over a quarter of a century, and during most trying times, Chief Justice Taney left the country safe, the judicial ermine as spotless as when he put it on, and his high office "unstained by bribe or fee."

And the country has been in danger since then. For ten years the sword of the nation was in the keeping of Phil Sneridan. He was Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States. His popularity among the men could easily luspire him with the ambitton of becoming a military naurper. Providence seems to have watched over the nation, however. Phill Sheridan died without tarnishing the fame won by the hero of Winchester.

Grateful for our safety during these dangers, let us preserve our religious and civil liberty by voting against any Catho-

Grateful for our safety duting these dangers, let us preserve our religious and civil liberty by voting against any Catholic who aspires for office higher than that of pound driver. And let us put the blessed Bible back in the unsectarian schools.

AN "ESCAPED" LIAR.

Boston Republic.

Rev. C. C. Cainiquy, who supplies the Music Hall fanatics with a portion of their stock lies about the Catholic Church and its doctrines, has "got him self disliked." He has been lying about his friends. This his friends resent.

Chiniquy is an "escape," it seems. According to his story, he left the Church and joined the gang of bigots and cranks who thrive upon the slanders cooked up by such men as he and such women as Edith O'Gorman.

In a recent discourse against the relig Boston Republic.

In a recent discourse against the relig ion in which this backslider was brought up, he ventured the rash assertion that up, he ventured the rash assertion that members of the Committee of One Hundred were guilty of the heinous crime of sending their children to Catholic schools. He declared that on his way to Montreal, recently, he fell in with a rich man, a member of the committee, who was proceeding to Quebec "to visit his two daughters, who were there in a convent being educated." And he further said, in that delicate and choice language which the "escapes" always use, that this ardent fanatio "was paying thousands of dollars to make asses of his two daughters."

## Constipation,

IF not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of averients. best of aperients.

best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and "I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."

—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

- John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so had that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.
"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ONTARIO GLASS WORKS,

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES. PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at price; low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction on BRONZES, STATUARY, FLOWERS,

and other church or naments Splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE - The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCTOT, 1664 Notre Dame St.

Dr. Morse's

W. H. Comstock, Esq.:

Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in tropsy. I tried doctor after doctor, but to no purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all gave their opinion that it was simply a matter of time with me. About this time I got one of your boxes of Morse's PIHs and havetaken three boxes of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,

HANNAH E. DICKSON,

For Sale by All Dealers. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Morristown, N.Y.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS

Wholesale and retail. Outside the com-bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

AGONTS WANTED If you want to take hold and sell our Choice Nursery Stock Now is the time. Write us at once for terms.— MAY BROTHERS, Nursery-men, Rochester, N. Y.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class workturned out. Prices always moderate.

LADIES

THEY ARE MORE DURABLE THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL THEY ARE MORE STYLISH CORSETS.

THAN ANY OTHER CORSET.

IN THE MARKET. THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL MADE ONLY BY, CANADA FEATHERBONE C. LONDON, O.

McCOLL BROS. & Co., TORONTO

ARE THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### FAMOUS LARDINE OIL

Known Everywhere as the Finest Oil in Canada.

M'COLL'S RENOWNED CYLINDER OIL HAS ABSOLUTELY NO EQUAL.

ASK FOR LARDINE OIL. FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

### THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal,

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

(FROM THE MONTH OF JULY) July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

3134 PRIZES

WORTH - \$52,740.00

CAPITAL PRIZE

WORTH - \$15,000 00 300

II TICKETS FOR \$10.00

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth \$15,000.....\$15,000.00 " 5,000 5,000 00 " 2,500 2,500.00 " 1,250 1,250 0 1 " 1,250...
2 Prizes " 500...
5 " 250...
25 " 59...
200 " 25...
300 " 15...
600 " 10...
999 " 5...

TICKET, - - \$1 00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

S. E. LEFEBVRE

18 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

ASK FOR CIRCULARS.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceiess THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON-

And are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

> "Reading, maketh a full man; Conference, a ready man; And writing, an exact man."

-LORD BACON.

Had Lord Bacon lived at the present day, he would no doubt have added:

"And JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF a strong man."

# Worth their Weight in Gold

**Dr.** Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. The Best Family Pill in use.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

CHAPANORE, N.C., July 20, 1888.

Sin: -For years I have been afflicted with gravel and after trying the best doctors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried **Dr. Morse's**Indian Root Pills with the result that to-day I am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Pill I ever used.

Yours, &c., WM. JACRSON.

Yours, &c., WM. JACRSON.

After 25 Years.

After 25 Years.

W. H. COMSTOCK:

DEAR SIR:—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to six and do my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How! he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root PHIS." I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Phils and say that they would not be without them.
Yours, &c., Celia Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys.

Disease of the Kidneys.

QUARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.

W. H. COMSTOCK:
DEAR SIR: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Pills have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not wak a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced giving her two pills every night; before
she had taken all of one box she could walk about the
house. Toddy she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's Pills saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. Ferguson.

W. H. COMSTOCK, MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmo Street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—62,00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY, THOMAS COFFEY.

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Publisher and Proprietor, TEOMAS COFFEY
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Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Boniface, Ottawa, Kingston, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Tominion. ondence intended for publication

as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

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

### Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 19th, 1890.

STE. ANNE OF BEAUPRE.

It is stated on most positive and indubitable authority that during the recent pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre a large number of wonderful cures have been effected through direct appeal to the intercession of the saint. It is not this year that for the first time such events have occurred at the same shrine, and many of them have, year after year, been recorded in our

From the facts of this kind which have recently occurred, the Toronto Mail takes occasion to deliver an utterance on "the Good Ste, Anne," which is replete with its usual flippancy and disrespect for all Christianity, though, of course, it takes an occurrence within the Catholic Church for its text.

Two miracles which are stated to have occurred are made the special subject for comment. Simon Gadons, of St. Cyprien, Napierville, aged fifty, had been for four years attended by six doctors, who could do nothing to relieve him from a violent disease which caused intense suffering; and, at the time of the recent great pilgrimage from Montreal to St. Anne's shrine, he was at the point of death. He joined the Montreal pilgrimage at the suggestion of his cure, but was so feeble that he had to be carried to the boat at Montreal, and from it at Beaupre. While in the Church of Ste. Anne, praying at the feet of the statue, he regained complete use of his limbs and was able to walk without further assistance, and he continued thus till he returned to Montreal, declaring during the voyage that he had lost all pain and that he was completely restored to health, in which condition he still remains, according to the latest accounts.

The other case is that of a sufferer named Anna Parent, who for three years could take no nourishment except a very small quantity of beef tea. She, also, while before Ste. Anne's statue, was com. pletely restored, and is now strong and

These are but samples of cures which have been occurring annually at the same shrine for nearly two centuries, and the number of votive offerings left by devout pilgrims in the church in thanksgiving for similar favors received is innumerable, attesting many cures still | more remarkable.

The Mail exhibits a most woful ignorance of Catholic doctrine and Christian sentiment in its remarks upon these two cases. It says:

"But the belief in the potency of Ste. Anne, while not entertained by Protestants, is not even universally acknowledged by Roman Catholics, Were the healing power of the saint, or rather of the relics which represent her, admitted on all hands we may be sure the grippled, the blind and the sure the crippled, the blind, and the sick in the Lower Province would not long remain in their distressing condi-tion. The movements of the sufferers rather than towards the doctors and the

The Catholic Church does not teach at all that there is any healing power either at the shrine of Ste. Anne or at any of the other famous shrines at which, undoubtedly, thousands of miraculou cures are daily taking place. We believe that "the hand of God is not shortened that it cannot save, neither is His ear heavy that it cannot hear." (Isaias lix . 1.)

Hence we are convinced that God may, when, and in what manner it pleases Him, exhibit His Omnipotence.

Whether He has done so or not in the cases of Simon Gadona and Apna Parent is no matter of faith with us, nor would it ever be unless pronounced upon by the Head of the Church by a solemn degmatical decree, which is by no means likely ever to be issued, and which certainly will not be issued unless, after mature examination and deliberation, the circumstances show to demonstration that the power of God has been exerted. The same is to be said of the multitudes of miracles which have been wrought at other sacred shrines throughout the world.

as certain as other ordinary facts when

we cannot say positively that the two curse alleged to have been wrought on this occasion are really miracles, we think that the evidence to them is such as to justify that they be so regarded, and to show the truth of the statement of a Cath. olic journal, enseringly quoted by the Mail, that "the good Ste. Anne manifests

her mercy to us more and more." There is, however, no Divine revelation that every one who approaches the holy shrine shall be cured of all maladies Hence those who go do so in the hope that God in His mercy will voucheafe in their cases to interpose in reward of their strong faith and piety; and, undoubtedly, they are frequently thus rewarded. It will be understood from this that by no means does the Church recommend Catholic people to abandon the ordinary methods of cure, so that there is not the least prospect that, as the Mail suggests ought to be done if such cures have really occurred, "the movements of sufferers be owards Ste. Anne de Beaupre rather than towards the doctors and the hospitals."

It will be seen from this that the Mail s altogether astray in comparing the devout Catholics who make their visits piously to St. Anne's shrine with those Protestants who have adopted the "faith. healing" superstition, which is really a movement from the doctor's hospitals to the impostors who pretend to have from God a universal healing power of falth. The Mail says :

"Protestants themselves are not alto-gether free from belief in the miraculous. We have in our faith healing doctrine precisely the same idea as that which prevails as regards the good Sts. Anne to the east of us. The only difference between the Protestant miracle and the Cathellia miracle is that the text of the same protestant miracle and the Catholic mirscle is that in the former case faith is exercised with the aid of a relic or statue which can be seen and felt, whereas, in the latter, no external assistance to belief is provided."

To say nothing of the incomprehen. sible mixing of the words former and latter, we have shown one great difference between the two cases. There is also a difference between the interces. sory power of an undoubted saint of God and the impostors who have constituted themselves "Faith healers." This difference is manifest in the scandalous manner in which the faith-healers have already caused many dreadful deaths by their keeping away the physicians from sufferers, whereas the holy shrine of Ste. Anne has been powerful only for good.

The Mail then goes through a species of reasoning to show that miraculor cures are all explicable by some imaginary nervous "influence of the mind over the body," for, "most people believe there is no such (divine) interference." We have said already that in the two cases in point we do not undertake to decide whether there has really been a miracle. To do this belongs to the proper ecclesiastical authority, after erious examination into all the details of the case ; but we protest, in the name of Christianity, against this flippant way of dealing with all miracles. If such State so situated. reasoning were correct the Sacred Scrip. tures, in which miracles resembling those which have occurred frequently at Ste. Anne and many other Catholic shrines, occupy so prominent a part

would become a mere romance. Christ foretold that miracles would continue to be wrought in His Church, and He made no restriction as to time : "And these signs shall follow them that believe: in My name they shall shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, etc; they shall lay their lands upon the sick and they shall recover." (St. Mark xvi.;

In other passages these promises are repeated, and even we read in the Acts of the Apostles that handkerchiefs and other articles which had touched the bodies of the Apostles produced, by Divine power, these miraculous effects. It is, therefore, quite in accordance with Christian faith that such effects should follow at the shrine of Ste. Anne. But we are also warned against credulity in believing the lying signs and wonders which will be wrought by impostors and false prophets. (St. Matt. xxiv., 24 : St. Mark xiil , 22 ) Thus we are guarded from the gross superstitions which have had thousands of followers from among Protestants in our and Faith Curism.

### A SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

The demand for fi:m and just legisletion in connection with our Public school system was never more clearly demonstrated than in the dispute now waging at Brewers Mills. In this section the Catho. lies form an influential and wealthy portion, though they are in the minority as to votes. It has always been the aim of these people to dwell in peace and harmony with their Protestant fellow citizens. Their paster, the Rev. Father Quinn. animated by the desire to cultivate friendship and peace with those of the opposite creed, never loses an opportunity of teaching the divine principle of brotherly love and instructing his flock to follow the glorious maxim "Peace on earth, good receipts are set aside for the prizes. will to men." But despite their united Nevertheless, facts of this kind may be efforts peace could not be maintained.

the children to stand during prayers. For ome time no objection was taken, but at It is evident to all that the vast majority last the teacher was notified by the Cathoic parents that they wished their children to be dismissed prior to his commending his devotions. The teacher allowed the children to leave the room, but compelled them to remain on the premises until be had concluded and then to come in the school egain for formal dismissal. The children disobeyed this order, and were expelled from the school. At the investigation ordered by the Department the teacher attempted to justify his position by saying that the word retire, mentioned in the School Act, does not mean dismiseal, and hence he has the power of calling the children in the room again for formal elcsing. The Catholic hierarchy never interpreted the Act in that sense. To us the word retire, as used in this Act, always meant dismissal. We never considered that our children were to remain outside, subjected to all the inclemencies of the weather, till the plous teacher had concluded his religious exercises. Surely no law would be framed in this enlightened age so cruel and so inhuman. Catholics cannot and will not submit to this injustice. If there be any ambiguity in the wording of this Act it should be made plain at once. Justice to us in this matter means no irjustice or inconvent. ence to others.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

It may be considered that the Louislana Lottery Bill has practically passed the Legislature of that State, notwithstanding that it has been vetoed by the Governor of the State. It was passed in the House of Representatives by a two-thirds major. ity, and it will most probably be re-endorsed by the requisite two thirds majority, which will make it the law of the State in spite of the Governor's veto.

This Act centains the strange provision that it is first to be submitted to the white vote of the State, and, if approved, to be again submitted to the entire electorate, white and black. It renews the charter of the Lottery company for twenty five years, beginning with 1892, when the present charter expires. In that year the company will have been in existence twenty five years, during which time it paid into the treasury of the State \$40,-000 ennually. When the period allotted to the charter was approaching its termination the company used all the ir fluence It could exert upon members of the Legis. lature to secure a renewal, but it was forseen from an early date that a much larger sum than it had been paying would be required to be payed into the coffers of the State to induce the Legislature to

renew the company's charter. Like the other Southern States Louisland suffered dreadfully by the civil war, from the effects of which it has not yet recovered, and the annual payment of a large sum of money was a great temptation to lay before the Legislature of a

Recently, the Lottery Company offered \$100,000 to the Governor towards the building and repairing of the levees of the Mississippi. The Governor, rightly regarding this as a bribe to the Legislature o grant the charter, rejected the offer. In the meantime there were two parties, some being opposed to the lottery on conscientious grounds, others favoring it on the ground that it could be made the direct of a large revenue which would be collected without trouble or expense. The pro-lottery party, however, largely preponderated.

For the renewal of the charter the company at first offered \$250,000, then \$500,000 annually. This indicated the huge profit which is derived from the operation of the lottery, and the fear lest the charter would not be renewed induced the company to offer at last \$1,000,000 per annum.

At this stage it is said that an English syndicate made a bid of \$1,500,000 for the privilege of operating the lottery, and as the Senate raised some difficulties, the present company raised its offer to \$1,250,000 to be paid annually to the Treasury if the charter were granted, and it is in this shape that the Bill has passed the Legislature. It was to be exown day, such as Mormonism, Spiritism | pected that a home company could be

preferred to one composed of foreigners. This short history of the struggle now going on will give our readers some idea of the immense profits which gullible people in all parts of this continent are paying every month to enrich the capitalists who control the concern. It will not be supposed that the amount which is to be pald into the coffers of the State represents the entire surplus after the prizes and expenses have been paid; for the company are certainly working the affair for their own aggrandizement. It is true that a few persons gain large prizes every month when the drawnings take place, but these are necessarily very few in num. ber ; for the company cannot efford to set aside for prizes more than a small precentage of the money received. We This gives 70 cents on every dollar for the enrichment of the company, after The difficulty arose as follows: The they have paid their expenses, and the orising them to feed upon the public. of those who purchase tickets month after month must receive no return whatsoever. Even if the drawings were conducted with perfect fairness, in accordance with the professions of the committee, it would still be true that all who purchase tickets put the greater part of their money into the pockets of the managers of the concern, with the hope of getting back a part of their own money, and of that of thousands of others who have been equally foolish with themselves. Allowing that 30 per cent. is given in prizes, and that the lottery is fairly conducted, the mathematical value of the expectation of the purchaser of a \$5 ticket is just \$1.50.

But there is grave reason to believe that this Lottery is not fairly conducted. It has been over and over again asserted by a Philadelphia paper of extensive influence that the proprietor has in his possession most positive proofs that prizes have been so allotted to localities as to fulfil the purposes of an advertisement, and to secure an increase of the sale of tickets in those localities. If these charges be correct, and we believe them to be so, the whole thing is a gigantic fraud, and this is what the proprietor of the paper in question calls it,

The influence of this lottery is in itself demoralizing. It induces those who specnlate in it to look rather to the losses of others than to honest industry as a means

of becoming suddenly wealthy. We learn that there are many of our Canadian young men who interest themselves every month in the sale of Louisiana State Lottery tickets, and who invest considerable sums therein themselves Our earnest advice to them is to have nothing more to do with the unclean thing.

