Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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186 Dundas Street. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND **MEDIUM WOOLLENS** A SPECIALTY.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE POWER OF THE CHURCH.

Ireland's Catholicity.

POWERFUL DISCOURSE BY CARDINAL MORAN.

An illuminated address was presented on Easter Sunday to Cardinal Moran in the Catholic Bible Hall, William street, Syd-ney, by the members of the Australian Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society. The discourse by his Eminence, in responding

ney, by the members of the Australian Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society. The discourse by his Eminence, in responding to the presentation, is considered to have been, from an oratorical point of view, the best, and most effective that he has delivered in Sydney. The Cardinal, after acknowledging the enthusiastic applause with which his rising to address the assemblage was greeted, said :--Gentlemen of the Hibernian Soci-ety-I rejoice to be amongst you this afternoon, devoted as you are to works of beneficence and religion, and it affords me sincerest pleasure to receive from you this beautiful address expressive of fillal affec-tion and replete with sentiments every way worthy of your society (applause). At the present day, an immense energy is displayed throughout the world in work-ing out schemes of pleasure or industry, or commerce by thousands of associations or commerce by thousands of associations and societies and syndicates, with every variety of means and every variety of purpose. The Church rejoices when she, too, sees her sons linked together in haltoo, sees her sons linked together in hal-lowed associations, not wasting their ener-gies in mere trifles of the passing hour, nor restricting them to purposes which cannot rise above this earth, but in a spirit of Christian philanthrophy directing them to the highest aims, purified, elevated, ennobled and sanctified by religion (applause). Such is your Catholic Hiber-nian Society, and by continuing lowal to (applause). Such is your Catholic Hiber-nian Society, and by continuing loyal to the spirit of its rules you will very soon find by experience, that it will have con-tributed not a little to bring manifold blessings to your families, and to make yourselves such as the Church wishes you to be, thoroughly religious, honest, intelli-gent, earnest, and practical Christian men (applause). Your society is Catholic (applause). Your society is Catholic (applause). Your society is Catholic darkness and purified the world's cor-ruption. She alone has preserved to man the blessings and consolations and strengthening graces of the Christian re-ligion, and she has covered the earth with the fruits of civilization, learning, and the fruits of civilization, learning, and holiness (applause). Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the watchful guardian of the inspired writings. Every inquiring mind to day must repeat what St. Augustine said of old, "If I receive the Gospels of Christ it is through the authoritative teaching of the Catholic fulfills the prophet's words: "From the rising of the sun to the going down my name is great among the nations, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblistion for offered to my name a clean oblation, for my name is great among the nations, saith the Lord of Hosts" (applause). Amiu the shifting scence of empires and nations which the history of this world presents, she stands resplendent by her faith and works (applause). Her devoted sons have never ceased to rank among the foremost in every ennobling pursuit of charity or science. In her pure atmos-phere the truths of philosophy and the charity or science. In her pure atmos-phere the truths of philosophy and the discoveries of the human mind have been preserved incorruptible and unshaken (applause). If science and letters and the fine arts adorn the world to day, the world is indebted for it to the Catholic Church. All the great languages of civilized nations have been matured under her fostering care; the French with ance are reserving care; the French with its grace and delicacy; the Italian with its softness and sweetnes; the Spanish, with its stern dignity; the English and Ger-man, with their strength and riches (appleum 1) The Cithelic Cither of the State h their strength and riches) The Catholic Church is "the (app) (applause.) The Catholic Church is "the city of the great King" (Parlms 47). Around her divinely strengthened bul-warks the powers and the passions of this world have ever surged in vain. Wicked men, with words of blasphemy upon their lips, and with the hatred begotten of apostacy in their hearts, have never ceased to device vain things against her; but He Who sitteth in the Heavens hath mocked them and the promise made by God has who sitted in the Heavens hath mocked them and the promise made by God has been fulfilled in her (great applause). "No weapon forged against Thee shall pros-per; and every tongue that resistent Thee in judgment, Thou shalt condemn" (Ish. in judgment, Thou shalt condemn" (Ish, 54). It was said of old that nothing greater, nothing wiser, nothing more glori-ous than imperial Rome had ever risen upon earth; and yet, like all other human things, Rome, with the accumulated glories of ancient civilization, was swept away; and so complete was its destruction that for a time the very ruins of the capital of the pagan world were absolutely deserted: _Quenched is the golden statue's ray:

from God, and it is her destiny to lead men to God. She is not identified with any form of human Government. She witnesses the growth and decay of empires and kingdoms and republics; and amid all their changes and viciseitudes she re-mains unchanged. With all the boasted progress of science in modern times and the advancement of learning and the defying of material power, is the Church broken down or weakened, or decaying ? No ! Never did she stand before the world arrayed in greater moral dignity than at the present time-(cheers)-and never was it more manifest that every discovery in the pursuit of truth can only than at the present time-(cheers)-and never was it more manifest that every discovery in the pursuit of truth can only serve to add radiance to her earthly crown, vigor to her strength, beauty to her comeliness (menewed cheering). Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church (cheers). She alone displays to the world that peerless unity with which Christ en-dowed His Church. Her children are not tossed about by every wind of false doctrine. They hold the same doctrines of Divine Faith, and obey the same spiritual authority on the Rocky Moun-tains and in Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the depths of China and in Sydney (applause). Like the sun in the firmament, she diffuses throughout the world the same rays of Divine Truth, and imparts the blessings of Heaven to all who are gathered within her fold. She alone has been clothed with holiness, as with the golden garment of her betrothal by her Divine spouse. All the saints have been her children. Within her wide domain the heavenly waters of charity and mercy have never ceased to flow (applause). Those who are outside her fold dig for themselves cisterns; but they are broken themselves cisterns; but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life giving themselves cisterns; but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life giving waters of redemption. She alone leads us i back to the Apostolic age and unites the faithful of to-day with the Rock of Peter, upon which our Blessed Lord built His Church (applause). For more than 1800 years her Pontiff, teaching with an authority derived not only from earth, but from Heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges of the Vicar of Christ (cheers). She saw the commencement of all the Governments and sects that now exist in the world. She shall see the end of them all (cheers). She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain. She will be found flourishing in undiminishing vigor when the sun shall have set on this greatest of the world's truly Catholic. Armed with a divine commission, she teaches all nations. commission, she teaches all nations. She goes forth "into the whole world commission, she teaches all nations. I She goes forth "into the whole world and preaches the Gospel" to every tribe and every tongue. The sun never sets i on her widespread spiritual dominion. She is literally everywhere (applause). At the present day she numbers more than 200 000,000, who receive the lessons of Divine Truth from her lips (cheers). You will meet with her, not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amazon, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, among the most savage tribes of South America, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the forests of India, on the burning sands of Africa in Siberia and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with her, everywhere leading souls to God, everywhere bearing, imprinted upon her hallowed brow, the seal of Heaven as the bride of the Lamb (pro-longed cheering). Your society is Catho-lic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church (applause). But, again, your society is Hibernian, and I must add be not ashamed of Ireland (great cheering). The land of the west is fair, indeed, among the nations. Nature, cheering). The land of the west is fair, indeed, among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stinted hand, has given to her noble har-bors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, the fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody peculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children; a patriotism which time cannot chill and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love (enthusiastic cheer-ing.) Be not ashamed of Ireland (cheers). to gain strength by distance from the land which they love (enthusiastic cheer-ing.) Be not ashamed of Ireland (cheers). In the history of the Church there is per-haps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. Her echools, her sanctuarise, her monasteries were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing water of her holy wells was the faith of the Christian life of her children (applause). The prophetic words of Isaias were fulfilled in her--"The land that was desolate and impassable was glad, and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily ; then did it bud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise" (cheers). Her sons went forth with a hero-ism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as by the tempests of a raging sea (applause.) a that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as I by the tempests of a raging sea (applause.) If the ruthlees barbarian was changed into a Christian man, if the foundations were I laid of that grand civilization which for the centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the bleesings of peace and piety. of true charity and religion, it was mainly the work of Irishmen (applause). Their many and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland (applause.) Churches enshrine their relice on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. Pilgrims flock to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes of the Apen-nines and the olive-groves of Toronto, and the vine-clad hills of Florence resound to the praises of the sainted i missionaries from Erin (cheers). Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroic sons. When the natives of Caledonia were as yet unelightened by the rays of divine faith, it was St. Columba and his brother missionaries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilization. (Hear, i hear.). When the Saxons fell away from the teaching of St. Augustine, of Canter-

bury, it was Aidan and his associates from the Island of Ssints that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace. (Applause). Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of sea faring, mail clad marauders overran England and a great part of Northern Europe. They failed to conquer Ireland, for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic in their piety. (Great applause). Again, for three centuries heresy left nothing undone to crush out the religious ballef of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting and withering winter, a winter of tears. And yet the faith did not die out. Other nations more favored with the wealth and power of this world, bent before the storm. But in Ireland it was not so. (Applause). The same hero-ism that guarded her shores against the Dance guarded the hearts of her children against the assaults of heresy. The more violently the temptets raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affections of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless aureola as the martyr nation of Holy Church. (Applause). Be not ashamed of Ireland (Cheers). The winter is already aureola as the martyr nation of Holy Church. (Applause). Be not ashamed of Ireland (Cheers). The winter is already passed, the springtime is come—(immense cheering)—the sunshine and the smile of summer is already upon the green fields of Erin. (Renewed cheering). Address-ing you on this great Easter festival, may I not recall to mind that our Divine Lord bay three days antombed in the complete lay three days entombed in the sepulchre lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and rose again glorious and immortal. So does the Church of Christ, after being hidden in the recesses of the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigor and arrayed in the comeliness of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. (Cheers). This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her people. Look through the annals of the Church. You will find no other people more truly Christian, more truly Catholic. Amid every trial their fidelity to religion has been inviolate and unstained. Her in-heritance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual trithe merit of borrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual tri-umphs. But if bright and peerless is this aureola of Ireland's faith to-day, we must never forget that we are indebted for it to the heroism with which our fathers sustained the unparal-leled sorrows and sufferings of a prolonged martyrdom. (Cheers.) But it is not the Church alone in Ireland that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived—(cheers)—and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom to day arrayed in a moral force sgainst which the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and asserting her national rights in the calm dispassionate accents of freedom, and demanding constitutional independ-ence as her inalienable birthright (great ence as her inalienable birthright (great cheering). At no distant day the great statesman who now holds the helm of the Empire will, by granting this legislative independence, add another to the unfad-ing laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people-(cheers)—and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ire-land's sons, through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries (pro-longed cheering). We hall with joy the longed cheering). We hall with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the western world—(cheers). And here I may be permitted to adopt the words with which the immortal leader of the Irish people—

the immortal leader of the Irish people-O'Connell-congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipa-tion: "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had first raised itself in prayer to God. Songs of liberty may now make themselves heard through-out our country, whose sound will travel through hill and valley with a voice of thunder, and be wafted along the course of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free" (great cheering). Go on, then, gentlemen; pursue with courage, and purseverance, pursue with courage, and perseverance and earnestness the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps (applause). Fear not those enemies who, here as in Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently hesp obloquy on everything that is just, and honorable, and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity -(applause)-for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgot-ten, "Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of violence, or constraint, but by perseverance, instruction, love, and charity" (enthusiastic cheering).

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE WRITER PREDICTS HUGE TROUBLE FOR THE TORIES. FOR THE TORIES. London, July 17, Justin McCarthy's weekly review of the political situation is as follows: The campaign is over to all intents and purposes. The battle has been fought and we are not victor-ious. At least the Radicals under Cladence are not victoring the has been fought and we are not victor-ious. At least the Radicals under Gladstone are not victorious; and the cause of Home Rule has had its victory put off. There are a few elections still to be decided, one taking place this day in which I feel a deep personal and polit-ical interest, that of William O'Brien in South Tyrone. The result will not be known at the time of sending this letter. If O'Brien wins the Irish party will come back in number exactly the same as be-fore. The success of Sexton in West back in number exactly the same as be-fore. The success of Sexton in West Belfast makes up for the seat lost in South Derry, where Healy is for the moment displaced. We have already lodged a petition in the case of Derry city where I claim at sea on the ground that several votes were allowed by the Peturping officer in cases where

Returning officer in cases where PERSONATION CAN BR PROVED DISTINCTLY. Personation CAN BR PROVED District Pri-I have strong hopes that the petition may succeed. The majority against me was so small, only three, that a few errors of judgment on the part of the Returning-officer would be enough to convert that officer would be enough to convert that small Orange majority into a small Nationalist majority. In that event we may have added one to our number, and that is about all that in any case we could well expect to do, seeing that we have captured every seat where it was within human possibility that a Nationalist could win under the present conditions. We have done our part, and therefore the reproach of failure is not with us Glad-stone is overthrown. The condition of things is very curious. The Conservatives and "Liberal Unionist," as they are called, combined, have a large majority over combined, have a large majority over the Gladstonians and Nationalists combined. The Conservatives have some 318, the Unionists 74, these combining would make 392 or thereabout. Then the Glad-tonian have about 190 and the Nationalists will bring 86, combined 276. When the Conservatives and Unionists combine they will have about 393 or 394, against the 276 Gladstonians and Nationalists. But the Conservatives have not a major-ity of their own, and will have to trust altogether to combination with the Unionist, and be it remembered there is only one woint of construct and sentences. only one point of contract and combina-tion, and that is the question of Glad-stone's Home Rule Bill. It is

NOT THE QUESTION OF HOME RULE, for the Unionists all say they are for som measure of Home Rule, only not Glad-stone's measure. The Unionists will not stone's measure. The Unionists will not as a party accept coercion, they will not as a party declare sgainst Home Rule. Moreover many Unionists will be very anxious to come into office as son as pos-sible, and they cannot come into office with Lord Salisbury. No doubt Salisbury will try to induce Hartington to join him in making an Administration, but until I ace Hartington's nume officially aunoursed see Hartington's name officially announced as one of such an Administration I shall never be brought to believe he will take any part in it. For Chamberlain to take office under Salisbury would, of course, be absolutely out of the question, even if Salisbury were in the least degree inclined to make an offer of such a kind to the Birminghem Pasifiel'. We able the here Birmingham Radical. We shall then have the Conservatives once again

IN OFFICE BUT NOT IN POWER. Such has been their fate often before, such will be their fate now. What then will happen ? People say that Gladstone will retire from Parliamentary iife alto-gether, or at all events from the leader ship of the party. I do not believe he will do anything for the present, I be-lieve that is certain. Sir Andrew Clarke, Gladstone's physician, is of the opinion that Gladstone's physique is perfectly sound, and that he has years of good work in him yet. Gladstone is not a man likely to there used work in him yet. Gladstone is not a man likely to throw up the sponge in such a cause as that he has lately adopted. On the contrary every word he has spoken, every letter he has written during the closing days of this contest, and they have been many words and many letters, only testify in the growing intensity of his conviction and his feelings. He will then. I trust and his feelings. He will then, I trust and feel confident, continue to lead such and rest connect, continue to lead such a Liberal party as still rallies under his flag. The Salisbury Government will soon find the misery, the ignominy, of striving to conduct affairs in the House of Commons without an absolute majority. I well remember the keen humour with which Directl once described the condiwhich Disraell once described the condition of Tory leaders put in such a plight. They will soon find out that there is little use in relying upon their Liberal Union-ists allies. Many Liberal Unionists are already ANXIOUS TO FALL INTO LINE again with the bulk of the Liberal party. If the Tory leaders have a grain of com-mon sense they will set to work at once to educate the party up to the level of Home Rule, Lord Carnarvon said last Notice Rule, Lord Carnaryon said last winter they could have done this if they only had three months more for the work of education. Now they have plenty of time if they only use it wisely. Having come into office as the determined opponcome into office as the determined oppon-ents of Home Rule the Tory leaders will speedily set their wits to work to find how they can manage to reconcile real Home Rule with professed Tory-ism, after all it is very much a matter of phrases and catchword. I came over in a steamer from Dublin the other night with a Tory member of the House of Commons, who is also a mem-ber of one of the great governing famil-ies who claim half of the Tory Cabinet to themselves. "Of course your party Dunphy on presentation of the tickets. We are pleased to learn that Miss Cath-with the same of the tickets. We are pleased to learn that Miss Cath-with come in," I said. "I suppose so," Goderich, having graduated from the "Academy of the Holy Names," Seattle, Washington Territory, di so with the assred, "We shall probably bring in a highest honors, receiving the gold medal for proficiency in arts and science. Lisk the data of the world over, of every race, color and tongue. She will succeed, for she is in the hands of Him who "raises up the make made to the mighty." Eug-the streets were of the barctita to Cardi-nal Taschereau, has arrived at Quebec, He was asserted, "We shall probably bring in a highest honors, receiving the gold medal for proficiency in arts and science.