We do not at all put into the same category with the Louislana Lottery those lotteries or prize drawings which are from time to time instituted in aid of charitable or religious objects. Those purchas ing tickets for these purposes know that they are assisting a good work, and this is their object in making the purchase. This is a laudable object, but there is nothing to be said in favor of a lottery which, like the Louisina Lottery, enriches a few capitalists at the expense of the general public.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE QUES-TION.

Mr. Craig, ex member of the Legislature for Durham East, who in 1889 introduced into the Local House the measure for the abolition of French teaching to French. Canadian children in Ontario schools, is not the originator of the idea that but one language should exist in the country in order to ensure its prosperty. Much less is Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who wishes to extend the same principle to the whole Dominion of Canada, and to abolish the use of French in Parliament and the Courts, and finally in ordinary speech.

For some years the Boer Republic has been worked on this principle, which was established there by Paul Kruger, the first President. He insists that all voters shall be bound by oath to maintain Dutch as the sole official language, and all the business of the Courts is transacted in Dutch. The language of the schools is also Dutch, and English is not allowed to be taught, except so far as is absolutely passionate outbursts of denunciation appear that the programme he announces necessary, so that Dutch may finally pre. against Jesuits and the Vatican, etc., which dominate.

It is not the French who are injured by this churlish policy, but the English whore interests in Canada are the special care of the gentlemen with the so decidedly Anglo Saxon names, Dalton McCarthy and Henry O'Brien.

The English people of the Boer Republic, however, are not of the opinion of these Canadian Anglo-Saxons by excellence, that the prosperity of the country depends altogether upon its homogeneity in race and language, and they declare that they have a natural right to teach their children their native tongue, not merely as a stepping stone to the learning of Dutch, but because it is their language, and, moreover, a language worth know-

The arguments of Paul Kruger and his party in favor of their view are wonderfully similar to the contention of the Equal Righters here, so much so that we have grave reason to suspect that the prominent Equal Righters have been purloining them from the Transavaal. Paul tells them that they are the conquered race, and that they must submit to the will of the victors. Paul has taken care that the ballot (if the Boers use the ballot) shall bear him out in his policy; but he does not hesitate to say that the bullet will supple. ment the ballot of the sufferers do not abide by his decision. All this reminds us very strongly of language used just twelve months ago by a fiery would-be political leader who has since been burled under an avalanche of ballots, cast by those who are apparently not in dread of his bullet-headed threatenings. We wonder whether he is now busy moulding are informed that about 30 per cent, of the his bullets. He and his fire-eating followers have been so remarkably quiet since the 5th of June that we can scarcely guess how they areoccupying themselves. port, for this week occurs the anniversary which is always prolific of them.

In the Boer Republic the jurors mortly speak English, yet they are obliged to listen to all English evidence translated into Dutch for their benefit by an official interpreter. Thue, instead of the establishment of one official language being economical, it has proved to be a heavy expense, since, on the most trivial occasions, an interpreter must be employed, to the great inconvenience of the people.

The results of establishing one official language in Russian Poland are precisely similar to those which are occurring in the Transvaal, and, owing to the longer time during which the single language system has prevailed in this Russian territory, the results of the system in the schools are more apparent still. Children who were once progressing in their studies, and noted for their proficiency, lost the knowledge they once possessed, and have grown to be young men and woman ignorant of the first principles of secular education.

Toese are, undoubtedly, just the results which the majority of those who compose the so called Equal Rights party would like to see brought about here. But the common sense of the people of Ontario has pronounced that this Province does not intend to take pattern from Russia and the l'ransvaal in educational methods. though a certain fraction of the population would like to introduce them.

Paul Kruger has another bulwark for the perpetuation of Dutch supremacy, which we strongly commend to the consideration of Messre. McCarthy, O'Brien and Co. for introduction into the Domin ion Parliament. The members of the Volkeraad sre obliged, as a qualification, to prove that they have been for thirty years members of some Protestant Church Thus Paul expects to keep his Republic Protestant, as well as Dutch.

A NEW ERA.

The introductory sermons of three new pastors, lately appointed in this city, indiate a general subsidence of the dark and lowering wave of bigotry that for some time had been moving in constant ebb and flow over this fair Province. The Rev. Geo. Boyd, Queen's avenue Methodist Church, confined his remarks to exhorting his hearers to a closer and more practical study of their Bibles. Rev. Mr. Clarke, Park avenus Presbyterian Church, after eaying that he would emulate the Prophet M'cheas in announcing God's word to all without fear or favor, dwelt on the "striving of the spirit of God with human hearts and the beauties of a holy life." Rav. C. E. McEatyre preached on the necessity and efficacy of prayer. He declared, however, that the "nearest point to the ear of God is the cross." He might have added that the most direct way, and the surest and only way, to reach the Heart of Jesus is the Way of the Cross. Were all sermons of this instruc tive and Christian - like character free from appeals to fanaticism and free from abuse of Catholics-the entire community, equally with the congregations addressed, would benefit largely by them. It is to be hoped that a new era in pulpit oratory has set in, and that henceforth and forever men's minds may not be inflamed, and men's teeth set on edge, with upon the imprudent utterer and inflict injury upon the hearers and upon the community.

### TOO DEMONSTRATIVE.

The officers of the E'ghth New Bruns. wick Regiment of Cavalry being in camp at Moncton in that Province, held a meeting, at which they passed unnecessarily fiery resolutions against the conduct of the Club Nationale which recently met in Montreal. They thought proper to assume, what was not the fact, that the Queen's name was hissed when it was proposed as a toast. On the contrary the evidence shows that the toast was received with all the respect usual at loyal assem. blages. There were speeches at the meeting in which the orators declared that they will preserve their nationality, and that the Province of Quebec is and will remain French, but notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the Francophobiass of Ontario all this does not mean any disloyalty to Great Britain or adhesion to the sovereignity of France. It simply means that the people of Quebec intend to preserve their race, religion, language, laws and autonomy, in spite of rggressive

Ontario fanaticiem. cause of discord which the fanatics of Ontario have at heart, to misrepresent the dishonesty of the Mail that puts such everything which any French Canadian an aspect upon it. Neither can it be conmay say, and we are not at all surprised that those who are endeavoring for upon the common treasury. Other jourpersonal profit to create dissension be- nals are quite content to discuss the tween the two principal Provinces of the matter on its merits, but the Mail has the Dominion should misrepresent every word spoken at a French-Canadian assemblage. This is the only way in which they can inflame the passions of b'gots in this province. But it was very much out Mr. Mercier only proposes to put into We may, however, have to record next of place for the officers of militia officithey are sufficiently attested, and though teacher, a Protestant, had repeatedly asked amount required by the State for authors week some new eccapales of similar im\_ ally to join in such manifestations, and to adopted in 1887 by the governments of

threaten civil war against the people of

We notice with gratification that the action of these officers has already been declared by Adjutant General Powell to have been wrong from a military point of view and contrary to regulations. The 142ad section of the regulations, quoted by the Adjutant General, says :

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, are forbidden to institute or take part in any meetings, demonstrations, or processions for party or political purposes in barracks, quarters, camp or elsewhere."

This, of course, does not prohibit them from taking part in politics in their capacity as private citizens, but these officers were in camp, subject to military discipline, when they took so reprehensible a course. No time should be lost in bringing them to account for their unseemly conduct.

BOGUS CATHOLICITY.

Under the heading "Women's Missionary Society," which is one of the regular columns of the Christian Guardian, the authorized Methodist organ for the Dominion, appeared the following notice in the issue of that journal of 14th May :

"Subjects for prayer during May: For the Province of Quebee; that the chains of error and darkness may be broken and the true light reach the people."

As this subject was chosen for general prayer just before the Quebec elections, evidently for the purpose of influencing Divine Providence to interfere in their result, it might be presumed that Mr. Mercler's largely increased majority was the result of Methodist intercession with heaven. On the other hand, as we know that the Methodist Conference, with its head, ex Bishop Carman, denounced Mr. Mercier's government for the passage of the Jesuits' Estates Act, and refused to accept any portion of the \$60,000 set apart under that Act for Protestant Elucation as an infamous bribe, it would appear that the views of the Methodist body and those of Heaven differ widely as to the question who are bound by "the chains of error and darkness."

It appears that the "rigid rightcous" of the Methodists have the notion that they have a monopoly of "true light," notwithstanding that they are constantly groping for new light. But truth is one and unchangeable, and we would recommend our Methodist brethren themselves to seek the true light where alone it is to

be found-in the Catholic Church. But how does the above prayer of the Methodists against Catholic error and darkness accord with their constant boast of the Catholicity of their Church, understanding as they do by Catholicity their broadness of view in offering to all denominations of Christians the right hand of fellowship?

MR. MERCIER'S PROGRAMME.

Occupying as we do a neutral position on merely political matters, it is not our purpose either to defend or attack Mr. Mercier for the political programme which he announced at the Club Nationale meeting recently held in Montreal; but we feel it our duty to protest sgainst the efforts of the Mail and a few other jour. nals of similar principles, or rather want of principle, which endeavor to make it do no harm to the latter, but recoil Treasury for the benefit of the Catholic Church. On this pretence the Mail calls frantically upon the Equal Rights Association to oppose Mr. Mercier's plans. As we read Mr. Mercier's speech, his proposal is not even a demand in favor of Quebec specially. He maintains that Quebec, and other Provinces as well, have been obliged by the Dominion Govern. ment to undertake public works for the general benefit-works, in fact, which the Dominion itself should pay for, inasmuch as it is from the Provinces that the Dominion derives its receipts. But Mr. Mercler thinks that since the Dominion does not perform this work, it should furnish the Provinces, not Quebec alone, but all the Provinces, with larger subsidies to enable them to carry out these necessary works.

It is quite lawful to disagree with and to oppose Mr. Mercier's policy, but opposition ought to be based on reasonable grounds, and on a truthful representation of the case. Mr. Mercler's proposition, whether it be an advisable policy or not, is as much in favor of Ontario or Nova Scotia as of Quebec. In any case the Church in Lower Canada has no more to do with the matter than the Presbyterianism or Methodism of Ontario has to do with the question of a It will, of course, help to favor the high tariff or free trade. It is not a question of religion at all, and it is only strued into a special demand by Quebec habit of introducing the bugbear of Ultramontanism on the most impossible occasions.

Besides, it should be borne in mind that

five Provinces. It is, f that Quebec is not the which would hope to Mercier's policy, and tha a proper policy by other

Besides, we must n fact that many Ontari are at this moment clam bonuses for local roads before the Dominion Go it a practice to extend struction of such roads \$3,200 per mile. It app that while Mr. Mercier larger sum per capita be Provinces alike, the de which Ontarionians are themselves alone. On very clean hands before c bors dirty.

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or without provoking, alth calculated to provoke, a peace. We would not b quite so far as to say that for and senseless celebrat intended to provoke ci kindle the fires of a religi was, and at no very distan whether meant or not harrow the most sacred thus challenge opposition the 12th July celebration duced the most deplorab doubt the friends and objectionable order will harm or insult is intended us that they are the civil and religious libe they assemble in their march in procession w object in view than that quiet holiday, of expressi to the Queen in their drinking to the picus memory of King Willia history proves the utter all these assurances, and stand in the way of any cre being afforded to such sions. The very celebrat insult and a source of pr annoyance to a very large community. Where, the or religious liberty? W reigns every man ought luxury of sitting down pe his own vine and figtree, the porch of his own hou Utopian state of a quiet r is not granted in a count fancy themselves at liber liberty of insult and prov most harrowing nature. freedom in a state where sacred convictions may be impunity. There is no peace and content where of civil strife is perpetu triumph of the victorious in tones of derision, and, y you are told in blatant orate dant music that you hav thrashed, and that when ity offers you will not only again but that you will be out of existence.

character. The chairman Fitzgerald, said, "that years ago liberty gained superstition," and that, " not crowned their arms at the Boyne, Protestantism where it was to day and C not erjoy the liberty the Catholic religion, which i and mistress of all form worship, the most august influence for good in the designated by Mr. Fitzger better than "superstition, erty the Battle of the Be for Catholics may be sum records of two hundred most galling persecution, by the tortures and wholes of Christians under Nero s It is true, liberty of co freedom of Catholic w guaranteed by solemn tre memorable siege of Lime ink had ecarcely time to dr parchment when the swo most flagrantly and most bri On the Sunday following the treaty Rev. Dr. Doppin sermon delivered at Christ lin, "that no faith should

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fact that many Ontario municipalities were quite conspicuous. are at this moment clamoring for railway bonuses for local roads which were built before the Dominion Government made it a practice to extend aid for the construction of such roads at the rate of \$3,200 per mile. It appears, therefore, larger sum per capita be given to all the Provinces alike, the demand for more, which Ontarionians are making, is for very clean hands before calling his neigh. bors dirty.

#### THE TWELFTH.

On Saturday last the Orangemen of Ontario held their two hundreth anniversary celebration of the Battle of the or without provoking, although decidedly Boyne." calculated to provoke, a breach of the peace. We would not be willing to go quite so far as to say that such uncalledfor and senseless celebrations are exactly intended to provoke civil strife or to kindle the fires of a religious war. Time was, and at no very distant period, when, whether meant or not to insult and harrow the most sacred feelings, and thus challenge opposition and resistance, the 12th July celebration invariably produced the most deplorable results. No doubt the friends and adepts of the objectionable order will tell us that no harm or insult is intended. They assure us that they are the advocates of civil and religious liberty, and that they assemble in their hundreds and march in procession with no other quiet holiday, of expressing their loyalty to the Queen in their own way and drinking to the picus and immortal memory of King William III. But history proves the utter hollowness of all these assurances, and stubborn facts stand in the way of any credit or reliance being afforded to such hollow professions. The very celebration itself is an insult and a source of provocation and annoyance to a very large portion of the community. Where, then, is the civil or religious liberty? Where freedom reigns every man ought to enjoy the luxury of sitting down peacefully under his own vine and figtree, or, at least, at fancy themselves at liberty and use the red with Ireland's best blood, to be most harrowing nature. There is no of all the horrors of a most bloody perse freedom in a state where peoples' most cution. Mr. Larke then made an on-

Fitzgerald, said, "that two hundred years ago liberty gained a victory over superstition," and that, "if success had not crowned their arms at the Battle of the Boyne, Protestantism would not be where it was to day and Catholics would not erjoy the liberty they do." The Catholic religion, which is the mother and mistress of all forms of Christian worship, the most august and potential influence for good in the whole world, is designated by Mr. Fitzgerald as nothing better than "superstition," What liberty the Battle of the Boyne obtained for Catholics may be summed up in the records of two hundred years of the most galling persecution, equalled only by the tortures and wholesale butcheries of Christians under Nero and Domitian. It is true, liberty of conscience and freedom of Catholic worship were guaranteed by solemn treaty after the pelled "to live abroad," as occurred for memorable siege of Limerick, but the ink had ecarcely time to dry on the regal Orangemen. It must certainly be adparchment when the sworn treaty was mitted that the Orangemen of the premost flagrantly and most brutally violated. On the Sunday following the signing of the treaty Rev. Dr. Dopping declared in a of King William's time. Thank God sermon delivered at Christ Church, Dutlin, "that no faith should be kept with alarming extent the bulk of the solid

Papists." Such was the nature of the liberty obtained for Catholics on the banks of the Boyne, 1690. Until the year of emancipation, 1829, no Catholic could be a member of Parliament; no Catholic had a vote in his own country ; Catholic worship was forbidden under the severest pains and penalties; schools were forbidden them; and such indignities heaped on the people as were calculated to rob them of every vestige of manhood.

that Quebec is not the only Province ceeded in establishing the principles of which would hope to benefit by Mr. Orangelsm among the dusky tribes of his Mercier's policy, and that it is regarded as native Munceytown, in the township of Delaware. They assembled in large num-Besides, we must not overlook the painted faces and war-whoops and feathers, bere in London on the 12th, and, with their

We always understood that Orangeism was established with a view to uphold Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. The Orange oath includes loyalty to the Queen, but conditionally on her remaining a Protestant and upholding Protesthat while Mr. Mercier proposes that a tant ascendancy in Ireland. Were our present gracious sovereign to feel in her conscience that she ought to embrace the faith of King Edward the Confessor, themselves alone. One should have and let Protestantism in Ireland stand on its own bottom, then every Orangeman, from Hit him on the Back, the Indian chief, down to W. W. Fitzgerald. late of Lambton, would be relieved of his oath of allegiance, and the threat of Rev Dr. Wilson and of Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, might be put into execution, viz: "That they would line the Boyne. Very fortunately it passed off ditches with rifles, from Derry to Belfast, quietly, that is to say, without bloodshed and kick the Queen's crown into the

> With all his early training and instincts, Dr. Oronhyateka was more humane than the past grand master. He denied what the latter said about celebrating a "victory over superstition." and maintained "that they were celebrating not the triumph of Protestants over Catholics, but the triumph of Protes. tant principles."