Correspondence of the Record. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. VISIT OF BISHOP CARBERY TO CARLSRUHE

St. Francis Xavier's Church, Carls-ruhe, was on Monday, 12th inst., visited by His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, accompanied by Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar General, for the purpose of administering Confirmation to those of administering Confirmation to those prepared to receive that sacrament. The Rev. Dean Laussie, of Walkerton, and the Rev. Dr. Elena, of Formosa, were also present and assisted at the cere-mony. After His Lordship's entrance into the church, he gave Benedic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament, and pro-ceeded to examine the candidates as to their knowledge of their religion. High Mass was then sung by the Pastor, high Mass was then sung by the Pastor, the Rev. Father Rasserts, after which His Lordship spoke to the people as to the reasons of his visit to the parish, expressing his satisfaction at the condi tion of things in general, and paying a graceful tribute to the pastor and people for the beautiful church they had erected to the glory of God and His holy religion. The Sacrament of Conholy religion. The Sacrament of Con-firmation was then administered to about twenty-five young persons, who, His Lordship was pleased to say, were well grounded in their religious know-ledge, showing the care with which their back the dependence of the triangle to the same triang pastor had prepared them to receive this strength giving sacrament. About five p. m. His Lordship departed for Deemerton, to the parish of the Rev. Father Brohman.

The midsummer examination of the Carlsruhe school was held on the 30th of June, and the trustees, visitors and many of the friends of the pupils atten-ded and showed much interest in the school work, all expressing themselves well satisfied with the result of the examination. Mr. McArthur, who has taught in this place during the last seven and a half years, has a heavy school, the average attendance during the last half year being seventy ; but the condition of the school is healthy, and good progress is being made by the pupils. The midsummer examination of the pupils

pupils. On the 3rd of July a general holiday was given, in which old and young shared and which took the nature of a picnic. The Midmay Brass Band led the way to the grove of Mr. Rossel, followed by the children in procession, and these again by the parents and friends. On arriving at the grounds a summition and these the the grounds a sumptuous repast was found to have been prepared by the ladies of the section and all partook with a relish

After dinner a musical programme of considerable length was carried out by the members of the Band, and several young ladies of the section on the organ. Rev. F. A. Rasserts delivered a lecture on the relation of neverate and treatments

on the relation of parents and teachers to the youth intrusted to their care. The to the youth intrusted to their care. The rev. gentleman handled his subject in his usual masterly manner, and on re-tiring was loudly applauded. On the conclusion of this first part, the children competed for prizes in running, jumping, etc., and the little folks were as eager in their effects for another of others. their efforts for success as those of older years. The look of satisfaction on their youthful faces was a sufficient reward for those who had contributed to their muscent amusement. Between 900 and 1000 persons visited

the grounds during the day, and every one seemed well satisfied with the day's proceedings, and especially will the pupils of the Carlsruhe school long

during this election control, that Ireland is a nation "singularly free from crime, that the purity and virtures of the Irish women is the most perfect in the world, that her battle for Home Rule or politithat her battle for Home Rule or politi-cal autonomy is just, that no country could be more free from crime during a similar revolutionary aguation than Ire-land has been, and that what crime has taken place is due to the social system enforced on her by England." What a triumph, what a violication of Ireland from the lips of her enemies? Earl Spencer, who imprisoned 1 200 of the crean of Irish society in six months, now speaking on behalf of England, pro-claims in a voice that the structure.

claims in a voice that reas throughout claims in a voice that cu'pa. the world, mea cu'pa, mea cu'pa. H: ME RULER.

DEATH OF MISS ELSIE EDITH BIRRELL.

On the 14th instant Elsie Elith Birrell died at the residence of her parents in this city. She was the only daughter of George and Alice Birrell and at the time of her death was in hersicht. her death was in her eighteenth year. She had been ill for a lengthem d period with a pulmonary complaint and the best medi-cal skill was employed to combat the dis-ease. Change of climate was also resorted to; but all to no purpose. Death came and claimed her as his own. The decree had arrived; human agency could not save the beloved one and restore her to those who m she loved and who loved her in return so fondly. She was always a bright, promising child, full of talent, the joy of the household and the beloved of her acquaintnees. A sunny future was spread ont her death was in her eighteenth year. She A sunny future was spread out before her-a world of good works were awaiting her fair hands and willwere awaiting her fair hands and whi-ing warm heart. Sweet charity has suffered a grievous loss, and no one can tell how many kindly deeds to the poor and lowly will now remain undone. But tell now many kindly deeds to the poor and lowly will now remain undone. But God's designs are always best and always holy. He has taken her to himself. What had been a joy on earth is now a joy in heaven, and from the blue vaults above—wherein she will spend countless days of blessed and innumer-able delights—where the innocest and able delights-where the innoceot and able delights-where the innoceot and the pure receive a crown of immortal glory from the hands of a loving Saviour-she will look with tender long-ing on the loved ones on carth, and anxiously await a happy reunion in that abode of glory where grief and sor-row never enter. We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Birrell our sincere and heart-felt symmathy in their dir efficient and felt sympathy in their dire affliction, and trust the prospect of another meeting and a greeting in the hereafter with the beloved child who is now no more will assuage their grief and afford consolation

A Miracle at Lourdes.

to their aching hearts.

One miracle was wrought on a young American aged twenty-four. He was suf-fering from chronic and mortal derangement of all digestive organs. He was a mere skeleton, and looked at death's door. He was a He was wheeled in a sick chair in front of the rails before the Grotto, with one or two more, for eight o'clock Mass. He re-ceived Holy Communion, and suck back in his chair. Presently the second Mass of thanksgiving begun, when he was per-ceived to collapse. His vyes turned up, and he appeared actually dying. A priest rushed off for the Holy O.J, and ran back with them. He was there and then He was wheeled in a sick chair in front of with them. He was there and then anointed and received the Last Blessing.

Quenched is the golden statue's ray: The breath of Heaven hath ewep: away What toiling earth hath piled; Scattering wise heart and orafly hand As breezes strew an ocean's stread, The fabrics of a child.

The fabrics of a child. Amid the universal shipwreck the Cath-olic Church remained unharmed. She continued to be an ark of salvation, not for the conquered only, but also for the conquerors (enthusiastic applause.) Every human society contains within itself the seed of corruption and the germ of ultim-ate decay. The Catholic Church alone has the seal of immortality upon her brow (cheare). A special Providence ever guides her in her course. She has come

LORETTO CONVENT, LINDSAY.

At the close of the scholastic year a At the close of the scholastic year at Loretto Convent, Lindsay, two handsome medals and pins combined were presented for general proficiency, the gifts of the late Right Rev. Bishop Jamot, of Peter-borough, and the Ladies of Loretto, Lind-say. Miss Teress Stafford, of Almonte, (niece of the late Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay), and Miss Hannah O'Connor, of Lindsay, were the happy recipients.

MOUNT HOPE PIC-NIC.

The following persons won the three prizes for which tickets were sold at the late pic-nic in aid of Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, namely : Music box, M. Mul-rooney; silver water pitcher, Miss Lizzie O'Meara; gold watch, E. Morkin, The prizes may be obtained from Father Dunphy on presentation of the tickets.

ember the school picnic of 1886.

IRELAND VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir,-It is a subject of much reflection at the present time that Ireland, a country almost insignificant in a territorial point almost insignificant in a territorial point of view, without commerce, without wealth, with a sparse, a depleted popula-tion, containing less inhabitants to the equare mile than any other part of Europe, should nevertheless occupy the attention of the civilized world to the ex-clusion, in some respects of their comattention of the civilized world to the ex-clusion, in some respects, of their own domestic affairs—that in the press of the world leading editorials are daily de voted to her, that in the pulpit she is con-stantly the theme, and in the senates of all countries she is watched and discussed with feverish anxisty. To quote the with feverish anxiety. To quote the eloquent words of Mr. Gladstone : "Go into the length and breadth of the world, Into the length and breach of the world, ransack the history of all countries and find, if you can, a single voice, a single book, almost I would say a single news-paper article, in which the conduct of England towards Ireland is any where treated except with profound and bitter condemnation."

Remarkable words these coming from a man who, but five years ago, was engaged in the task of trying to coerce Ireland into subjection. But why is it that Ireland is so promi-

But why is it that ireland is so promi-nent a feature in the world's affairs i Other nations are in bondage, other na-tions have their sons equally scattered over the world. Why, then, is it that Ireland—Ireland should be the theme of all tongues ? This is apparently a phenomenon unique and inexplicable, yet is capable of solution, and one solution

only. She has suffered more for the faith than any other nation in the world. She has been the martyred of nations, and now the hour has come and the powers of hell the hour has come and the powers of hell are about to witness her triumph, and they are rising up in all their devilish malice to defeat her. It is this battle of truth against falsehood, of God against the devil, that rivets the attention of man-kind the world over, of every race, color and tongue. She will succeed, for she is in the hands of Him who "raises up the lowly and casts down the mighty." Eng-lish statesmen are beginning to realize

I was quite near and watched. I was wanting him to die. He looked like a wanting him to die. He looked like a saint, and seemed dying a saint's desth. Such a scene is beyond words to paint. It was a lovely, fresh morning; the sun shone, the birds were singing lusuly; the tiver made music as it rushed and splashed along its rapid course. At a little distance came at intervals the hymos sung by the French pilgrims in front of the bath houses. The crowd of English pilgrims knelt around. The priests in surplices stood and prayed at his side. In front was the Grotto, and Mass going on. Flowers were piled about, and countless candles were birding. If it were possible let me die in such a scene ! No he did not let me die in such a scene ! No he did not die. The doctors who felt his pulse aid the worst was over, and we had to go off to our back. to our hotels. Next morning the young man and his sister were kneeling side by side on ordinary chairs in the Grotto. He declared himself cured, and vowed to become a priest. He remained ghastly thin but he would regain strength grad-ually. We all samg the Magnificat.— Lourdes Cor. London Tablet,

Rev. Father Smith, of the Society of Rev. Father Smith, of the Society of Priests of Mercy, popularly known as "Fathers of Mercy," a native of Ottawa, left Ottawa for Brooklyn on Saturday after a visit to his mother and family. The rev. gentleman has had an unique experience recently. He had been seriously ill and fell into a trance, which was taken for death, and the news of his demise was wired to his family. While lying await-ing interment he fully realized the prepar-ations that were going on around him her he prepar-him, but time to ing interment in fully realized the prepar-ations that were going on around him, but was unable for a considerable time to signify that he still lived. Happily, how-ever, he recovered, and among others who called upon him to congratulate him was a brother priest who had been summoned from another city to preach his funeral sermon.

Mr. W. Reath has received the contract to erect a new Catholic church in Wood-stock. The edifice will be a handsome one of red brick, 50x110 feet, capable of seating 600 people, with a tower 120 feet high, and will cost \$9,000. The contract provides that the building shall be ready for putting in the seats by December 1st.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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He glanced away with a dry emile.

JULY 34, 1888.

JULY 24, 1006.

The Singer's Alms

e beautiful poem which follows ily been published without the s . It is from the pen of Henry is included in a volume of that spoems recently published at K

In Lyons, in the mart of that Frenc Years since, a woman leading a fa Craved a small alms of one who, y down The thoroughfare, caught the giance and smiled To see, behind his eyes, a noble sonl. He peused, but found he had no dole.

His guardian angel warned him not This chance of pearl to do another So he waited, sorry to refuse The anned-for penny. There aside h And with his hat held as by limb th He covered his kind face and sung h

The sky was blue above, and all the la Of commerce where the singer sto And many paused, and listening,

again hear the voice that throug through them thrilled. It the guardian angel helped alo cry for pity woven in a song.

The singer stood between the beggard Before, a church, and overhead the A slim perpetual fager in the air, Heid towards heaven, land of the b As if an angel, pointing up, had said "Yonder a crown awaits this singer's

The hat of its stamped brood was en

Into the woman's lap, who drenche

Her kiss upon the hand of help ; 'twas And noon in her glad heart drove for

fears. The singer, pleased, passed on, and thought; "Men will not know by whom this was wrought."

But when at night he came upor stage, er after cheer went up from tha flowers rained on him. Naught The tumuit of the welcome save th That he had sweetly sung, with co For the two beggars in the market pla

A JESUIT NOVITIATE.

A PROTESTANT AMONG THE SONS (

A PROTESTANT AMONG THE SONS (IGNATIUS, A non-Catholic writer in the York Mail says that to pass a few in the peaceful quiet of a Catholic itiate after the enervating influence long struggle in the money-making money-losing channels of the wo much like the sensations one woul perience were he to be suddenly t ported by magic from the bustle an citement of Broadway, with its bal sounds, to a calm and sequestered y tenanted only by timid birds and ened solely by their simple lays. I would, indeed, marvel at the even, eventful course of life which obtain a novitiate, many would wonder evential course of life which obtain a now tiate, many would wonder such an existence could be possible others might experience an inclin to commit suicide at the bare the of the unending monotony to be for within on old gray building whi recently visited. How few would p to consider that underneath the e-ior transulity there was a comto consider that underneath the e-ior tranquility there was a com-struggle in progress, a fierce figh the extinction of the novice's bitt enemy, an unending conflict with a a war from which the victorious m comes forth a mere cipher, a creat who has assigned his will to his at ior's keeping, and whose movement life, or at least so long as he ren steadfast to his vows, are to be gu solely by that superior.

steadfast to his vows, are to be gui solely by that superior. I had been invited by the maste novices of a well-known Jesuit inst tion, some distance from New York spend a few days in the novitiate as guest. The invitation was accept with pleasure, mingled with a slight giving at the thought of the suppu-uninteresting solitude of the place I going to. The misgiving was spee allayed on arriving at my destina-and the new sphere of life in whi

left. "Only Kstinks." That's what the "Only Kstinka." That's what the people said every day, half angrily among themselves, half apologetically to strangers, for they thought her almost half-witted, she was so different from themselves. She never joined the merrymakings, he had no holiday attire, she had no lovers, she never lingered during the hot summer evenings to gossip with the girls, she would not wear the native costume, but clung to the ugly peasant dress of her father's province, and she worked--worked incessantly. Her spinning wheel was idle only when she embroidered or when her loom rattled; for her cloth was always in demand, and her fillets, sara-fans, and vells vied with the Moscow work that the Jewish pedlars sometimes brought among them. Indeed, they were pretter, for she would gather flowers and grasses from the plain beyond the village, and imitate them in form and color until envy was lost in admiration.

envy was lost in admiration. She was pre-eminently a solitary na-

She was pre-eminently a solitary na-ture, and never sought or seemed to need the companionship so dear to youth.' And yet she was neither ill-tempered nor ill-favored. A Polish artist who wandered across the Carpathians one summer, and strayed into the village, had made many sketches of her and had said she looked like a St. Ceeilia; but even this was against her, for their calendar admitted no such saint, and artists are counted mad the world over. The girl was of medium he such eaint, and artists are counted mad the world over. The girl was of medium height, with a light, slender figure and large, soft eyes whose quiet gaze held in angry but complete check the rude love and rough gallantries of the village lads. Her skin was clear and colorless, but her hair was a warm golden and hung in massive braids far below her waist. Her movements were trancuil and her voice

The survey and then at the joint of the survey and then at the joint of the survey and then at the light of the survey and then at the light of the survey and the light of the light of the survey and the light of the light of the light of the survey and the light of the lig

you), just to help a soldier who is shot.
What if he was dying i He senisted.
With scorn, and with sparkling eyes.
"Coward!" she sald, and left him. He
stood petrified. Coward ! He, Petrowrestled with bears before this wench was
born ? Who head fought the English at
the Alma and the Malakoff; who had
wrestled at Nizhnee-Novgorod and had
the Alma and the Malakoff; who had
wrested at Nizhnee-Novgorod and had
the Alma and the Malakoff; who had
wrested at Nizhnee-Novgorod and had
wrested at was not to be borne!
wrested at was not to be borne!
wrested at Nizhnee Nizhnee New Sold, and shoe the
was print with ommunity approval
wrested the hash and on the wagon floor; but
wrested that the dom mo hur, but it was print be silent and et some
<l

Of course it did him no hurt, but it was dealt with good-will, and, knowing the man's savage temper, she might well have feared the consequences. But it seemed to amuse the giant mightily, for he roared with laughter; and, pushing her aside like a child, he caught up the soldier and had him under shelter before Katinka recovered her breath. She followed him along her anger spant and thanked him was perhaps the first time in his life he had ever been told he "must"; and she said it so quietly, this peasant girl, and to him ! "Who has watched me ?" "But-" "I will talk no more."

"I." "Who else ?"

"The others were busy." "What others ?" "The villagers."

"None." "Why?"