Mayor Taylor bid a hearty welcome to the brethren from the neighboring villages-not forgetting the Indiansand "wanted them to let each govern. ment know that they could not give everything to the French and the Cath. olics." Mayor Taylor has a happy faculty of making speeches concerning questions about which he knows nothing whatever. If some one asked him to object in view than that of enjoying a make good this assertion probably he would reply "To hell with the Pope."

Mayor Larke contrasted the characters of King James and King William. So did Sir John Hamilton on the day after the Battle of the Boyne, saying, "change generals and we will fight this battle over again." But not in respect of generalship did Mayor Larke contrast those two princes, but he said : "King James was thoroughly honest in his Catholic religion, and this was about the only virtue he possessed. He was very different from King William, who when he gave his hand to a law, stood by it, and was faithful in every respect." King William did the the porch of his own household. This very opposite to this when he Utopian state of a quiet rest after labor allowed the Treaty of Limerick is not granted in a country where men to be violated and the seal of England, liberty of insult and provocation of the most shamefully broken in the renewal

> He made a vigorous attack on the politicians who say" that for all time to come we must have Separate schools."

> Emmanuel Thomas Essery, the little Buffalo Bill of our mass meetings, prophesied that in ten years Separate schools would be wiped out if Protest ants stood shoulder to shoulder. Emmanuel was, as is customary, very abusive. He takes delight at all times in making uncharitable references to persons very far above him in every aspect

of life. The whole gist of the speeches went to prove the hollowness of the Orange professions of civil and religious liberty. Such professions are of a character with the lip loyalty proclaimed by every speaker on such occasions.

It is very evident that if the "school master" is not driven away and comcenturies in Ireland, it is not the fault of sent century are fully a match for the treaty violators and political perjurers Orangeism does not permeate to any reomanry of Ontario. When the day of trial comes-let it be at the hustings, or, as one of Saturday's speakers said, "at the point of the bayonet,"—the sturdy common sense and liberty-loving yeo-manry of Canada will unite with the Catholics, as at the late Provincial election, in stamping out Orange bigotry, Orange violence and Orange mediæval-

Over two thousand children of Wex. s were calculated to rob them of every satisfies of manhood.

Dr. Oronhyateka, a Mohawk chief, was soft the Cross. ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONFIRMATION AT PICKERING. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Saturday, July 5th, His Grace Archbishop Walsh paid his first official visit to Pickering to confirm the children who to Pickering to confirm the children who had been preparing for the sacrament of confirmation. A few months ago His Grace did visit our parish, but it was on a sad occasion, it being the funeral of one of his good and faithful priests of the diocese of London — Father John O'Connor. It showed the love and esteem the Archbishop had always entertained for Father John, as he does for each and every one of his good priests in life or death.

Although the farming community were very busy, still a good-sized congregation assembled to welcome the Archbishop and to witness the beautiful cere.

gation assembled to welcome the Archbishop and to witness the beautiful ceremony of the day. At 10 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Jeffcott, Rev. Father Murray, St. Michael's College, Toronto, Father Hand of Oshawa, and Father McColl of Whitby, were also present. Mr. M. Spillane of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and Mr. Joseph Reddin of Assumption College, Sandwich, assisted in the sanctuary.

sanctuary.

After His Grace was well satisfied with the answering of the children, forty two in number, he preached as usual in his eloquent and paternal manner on the sacrament of confirmation. He gave the pledge to the boys confirmed. At the end of the ceremonies Mr. A. A. Port read the following address to His Grace from the congregation and Mr. Grace from the congregation and Mr. John A. O'Connor read one from the C. M. B. A. Branch 136, Pickering.

To His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We beg to assure Your Grace that we are sincerely delighted to have the honor to join with your spiritual children throughout the diocese in testifying to you our love, respect and reverence, on this your first episcopal visit to this parish. The good old people, who are still living amongst us, can go back with pleasure to the time when, as a young priest, you visited these scattered cerely delighted to have the honor to priest, you visited these scattered parishes, preaching even then so elo-quently the word of God, and edifying all by your hely zeal and priestly virtues.

Most of us remember with pleasure, also, the joyous day when this house of prayer was dedicated to the service of God. heaves of your progressions. God, because of your magnificent diecourse on that grand occasion. And to-day our joy is great indeed to see Your Grace amongst us as our Archbishop, ad-mired, beloved and revered by all.

It is our earnest and heartfelt prayer that our Heavenly Father will grant Your Grace many, many years of health and strength and happiness in the discharge of your sacred duties, and whilst charge of your sacred duties, and whilst begging Your Grace's blessing on ourselves and families, we remain your devoted children in Christ, the congregation of the Church of St. Francis of Sales, Disharies.

Pickering.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:

M. Gleeson, Geo. Cowan, Geo. O'Connor, Geo. Smith, P. Ryan and A. A. Post. ADDRESS OF THE C M. B. A., BRANCH 136,

ciation is the prayer of Your Grace's loving and faithful children,
Signed on behalf of Branch 136 by the President,
Recording Secretary and

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESAN NOTES.

On Saturday, June 28th, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton drove from Ber-lin to the village of St. Clements, He was met on the way by a cavalcade of young German volunteers in uniform who escorted His Lordship to the village, which was decorated with evergreen

arches surmounted with mottoes in Latin, German and English, containing words of welcome to the Bishop. The next morning His Lordship efficiated at 8 o'clock Mass and gave holy Communion to the children. Immediately before High Mass the Bishop examined before High Mass the Bishop examined the children on the Christian doctrine and afterwards administrated the sacraand afterwards administrated the sacrament of confirmation to one hundred and forty six persons. Addresses from the congregation and from the C. M. B. A. were presented, to which His Lordship made suitable replies. Immediately after the gospel, which was read in German and English, the Bishop preached a long and instructive discourse on the long and instructive discourse on the festival of the day.

CONFIRMATION AT MACTON. CONFIRMATION AT MACTON.
The same afternoon, the Bishop, accompanied by the clergy and military escort, drove to Macton, where he was received by the Rev. Father O'Rielly, who conducted him to the church to examine the the candidates for confirmation. Next morning at 9 o'clock the Bishop confirmed seventy-six persons. Returning to Hamilton the same evening the Bishop started early next morning for the missions of Georgetown and Acton.

HOW THE BISHOP SPENT DOMINION DAY—CONFIRMATION AT GEORGETOWN.

panied by the loyal pastor and Rev. Fathers Dougherty and MacEvay, the Bishop drove to the new cemetery, which he consecrated in presence of a large concourse of the faithful.

In the afternoon the Bishop, accompanied by the clergy, drove to Acton, where he addressed the congregation and confirmed twelve candidates.

Confirmation at Elora.

The following a control to the confirmation of the confirmation and confirmation at Elora.

Sunday, July 6th.

CONFIRMATION AT ELORA.

The following account of the Bishop's visit is taken from the Elora Express:

The vist of Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton, at St. Mary's Church here on Sunday last will be long remembered by the parishioners. Considerable preparation had been made for his reception. An arch was erected at the gateway and the church inside was tastfully decorated. His Lordship arrived by the evening G. T. R. train on Saturday, and was met at the depot by Rev. Father Cosgrove, a large number of his flock and the band. A procession was formed, a large number of carriages following the band to the R. C. Church. Upon arriving here the Bishop and priests entered the church, where the choir sang the anthem "Welcome," a short prayer was offered and the assembly dispersed. On Sunday the Bishop presched and was presented with addresses by the the Ladies' Sodality, the E. B. A. and the congregation. The latter was read by the pastor, Rev. Father Cosgrove, in his ownname and that of file flock. Tae number confirmed was fifty four. in his own name and that of his flock. Tae number confirmed was fifty four.

Among the recent clerical changes in the diocese of Hamilton there is one which deserves something more than merely a passing notice. It is the translation of the Rev. R. Malcney from the curacy of the Arthur mission to the curacy of the Arthur mission to the pastorate of the Priceville, Glenelge and Melancthon missions. The remarkably short period of only six months which arduous and responsible nature, and which for brevity of probation has seldom been equalled since His Lordship of a prophet. Bishop Dowling was similarly honored, is a tribute to his ability and his worth

is a tribute to his ability and his worth as magnificent as it is well merited.

Foremost among his fellow-students at Berlin College, as well as at the Grand Seminary at Montreal, his proficiency during his classical and theological courses became so conspicuous that Dr. Leccque, of the Grand Seminary, earnestly requested that he be sent to Rome, where in a short time, the further logical courses became so conspicuous that Dr. Lecoque, of the Grand Seminary, earnestly requested that he be sent to Rome, where, in a short time, the further development of his recognized talent would not only enable him to become a D. D. but likewise a bright ornament of the Canadian college. Such, however, was the immediate and urgent necessity for more priests to adminater to the spiritual wants of this large diocese that he had to forego this great privilege, and, having been ordained by Archbishop Fabre on the Saturday next preceding last Christmas, he was immediately assigned to Arthur as curate to the Rev. Father Doherty—which position he

assigned to Arthur as curate to the Rev. Father Doherty—which position he has since filled with a zeal and ability that give promise of a bright, if not a rarely distinguished, career.

Having won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact during his brief stay in Arthur, he left on last Friday to take charge of his new parish, burdened with many expressions of genuine regret for his departure, and carry.

Your Grace of our esteem and love for you personally and of our dutiful obedience and profound respect for the high and holy office which you so worthily fill.

May God grant you length of days to carry on His work and to bless and support our Catholic Mutual Banefit Assoports and athletic feats were participated. nearly four thousand people and games, sports and athletic feats were participated in by enthusiastic contestants and ad mirers during most of the afternoon. Unusual interest centered in the draw ing for a magnificent and really beautifu "Light Steel Binder," manufactured by Harris, Son & Co, of Brantford, and which fell to the lot of a Mr. Wooten. which the lot of a lift. Vocacing. The speeches at the close were able, varied and vivacious, abounding in pathos, wit and a fascinating eloquence that captivated an audience such as few

orators ever have the pleasure of addressing. The Hon. Charles Clarke, M. P. P. James McMullen, M. P. A. Semple, M. P., John Craig, Esq., editor Fergus News-Record, Councilman Wisoler, Elora; J. P. MacMillan, Esq., County Crown Attorney and Mr. Hew. Visible, Biora; J. P. MacMillan, Esq., County Crown Attorney and Mr. Hewson, Barrister, Orangeville; and John Anderson, Esq., Registrar, and J. J. Landy, Esq., Barrister, of Arthur, maintained the rhetorical destinction for which they are severally celebrated amidst the rapturous plaudits of the delighted multitude, in whose memories will ever echo the impression made by their eloquent tongues and burning declamation. Politics they eschewed, but history, literature, science burning declamation. Politics they eschewed, but history, literature, science, art, law, logic and the ladies furnished themes that no elequence could exhaust or talk dry and no audience would weary in listening to. The picnic was in aid of the funds of the church, and aggregated \$1,200 aggregated \$1,200.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LONDON.

A very successful garden party was held on the grounds of St. Mary's church, Hill street, on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of Branch 105, C. M. B. A. The band of D School of Infantry played some choice selections of music in a manner which places that organization in the front rank amounce the best hands. sions of Georgetown and Acton

How the bishop spent dominion day—
Confirmation at Georgetown,

Mass was celebrated at Georgetown by the Rev. Father O'Loane, S J., after which the Bishop examined the children, preached and confirmed thirty-three persons. Immediately after Muss accom CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot

The cable announces that Mr. Patrick The cable announces that Mr. Patrick Ford and family have arrived at Queenstown. We presume that this refers to our esteemed brother editor of the Irish World. He is a man whose great paper is seized weekly by the spies and police in Ireland, and destroyed. Nevertheless, we predict that Patrick Ford will not be molested in Ireland. He is an influential and respected American, and he has the right of all Americans to travel where he pleases. The outrages perpetrated in Ireland on the average American of Irish extraction will be remitted in his case, or Balfour is a bigger fool than even his photograph represents him.

great man, also famous for his modesty, Artemus Ward's Uncle William, whose unrivalled soap won him such admiration when it was presented to the noblity and gentry of Great Britain, that the Government "offered him a ducal coronet, but he said, 'No, give it to the program." he said, 'No, give it to the poor.'

Pittsburg Catholic De Maistre, the great Catholic scholar and philosopher of a century ago, said of what is known as the "reformation" movement: "In a dogmatic point of view, there is no more Protestantism. Princes adopted this form of error in the sixteenth century to despoil the Church. short period of only six months which was permitted to clapse since his ordination until he was placed in charge of the most onerous missions in the diocese, involving duties of the most locks as if De Maistre was also something

We hear and read very much in praise of the "great reformation" of the sixteenth century. Let us look back some centuries at the position of England. Before that lamentable change of relig-ion the Catholic Church carefully attended to all the natural and social

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Catholic Record is a great admirer of four men—three of them converts, two deceased, and two yet of the Church Mili

d. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—As members of a newly-formed Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, we most joyfully bid Your Grace a hearty welcome to day.

We know for a long time past how Your Grace has encouraged and blessed our association, and by so doing you have done more for its prosperity than perhaps any of its friends or patrons.

We feel convinced of the great benefit such a society must confer on its members. Its very name tells us what it is. We accordingly feel a pardonable pride to day in tendering Your Grace at the loth inst, and was as usual confer on the loth inst, and was as usual confer the canadiarer of four cases, and two yet of the Church Militant. The passage is elequent, and we quote from it:

"My capacity is indeed limited, but I feel that I want to be reckoned among the admirers of Brownson, Hecker, Elliott and Ireland. They show me an extension and beauty in the Catholic religion that increases my admiration and fervor. I love to see a the workings of such great intellects of the workings of such great intellects of the workings of such great intellects of the should be Caristians through the loth inst, and was as usual confer the context during the passage is elequent, and we quote from it:

"My capacity is indeed limited, but I feel that I want to be reckoned among the admirers of Brownson, Hecker, Elliott and Ireland. They show me an extension and beauty in the Catholic religion that increases my admiration and fervor. I love to see a the writer of this brief and very im perfect sketch.

PARISH OF ARTHUR.

The annual picnic was held here on the loth inst, and was as usual confer the context of the Church Militant. The passage is elequent, and we quote from it:

"My capacity is indeed limited, but I feel that I want to be reckoned among the admirers of four quote from it:

"My capacity is indeed limited, but I feel that I want to be reckoned among the admirers of the work in the Catholic religion that increases my admiration and fervor. I love to see a the work in the Cat most harrowing nature. There is no freedom in a state where peoples' most sacred convictions may be outraged with a sacred convictions may be outraged with packed and the fitting of the victorious party shouted in tones of deriation, and, year after year, you are told in blastant oratory and discort dant music that you will be utterly wiped again but that you will be utterly wiped out of existence.

Rev. W. McDonough, who became ity cliers you will not only be thrashed, and that when the opportunity thrashed, and that you will be utterly wiped out of existence.

The speeches delivered here in London on last Saturday were not, by say means, of a peaceful or conciliatory means, or a peaceful or conciliatory

on the decline), the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias and various insurance orders of later date, are all secret organizations with more or less ritual organizations with more or less ritual and ceremony. Sixty years ago there was a strong anti-secret society feeling in this country, and public men like John Quincy Adams and William H. Seward strongly denounced the Misons. Thomas Jefferson declined to belong to the order of the Cincinnati becaus the order of the Cincinnati because he considered secret societies unrepublican and un-American. It is to be regretted that this wholesome public feeling has ceased to manifest itself in our day. Apparently we are breeding a race of smaller men, intriguers, time servers, followers of expedients and not of principle. Our recent dients and not of principle. Our societies are probably harmless, so far as the public weal is concerned. There are so many societies and so many ties of a business, church and social nature that secret orders have not that sweep power that the Masonic order had in other lays when it was almost the only wellorganized association. Democ binations. As the people become more generally educated they are less inclined to be led by platoons.

PROTESTANT PROTEST AGAINST

A striking and sensational protest against Coercion is reported from a district of County Cork, Ireland. Father Jeremiah Crowley, assistant priest of Goleen (Cork County), has been "tried" by the notorious Castle removable, Cecil Roche, and, as a matter of course, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, His offence has stereotyped one of "in-timidation." The feeling of the people of the district, even before the "trial," and when Father Crowley had been only summoned to appear at Court, was man-ifested in an extraordinary way by the Protestant portion of the community. We find the facts as follows in the Cork

To day (Sunday, June 22) the Catholic Church at Bailinackeagh, Goleen, was the

scene of an extraordinary occurrence. As already known, Father Crowley, Goleen, is the recipient of three Coercion summonses for "intimidating" Rev. E. Hopley, Protestant rector, Toormore, and Sergeant Bourke, Dunmanus. The proceedings are the consequences of the eviction of an old Protestant gentleman named Bayley and his family by the trustees of the Protestant church, and the imprisonment of a man named Donovan, a Protestant, for allowing a hut (for evicted families) to be erected on his land. The Protestant families of Toormore attended Mass at Ballinaskesgh in a body, and after Mass publicly renounced their faith as a protest against Father Crowley's prosecution, and to mark their disapproval of the Ray Mr. Healerter prosecution, and to mark their disapproval of the Rev. Mr. Hopley's conduct, and also being convinced of the error of their ways. One of the number (Mr. Baglay) who is a continuous and in the result of the second of the second of the number (Mr. Baglay) who is a continuous and their ways. and also being convinced of the error of their ways. One of the number (Mr. Bagley), who is a gentleman of position and education, requested a seat in Father Crowley's car to church and after Mass addressed the people, saying he contemplated the change for some time, but recent cacuarances hastened the

The new collegiate church of Maynooth College, Ireland, will be conse-crated with grand ceremony in Ostober by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin.

but recent occurrences hastened the event. The other families, about fifty,



gave similar reasons.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked, "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1890 or the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions below maned on or before the 15th day of Septem-ber next, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison, viz.:

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. Hard coal, 950 tons large egg size, 100 tons love size, 75 tons nut size; soft coal, 450

Mimico Brauch Asylum. Hard coal, 500 tons large egg size, 50 tons ut size; soft coal, 50 tons.