So he was an officer, and, alas ! a man of consequence. And the people thought the same thing, but oh! so differently; for they yearned for the reward, and she—she only wished for har wounded soldier back again. But he must go, and quickly the pre-parations were made. Skilful hands lifted him into the ambulance, quick hoofs danced to be off, the villagers thronged obsequiously to help, and so there was scarcely even a moment for him to whisper: "Wait. I will return." And he was gone. Then how the village people flouted

"Wait. I will return." And he was gone. Then how the village people flouted and jeered! And so she got nothing furner her trouble, after all! That was always the way with people who meddled. They had told her how it would be. Yes, yes, soldiers devoured and rode away. That was their habit. And Petrovitch, proud of his one joke, again called out that she must let him shee those horses when they came. But she went silently among them, answering nothing. And the summer was down. One night she had a strange

must let him shoe those horses when they came. But she went silently among them, answering nothing. And the summer wore away, the frosts came, and Plevna was down. One night she had a strange dream. She thought she stood on the Steppes. The sun was rising, and far off was Nicholas, the son of I ran. From the blood that widened and spread until the plain was full. It rose around her, cried out in agony she woke to a world as red and stifling. Cinders fell on her, street, down which ran and rode amuck a troop of Irregulars. 1III,

"Yes, highness. The general and twill stay here "Must bring you back, dead or alive, to three days, for he said the little Father-" "Hash!" And he glanced at Katinka, who stood quietly aside, very white and of consequence. And the people thought the same thing, but oh! so differently; for they yearned for the reward, and hese-abe only wished the solution, I saw this slender, "Our Lady of Perpetual Succor has solution thee." "My dove, my darling? These war hawks shall frighten thee no more. Thou has toring if the regeneral." "My dove, my darling? These war hawks shall frighten the no more. Thou has toring you back, dead or alive, to three days, for he said the little Father-" "Hush!" And he glanced at Katinka, who stood quietly aside, very white and of consequence. And the people thought the same thing, but oh! so differently; for they yearned for the reward, and hese -abe only wished the reward and dwarred dut of the reward, and her face the was double the age of any man in the any with dart will low the i will low the i will low the the stand in the reward is seen the first to come to her wished the reward, and hese -abe only wished the reward and the reward iron muscles were the first to come to her assistance. He did this kindness as though it were nothing and as I saw the unassuming way in which he bore him-self I could not help thinking of the old "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

Rebuking a Bigot.

From the New York Star.

From the New York Star. Some hitherto unheard-of Baltimore Protestant minister preached a bitter ser-mon on Sunday in that city denouncing Roman Catholicism. Alluding to the in-stallation of Cardinal Gibbons, he angrily declared that America wanted no car-dinals, no red hats. It was a queer dedinals, no red hats. It was a queer de-claration for a clergyman to make on Independence day. His creed assuredly is not that of religious toleration; rather whatever creed he has is sullied by the silliest bigotry inaginable. We will ven-ture that Cardinal Gibbons is great enough in mind and big enough in heart to say kinder things of his wild critic.

A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weakness and irregularities, I con-sider it without an equal."

He Acted Wisely.

street, down which ran and rode amuck a troop of Irregulars. III. The town was fired! The flames leaped rapidly from hut to hut; the thatches, dried by the summer sun, went up in ahowers of sparks, playing like fiery times. Scares me." "Wilt thou take it, Katinka?" "Wilt thou take it, Katinka?" "Wilt thou take it, Katinka?" "U do not know what it is; but as thou willest. Only? and she raised imploring eyes to his, "etay." He laughed a low laugh, but his gray dried by the summer sun, went up in ahowers of sparks, playing like fiery

and the new sphere of life in whi found myself proved interesting ber measure. I met a hospitable welco was politely escorted to one of guest-chambers, and earnestly reque to make myself as comfortable as sible. The apartment to which I been allotted was marked by the sible. The apartment to which I been allotted was marked by the plicity which characterizes every por of the establishment. No carpet cove the bare, immaculately clean floor, the walls were innocent of paper. furniture consisted of a stove, a d three chairs, one of them a rocker, a and a wardrobe. Over the head of bed beamed the mild countenance of Virgin; an agonized Christ faced it of opposite wall, and above the wri desk, looking forth from a cheap fra was the wrinkled face of St. Jerome, his aged hand he clasped a skull-pl ant food for meditation. Hardly he disposed of my goods and chattles, w a light knock called me to the door, opened it to admit a welcome friend young man who had once been a pr social favorite, the life of receptions germans, and who had one day dis peared from his usual haunts to sta his circle later with the surpri germans, and who had one day dis peared from his usual haunts to sta his circle later with the surpri intelligence that he had deci to forsake the world and becom Jesuit. The pleasure of the mee was mutual, and grew even greater w I discovered that my former chum I discovered that my former chum been appointed chaperon to me du my visit. He wore the regular dres the Jesuits, a flowing black robe, bel in at the wast, from the girdle of wi hung a rosary of large brown beads. say the robe was black, but I must q ify that remark by the statement the had been black originally. Long us had transformed it into a decidedly fa and shabby garment. My friend dently noticed my scrutiny of his at for he remarked laughingly: "We do not get new garments en

for he remarked laughingly: "We do not get new garments ev day. I received this one a year ago, I hardly think it came fresh from One thing certail maker even then. One thing certain that I never felt happier than the I donned it and during the entire time

have worn it." "Tell me," I said, "how did you hap to come here ?"

to come here ?" He laughed again, the laugh of amused boy, as he replied: "It was simple. I had been leading a use sort of life, doing as I pleased and g pretty much where my fancy led Naturally, my mother began to we but she did not talk religion. One I received a letter from a schoolfei who had become a novice here. It full of good advice, and contained,

JULY 24, 1006.

The Singer's Alms.

The beautiful noom which follows has fre-saily been published without the author's me. It is from the pen of Heiry Abbey, d is included in a volume of that gentle-m's poems recently published at Kingston,

In Lyons, in the mart of that French town, Years since, a woman leading a fair child Craved a small alms of one who, walking down The theoroghfare, caught the child's glance and smiled To see, behind his eyes, a noble son!. He paused, but found he had no coin to dole.

His guardian angel warned him not to lose This chance of pearl to do another good, So he waited, sorry to refuse The asked-for penny. There aside he stood, And with his hat held as by limb the nest, He covered his kind face and sung his best.

The sky was blue above, and all the lane Of commerce where the singer stood was

filed, many paused, and listening, paused again And To hear the voice that through and through them thrilled. I think the guardian angel helped along The cry for pity woven in a song.

The singer stood between the beggars there, Before, a church, and overhead the spire, A silm perpetual finger in the air, Held towards heaven, land of the heart's

As if an angel, pointing up, had said : "Yonder a crown awaits this singer's head."

The hat of its stamped brood was emptied Into the woman's lap, who drenched with

tears Her kiss upon the hand of help ; 'twas noon. And noon in her glad heart drove forth her fears. The singer, pleased, passed on, and softly thought :

"Men will not know by whom this deed was wrought."

But when at night he came upon the

stage, Cheer after cheer went up from that wide throng, And flowers rained on him. Naught could The tumuit of the welcome save the song That he had sweetly sung, with covered For the two beggars in the market place.

A JESUIT NOVITIATE.

A PROTESTANT AMONG THE SONS OF ST.

A PROTESTANT AMONG THE SONS OF ST. IGNATUS. A non-Catholic writer in the New York Mail says that to pass a few days in the peaceful quiet of a Catholic nov-itiate after the enervating influence of a long struggle in the money-making and money-losing channels of the world, is much like the sensations one would ex-perience were he to be suddenly trans-parted by magic from the bustle and experience were he to be suddenly trans-ported by magic from the bustle and ex-citement of Broadway, with its babel of sounds, to a calm and sequestered valley tenanted only by timid birds and wak-ened solely by their simple lays. Many would, indeed, marvel at the even, un-eventful course of life which obtains in a novitate many would reader that novitiate, many would wonder that uch an existence could be possible, and such an existence could be possible, and others might experience an inclination to commit suicide at the bare thought of the unending monotony to be found within on old gray building which I recently visited. How few would pause to consider that underneath the exterto consider that underneath the exter-ior tranquility there was a constant struggle in progress, a fierce fight for the extinction of the novice's bitterest enemy, an unending conflict with self-a war from which the victorious novice comes forth a mere cipher, a creature who has assigned his will to his super-ior's keeping, and whose movements for life, or at least so long as he remains steadfast to hiv yows, are to be guided solely by that superior.

solely by that superior. I had been invited by the master of novices of a well-known Jesuit in titu-tion, some distance from New York, to tion, some distance from new form, to spend a few days in the novitiate as his guest. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, mingled with a slight mis-giving at the thought of the supposed uninteresting solitude of the place I was restored. The missing are exceeding going to. The misgiving was speedily allayed on arriving at my destination, sides an invitation to visit him. I smiled at the advice, but accepted the invita-tion, as the latter might be productive of novelty. It was in reality an indirect call from Heaven. I came to be amused, but remained to think seriously of the new and strange life which I saw unfolded before me. The more I saw of it, the more I inclined towards it. Finally I concluded to make a three days' retreat, to isolate myself com-pletely from all distracting influences, and to meditate attentively on the future welfare of my soul. The result of my and to me welfare of my soul. The result of my retreat was a determination to become a Jesuit. I wanted to enter the novitate at once, and spoke to one of the superiors of the Order. His advice discouraged me for the moment. He said : 'Do not decide hastily. Return to the world for six months, review your classical studies during that period, and then we will talk

during that period, and then we win this the matter over again.' You will be sur-prised when I tell you that it seemed to me as if the six months would never end. When they had passed, my decision was firmer than ever, and here I am." "How do you exploy your time."

"Hen they had passed, my decision was firmer than ever, and here I am." "How do you employ your time." "In a variety of ways. There is always plenty to do, particularly as all the work pertaining to the house is looked after by the novices and lay Brothera. We employ no female servants of any descrip-tion, nor do any of the institutions belonging to the Order. Our work is varied constantly. One week I may be sent to the kitchen to assist the cook, the week following I may be appointed porter at the door, and then I may be transferred to the making of beds in the dormitory, or to help in the garden. You see, a body has to make himself useful, and in doing so he gets some effective lessons in humility."

"Is there much study ?"

"Is there much study?" "Not among the novices. We usually commit a certain number of lines daily in order to keep the memory in good condition. The real study comes after the two years of novitiate. To enter here one is obliged to have reached a certain point in a classical course of education point in a classical course of education. Teaching being the principal of the Jesuits, they accept on probation only such young men as promise to be service-able in the higher branches of educa-tion, and the classics particularly. Auother requisite is that where parents refuse their consent to a son's embrac-ing this life, the applicant must have attained his twenty-first year before he can he received. The two years' novitiate is followed by a three years' course of point in a classical course of education can he received. The two years' novitiate is followed by a three years' course of severe study, supplemented in turn by three years more devoted to philosophy and natural sciences. Then the scholas-tic, as he is now called, is sent forth to begin his career as a teacher. Later on he devotes four years to the mastering of theology, after which comes ordina-tion. This ceremony generally takes place in the Jesuit's thirty-third year, being the preface to a life work of preaching and teaching so long as the subject is held by the vows of the Order, and those vows can only be loosed by

and those vows can only be loosed by the Pope. The vows of poverty, chastity and obedience are taken directly after

the Pope. The vows of poverty, cheating and obedience are taken directly after the close of the noviceship." My friend being called suddenly away at this point by a violent ringing at the door bell, which it was his duty to attend, I found a lay Brother who kindly volun-teered to pilot me through the institu-tion. The chapel, though small, was, with its subdued light and a perpetual lamp burning before the tabernacie on the altar, a place wonderfully conductive to prayer and religious meditation. A reposeful silence, holy it seemed, per-vaded this sanctuary, and a lingering perfume of incense was light upon the air. A sweet faced Madonna opposite the door smiled benignly upon all who entered. Occasionally a novice came quietly in, kneit for a moment with thoughtful countenance in front of the tabernacle, and silently departed again. Among the sacred emblems hanging on the walls was a frame containing the letters A. M. D. G. I had observed them before in various parts of the house, and akked my guide their meaning, his reply being: "They signify: Ad Majorem Dei Glorum; or, To the Greater Glory of God. We use them in the heading of all our works, and our pupits also use them in the beginning of their every written exercise. In other words, we strive to make each daily task and action tend towards the Glorification of the Creator." From the chapel we went to the refec-tories and dornitories. The novices occupied the latter in common, much as for he has never heard of priest or prelate except in ceremonious costume. And this is the damage done by newspapers perpetually picturing the clergy in official robes_it fixes in the Protestant mind the unshakable belief that a priest appears in no other dress, and that, therefore, there must be something strange and wrong about him; for novely and evil are synonymous to the ordinary mind. A striking illustration of this principle is cited in one of Cardinal Newman's lectures. Ever since Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" the English masses imagined the Pope to be a cruel monster sitting From the chapel we went to the refec-tories and dormitories. The novices occupied the latter in common, much as students in a boarding school would do. They retire to them at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the awakening bell sounds at 4.30 o'clock in the morning. This severe rule for early rising is in force winter and summer, and I was informed, with a smile, that it is one of the most difficult regulations which the young novices have to contend with. Most of them require some time to become used Progress" the English masses imagined the Pope to be a cruel monster sitting forever on his throne, tiars on head, and remorselessly butchering the hapless Pro-testants who came into his power. No other picture of the Soversign Pontiff was ever presented to their minds. Even although the age forbade the former crueity, still the old instincts were there; for did not the Pope still occupy his throne, tiars on head? But when the narrative of the venerable Pius VII's seizure by Napoleon Bonaparte was given to the world, a great revulsion of feeling took place in England. They saw him hurried into captivity with barely sufficient clothes upon him; they read about his hunger and thirst and sorrow; and that little touch of nature, where the Pope and his treasurer consult and find they have only about three lire between them, was worth tomes of controversy. People be-gan to say to one another : "Why, he is a man, after all. He can suffer just like difficult regulations which the young novices have to contend with. Most of them require some time to become used to it. The dormitory walls were hung with sacred pictures, and frames contain-ing the words, Humility, Propriety, Obedience and other motices. I was admitted to the novices' refec-tory during their evening meal, and must confess that I never saw a happier lot of young men in my life. As I entered, one of the group was relating an innocently amusing story, which had had a most enlivening effect on the risibili-ties of his listeners. Every face was lit with good humor and many were the jests which went round the table when the narrative had been concluded. Those people who talk about the gloom of convents and monasteries should have seen these novices as I saw them, and should have seen their radiant faces. There was anything but gloom appar-ent. Sometimes the refectory was hushed in silence, conversation not being always permissable. It is forbidden duringLent, and also during what is called the "eight days retreat." This latter period of strict contemplation occurs yearly. It is not an unusual thing during these retreats for a novice to discover, in gan to say to one another: "Why, he is a man, after all. He can suffer just like another. The great point is that he bears his terrows so cheerfully. Surely we were mistaken in our former opinion con-cerning the Pope." And so it came to pass, as Cardinal Newman records, that the Pope became the hero of the hour in England, and a rude gap was made in the bulwarks of inherited prejudice. Another instance of such a conquest was told to the Cathedral congregation by the Rev. Mark Gross, of North Carolina, a few weeks ago. He pictured in vivid terms the labors of the cardinal, then Vicar Apostolic of that State, and himself in the untrodden fields of North Caro-lina. They made no display; seldom in the untrough heits of river being lina. They made no display; seldom attempted to say Mass before the people on the ware brought to the point where yearly. It is not an unusual thing during these retreats for a novice to discover, in serious meditation, that he has made a mistake in entering the novitiate, that he has not been called to a life in the cloister, and that his proper sphere is the outside world. In such cases he departs at once, being perfectly free to do so at any time of his probation. Just before retiring for the night, my friend came in for a little chat. He was fresh from evening prayers, and his face wore an expression which would have in-spired a painter. During our converse-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

tion I asked him to outline the rules of the house for me. He did it as follows: "We arise at 4:30 in the morning, and I can assure you candidly that for the first four months of my novitiate I never heard that rising bell without a shudder. It seemed as if I could never become habituated to the early hour. Now, how-ever, I experience no difficulty in comply-ing with its call. A half hour's medita-tion follows our departure from the dor-mitory, this being succeeded by Mass in the chapel. Breakfast comes next, after which we have an instruction from the master of novices. He is also our con-fessor, and of course is enabled to study the minds and dispositions of all under his charge, this being absolutely necessary for the grounding of the novices in the future life which they are to lead. Breakfast over, we go about our tasks for the day, some to the kitchen, some to the dormitories, and others to the garden or wherever their various duties may call them. Besides as helf holiday twice a week, we also have two hours of recreation daily, one after dinner and another after supper. It is not hard, you see, and is merely a slight fortaste of the work to come when the novitiate enda. This is simply a probationary stage, dur-ing which we can change eur minds at any

work to come when the novitiate ends. This is simply a probationary stage, dur-ing which we can change eur minds at any time and return whence we came. It is after the noviceship that the serious work begins. This is like a home where we are a large family of brothers. Once we leave it we are scattered for the remainder of our lives, and rarely return to it again for any length of time. We are transferred from house to house, always prepared to obey our superior in whatever he may di-prect. To day a Jesuit may be here, a Obey our superior in whatever he may di-rect. To day a Jesuit may be here, a little later he may be wending his way to Europe, or preaching to the Indians on the plains. He is a pilgrim with no fixed abiding place, who only finds home when death comes to him. Do you think you would like this life?

would like this life? I have been used to be a set to whole visit. That opening clause in the day's regulations was a terrible stumblingblock to me.

DRESS OF THE CLERGY.

Baltimore Mirror.