Central Prison, Toronto. Soft coal, 803 tons select lump, to be de-livered in lots of 16) tons during September, October, November, December and January next; 300 tons Struitsville screenings; hard coal, 50 tons small egg size, 20 tons nut size.

Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Hard coal, 550 tons small egg size, 135 tons cove size; soft coal, 15 tons. Asylum for the Insane, London. Hard coal, 2,200 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size 50 tons chestnut size, 100 tons stove size; soft coal, 150 tons for grates.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Main Bailding: Hard coal, 2 000 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg \*129, 20 tons stove size, 20 tons chestnut size.

Asylum for the Insane, Ramilton, Main Building. Hard coal, 2 200 tons egg s'ze, 216 tons stove ize; soft coal, 80 tons for grates.

Pumping House in Queen Street.

Hard coal, 200 tons egg size. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia. Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 50 tons

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.
Hard coal, 650 tons large egg stze, 95 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove size.

Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

ny tender not necessarily accepted.
R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Cnarities.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, July 16th, 1890.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.

I take cnave of junior boys' department, R. C. S. S., Lindsay; duties to commence on reopening of school after vacation; applications received until Aug. 1st next; state salary, experience, class of certificate and when and where obtained Address—T. Braddy, Sec. R. C. S. S., Lindsay. 613 2w

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR R. C. S. S., NORTH BAY; ONE holding second class professional certificate; capable of teaching English and French languages; duties to begin August 18th; applicants to state salary and send testimonials to Jossen Biosen, Priest, Cn. R. C. S. S. Board, North Bay, Ont. 612-2w

INFORMATION WANTED OF A MAN NAMED PIERRÉ AUBIN, aged about 40 years, red complexion, who got married in Mattawa on the 17th of September, 1877, and left his wife in August, 1878. When last heard from he was at Hall's Bridge, Peterborough, Oat. He is the lucky heir of a fice little fortune. Any one knowing his whereabouts will blease inform Rev. J. M. Poitraas, O.M. I., Mattawa. 613 3w

WANTED. WANTED.
SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A priest's nouse, by one wao has occapied that position for years Best of references. Address K. M. P., care CATHOLIC RECORD office.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, TORONTO.

The thirty second annual distribution of medals and prizes at St. Joseph's cademy, St. Albans street, took place exterday afternoon. The ceremony was raced by a large attendance of clergy-sen, ladies and friends of the institution. men, ladies and friends of the institution from all over the city. An excellent programme of music was arranged for the occasion, in the intervals of which the graduate of the year, Miss Lillian Way, and the medalities whose names are given below were laurented by His Grace Archblahop Walsh, who was assisted by His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony. Miss Way, received a golden-hued crown of flowers, to distinguish her from the others, whose crowns were silver-colored. This ceremony was a very pleasing one. The names on the honor list were read out by one of the pupils, and the crowns, medals and prizes were in turn placed in the hands of the presenters by half a dozen or so of young girls. The choral class and the elecution class did very well, displaying considerable talent and finish, and the instrumental music was deserving of much praise. The kindergarten class went through an intricate drill in first-class style in a szene put down on the prothrough an intricate drill in inter-class etyle in a scene put down on the programme as The Little Harvesters. Every wee tot carried a sheaf of oaten straw and elaborate floral decoration. Their singleg was exceedingly pretty, and four of their number executed a minuet with consumptions. number executed a minust with consummate grace and gravity. Among the elergymen present were Vicara-General Rooney and Liurent, Dean McCann, Rev. Father O'Donohoe, Rev. Father Walsh, Rev. Father McPhillips, Riv. Father Vincent and Rev. Father Bergin.

#### LIST OF HONORS.

Bronze Medal — Presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Annie Hillman. Gold Medal—Awarded to Miss Lillie

Gold Medal—Awarded to Miss Lillie Way, for ladylike deportment, honorable distinction in the higher branches of English and in instrumental music; honorable mention in oil painting.
Gold medal presented by Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D. Archbishop of Toronto, for sacred history and Christian doctrine; equally merited by the Misses O'Donoghue, Brennan and Hennesy and McGurn; obtained by Miss O'Donoghue.
Gold medal for superiority in English, presented by Right Rev Dr O'Mahony, competed for in the higher classes; obtained in senior A by Miss Teress Dunn.

Obtained in senior A by Miss Teresa Dunn.

Gold Medal for English Literature—
Presented by Rev J J Egan, awarded to Miss Agnes Brennan.
Gold medal for superiority in mathematics, presented by a friend; competed for in the higher classes; obtained, in senior A by Miss Annie McGurn.
Gold medal for excellence in instru mental music (harp and piano), awarded to Miss Geraldine Hastings.
Gold medal for excellence in oil paint ing, presented by J. B. Reed, Esq., awarded to Miss Mary McKay.
Gold medal for essay writing, presented by Dr. Alice McLaughlin, awarded to Miss Mary McKay.
Gold medal for superiority in epistolary composition, presented by J. J.

ary composition, presented by J. J. Bonner, Esq, awarded to Miss Louie Gold pen for honorable distinction in

essay writing and epistolary composition, awarded to Miss Mary T. Turner.
Gold pencil for the greatest improvement in penmanship, awarded to Miss Mabel Arthurs.
Gold thimble for excellence in point

and Honitan laces, presented by a former pupil, awar-led to Miss Alice Callighan. Gold medal for fancy work; not award-

Silver medal for Christian doctrine junior division, presented by the com-munity, awarded to Miss Bourke. Silver medal for Christian doctrine,

presented by a friend, awarded to Miss C. Slattery. Silver medal presented by Rev. J. P.

Cassidy for improvement in composition, awarded in junior B class to Miss Ursula

Silver medal for plain sewing, pre-sented by the community, awarded to Miss Amy Higgins.

awarded.

Crowned for charity in conversation

Miss Mary McKay.

Crowned for amiability in first course by the votes of her teachers and com panions, Miss Agnes Breunan.
Crowned for amiability in second course, Miss Lillie Ward.

Crowned for amiability in third course, Miss Marion Kenny.

Crown for satisfaction in St. Cecelia's

Choir, equally merited by the Misses L Ward, McKoy, Brennan, Turner, Mahony, M Sullivan, Begge, N Higgins, J Sullivan, E Ward and O'Sullivan. Crown for satisfaction in Holy Angels'

choir, equally merited by the Misses M Bergin, M Burke, C Sullivan and Arudt. Bergin, M Burke, C Sullivan and Arudt.
Crown for application, equally merited
by the Misses Dunn, McGurn, Turner,
McCarthy, N Higgins, McKay, Brennan,
Callighen, Hillman, Hennesy. J Sullivan,
Redmond, Coffee, Shea, Clarke, Tazweli,
Gentlemen, Harkin, Beggs and Kenny;
obtained by Miss M Hennesy.

Crown for application in day school,
equally merited by the Misses Kormann,
A Murphy. McGuire. Hastings, O Connor,

A Murphy, McGuire, Hastings, O Connor, Cassidy, L Murphy, H Boyle, Dundas, J Boyle, J Bonner, Small, Kormann, F Foley, A Long, H Coulson, L Long, Mc-Carron, M Miley and Beck; obtained by

Miss McGuire, Crown for promptitude in returning after vacation, equally merited by the Misses Dunn, K Sullivan, Kenny, Hill-man, McKay, Brennan, Callighen, E Ward, Clarke, J Sullivan, M Sullivan, N Higgins, Kelly, Slattery. Renaud, A Higgins, P Callaghen and M Callaghen; obtained by

Orown in day school for promptitude in returning after vacation, equally merited by the Misses Kormann, McGutre, Breen, M Kormann, Foley, McCarton, A Long, Monk, Mathews, Duggan, Ooffee, De Le Haye, Miley, Miller, M Miley, H Boyle, G Bock, J Boyle, McCarron; obtained by Miss. J Boyle, McCarron; obtained by Miss. J Boyle,

awarded to Miss Annie McCarthy. M sa Emma Kormann.

Special prise for observance of rule and strict fidelity to duty, equally merited by the Misses Turner, Brennan. Shee, Redmond, Burns, L. Ward, Tszwell, Mahony, Callighen; obtained by Miss Lily Ward.

Special prise for Fifth Class French.

Lily Ward.

Special Prize for Fifth Class French—
Equally merited by the Misses J Doty,
N Higgins and Callighen; obtained by
Miss Higgins.

Special Prize for Perspective Drawing
and Designing—Awarded to Miss A.
Brennan.

and Designing—Awarded to Miss A. Brennan.

Special prize in fourth class French, equally merited by the Misses Redmond and Harkin; obtained by Miss Redmond. Prize for Order—Equally merited by the Misses Hillman, McKay, Brennan, Callighen, Burns, Coffee, M Sullivan, Redmond, Euglish, Shea, Sheppard, Munro, L Ward and Caamberlain; obtained by Miss L Ward.

Special Prize for Arasene and Silk Embroidery—Equally merited by the Misses Burns, Hennesy Harkin, Donovan and Chamberlain; obtained by Miss Donevan.

and Chamberlain; obtained by Miss Donevan.
Special Prize for Lace Work—Awarded to Miss T Dunn.
Special prize in plain sewing, in first course, awarded to Miss Lena Beggs.
Special prize in plain sewing, in second course, equally merited by the Misses Clarke, Fogarty, Sheppard, Renaud, Madden, Champ, M Elchorn, K Sullivan and V Elchorn; obtained by Miss Lillie Champ.

V Eichorn; obtained by Miss Lillie Champ.

Special prize for botany, equally morited by the Misses Callighen and E Ward; obtained by Miss A Callighen.

Special prize for superiority in the execution of the Minnet and La Pavaue figures, presented by Professor Davis, equally merited by the Misses Turner, Donovan, Kenny, Sullivan and Rafter; obtained by Miss J Sullivan.

Special prize for calisthenics and clubswinging, awarded to Miss Annie McCarthy.

Cathy.

PRIZE LIST—SENIOR "A" CLASS.

Miss Dunn—lat prize in English, mathematics, and in sixth class French; prize for improvement in 4th class instrumental

music and in oil painting; honorable mention in epistolary composition.

Miss Hillman—let prize in English, mathematics, and in 6th class French; let prize for lace work; 2nd in 6th class instrumental music; improvement in the window of the control of the class instrumental music; improvement in the window of the control of the contro instrumental music; improvement in club swinging and calisthenics; honorable mention in elocution.

Miss McGurn—1st prize in English; 2nd in 6th class French; improvement in instrumental music, club swinging and calisthenics; honorable mention in epis-

tolary composition.

Miss Kormann—1st prize in English and
mathematics; improvement in club swing

mathematics; improvement in club swing ing and calisthenics.

Miss McCarthy—1st prize in 2nd division English and mathematics; 1st in 5th class French; prize for plain sewing and perspective drawing; honorable mention in epistolary composition; improvement in club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss Turner—1st prize in 2nd division English; 2nd, in mathematics, in 6th class French, and oil painting; 3rd, in 4th class instrumental music; prize for plain sewing

instrumental music ; prize for plain sewing

and perspective drawing; improvemen in club swinging and callsthenics. Miss McKay—1st prize in 2nd division English, and in fifth class French; 2nd in mathematics, and in 6th class instrumental music; prize for perspective drawing; honorable mention for essay writing, elo-cution and epistolary composition; im-provement in club swingtog and calls-

thenics.
Miss Brennan—lst prize in 2nd division

Miss Brennan—lst prize in 2nd division English and mathematics, and in 5th class French; prize for point lace; honorable mention in elocution and epistolary composition; improvement in club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss Callighen—1st prize in 2nd division English, and in oil painting; 2nd in German, stenography, and in 5th class instrumental music; honorable mention for epistolary composition; improvement in mathematics, club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss E. Ward-1st prize in 5th class instrumental music; 2nd in 2nd division English; prize for plain sewing, oil painting and pencil drawing; honorable mention for epistolary composition and elocution for epistolary composition and elocution. tion: improvement in mathematics.

swinging and calisthenics.

Miss O'Donoghue—1st prize in steno-

graphy; improvement in English, French and mathematics.

Miss O'Reilly—lst prize in 2nd division English and mathematics; 2nd in 5th class French; prize for point lace and perspective drawing; improvement in club swinging and calisthenics. Miss Fitz Gerald-3rd prize in 5th class

instrumental music; prize for improvement in English, French, mathematics and oil painting.
Miss Murphy 2ad prize in 2ad division

Eaglish and mathematics and in 5th class French; prize for perspective drawing; improvement in club swinging and calis-Miss Lee - Prize for improvement in

English, French, mathematics and vocal music; prize for point lace; honorable mention in epistolary composition; improvement in club swinging and callsthenics. JUNIOR A CLASS.

Miss Burns—let prize in English; 2nd in mathematics; 3rd in 6th class instrumental music; prize for Honiton lace honorable mention for portrait painting improvement in club swinging and calls

Miss Hennessy-1st prize in English and in 5th class instrumental music : 2nd in mathematics; prize for plain sewing; improvement in club swinging and calis-

Miss Coffee — let prize in English, mathematics, oil painting and crayon drawing; 3rd in 5th class instrumental music; prize for improvement in 5th class

French, club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss J Sullivan—Special prize in 5th
class instrumental music; let in English; 2nd in mathematics; prize for improve-ment in arasene embroidery, plain sew-

merited by the Misses Kormann, McGuire, Breen, M Kormann, Foley, McCarton, A Long, Monk, Mathews, Duggan, Coffee, De Le Haye, Miley, Miller, M Miley, H Boyle, G Beck, J Boyle, McCarron; obtained by Miss J Boyle, McCarron; obtained by Miss J Boyle, Special Prize for vocal music, presented by M s. Bradly, awarded to Miss Lillie Ward.

Special Prize for French Translation—

awarded to Miss Annie McCarthy.

for improvement in plain sewing, club Special Pdze for German—awarded to swinging and calishenics.

Miss Redmond—let prize in English

and mathematics; prize for point less and arasene embroidery; prize for improvement in instrumental music, club swinging and calisthenies.

Miss; English—2nd prise in English; 3rd in mathematics; prize for Honiton lace; improvement in 4th class instrumental music, club swinging and calisthenies.

lace; improvement in 4th class instrumental music, club swinging and calisthenice.

Miss Kelly—1st prize in English; 2nd
in mathematics and in 5th class instrumental music; improvement in plain
sewing and arasene embroidery, club
swinging and calisthenics.

Miss O'Sullivan—2nd prize in English,
mathematics and in 5th class french; improvement in 4th class instrumental
music, in oil painting, pencil drawing,
club swinging and calisthenics; honorable
mention for epistolary composition.

Miss Doty—2nd prize in English,
mathematics, in 4 h class instrumental
music and in silk embroidery; prize for
improvement in oil painting, club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss McEachern—2nd prize in English
and mathematics; 3rd in 4th class french
and arasene embroidery; improvement in
oil painting and instrumental music.

Miss Amy Higgins—2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in
oth class french, club swinging and calis
thenics; 2nd prize in 4th class instrumen
tal music.

Miss Shex—lat prize in English 2nd

Miss Shee—1st prize in Eaglish; 2nd

Miss Shea—lat prize in English; 2nd in mathematics and silk embroidery; prize for improvement in 5th class French, in instrumental music, plain sewing, club swinging and calisthenics.

Miss B. Ryan—2nd prize in English, mathematics and in 5th class French.

Miss May Komann—1st prize in mathematics; 2nd in English and in 5th class French; nrize for noint lease; improves French; prize for point lace; improve ment in club swinging and cattethenics.

Miss Roc—3rd prize in English, mathematics and silk embroidery; improvement in stenography; 3rd prize in 4th class instrumental music.

Miss McGuire—1st prize in English and

mathematics; prize for improvement in club swinging and calisthenics. Miss Hastings—2nd prize in English and mathematics; prize for point lace and plain sewing.

Miss L Murphy—2 1d prize in English
and mathematics; prize for improvement
in 5th class French.

Miss O'Connor—2ad prize in English mathematics, and in 4th class French.

Miss Cassidy—2nd prize in English,
mathematics, and in 4th class French; improvement in stenography.

Miss Breen—3rd prize in English and

PROMOTED TO SENIOR A CLASS.

In English—Misses Coffee, Sullivan
McGaire, Kormann and Higgins.

In mathematics-Miss Kormann

SENIOR "B" CLASS. Miss Clarke—ist prize in 4th class instrumental music; 2nd in English, French, mathematics and arasene embroider; improvement in club satinging and calisthen

miss Scully—let prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in 4th class instruments music, oil painting, calisthenics and club swingling.

Miss Baeppard—2nd prize in English, French and mathematics; improvement in oil painting and instruments music.

Miss J. Boyle—let prize in English and mathematics; and in sth class French.

Miss Fogarty—2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in instrumental music (violin).

mathematics; improvement in instrumental music (violin).

Miss Munro—3rd prize in English and mathematics; lat prize for plain sewing; improvement in instrumental music.

Zo in English and in 5th class instrumental music; improvement in calisthenics.

Miss Harain—ist prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in 4th class French and point lace.

mathematics; 2nd in 4th class french and point lace.

Miss Gentleman—ist prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in 5th class instrumental music; prize for improvement in oil painting and plate sewing and club swinging; lat prize in 5th class instrumental music.

Miss Blattery—2nd prize in English and mathematics and silk embroidery; 3rd in 4th class instrumental music; improvement in vocal music and plain sewing.

Miss Burke—2nd prize in English and oil painting; 3rd in 5th class instrumental music, mathematics and silk embroidery.

Miss Tazewell—lat prize in point lace; 2nd in 4th class instrumental music; 3rd in English, mathematics, and in 5th class French.

English, mathematics, and in bin class French. Miss H. Boyle—2nd in English, mathema-

Miss H. Boyle-2nd in English, mathematics, and in 5th class French.

Miss Ward—1st prize in 5th class instrumental music; 2nd in Euglish, mathematics and silk embroidery.

Miss Corbett—2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in oil painting.

Miss Beggs—1st prize in mathematics, and in silk and arasene embroidery; 2nd in English and in 5th class instruments music.

-2nd prize in English and improvement in instrumiss Bonner-2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss V. Elohborn—ist prize in 4th class instrumental music; 3rd in English and mathematics and in slik and chenille embroidery.

mathematics and in slik and chemille embroidery.

Miss De La Haye—3rd prize in English, mathematics and 5th class French.

Miss Farnan—3rd prize in English and nathematics; prize for improvement in instrumental music and plain sewing.

Miss Boyle—1st prize for plain sewing; 2nd in English and mathematics; improvement in 5th class French, instrumental music, oli painting, German and stenography.

Miss M. Eichhorn—2nd prize in 4th class instrumental music; 3rd in English, mathematics, Franch and arasene embroidery.

Miss McNamara—2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in instrumental music and pencil drawing.

Miss O'Donaid—2nd prize in English and mathematics.

miss of robusts of the matter and prize in 4th class instru-mental music and mathematics; 3rd in Eng-lish and Fronch.
Miss Duodas—2nd prize in English, French and mathematics; improvement in instru-

nental music. Miss Renaud—3rd in English, French nathematics and in 5th class instrumental nusic. Miss Thompson—2nd prize in 4th class in-trumental music; 3rd in English, French strumental muse; ord in English, French and mathematics. Miss Madden—3rd prize in English, French and mathematics; improvement in instru-mental music. Miss Hastings—Srd prize in English and

mathematics.

Miss M. Ryan—3rd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in instrumental mathematics; improvement in instrumental music and stenography.

Miss Foley—ist prize in English, French and mathematics.

Miss Arthurs—2nd prize in 4th class instrumental music; 3rd prize in English and mathematics; prize for plain sewing.

Miss Foy—3rd prize in English and mathematics.

Miss Foy—3rd prize in English and mathematics.

PROMOTED TO JUNIOR "A" CLASS.

PROMOTED TO JUNIOR "A" CLASS.

The Misses Harkin, Soully, Seggs, Gentleman, Fogarty, Clarke, J. Boyle, Corbett, Foley, O'Donaid, McNamara and Arthurs.

Miss Kenny—lat prize in English, mathematics, and in 4th class instrumental music (plano and violin); 2nd in arazene embroidery; 3rd in 5th class French; improvement in pencil drawing.

Miss K. Sullivan—2nd prize in English; 3rd in French and mathematics; improvement in plain sewing and in instrumental music.

Miss Rafter—lat prize in Sth class French; 2nd in English and mathematics; improvement in plain sewing and in instrumental music.

Miss A. Long—lat prize in Snellsh; 2nd in music.

Miss A. Long—lat prize in Snellsh; 2nd in

music.

Miss A. Long—let prize in English; 2nd in mathematics; improvement in French and mathematics; Improvement in French and pencil drawing.

Miss M. Miley—2nd prize in English and mathematics; 3rd in French.

Miss L. Long—1st prize in mathematics; 2nd in English; Improvement in French.

Miss Murphy—1st prize in English and mathematics; Improvement in French, silk mathematics; Improvement in French, silk mathematics; Improvement in French, silk

dery, plain sewing and instrumental music.
Miss T. Bonner—3rd prize in English and
mathematics; 2nd in 2nd class instrumenta

mathematics; 2nd in and class instruments music.

Miss Rowe—let prize in English and mathematics; prize for paint sewing and French; 3rd in 4th class instrumental music. Miss E. Doty—lat prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in 3rd class French; improvement on violin.

Miss Chamberlain—2nd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in French, platts sewing and instrumental music.

Miss Coulson—2nd in English and mathematics.

Miss Small—2nd prize in English and nathematics.
Miss McCarten—2nd prize in English; 3rd
mathematics; 1st in 2nd class instranental music. Miss M. Ryan-1st prize in English and nathematics.

Miss McCarron—2nd prize in English; 3rd
in mathematics and in 4th class instrusental music.

Miss Beck—2nd prize in English and
nathematics; improvement is instrumenal music.

mathematics; improvement is instrumental music.

Miss P. Ryan—ist prize in mathematics; 2nd in English; improvement in oil painting and instrumental music.

Panory D to zentor "B" CLASS.

Misses Kenny, A. Long, Rowe, E. Doty, Rafter, M. Hyan, Chamberlain, McCarron, P. Ryan and Murphy.

ZENIOR "O" CLASS.

Miss Lillie Cooper—lat prize in reading and spelling; 2nd in arithmetic, composition and penmanship; 3rd in grammar and geography; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Francis Connolly—let prize in reading, spelling, catechism and composition; 2nd in penmanship; 3rd in geography; improvement in pencil drawing and instrumental music.

Miss May Bergin—let prize in catechism, reading, composition and penmanship; 2nd in spelling and geography; 3rd in grammar; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Pearl Callaghan—ist prize in catechism; 2nd in reading and penmanship; 3rd in grammar; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Maggle Powers—ist prize in catechism, reading, and spelling; 2nd in arithmetic, composition and penmanship; 3rd in grammar and geography, improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Alz rd Olearry—2nd prize in reading and shallp; improvement in catechism, spelling, arithmetic and instrumental music.

Miss Carmel Sullivan—let prize in catechism, reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar; 3rd in penmanship.

Miss Masy Burke—let prize in catechism, geography,

Miss Mashel Mork—ist prize for reading, spelling and penmanship; 3rd in catechism, geography and grithmetic and geography.

Miss Mabel Mork—ist prize in catechism, spelling and penmanship; 3rd in catechism, spelling and penmanship; 3rd in catechism, spelling and arithmetic.

Miss Katheleen Murphy—2nd prize in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

Miss Kate Coffee—2nd prize in catechism, spelling and arithmetic.

Miss Kate Coffee—2nd prize in catechism, spelling and arithmetic.

Miss Mary Matthews—let prize in catechism, spelling and arithmetic; 3rd in composition and penmanship; 2nd in catechism, spelling and arithmetic; 3rd in catechism, spel

Miss Rose De Mele-let prize in reading; 3rd in apelling and arithmetic.

Miss Neille Bergin-let prize in spelling and arithmetic; 2nd in catechism. Miss May Caliaghan-lat prize in reading, spelling and arithmetic; 2nd in catechism; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Ethel Crocker-let prize in catechism, reading and penmanship; 2nd in spelling. Miss Helen Petlev-let prize in reading and arithmetic; 2nd in spelling.

Miss Nanno Matthews-lat prize in catechism and reading; 2nd in arithmetic. Miss Nellie Martin-let prize in catechism and arithmetic; 2nd in reading and penmanship.

and arithmetic; 2nd in reading and pen-manship.

Master T. Kelly—1st prize in reading and spelling; 2nd in catechism, improvement in instrumental music.

Master Jack Kennie—Prize for reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and penmanship.

Master Jack Madden—Prize; for catechism, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar; improvement in instrumental music.

Master John Monk—Prize for catechism. music.

Master John Monk—Prize for catechism, spelling, arithmetic and reading.

Master Charles Kiely—Prize for improvement in reading, arithmetic and penmanship.

Master Arthur Kiely—Prize for improvement in reading, arithmetic and penmanship.

ship.

Master Murna Hall-Prize for improvement in reading, arithmetic, catechism ment in reading, arithmetic, catechism, geography and penmanship.
Master Percy Bonner—2nd prize in reading, spelling and arithmetic.
Master Jack O'Sullivan—1st prize in reading, spelling and arithmetic.
Master Ned O'Sullivan—ist prize in catechism, spelling and reading; 2nd in arithmetic.

cnism, spailing and reading; 2nd in arithmetic.

PROMOTED TO SENIOR "C."

The Misses M. Martin, Arndt, Crocker, N. Martin, M. Bergin, Matthews, M. Callaghan.
PRIZES IN KINDERGARTEN CLASS.
Awarded to Misses Annie O'Connor, Vera Dallas, Minnie O'Connor, Vera Dallas, Minnie O'Connor, Topsy Crocker, Florence Crocker, Lizzle Fogarty, Edith Gough, Irene Murphy, Emma Gough, Kathe Marcicano, May Clarke, Emily O'Sullivan, Fideira Barron, Archie Towner, Clara Foley, Gertrude Foley, and Masters Louis Miller, Bidney Urocker, Townsy Matthews, Ninian Murphy, Frank Miley, James Coulson, Harold Pamphillon and Frank De La Plante.

Words cannot express the gratitude which people feel for the benefit done them by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Long standing cases of rheumatism yield to this remedy, when all others fall to give relief. This medicine thoroughly expels the poison from the blood.

Mothers and Nurses.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to ours all summer complaints, diarrhoes, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

How to live well.

100 doses for 100 cents, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Does your Head aohe? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Is your Blood impure? Take Burdock Blood Bitters. Are you Costive? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.
Are you Bilious? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Dyspeptic? Take Burdock Blood l cent a dose, 1 cent a dose, Burdock Blood

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH.

One of the grand features of the Cath olic Church which attracts the trusting confidence of the masses of her children in every storm of trouble and adversity, is her tender solicitude and vigilant watchfulness for their temporal as well spiritual needs. Her moral teaching is adapted to every condition and every relation in life, and, like the divine Faith of which she is the custodian and interpreter, it is uniform, consistent and unchanging.

the great changes taking place in the social systems of the world have attracted wide attention, and the non Catholic world has been struck with astonishment world has been struck with astonishment to find that great institution which they had been accustomed to denounce as being opposed to the legitimate aspirations of humanity, speaking in no unattainty to the second of the secon tions or numerity, spearing in the correction tones and greeting with encouragement the peaceful and conscientious efforts of the masses of the people to better their condition and enlarge their

better their condition and enlarge their field of privileges.

In a recent interview with that great pillar of the Church in England, His Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Pall Mall Gazette quotes the distinguished theologian on the attitude of the Church toward the relations and mutual obligations of employers and employes, and the venerable church man defines the spirit of the Church in the kappiest manner. venerable churchman defines the spirit of the Church in the kappiest manner. He recalled the fact that very recently the Pope and the Archbishops of Baltimore, Dublin and Westminster had been devoting especial attention to this great question. "The Catholic Church," says His Eminence, "is preferred with the millions of the profoundly with the millions of the people." He defines the attitude of the Church by saying that the entire industrial system is based upon the principle of profit sharing or a definite and equitable profit-sharing or a definite and equitable proportion between profits and wages. While capital and labor are both essential to production, yet it must not be forgotten that labor can produce with very little capital, but no amount of capital can produce without labor, and the Church recognizes that their co-operation in production should be upon just and known proportions.

tions.

This is the spirit by which the three This is the spirit by which the three great princes of the Ohurch referred to are animated. Cardinals Manning, Gibbons, and Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, have labored so zealously and effectively in harmonizing permanently the relations of the working people in their several jurisdictions, and their noble example has exerted a great and most beneficial influence in avery civilized country in the ence in every civilized country in the world, and advanced the cause of Christianity and religion by illustrating the tender solicitude of God's Church for the spiritual and temporal welfare of mankind.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

#### Vigitant care.

Vigilance is necessary against unexpected attacks of summer complains. No remedy is on well-known or so successful in this class of diseases as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Reep it in the house as a safeguard

Worms derange the whole system.
Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer.
It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced. e convinced. A lady writes : "I was enabled to remove

the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

DESTROY THE WORMS OF they may destroy the children. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and expel all kinds of worms. NATIONAL FILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pills in use.

MALARIAL FEVER AND CHILLS are best broken up and prevented by using Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia. BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY,

CHURCH. SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE. Write for Illustrated atalogue and prices.

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CLASS D.

The 37th Monthly Drawing will take pla-

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, '90 At 2 o'clock p. m. PRIZES VALUE . CAPITAL PRIZE:

| Compage | Comp

Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal Can

#### "THE FRASER HOUSE," PORT STANLEY.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER HOTEL has not passed out of the hands of Mr. William Fraser (who has conducted it for 19 years), as has been rumored. He is still at the helm, and will be pleased to meet all old riends and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call. The house has been thoroughly renovated for the reception of guests. Fine sandy beach, good bathing, besting, fishing and driving. Beautiful scenery, excellent table and the comforts of a city hotel. Sanitary arrangements perfect. All modern conveniences.

W. PRASEE. Proprietor.

W. FRASER, Proprietor.



#### ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

RAPIDE PLAT DIVISION. NOTICE TO COTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO COTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the St Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office, until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Wednesday, the 2rd day of July next, for the construction of a life lock, weirs, etc., at Morrisburg and the deepening and enlargement of the Rapide Plat Canal. The work will be divided into three sections, each about a mile in leagth. A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at this office, and at the Resident Englineer's Office, Morrisburg, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender, the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the cocupation and residence of each member of the same, and, further, an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender for section No. 1, and an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender for section No. 1, and an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for section No. 1, and an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$6,000 for each of the other sections.

The respective accepted cheques must be end-resed over to the Milaster of Railways and Canals and will be foriested if the party tenderic g declines entering into contract for the works at the resurned to the respective succepted the lowest or any tender.

By order.

By BRADLEY.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. 13th June, 1890.

# Wholesale and Retail Grocer

importer 5 wines & liquors My stock of staple and fancy groceries is the largest in the city, and the finest brands of liquors always on hand Just received, assorted consignment of White Fish. Tront and Lake Herrings, heads off and inspected, at remarkably low figures.

131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SO.



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SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors. Toronto-

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate: Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on band we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to.

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HY. MCSHAYER CO., BAITMORE,
Md.,U. S. Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES. BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Flity-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

> The Feast of the Most Precious Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, my dear brethren, brings before us in the most forcible manner possible the infinite love of God. For what, my brethren, compelled (if we may use the word) God the Father to give up His only Son to die for us? Love. What induced God the Son to leave the bosom of His Father and the dignity and joys of Paradise to offer Himself as a sacrifice for our sins? Love. God had no need of creatures. He is entirely sufficient for Himself. He made creatures, and especially angels and men, creatures, and especially angels and men, to share in some way His glory and happi-ness. Why? Out of love. And when they lost His favor and friendship by disthey lost His favor and friendship by disobedience, He had no need to restore them
> to their former state. Yet He did it, and
> in a way in which we cannot fail to recognize His infinite love. Our Blessed
> Lord has taught us that a greater love
> hath no man than that he lay down his
> life for his friend. Almighty God, in the
> form of man, has "laid down" His life
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New York Catholic Review.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

The Feast of the Most Precious Blood

not only for friends, but enemies, in order to make them His friends.

Yes, my brethren, God Himself has set the example and given the lesson of love which we must learn, and that thoroughly, if we wish to be like Him. God is love, as the Apostle tells us, and those who love partake in the nature of God. It makes them Godlike, it ennobles them, it purges away all the dross and imperfections belonging to our fallen nature, it makes them equal to the angels and gives them a foretaste of Pavadice.

Love is the most potent influence in Love is the most potent influence in Heaven and earth. It is irresistible. St. Paul, speaking of himself, says, "I can do

Paul, speaking of himself, says, "I can do all things." This he said not from anything in himself, but through the love of God he felt be had.

But, my brethren, how much of this love do we see in the world? Are we ready to sacrifice ourselves and all we hold dear for the benefit of our neighbor?