Among the amusing comments upon the splendid ceremony last week have een the discussions as to the number an kinds of hats which a Cardinal can wear. Of course, the writers are conscious that they mean the hats worn on ceremonious occasions. But there is something in occasions. But there is something in these speculations far more dangerous than would appear. Those who have seen much of Protestants in communities where there are no or few Catholics, those who have studied the power and persistence of the Protestant Tradition, are aware of the damage such neeless disare aware of the damage such useless dia cussions can do. It is the belief of the bucolic Protestant mind, thoroughly shaped by inherited ideas, that Catholic prelates and priests are hardly men. prelates and priests are nardly men. They come from a strange world, are different from others, perhaps inspired by evil; else why this gilded dress, these foreign vestments ? To the Catholic every

foreign vestments? To the Catholic every garment worn by a priest has a deep symbolic meaning; but the Protestant knows nothing of this—he sees that all is strange, and that is sufficient. While this talk is going on, and while he sees before his eyes the splendid vestments, his worse suspicions are confirmed. He cannot tell what the matter is, but something must he wrong.

be wrong. It would rather astonish such a man, accustomed in the prints to see and read of the splendid habiliments, to meet a prelate in citizen's dress. He would scarcely believe that the thing was

to lay it aside, as in the instance just cited. So, too, should the public be im-pressed with the fact that the clergy are men; that they wear clothes like those of others; that they sorrow and rejoice, laugh and weep, as ordinary mortals do. When that has been thoroughly accom-plished, a long step will have been made towards the conversion of this noble and generous people. Once let their minde generous people. Once let their minds be disabused of the hints, accusations and be disabused of the hints, accusations and suspicions of the great Protestant Tradi-tion—once lead them on to understand and to feel the beauty and grandeur of our religion—and the rest will be easy enough. The first step in this path can be made by convincing them that the clergy are men, are just like them, only with a divine mission. The human side of religion makes the initial impression on minds rise for the gatherer. on minds ripe for the gatherer.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC IN-TOLERANCE,

London Tablet, June 12.

It is not often that we have to acknowledge such fairness in the treatment of a Catholic question as we recognize in the following extract from a recent number Oatholic question as we recognize in the following extract from a recent number of the Sussex Daily News. Unhappily political events are lending a new bitter-ness to old controversies, and it would be well if all our contemporaries would imitate the Sussex journal and just stick to fast. to facts : "The solid Protestant North' is a piece

"The solid Protestant North' is a piece of fiction, and it would seem from a few other facts, that the story of a Catholic persecution of the Protestant minority in the rest of Ireland is a malicious invention. Readers will remember that all three of the leaders of the Home Rule movement have been decided Protestants and that while up to 1885 a Catholic member for an English constituency was

nucleo of Catolic electors. But let us turn to a field which is necessarily less known, and see what has been the use and wont in the distribution of municipal honors. In the city of Galway at this moment the Chairman of the Town Com-

missioners, the Chairman of the Harbo Board, and the Poor Law Guardians of the district, are all Protestants. In the city of Waterford, soon after the Munici-pal Reform Act of 1845, Sir Benjamin Morris was chosted Manuer Morris was elected Mayor, and again in 1846, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1859, 1862, 1867, 1872, 1879, and in 1884 and 1885 Pro-

testant Mayors were elected in this Catho-lic city. In Limerick, at the first election after the Reform Act of 1841, thirteen after the Reform Act of 1841, thirteen Protestant members, some of them from the old Corporation, were elected to the new Council. Since that period thirteen non Catholic Mayors have been elected, and since the Corporation is has had the power to elect sheriffs, for four years the office has been filled by Protestant gentle-men. men.

"In 'rebel Cork' the record is the same and up to last year the corporate represen-tations on the Harbor Board comprised no less than eight Protestants. Turning from less than eight protestatis. I utuing from the Catholic capital of the south to the Catholic capital of the nation, Dublin, we find that, from their first assumption of power, the attitude of the Catholic major-ity has been one of confidence and tolera-tion. The immediate successor of O'Con-nell as Lord Mayor was a Protestant, George Roe. After the reform of 1849 the Council showed its liberality by elect ing Mr. (afterwards Sir) B. Lee Guinness and following in an almost uninterrupted alteration came fourteen Protestant chief magistrates of Dublin, elected almost unanimously by the Catholic majority. filled the office of sheriff. "The record as to offices of emolument is the same. In Galway, the present borough engineer is a Protestant; in Waterford, the city grand jury, tax-collec-tor, the poor-rate collector, the solicitors to the poor-law boards, the dispensay doc-tors, and the city and county coroner are all non-Catholic; in Limerick, the clerk of the union is a Protestant gentleman of the highest position; in Cork, up to a recent period, the present town clerk was the only Catholic who held, under the Catholic corporation, a first-class office; all the rest were Protestants, who received £1,840 out of the £2,440 voted by the Town Council. In Dublin, the Protes-tants receive £4,000 out of the £8,400 paid to its chief officers, and of the subor-dinate one-third are Protestants. Not a bad record of toleration this. "But what kind of toleration do we find in 'Protestant Ulster,' for which Mr. "The record as to offices of emolument "But what kind of toleration do we find in 'Protestant Ulster,' for which Mr. Chamberlain entreats our prayers. There are more Catholics in proportion in Bel-fast than there are Protestants in Dublin, but they have never had, or have, a Cath-olic member of their Council, a Catholic Mayor, or a Catholic sheriff, a Catholic treasurer, engineer, or officer of health, or indeed any Catholic officer, whatever, paid or honorary, first-class or lower. In Derry, though there are 17,000 Protestants to 12,000 Catholics, there is only one Catholic in the Corporation, and the Cor-poration does not employ one solitary Catholic in ary department. In the work-house, although 80 per cent. of the in-mates are Catholic, not a doctor, not an officer, not a nurse is Catholic. Coming mates are Catholic, not a doctor, not an officer, not a nurse is Catholic. Coming to the Catholic districts of Donegal, Fer-managh, Tyrone, and Monaghan, there is not now, if there ever has been, one single Catholic appointed to an elective position by the non-Catholic minority who still have power over the Catholic people."

THE PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

TOUCHING ADDRESS OF THE CARDINAL. A number of pilgrims left London for Lourdes on Monday, receiving on the previous afternoon the blessing of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, at the Church of the English Martyrs, Tower Hill. His Eminence on the same occasion delivered an address. He said : I have great joy in coming to give now because in derivered an entress. It's such is have great joy in coming to give you a benediction upon your pilgrimage. It is not unfitting that I should give you a

is not unfitting that I should give you a blessing in departing from your homes, though you have already received the blessing of our Holy Father, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Nevertheless, we here are bound together as pastor and flock, and it is fitting that I should give you my blessing, and that I should give you you the last words of a loving farewell. You are going to Lourdes to bear your witness, the witness of your faith, that there is a world besides this proud, vis-ible world in which men live and think that they are the masters of all things. You are going to bear your witness that there is another world which is divine and supernatural, and, although it be invisible, rich in might and majesty and power

power THE WORLD WILL NOT BELIEVE IN THIS Our Lord foretold it would be so. He said that the Holy Ghost should come, whom the world would not receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him. He is invisible, and the world will not holizer invisible, and the world will Him. He is invisible, and the world will not believe in anything which it cannot see, and the world does not know Him because it does not believe in anything which it cannot handle and know by sense. But in the midst of this world, in all its pride and all its power, in all its wealth and tumults and warfares and con-tentions, which, like waves of the sea, are continually rising and raging in the midst of us, there is the kingdom of God in all its power, reigning over of us, there is the kingdom of God in all its peace, in all its power, reigning over all things. Well, the world will not believe in miracles. It tells us that the laws of nature can never be broken, can never be suspended ; that a miracle is a departure from the laws of nature. The world will not believe that the Holm Cath world will not believe that the Holy Cath-olic Church is the greatest of all miracles. The Holy Catholic Church is built upon the Incarnation of the Son of God, and that is the greatest miracle that God ever wrought. And the Catholic Church has seven Sacraments of grace, and each of these is a miracle. And the laws of the natural world which we hear of are noth-ing more than this-that God by His hand and by His will is always keeping every-thing in this world in the way in which He first created and founded it, but at any moment He can change the pressure of world will not believe that the Holy Cathmoment He can change the pressure of His heart and the inclination of His will Alls neart and the inclination of His will, and then these laws give way to the will of the Creator of all things. If a blind man receives his sight men say that cannot be. And yet WHO GAVE THE SIGHT IN THE BEGINNING

wHO GAVE THE SIGHT IN THE BEGINNING but the Creator of all things Himself. If a crippled limb is restored they do not believe it. Why ? Cannot He who made the limbs remake them at His will ? What the world calls miracles we call the working of the power and will of God, nothing more. You are going to Lourdes because you believe that God permitted His Blessed Mother to show and manifest herself in a miraculous way there. We know that at the grotto at Lourdes thou-sands of answers to prayers have been sands of answers to prayers have been sands of answers to prayers have been received, cures of diseases incurable by men have been granted, miracles in the truest sense of the word have been wrought there. You are going to bear witness to the power of the prayers of the Blessed Mother of God. But you are going to show that you believe in the power of the prayers not only of the Mother of God but in the power of such poor creatures as we are, in the power of your own but in the power of such poor own as we are, in the power of the prayers of those who are associated together in this Index who are associated together in this great pilgrimage. What are you going to pray for ? First of all you are going to pray for the interests of the Holy Father, the Vicar of Jesus Christ; next you will pray for the unity of all the bishops and priests throughout the world, who under him, have the care of the whole flock of Jesus Christ. faith. Jeaus Christ. There was never a moment when the whole Church and the pastors of the Church were so united as they are at this day. Pray that their union may be made more solid, more and more complete, more and more powerful to guide the flock on earth.