I am afraid these questions cannot receive satisfactory answers. The explanation is that we have not got the love of God in our hearts, at least, not in the

tion is that we have not got the love of God in our hearts, at least, not in the measure we should have. Now this virtue belongs especially to the household of the faith. Catholics receive in baptism this precious gift. The Sacrament, as well as the other spiritual helps that our holy religion offers us, are all for the purpose of keeping alive and increasing this baptismal gift. Hence it follows that from Catholics a larger display is expected than from the rest of mankind.

Ah! my brethren, the world would be vastly better in every way; life would be truly worth living; the burdens we have to carry would not be so heavy; the joys we sometimes experience would be

joys we sometimes experience would be sweeter and more enduring, if love was oftener met with.

Therefore, my brethren, strive to pos-sess this most excellent of virtues, and, when once obtained, instead of leaving it die from want of use, exercise it daily, fo only by constant exercise can it grow and be made strong.

NEW STATIONS OF THE CROSS AT Last Sunday, July 6th, was a memorable day for the Catholics of Grimbey on account of the blessing and canonical erection of the new Stations of the Cross. These Stations were procured by our pastor from the Oliographic Society of Bolegne, Italy. They are oliographic copies of the Stations by the renowned Vincery Recally and considered as works. Vincenzo Pacelli, and considered as works of art are really grand and far superior to those commonly in use in this country. They were artistically framed by Christian Schuller, Esq., of Hamilton. Our pastor,

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society of Bologna and set up in the church highly artistic oliographs of the

Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

The blessing was performed after the usual 10 30 a.m. Mass by the Rev. Father McInerney, Superior of the Redemptorists, of Toronto. Before the blessing the Rev. Father delivered a very eloquent and highly instructive discourse on the origin and object of the devotion of the Way of the Cross, pointing out, especially, the great love and sacrifice displayed by our Divine Saviour in His sorrowful journey and the return of love and sacrifice Oatholics are called upon to make in the practice of their faith. His words were listened to throughout with wrapt attention by the large gathering of Catholics and Protestants who filled every pew of the church. All the avail able space about the altar was beautifully decorated with natural flowers, and large bouquets of flowers were also placed in each window of the church by the two Misses Hand and Mrs. A. C. Cole, so that, when the Stations and other pictures were hung, the appearance of the church was really beautiful. The members of the choir, assisted by Miss T. Lally, of Smithville, sang well, as usual, appro-priate pieces both at Mass and the devotions of the Stations, but the Communion hymn, "Lord I Am Not Worthy," deserves special mention for its pathetic rendition. I must not forget to mention that our pastor was enabled to make the above mprovement in our church through the munificence of Miss Mary Cahil, a former resident of this town, who donates \$50

Ayer's Hair Vigor has long held the first place, as a hair-dressing, in the estimation of the public. Ladies find that this preparation gives a beautiful gloss to the hair, and gentlmen use it to prevent baldness and cure humors in the scalp.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says : I have R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tark, says. Thate no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a large bed, by using two bottles. rith a lame back, by using two bottles.

have lots of customers, who would not

be without it over night. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review. SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

The Feast of the Most Precious Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, my of our heathren. brings before us in the of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, my dear brethren, brings before us in the most forcible manner possible the infinite love of God. For what, my brethren, compelled (if we may use the word) God the Father to give up His only Son to die for us? Love. What induced God the Son to leave the bosom of His Father and the dignity and joys of Paradise to offer Himself as a escrifice for our sins? Love. God had no need of creatures. He is entirely sufficient for Himself. He made

entirely sufficient for Himself. He made creatures, sund especially angels and men, to share in some way His glory and happiness. Why? Out of love. And when they lost His favor and friendship by disobedience, He had no need to restore them to their former state. Yet He did it, and in a way in which we cannot fall to recognize His infinite love. Our Pleased cognize His infinite love. Our Blessed Lord has taught us that a greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his friend. Almighty God, in the form of man, has "laid down" His life

form of man, has "laid down" His life not only for friends, but enemies, in order to make them His friends.

Yes, my brethren, God Himself has set the example and given the lesson of love which we must learn, and that thoroughly, if we wish to be like Him. God is love, as the Apostle tells us, and God is love, as the Apostle tells us, and those who love partake in the nature of God. It makes them Godlike, it ennobles them, it purges away all the dross and imperfections belonging to our fallen nature, it makes them equal to the angels and gives them a foretaste of Paradise.

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Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A SURPRISING BOOK.

AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS. By AUG

USTA EVANS WILSON. 12 mo, pp. 616. G. W. Dillingham. There have been persons cynical enough to make fun of the literary style of the gifted author of "St. Elmo" and other epochal works. But surely that is not at all a proper frame of mind in which to contemplate the remarkable creations of this lady. It is true that the world in which she moves is one from which the rest of us are excluded; the atmosphere of which perhaps we the atmosphere of which perhaps we could not breathe: the denizens of which we fail to recognize as being kin to our common humanity. But is it not cause for humble thankfulness that we have for humble thankfulness that we have among us an author capable, even at twelve year intervals, of lifting us far above the carking cares of this sordid sphere, and bathing our spirits, so to speak, in the refined and refining medium through which her own floats so buoyantly? May we not say of her also, as was observed of Egypt's dusky Queen, that "age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety?" After a silence of twelve years as resuppars silence of twelve years she reappears with a novel, the very title of which must cause a flutter of joyous expectation.
"At the Mercy of Tiberius" is its name, Tribune

"At the Mercy of Tiberius" is its name, and it puts the reader at the mercy of Tiberius through more than six hundred thrilling and uplifting pages.

No sobering change has come upon the great style of the author of St. Elmo. She is as true to her encyclopedia as the needle to the pole. The noble Johnsonese of her vocabulary pervades description and dialogue as of yore. The talk that never was on land or sea still flows from the lips of such heroes and heroines as only this classical inand heroines as only this classical in tellect could have conceived. In the new novel there is a heroine named Beryl: a rare and radiant maiden with a Heaven and earth. It is irrestatible. St.

Paul, speaking of himself, says, "I can do all things." This he said not from any—thing in himself, but through the love of Sod he felt be had.

But, my brethren, how much of this love do we see in the world? Are we ready to sacrifice ourselves and all we hold dear for the benefit of our neighbor?

I am afraid these questions cannot receive satisfactory answers. The explanation is that we have not got the love of God in our heavy at least not in the willight of history."

After that of the read of the read of the singled out from all the rest of her race by the remarkable fact that "nature had bestowed upon her firm white flesh a gleaming smoothness, suggestive of fine-grained marble highly polished." To fix the identity of Beryl it is added that she was of the kind "whose archetype Beleda read runic rynymes to the Bructer in the tion is that we have not got the love of God in our hearts, at least, not in the measure we should have. Now this virtue belongs especially to the household of the faith. Catholies receive in baptism this precious gift. The Sacrament, as well as the other splittual helps that our holy religion offers us are all for the purpose another all through the story. And who is "at his mercy" in one way or another all through the story. And such a story as it is! Imagine a substructure of criminal and detective business, of circumstantial evidence bringing shame and punishment upon the innocent; but all this taken quite out of the order of everyday happenings by the genius of an author to whom nothing is commonplace.

It is with something of the delighted surprise a sudden peep into Fairyland

surprise a sudden peep into Fairyland might be supposed to bring that we enter this enchanted domain, in which mallard ducks become "feathered nomads;" cow-bells sound "a nocturne of rest for the closing day;" a murder plunges a community into" a fierce seething whirpool of conflicting pas seething whirpool of conflicting pas sons,"and Southern reconstruction (men-tion of which always peculiarly excites the intellectual secretions of this author) appears under the most bewildering Protean figures, as "the fabled Ragnarok of the Sagas," as "Pandora," as "a financial and social chaos," as "a mael-strom," and also as "a ghastly sun," How can one fail to draw inspiration from a writer so fecund of imagination that she cannot even say that a girl and at the same time, procured from the same discomfort of a freight cacoose; It is sected to Bologna and set up in the church highly artistic oliographs of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.

The blessing was performed after the widely known, let us be permitted to widely known, let us be permitted to a section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section of the same time, procured results of the section add, as Augusta Evans. It is the luxur iant optimism, the lexicographic opul-ence of her expression, which takes as strong a hold upon the reader. Who but she would thus have described a young lady's state of mind: "Appar enly the sun of prosperity burned in the zenith and gilded her path with happi-ness, but analyzed by the prism of her consciousness the brightness faded, the color paled, and grim menace crossed all like the dark lines of Fraunhofer." There is a gem now—"the dark lines of Fraunhofer." How subtly and delicately it indicates her acquaintance with spec-

trum analysis, and with what art is the scientific allusion idealized.

But the story is choke-full of writing just as fine as the above. The author is never at a loss, never loses the high key, never descends to the vulgarity of realism. All her people, men and women alike, fill their conversation with learned metaphors. All of them, like one who rankly makes the admission, have pored over Thucydides, Plutarch, Rollin and Grote." All of them can talk about the Dionysac Mysteries and "the stream of Aryan migration." When a lawyer has of Aryan migration." When a lawyer has to address a Southern country jury, he compliments their erudition by reminding them of the maxims which "glow in immortal lustre on the pages of the 'Mechilta' of the Talmud." He would not think of condescending so low as to cite "Greenleaf on Evidence," or any thing of that common sort. When he has done with the criminal practice of the ancient Hebrews he paralyzes the jury with a citation from the proceed-ings of the Council of Ten. Not to be outdone, the opposing lawyer tells the jury that the theory of the defence is "beautiful and sparkling as the frail glass of Murano, and equally as thin, as treacherously brittle." Indeed, the speeches of these two attorneys are so wonderful as to be alone worth the price

t indicates her acquaintance with spec

of the book. And then the love making, not very warm, to be sure, because it is rather difficult to maintain animal heat at great elevations; but such beautiful language, such long words, such elaborate sentences, such lofty sentiments, have been seldom seen since one who has helped me every time.

It the mission-byspepsia, and at times worn out with which to cover his poor charges:

"Let me thank you for all you have done box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. I am new nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

tional discovery of the identity of a murderer through a lightning photograph. There are some conceptions of pathos and sorrow which would be quite moving had they been adapted to the comprehension of everyday people. But what then? Can it be expected tha Mrs. Wilson should level her style down to the public? On the contrary, is it not her mission to raise the public taste to the plane of her style? There are, indeed, one or two points about manners in her world which raise a doubt or a feeling of dissent. Her people have manners in her world which raise a doubt or a feeling of dissent. Her people have voices which are liable to "die in a quiver ing gurgle" and that sound somewhat uncanny. Her people's eyes too are given to "fisshing" in a way too suggestive of temper. Indeed there is a pervading ebuilience about these characters which does not seem conpatible with the repose of Vere de Vere. Yet the book is amazingly written; so amazingly that we near of Vere de Vere. Yet the book is amazingly written; so amszingly that we may say of the author, "None but herself can be her parallel." It is true that a little of this kind of fiction goes a long way, and perhaps once in twelve years is quite as often as the public ought to be placed "at the mercy of Tiberius."—New York

#### THE OBLATE MISSIONS.

New York, July 9.— A young lady of this city is calling the attention of charit this city is calling the attention of charitable people to the distressful condition of a poor Indian missionary of the North-West Territory, Canada. He is the Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O. M. I., and is in charge of Maskeg Lake Reserve. A person, who a short time ago returned from a visit to the missionary, says that the recollection of the suffering seen there causes intense pair. Pere Pequette has built his own church and house, and he takes entire charge of sweeping and cleaning both. What little food he has he himself cooks. He has also established a little school for

the Indian children.

Pere Paquette's flock is composed of perhaps the poorest Indians in Canada, pernaps the poorest indians in Canada.
They are poor not because they will not work, but owing to the fact that it is almost impossible for them to get even the most common necessaries of life.
They are clothed in rags, and their children have scarcely sufficient to cover them. The children attend school regularly They are very willing to learn. It is touching to see the girls of the class constantly wrapped up, from head to foot, in old blankets and shawls. They never in school remove these, for they are the only covering that hide their nakedness. A Protestant minister is located on the reserve next to that of Pere Paquette Several times a year he receives from his friends cast off clothing and other presents which he distributes among his Indians. This makes the Catholic Indians discontented, and poor Pere Pequette has a hard task to prevent his impoverished flock

from deserting the faith. The children have two school sessions of two and a half hours each. Father Paquette teaches them their own language and the French. The Government allows them each two hard tacks for their dinner and gives Pere Paquette the privilege of employing them for half an hour, weed ing, cutting wood or other employment of that character. When visiting the sick the poor Father has to travel through up to his waist with the thermom snow up to his was: with the thermom-eter from thirty to forty degrees below zero. And the summer is not without its discomforts even in that high latitude. The mosquitoes are simply unbearable, although he wears a hat with a novel adthe hardship of the long journeys for his Indians. He wishes some one would send him a bell of about two hundred pounds.

The bell of about two nuncred pounds.
The bell he has is too small to be of any
use in calling his Indians to Mass.
The New York girl whom the recital of
these facts has deeply touched is Miss
Mary Hughson, of 309 East Eighty-eight street. A few weeks sgo she set to work collecting contributions for the mission-ary's relief. Thus far she has been fairly successful. The other day she sent two boxes of new and old clothing, weighing 500 pounds, to the missionary. She has already received donations of money, altar materials, etc. Miss Hughson would be

materials, etc. Miss integration would be glad to have people of other cities interest themselves in the case of Pere Paquette. In order to make it easy for those who desire to obtain aid for the missionary she has had printed several hundred cards, on which collectors can acknowledge dona which collectors can acknowledge dona-tions. At the head of each card is this:
"Please buy a brick to build a church in honor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help for the poor Indians at Devil's Lake, Canada." A chapel built there will save the mission ary many journeys through heat and cold in administering to his flock. Ten cents is the price of the bricks, and on each card of the purchase money of one hun-dred bricks, ten dollars, can be recorded. Pere Paquette will daily remember con-tributors in his Mass. Those who wish to secure cards to collect or subscribs any sum from ten cents to ten dollars should write to Miss Mary Hughson, 309 East Eighty eight street, New York city. She will forward the collections to Pere

Paquette. Those who wish to send cash contributions direct to Pere Paquette can do so by addressing them as follows: Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O. M. I., Lake Maskeg, Carlton P. O., Saskatchewan, Canada. Do not register the letters. Contributions of clothing and the like will reach Pere Paquette only by way of Qu'Appelle Assina. Any one desiring to send such will be advised of the necessary formule by Miss Hugheon.

mula by Miss Hughson.

Last Week Miss Hughson received a letter from Pere Parquetts. The follow-ing extract from it tells what the mission-

Richardson laid down his pen after finishing "Sir Charles Grandison." Hidden under all this wealth of ornamentation there is a plot which really shows not a little ingenuity. There is a sensational discovery of the identity of a murderer through a lightning photograph. in their natures, and not spiritual at all.

Because they do not see beauty in my church, they do not enter it, and thus are souls lost; but if you will assist me to adorn my altar and my little chapel I cm certain that the decorations will attract many savages to the services, and so they will be converted."

> METHODIST HEATHEN AND TRAITORS.

Full of strange oaths."-Shakespeare. In the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the other day, the Rsv. Jay Benson Hamilton paid his respects to us Catholics, and gave us an elegant character entirely. We take the

spects to us Catholics, and gave us an elegant character entirely. We take the liberty of quoting a few sentences from the gentleman's remarks:

"Measured by the New Testament, R manism is anti-Christian, and should be so treated. The Methodist Church is sending missianness, and money to convert ing missionaries and money to convert Catholics to Christianity. Why should we regard Catholics in itome as heathen and as Christians here? The Roman Catholic Church is not a religious organization. It uses its ceremonies as a cloak to cover its worldly ambitions. Its claim to be a Church of Christ is audacious. It has polluted what it has not poisoned, and stands to day a menace to everything and every body who opposes its laterests and

those largely Catholic, and no crime can separate a Catholic from his Church, pro-vided be turns to the priest for absolution and does penance. The statesmen of the Roman Catholic Church have a full conception of the fature of this country. The Church has of late thought it hardly neces sary to conceal its designs upon the country, and its influence and power grow from day to day. This power is felt in American politics. Many an election has been decided by the solid Irish vote. The priests admonish their parishioners to 'vote as Catholics.' The wealthiest supvote as Catholics. The wealthlest sup-porters of the Catholic Church are the men who run the gin mills. The Church is making every effort to capture the colored people of the South. The Catho-ile Church is the only one in the South that has no color line, and, unless there is some effort to stem this tide, the illiteracy and visi presents of the South will be and visiousness of the South will be linked with that of the North."

There are two distinct charges here made: 1, that Catholics are atroclously deraded because of their religion; and, 2, that Catholics are a menace to American institutions. The superb impudence of such accusations in the mouth of a Methodiet would invite the answer of contempt uous silence from all decent men, i they did not deem it advisable to apply more vigorous argument—what the Rev. Mr. Scudder would call a sample of mus-

they did not deem it advisable to apply a more vigorous argument—what the Rev. Mr. Scudder would call a sample of muscular Carletianity. We are surprised to see such a sermon reported at length in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence. There is not a man in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence. There is not a man in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence. There is not a man in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence. There is not a man in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence. There is not a man in the Standard Union, and would not have noticed it at all had it not received the dublous prominence by several hortble deepen with the standard Union, and the state of facilities and the foundation of the pice that such facilities in fairs becoming a curlosity. As it is we shall reply, not with any labored defence, which is unnecessary and would be wasted here, but in the ad-hominum style.

1. There is a region of hill country along the borders of West Virginia, Indian and Kentucky inhabited by a population that the venerable Protestant president of the Society of Charities and Corrections, at its last meeting, declared to be sunk in a barbarism worse than that of any savage tribe of which we know. This patiof the country has been settled for over a century, and has been exclusively under Protestant control—alightly about the country has been settled for over a century, and has been exclusively under Protestant control—alightly about them, Very few New York newspaper men have apparticular religious belief beyond the honor that binds them to tell the bare and pitiless truth. Well, the most frequent plantages in this correspondence were of organization and non-professional extra the proper interest. The production of pittless truth. Well, the most frequent passages in this correspondence were of this nature: "The only Church in this neighborhood is a Methodist one!"

2. During the War for Independence, while Catholics were staking their fortunes and their lives in the cause led by Wash ington, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, wrote several public letters to his followers in America exhorting them to remain faithful to King George III., and describing the patriots in terms that the Methodists of to day do not like to see repeated. Sycophants that they are, they fawn upon success and bedaub the Republic now with fulsome and undesired laudations, but in the times that tried men's souls too many of them folwed their leeder's advice and became Tories. No Catholic name appears upon the infamous list published by Lorenzo ow in Boston in 1845.

Such is the reply. Such is the character of our accusers. Such are the Method. ts who would make people believe that Catholics are heathen and traitors. When they have cleaned their own skirts of the defilements through which they have dragged them, it will be time enough for them to throw mud at others.

We thank God, however, that the num

ber of the seceders and the Fultons is growing beautifully less and that the American people have come to estimate them at their true worth—as firebrands and disturbers who belong to a past era. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal

### A Wedding Present

Of practical importance would be a bottle of the only sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's
Painless Corn Extractor—which can be
had at any drug store. A continuation of
the honeymoon and the removal of corns
both assured by its use. Beware of imita-

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y. writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most to be dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and, after trying almost everything recommended, I tried

### Catarrh

S a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathcome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a therough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Beggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

Zoggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emacated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this reddelne, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood." Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st.,

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

#### Zoucational.

BOURGET COLLEGE.

GET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (NEAR THE awa River.) Classical and English Commercial The Classical and English Courses are thorough, Business and Banking Departments. The best

#### ST. ANN'S CONVENT.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amherst burg, Ontario. This educational establish ment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughter a solid and useful education. The scholastic a solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July, Ferms, half yearly in advance, Board and Tuition, per annum, \$70.00; Music and use of Plano, \$34.00; Drawing and Painting, \$15.00; Bed and Bedding, \$10.00; Washing, \$12.00. For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, London, ONT.
Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivaled for healthiness, offering peculiar dwelfage to pupils even of delicate constitutional aboracing, water pure and food wholesme the properties of the same pure and food wholesme the same properties of the same pure and food wholesme the same properties of the same pure and food wholesme the same properties of the same pure and food wholesme the same properties of the same pure and food wholesme the same properties of the same pure the same properties of the same pr

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE

ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
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C. M. B. A.

The Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada held a meeting on the 11th inst., in the Grand Secretary's office. There were present, Grand President D. J. O'Connor; Rev. M. J. Tiernan: Rev. P. Bardou; D. MacCabe. Ottawa; E. J. O'Brien, Esq., Guelph; E. J. O'Reilly, Esq., Toronto. also Rev. J. P. Molphy, Supreme Deputy; Rev. Father Flannery and the Grand Secretary. The Supreme Deputy submitted a number of questions received from the Supreme President regarding the work of the association, all of which were satisfactorily answered. The Deputy's report will be cation, all of which were satisfactorily answered. The Deputy's report will be published by the Supreme President. A thorough inspection of the books and other work of the Grand Secretary's cffice was made by the Supreme Deputy and Board of Trustees. All were highly pleased with the system, the correctners, and neatness of the books, and first class condition of everything in the office. The question of the expenses in connection with the investigation into the election of representatives of Branch No. 31 was discussed, and the sum of \$55 voted to defray the expense of the five chancel lors who took part in the investigation, the secretary, and rent of hall where investigation took place. The Grand Secretary was instructed to make out the "orders" on Treasurer for psyment of same.

The credentials required from Repre sentatives were ordered to be printed and forwarded to Branch Secretaries with instructions to have said certificate filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary on or before August 18th, in conpliance with Section 10, Article 7 of Branch Constitution. Arrangements for the coming conven

tion were made, as far as was at present possible; and a large amount of routine

There are at this date 136 Branches in Canada with a membership of 5,490 in good stending; an increase of 51 Branches and 2 458 members since last convention This speaks volumes for the management of the executive body of the C. M. B. A.

Arrangements for the Grand Council on in Montreal, September 2nd, are progressing favorably. The representatives will be advised through the Recording Secretary of their respective Branches of the special hotel arrangements for delegates. This information will be supplied about August 15th.

The Secretary of the reception committee, Jer. Coffey, P. O. Box 347, Montreal, will supply the information direct to all delegates who have sent him their

#### New Branch,

Branch No. 136 was organized by Mr. P. J. Woods on June 30th, 1890, at Pickering. The following is the list of

President, Rev M Jeffcott
First Vice President, Jehn O'Connor
Becond Vice President, Jehn J'Connor
Becond Vice President, F J McCarthy
Treasurer, Dennis O'Connor
Recording Beoretary, A A Post
Assistant Recording Sec, Jas McBrady
Financial Beoretary, Daniel Reddin
Marshal, George O'Connor
Guard, James Harvey
Trusiees, for one year, Jeremiah O'Connor,
Thos Morrison, Timothy Reddin; for two
years, William McGriskin and A Post
Representative to Grand Council, Rev M
Jeffcott

Alternate, A A Post. Deputy Woods gave the officers and members a thorough drilling in the work of the Association, and an outline of the bistory of the C. M. B. A. from its begin-ing. The Branch is composed of first class men who are determined to make

BISHOP SPALDING ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Branch 136 a very successful one.

students of Notre Dame University, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, advocated the right of women to larger opportuni-ties in life. He said that women are treated now very much as the Negro slaves used to be-kindly in the majority slaves used to be—kindly in the majority of cases, but as though considered de pendant and inferior. He demanded higher education, and those technical forms of it which fit one for a profession, for the gentle sex

for the gentle sex.

Bishop Spalding has taken bold and radical views on many open questions in which different opinions may exist between Catholics, with mutual toleration and perfect good faith on all sides.

But it seems to us, after a careful survey of the situation, that Bishop Spalding expresses the spirit of Catho-licity. That is, he applies to the conditions of American life those sam principles that the Church has for centuries applied to the different conditions of life in the Old World.

For, when we look into history, we find that almost the sole power exerted for the elevation of women, in the social scale, has been that of the Catholic Church. In the ancient Pagan times, and, even among the Jews, women were distinctly subjected to man, not so brutally among the Chosen People as among the Gentiles, but brutally enough. There was a reason for this. The sin committed by Eve had placed her sex under a curse greater than that visited upon the sex of the partner she tempted to share in her iniquity. But the second Eve, in the person of Our Blessed Mother, who yielded herself as the immaculate channel of the Hypostatic Union, redeemed the earthly condition Union, redeemed the earthly condition of her sex, just as the Saviour redeemed mankind for eternity. Everywhere that the banners of Christ were triumphantly planted, there also appeared the benign countenance of the Virgin Mother, the most partest and a second countenance of the Virgin Mother, nost perfect creature that ever from the hands of God, without spot, or wrinkle or any other blemish. In the beautiful light reflected f om her, all women dwelt as in an aureols of glory. The chivalry of the Middle Ages was, perhaps, an exagger ated expression of this feesing, and cer tain it is that all the respect now paid to women is directly due to the cultus of the

Blessed Virgin in the Catholic Church.
Then came the Renascent and the Reformation—the former a reversion to pagan ideas which looked upon woman as a plaything of lust, the latter a brutal accentuation of those ideas by making her in addition a beast of burden, as the savages do. For it was the Catholic doctrine of the Virgin Mother that the self-styled "reformers" chiefly attacked, and they fearlessly practiced what they preached. Thus, Dr. Martin Luther allowed the Prince of Hesse to have two wives at once, while the uxorious career of King Henry VIII. is too well known to be worth dwelling upon.

Although the revived pagan and the new Protestant views of women have obtained too large a hold in all parts of Caristendom, we can still trace the differences in the two kinds of nations. In France, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portu-Blessed Virgin in the Catholic Church
Then came the Renascent and the
Reformation—the former a reversion to

ferences in the two kinds of nations. In France, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal, where Catholicity has force still as a tradition over all, even though it may not rule as a creed over some, women are treated as fully the equals of men. In Germany, to a considerable extent, they are literally regarded as beasts of burden. Or, take two countries right alongside of each other. In Ireland women are regarded with a widely-recognized respect. In England a man regards it as his undisputed right to maul his "woman," and when the wifebeater is fined a few shillings he is apt to beater is fined a few shillings he is apt to think that he has been hardly dealt

In America women have been treated very much according to nationality lines, with a tendency toward Catholic ideals, born of the very greatness and extent of the country. Yet in the freer and wider ranges of thought of this New World, women have developed other aspirations. Of course the destiny of the vast majority is to be wives and mothers. But there is an ever increasing number who there is an ever-increasing number who desire to live an independent life, and in doing so have equal opportunities. Therefore, while we are rather doubtful about Bishop Spalding's principle of allowing them a modified suffrage—and that in the interest of women themselves—we can heartily coincide with him in his advocacy of their admission to professions still largely barred to them. As his advocacy of their admission to pro-tessions still largely barred to them. As physicians, for instance, they would prove invaluable to their fellow-women. While we disagree with him as to the expediency of woman suffrage in the main, we believe with Bishop Spalding that the time has come to give women larger opportunities, and we shall add that in this he is but following the line of the best Catholic traditions.—N. Y.

CHURCH AND STATE.

RELATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

TWO REPUBLICS HAVE GROWN UP SIDE BY SIDE-WASHINGTON'S RESPECT FOR THE CHURCH-PAGAN VIRTUES INSUF-FICIENT FOR US - THE CHURCH AND PROBLEMS OF TO DAY.

The following abstract of a paper on "The Catholic Church and the American Republic," which was read at a recent meeting of the Brownson Catholic Club of Minneapolis, Minn., is published by

Church Progress:
One hundred years ago there was founded in the western hemisphere, on the shores of the Atlantic, an infant Rethe shores of the Atlantic, an infant Republic, christened the United States of America, with the immortal George Suddenly become filled with the apostolic Spirit and betaken herself to a convent, Washington as its first President. With an area more than three times as large as all the most civilized nations of Europe put together, containing more than half of all the fresh water on the globe, with a contential recommendation of the content of the cont agricultural recourses sufficient for sus-taining one billion inhabitants, and a population that has doubled itself every

after the founding of the republic, one where else, the public schools were sweephundred years ago, there was founded in the western hemisphere, on those same ion. But what had the Catholic Church, in the western hemisphere, on those same ion. But what had the Catholic Church, Atlantic shores a spiritual republic called the Catholic Church, with the illustrious John Carroll as its first Bishop. These two republics had grown up side by side and walked hand in hand for a hundred when the spiritual republic called the prolific mother of schools and universities, to fear from the spread of knowledge? True knowledge about herself was what she most crayed. She had but to be known and understood to be loved and years, and the marvellous growth of the first was not more phenomenal than that of the second. The enemies of

THE SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC THE SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC
declare that she was antsgonistic to the
American republic; that the two could
not live in harmony together, and that
one or the other must succumb. Strange,

The speaker then reviewed rapidly the history of Catholicity in America from Columbus down to the late Catholic congrees at Baltimore.

General Washington's respect for the Catholic Church was shown from his remarkable order as commander in chief of the army forbidding the burning of the Pope in effigy at Boston. The establishing of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States on the "recommendation" of Dr. Franklin, while acting as American mintster at Paris, was shown by a reference to his private diary. The fundamental prin-ciples of the Declaration of Independence had been taught for centuries by the fathers of the Church, and our republican form of Government bore a striking resemblance to certain features of the rule of the Dominican Order, where could be found the three great divisions of Government into the area time commemorating the first centennial of the Catholic hierarchy, and giving birth to the first Catholic congress at Baltimore.

America cannot celebrate the quadriment into the executive, legislative and judicial, the mutual independence of states under one general Government, the cab-inet officers and the four years' term of

It was a fact, not generally known, that a portion of the ground upon which the capital at Washington now stands had been donated for the purpose by a distinguished son of the Catholic Church, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. There are therefore no antagonism between the Church and the republic.

On the contrary, it was claimed by
THE FRIENDS OF CATHOLICITY
that as God created a new soul for every
human body born into the world, so in
like manner the American republic was
no sconer born from the womb of time
than He created a spiritual republic to be its constant companion and safeguard if it would prosper and endure. "The Father of his Country" had said

that "virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government;" that "reason and experience both forbid us

spring of popular government;" that "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle;" and that "while just government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support."

The speaker then entered into an analytical argument to show that every virtue was produced by some religion; either by Psganism or Christianity. Pagan virtues were good to a certain point, but were insufficient to secure the perpetuity of our republican form of government, as they had tailed of old to save the most polished nations from becoming corrupt and perishing miserably. The man who had only the fear of earthly punishment and hope of earthly reward to impel him to perform his duty to the State might often fail, because these motives might often be absent. On the other hand, the man who was actuated by supernatural Christian motives—fear of punishment hereafter and hope of eternal reward—could never fail in his duty from lack of motives, since these duty from lack of motives, since these were always present. Christianity formed in a man a conscience that gave him no rest till he had performed his duty to his neighbor, to the state and to God. It was impossible to be a good Christian without being a good citizen.

THE TIME WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING when the Catholic Church would stand "the sole surviving representative of Christianity in this land, as she was already numerically, though not officially, the representative religion of America."

Again our country was shaken to its centre by the relentless conflict between labor and capital. Who was to be the peacemaker? Was it not sufficient answer to point to the two most promi nent figures in the settlement of labor difficulties in Europe and America, Cardinal Manning, the head of the Catholic Church in England, and Cardmal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic Church

in the United States?
Senator Ingalls has recently declared the negro question "the most formidable and portentous problem ever submitted to a free people for solution." How was the Church solving it? By Christianizing and civilizing these people as she had Christianized and civilized every barbarous people before them. Was it not a

OF PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE that one of America's richest helresses had suddenly become filled with the apostolic spirit and betaken herself to a convent, there to consecrate her life and her mil-

No, the threatening dangers of pluto-cracy, licentiousness and anarchy could only be met by that Church that offered twenty-four years since 1685, could any one doubt for a moment the future great nees of our country or its wast influence the heroic virtues of poverty, chastity and

one doubt for a moment the future greatones of our country or its vast it fluence for good or for evil in shaping and controlling the doctrines of the world?

Had God any great designs on America, and would He protect it from the evils that had wrecked all the other great that had wrecked all the other great the future triumphs of Catholicity in America. She supplied the defect, so far as her own children were concerned, by means of parochial schools. While Catho was been seriously proposed remains in the provided, and one can here moment it will come in handy as a peace-maker."

It is not to be supposed that the use of America. She supplied the defect, so far as her own children were concerned, by means of parochial schools. While Catho is remedy which has been seriously proposed edge? True knowledge about herself was what she most craved. She had but to be known and understood to be loved and embraced. The highly developed intellect was impelled to ask: "who am I?" "Whence come I?" "Whither am I going?" Religion alone can answer these questions. The State schools are forbidden by law to teach religion. But forbidden fruit has always been to a great extent one or the other must succumb. Strange, indeed, if this were true, that two such vigorous antagonists had not long since engaged in mortal combat! There was no foundation for the charge in history.

The speaker then reviewed rapidly the forbidden fruit has always

mind like

A NEW REVELATION.

And if ever asked to make a choice, what other Church could be found so worthy of the intelligence, the earnestness and the aspirations of the American people? No other could offer doctrines so sublime, philosophy so impregnable, morality so divine, traditions so glorious, charities so Godlike, organization so matchless, discipline so superb and ceremonial so magnificent.

Already the past and the future of the Church and the republic are so closely interwoven that the United States cannot celebrate the first centennial without at

celebrate the first centennial without at the same time commemorating the first centennial of the Catholic hierarchy, and

America cannot celebrate the quadri-America cannot cerebrate the quadri-centennial of its discovery by Columbus without witnessing at the same time and in the same city as the world's fair the greatest international Catholic congress in greatest international Catho

Surely God's plans are manifest. America is the last and the greatest of nations, and He means to possess her for Himself. In the eloquent words of Mr. John Bright:
"I see another and a brighter vision before my gaza. It may be only a vision, but I cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frezen

North to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people, one language, one law and ore faith; and all over the wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge of the oppressed of every race and every clime." oppressed of every race and every clime."

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARTIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

The Salisbury Government, having over and over sgain declared that Ireland is happy in being ruled by the same laws which make the people of England free and contented, were forced a few days sgo, by the motion of Mr. Labouchere, to give a striking illustration of the matter; but the conclusion to be drawn does not put their truthfulness in a very striking light. The magistrates of Northampton thought, proper to proclaim as illegal a meeting of the citizens called to consider the Government Publicans Compensation Bill. Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the legality of such a step; and at once Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, acknowledged that the action of the magistrates was rash, and that their proclamation did not make the meeting illegal. In Ireland, it is an every-day proclamation did not make the meeting illegal. In Ireland, it is an every-day occurrence to baton, and even sometimes to shoot down, the people when assembled to discuss political questions, and the courts have always sustained the police and the Government, when appealed to.

courts have always sustained the police and the Government, when appealed to. Yet we have it from the Home Secretary that such conduct of the police and even of the magistracy is an outrage when per-petrated in England. There are some who assert that now, at least, owing to pagent legislation, which least, owing to recent legislation which places the Land Courts within reach of the Irish tenantry, the grievances of the country have been substantially redressed.

This is not the case, nor will it be the case

until Ireland have the chance to redress her own grievances. Thousands of tenants who have applied to the courts have had their houses torn or battered down while their cases have been under consideration. numerically, though not clinctary, the representative religion of America."

What was she doing to meet the evils and solve the problems that already threatened the stability of our country?

Take, for instance, the divorce evil. It was undermining the family and therefore the republic. Where could we look for a moral institution with authority and discipline strong enough to apply a heroic remedy if not to that Church that had brooked the ire of a Napoleon Bonaparte, in defence of the marital rights of an untitled American girl, firmly refusing to annul the lawful marriage between Miss Patterson and the Emperor's brother Jerome?

Again our country was shaken to its Again our country was shaken to its

lar case mercy was shown her on account of her fragile condition, as she is nearly ninety years of age, and the evictors did not proceed to eviction, but it is justice and not mercy that she looked for. There and not mercy that she looked lot. There are numerous tenants on the same property in similar positions. In other cases throughout the country it is rare indeed to find considerations of mercy prevail.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, advises all

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, advises all Irishmen between sixteen and sixty to protect themselves against the police outrages, which have become so frequent in Ireland, by providing themselves with the same weapon which the police use, the baton, now that the universal cry of indignation caused by the ruthless murders at Michelstown and other places has caused Mr. Balfour to withdrawn the rifle as an instrument of aggression. Batons caused Mr. Balfour to withdrawn the rifle as an instrument of aggression. Batons, he says, could be supplied by some of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's manufacturing constituents at six pence aplece. United Ireland, however, thinks blackthorns to be quite equal to batons, as they have so proved themselves to be in several shirmishes, so that Mr. Chamberlain's constituents need not be troubled in the matter. Mr. Gladstone said not long ago at Hawarden, amid the cheers of an English audience:

audience : "Why not use blackthorns against batons if the people are lilegally assailed by the police?' United Ireland says of the blackthorn, "It is perfectly quiet if not

Tae Salisbury Government must be truly in a wretched plight when the Times sa s of it:
"We should not be greatly concerned

either for the fate of Ministers who have

And again, more recently:

"The heart has been to a great extent taken out of the Unionist majority by recent blunders and mishaps.

It is noteworthy, in view of the fact that it has been the custom of the Government to treat the Irish members with the most gross contumely, that the blow which gives occasion to the last-quoted expression of the opinion of the Times, was delivered by one of the Irish members, Mr. Timothy Healy. It is a case

Alderman Meade has been selected by Dublin Corporation as Lord Mayor of the city for 1891. Potato blight has appeared in several parts of Western Ireland.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The excitement at the New Bargain Dry Goods Store continues unabated,
They are selling the finest quality of dress
goods there at fully one third less than
regular value. Parsols one half the regular value. Farsols one half the regular prices; sateens, prints and ginghams at one-fourth the regular market prices. Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Samples away down. In fact this is a regular bonanza for the ladies of London regular bonanza for the ladies of London and surrounding country. We feel assured that the London ladies are too wise to let such an opportunity go by unheeded. Their place of business is 136 Dundas street, McPherson's old stand, opposite the Market Lane.

According to a Grand Rapids paper there are many counties in Northern by sheets of pay Michigan without a single church and thousands of people growing up heathens.

FROM SAULT ST. MARIE.

Sault St. Marie, July 8, 1890. Sault St. Marie, July 8, 1890.
The annual examination of the Separ ate school took place here to-day, and was witnessed by a large number of the parents and friends of the children attending. Everyone was delighted with the celerity and ability displayed by the children and the good order shown throughout the entire examination, for there is certainly a marked chance within there is certainly a marked change within there is certainly a marked change within the last eighteen months. The ladies presiding, Miss Howard and her assistant, Miss Valade, deserve great praise for the change they have wrought in so short a space of time. At the close of the examination the following addresses were read by the children, and at the proper moment each of the ladies was presented with a handsome gift:

presented with a handsome gift:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Howard:

For a third time we take the liberty of addressing you a parting word. After months of life together we shall be forced to break, at least for a time, the sacred bonds of love and attachment unknowingly cast around us. thus binding us nearer and dearer to you, not merely as a teacher in the ordinary sense, but a good, kind indulgent mother. Since your coming into our midst what changes have taken place in our regard. You found us in the raw state and had to work upon the rough material, and we beg of you to day to rejoice at least that our young hearts have long since learned to appreciate your untiring efforts to recast that rough material.

Yes, dear Miss Howard, we are only throwing into words the secret thoughts of all your pupils when we say that if ever in after life we make an im pression upon the world—material or spiritual—we shall turn back with pride to the days passed under your state by the firm care, and proclaim those days in the state of the days have defined the secret when the secret we have a secret moments must moment that should be spent earnestly, honey, courageously preparing for the unseen eites of hie yet before us.

You have ever tried to impressupon us the mecessity of a thore, courageously preparing for the unseen eites of hie yet before us.

You have ever tried to impress upon us the manner, tried to gather up your burning words of love and nave tried to turn them land practice.

However, one thought gives up pain at present; it is that we have not listened to and followed your advice better.

We have frequently caused on us and bear in mind that we are children.

It remains with us now to utter the words of sorrow, the word farewell, to our good, kind yet firm teacher—our best, best friend.

Farewell, dear Miss Howard, for two months; go forth and enjoy the vacation you have so richly deserved.

Pardon us for our want of application, our levity; pardon us for the pain caused in class and our laxiness by times.

As To our Dear Teacher, Miss Howard:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Valade:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Yalade:

At last the day of vacation has arrived, and we, looking into the near future, naturally rejoice, but our joy, however, partakes of sorrow, because by it we shall be forced to separate ourselves from you.

We wish, however, before we part, to thank you for your care and devotion to our interests; we thank you for the patience you have ever shown us and the spirit of self-sacrifice—not content with school hours, but many long hours beyond, and your determinion to forget saif when there is question of our interests and of our advancement.

We are young yet, dear Miss Valade, but we were not slow to remark the spirit that guided you—the spirit of devotion, the spirit of iove and love of duty.

For these we thank you, dear Miss Valade, and in thanking you we beg of you to pardon the past; forget the pain we have caused you by our conduct, by our want of application, by our disobedience and careiess spirit.

May your vacation, which you so richly deserve, be a happy one.

And as a slight token of our love and gratitude we beg of you to accept this little gift, not for its value, but as a souvenir of nappy da: s.

Nigned on behalf of your little pupils.

Ellen Biron, Fred. Dubbis, Josie Mason and Bella Pringle.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 17.—GRAIN—Red winter, 158 to 1.70; white, 1.58 to 1.70; spring, 1.58 to 1.70; to 1.70; white, 1.58 to 1.70; spring, 1.58 to 1.70; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, new 1.50 to 1.00; barley, new 1.50 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 1.10 to 11; peas, 1.05 to 1.10; beans, bash, 90 to 1.40; buck wheat, cental, 75 to 85. PRODUCE.—Eggs, dozen, 14 to 15; eggs, basket, 13 to 14; eggs, store lots, 12; butter, cream-est roll, 15 to 16; butter, large rolls, 12 to 14; butter, cream-ery, 20; store packed firkin 10 to 11; lard, No. 1, lb, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; strnw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 3.50 to 3.75; atsike seed, busn, 5.50 to 5.69; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 209; Hungarian grass seed, busn, 70 to 80; miltet seed, bush, 1.40 to 150.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35 00 to 45 00; live hogs, owt., 3 50 to 4.60; pring leaves

Ilve hogs, cwt., 3 50 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 6.00; fat beeves, 4 00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3 50 to 4.50.

MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 5 50 to 7.00; mut ton per lb., 6 to 7; lamb, per lb., 10 to 12; veal per carcass, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt., 6.50 to 7.00.

7.00.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6 fowls, pair, 60 to 70; spring chickens, 40 to 30; ducks, pair, 75 to 1.25; ducks, lb., 6 to 7 geese, each, 75 to 85; geese, lb., 7 to 7; turkeys, lb., 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75 peafowis, each, 65 to 75.

peatowis, each, 65 to 75.

Toronto, July 17.—WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 96 to 97; ted winter, No. 2, 99 to 1.00; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 1.17 to 1 18; Manitoba No. 2 hard, 1.15 to 1.16; barley, No. 2, 5 to 55; No. 3, extra, 51 to 55; No. 3, 43 to 46; peas, No. 2, 63 to 65; oats, No. 2, 40 to 42 flour, extra, 4.15 to 425; straight roller, 4.56 to 463.

to 4 6).

LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 17.—CATTLE—Steady, unchanged; receipta, 150 loads through, 8 on sale. Sheep and lambs—Steady, firm; receipta, 26 loads through, 7 on sale. Hogs—Lower; receipt, 41 loads through, 34 on sale; mediums, heavy and mixed, 39; Yorker, 3.65; pigs, 3.75 to 7.50; roughs, 3.00 to 3.10.

Chicago, July 12.—CATTLE—Pacetter 2. 3.65; pigs. 3.75 to 7.50; roughs, 3.00 to 3.10.
Chicago, July 17.—CATILE—Receipts, 3.50 to 3.00; market steady; beeves, 4.50 to 4.80; steers 3.50 to 4.0; stockers and feeders, 2.55 to 3.60; cows, bulls and mixed, 1.40 to 2.10. Texas steers, 2.25 to 3.60; cows, 1.50 to 2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 15.60; market strong, 10.15 to 3.75; heavy, 3.55 to 3.80; light, 3.55 to 3.85; skips, 3.00 to 3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 7.000; market steady, natives, 3.50 to 5.10; Texans, 3.50 to 4.30; lambs, 5.00 to 6.30.

tives, 3.50 to 5.10; Texans, 3.50 to 4.30;
Lambs, 5.00 to 6.30.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, July 12th, 1893.—The market today was rather dull. During the we-k
cheese-makers report a falling off in milk,
owing to a shortige in pasture, and cold
nights. The rains that we have had in the
immediate vicinity of the city do not appear
to have been general, and in some parts of
the west the pastures are dry. There was
talk to-day amongst factorymen that something was wrong sgain in the buying, and
that there was an under current or a little
ring amongst certain of the buyers. Howring amongst certain of the buyers. Howdemands the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
certain the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
demands and supply and selected to the supply
demands and some sold of significant of the
supply and selected at \$100 to course
the injunction was given inot to tell anybody, as they were bound to secreey." The
Liverpool cable registered 43 snilling per
owt.

The walls of Bridgeport, Conn., being recently covered with indecent theatrical advertisements, the Rev. Thomas Ariens, P. P., made complaint to the mayor. The mayor gave directions to the police. The offensive posters were covered over by sheets of paper. A repetition of the offense will be punished by the authori-

C. C RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS, -I sprained my leg so badly that had to be driven home in a carriage. I mmediately applied MINARD'S LINI-MENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

JOSHUA WYNAUGHT,





For Infauts and Invalids.

IS A COMPOUND OF MILK, WHEAT and SUGAR.

Chemically so combined as to resemble most closely the Mother's Milk. It requires only water in preparation, thus making it the Most ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT preparation in the market, besides doing away with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining pure milk of a suitable and uniform quality.

It is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

It is especially adapted as a summer diet

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO THOS, LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL,

DOES CURE

**CUNSUMPTION** 

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



CARROLL, IA., July, 1889. I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my lead, so much so, that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but didn't get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, the second dose relieved me and 9 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

Vanished.

Vanished.

Rev H.McDoNOUGH of Lowell, Mass., vonchbs for the following: There is a case of which I
have knowledge, and I am very glad to avail myself of the opportunity to make mown the good
lerived from the use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic,
The subject is a young lady, who albe be nesuffering from early childhood. On my recommendaion she procured your remedy, and for three
months, the fits of epilepsy by which she has beer
wonths, the fits of epilepsy by which she has beer
wolong subject have ceased entirely.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and
poor patients can also obtain this medicine
free of charge from also
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL, TO West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL, SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Sanuders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

ORGANIST WANTED. FOR ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CATH-EBRAL, Loudon, Ont. The organ is a three manus, pips. Liberal salary. Apply to REV. M. J. TIERNAN, Rector, before lat of August.

Electricity, Moltere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES
J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHET,
120 Dundas Street

VOLUME XIII.

### Catholic Record

Loadon, Sat., July 26th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE valedictories are about over, and the "sweet young graduates" are in a world where the veneer of sentiment, applied of times by boarding schools, will ill stand the unromantic rub and friction of daily life. Many, whose eyes now sparkle with enthusiasm, as they look forward to conquests for the right and the good, may, perchance, dispirited by rude suffering's shock, lay down their arms and range themselves in the great army of the useless and indolent. Many, also, shallow beings - puppet souls - who be lieve that fashionable dressing and magazine sucking are the "ultima thule" of culture, will play their roles in life's great drama without praise or blame, and, as Dante tells us, they will be assigned a place in the first circle of hell. But the world will gather to itself, from each college in the land, some noble spirit who will add something to current culture and generosity. Some gentle girl, some spirited young man, will take a place amidst the throbbing, serried ranks of human beings, and, despite the threatening waves of temptation and allurements. will bring their barques, and those of their fellows, into the baven of everlasting calm. Not by brilliant achievements will this be effected, but by constant perform ance of those little duties, which form the tissue of our lives, and which, small in themselves, will be welcomed with kindly hands by Him who looks deep down into the heart of man. As knights of old they are entering the lists of the world. Bearing as arms that charity " which droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven" to tem per their brothers' misery, and that nobil ity of character which measures human worth by virtue, and not by wealth or family position, they will do something towards destroying that cancer of matertalism which is eating out the vitals of our civilization. If, however, they wish to harvest the fruits of their collegiate training, let them hold fast to their textbooks. All that a college can give them is a method, for, after study within the hallowed precincts of an alma mater, they are led to the temple of knowledge, but it is only the after years of patient toil and thought which will throw them open the doors and unfold before their wondering eves the vast panorams of earthly science. soothing their weary brain and unlifting their hearts to Him from whom all science emanates. Let them, in secret, silent labor, fashion for themselves some ready arms whereby they may protect them selves and valiantly combat the hydraheaded moneter of lust and indifference.

Among the many publications of the year there is one entitled National Healtha review of Sir Edwin Chadwick's workwhich, by virtue of its suggestiveness and originality, will rank high in the estima. tion of educationists. The volume which comes under our notice treats of the exercises of childhood and youth. Those who believe that calisthenics is the "El Dorado" of physical development will do well to give the writer a careful perusal. Calisthenics, as carried on in most of our schools, are liable to many defects and abuses. One of the principal objections to them is that they are practiced indoors. These give a generous supply of muscle. but the oxygen, which purifies the blood and makes the whole system ring with exultant health, cannot find its way into lungs permeated by the noisome odor of a crowded school-room. Again, all legitimate exercises converge to one common end—the attainment of as perfect physical life as possible. Calisthenic motions bring certain localized muscles into action. The result is some parts of the body are excessively developed at the expense of the others, and the child's growth and increase are considerably re tarded. This has been so often verified that many countries - Belgium, for example - have almost completely discarded the use of artificial systems of bodily exercise.

IN THE Lyceum for July there are some timely remarks upon intemperance. The writer considers the frequency of the vice amongst the working classes, and attributes it largely to the want of sympathy between the classes. The high-bred aristocrat, who oftimes descends from kings by the backdoor, looks with disdain upon those who cannot exhibit a lackey or quarter a coat of arms on a Brougham door. Between a scion of noble line and a factory worker there is a barrier as in. surmountable as that which in the days of pagan Rome existed between patrician and plebelan. Nay,a patrician was an angel of sympathy compared with the English aristocrat, who guages a man's merits by