CARDINAL MANNING ON (HOME RULE.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning has lately written an important letter to an American friend in reply to one calling his attention to the assertion of Rev. Mr.

American friend in reply to one calling his attention to the assertion of Rev. Mr. Arthur, in a letter to the Times, that it is a moral mystery how any friend of reli-gious liberty can vote to hand over Ireland to Parnellite rule:— "You ask me," he says, "whether I share the fear expressed by Mr. Arthur as to religious liberty of Protestants in Ire-land if Ireland be handed over to the Parnellites' rule. I have no such fear; first, because Parnell is himself a Prote-tant, and declared the hope that he should live and die a Protestant. He is not a man, either by his American kindred or Cambridge education, or Irish sympathies, or English antecedents, to persecute Pro-testants anywhere; least of all in Irelard ; and further, because the whole power wielded by Mr. Parnell is the sympathy and trust of the Catholic people of Ireland, in whose behalf I have no hesitation in asying that they have never persecuted their Protestant I have now reserve persecuted their Protestant neighbors in matters of religion, and have been always a conspic-uous example of respecting that liberty of conscience which has been so cruelly denied them

them. "The children of martyrs are not perse "The children of martyrs are not perso-cutors. In proof of this read the hife and action of Lord Baltimore and the Mary-land Constitution of 1633. Mr. Farneli would readily take the oath framed by the Catholic Lord Baltimore : 'I will not by myself, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, molest any person, profess-ing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of religion.' He invited the puri-tans of Massachusetts to come to Maryland. In 1645 when persecution again broke out in England, Baltimore received into Maryland persecuted Episcopalians, Pro-testants, who fled Virginia. It was Puritan revolution in England that brought Puri-tan revolution in Maryland and disfrantan revolution in Maryland and disfran-chised Catholic population. "The Great American Union of this day

is true to the spirit of Lord Baltimore, and the Catholic people of Ireland would never adopt a policy which other three the toleration of Maryland. But we do not need to go out of Ireland for proof. Mr. Fox, in his excellent pamphlet. Why Ireland Wants Home Rule,' has quoted Ireland and Taylor to show that when in Ireland and Taylor to show that when in the reign of Mary, Protestants fied over to Dublin for safety from Parliamentary England, Dublin merchants rented and furnished 74 houses to shelter those who fied from Bristol. They provided for them, and after the persecution ceased, conveyed them back into England. Taylor says that on those occasions Catho-lies had the upper hand, and they never either injured or killed any one for pro-fessing religion different from their own. fessing religion different from their own. By suffering persecution they had learned to be merciful.

to be merciful. "Again, in 1869, the Catholic Parliament in Dublin passed many laws in favor of liberty of conscience, at a moment too, when in England and Scotland Catholics were proscribed. It is senseless to quote old texts when the great revolt of the 16th and 17th centuries was the mein sub-ject of debate. The unity of the Chris-tians was an ancient and precious her-itage, and they who broke it were each one severally and personally guilty of the one severally and personally guilty of the

"The preservation of religious unity for the peace of commonwealths was the duty of States, but when unity was once broken of States, but when unity was once broken the generations born into this confusion and division of the past are in the condi-tion in which persecutions is a crime, because the millions are unconsciously born into a state of perversion of which they are not the authors, and a heresy because faith is the moral act of human liberty. Reason, heart and will force may make hypocrites, it can never generate

and the new sphere of life in which I found myself proved interesting beyond measure. I met a hospitable welcome, was politely escorted to one of the guest-chambers, and earnestly requested measure. I met a hopitable welcome, was politely escorted to one of the guest-chambers, and earnestly requested to make myself as comfortable as pos-sible. The apartment to which I had been allotted was marked by the sim-plicity which characterizes every portion of the establishment. No carpet covered the bare, immaculately clean floor, and the walls were innocent of paper. The furniture consisted of a store, a desk, three chairs, one of them a rocker, a bed and a wardrobe. Over the head of the bed beamed the mild countenance of the Virgin; an agonized Christ faced it on an opposite wall, and above the writing desk, looking forth from a cheap frame, was the wrinkled face of St. Jerome. In his aged hand he clasped a skull-pleas-ant food for meditation. Hardly had I disposed of my goods and chattles, when a light knock called me to the door. I opened it to admit a welcome friend_-a young man who had once been a prime social favorite, the life of receptions and germans, and who had one day disap-peared from his usual haunts to startle his circle latter with the surprising intelligence that he had decided to forsake the world and become a Jesuit. The pleasure of the meeting was mutual, and grew even greater when I discovered that my former chum had been appointed chaperon to me during my visit. He wore the regular dress of I discovered that my former chum had been appointed chaperon to me during my visit. He wore the regular dress of the Jesuits, a flowing black robe, belted in at the wast, from the girdle of which hung a rosary of large brown beads. I say the robe was black, but I must qual-ify that remark by the statement that it had been black originally. Long usage had transformed it into a decidedly faded and shabby garment. My friend evi-dently noticed my scrutiny of his attire, for he remarked laughingly: "We do not get new garments every dy. I received this one a year ago, and I hardly think it came fresh from the make even then. One thing certain is

I maker even then. One thing certain is that I never felt happier than the day I donned it and during the entire time I have worn it." "Tell me," I said, "how did you happen

to come here ?"

to come here?" He laughed again, the laugh of an amused boy, as he replied: "It was very simple. I had been leading a useless sort of life, doing as I pleased and going pretty much where my fancy led me. Naturally, my mother began to worry but she did not talk religion. One day I received a letter from a schoolfellow who had become a novice here. It was full of good advice, and contained, be-

attempted to say Mass before the people ere they were brought to the point where they could slightly understand it. They traveled around, preaching in the open air, where there was no available struc-ture, and often came upon "revirals" in the woods, before which they were per-mitted to argue. The consequence was that converts were gradually made who else would have been repelled at the start by a gorgeous display. Of course, the ceremonial of the Church must be maintained. But there are time

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PRAY FOR YOUR OWN COUNTRY.

PRAY FOR YOUR OWN COUNTRY. Pray for England that its people may be brought once more to the knowledge of the faith. Pray for Scotland that the light of faith may rise up over the land. Pray for Catholic Ireland that has never lost the faith, that has preserved it burn-ing like a light lifted up on high in the sight of the world. Pray that that light may shine more and more, and that that love which comes from heaven with that light may be poured out over the whole land, that its people may rejoice in it in peace, joy, and prosperity together. Pray for all your sorrows and trials. I commend myself and my flock to your able to bear your sorrows and trials. I commend myself and my flock to your prayers. Pray that I may persevere to the end, that I may make a good death, and that my flock shall set me a bright example by living good and holy lives. Lastly, pray that God will keep you in your going out and in your coming in ; that He will keep you by sea and by land, by night and by day whereacever you go, whereacever you are.—London Universe.

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"The pastors and people of Catholic Ire-"The pastors and people of Catholic Ire-land, are too profoundly conscious of wise truths to debase the divine traditions of their faith with human cruelties. Retalia-tion would level Ireland down to the massacres of Cromwell and the penal laws of Ormonde, but that may not be sus-"But it must be acknowledged," says

His Eminence, "that with July 12 near at hand, with Belfast, and conflicts in Canada and Newfoundland before our Canada and Newfoundland before our eyes, and certain recent speeches ringing in our ears and having Mr. Arthur's let-ters in remembrance, I cannot but be afraid there may be appeals to animosi-ties of fleah and blood in the name of religious liberty, and that the fiery cross may be sent round, not by the Catholic majority of Ireland, but by politicians, and even by lords, whose power goar. and even by lords, whose power gone, odisse quos laseris. They need fear nothing from Catholic Ireland, and they will do well to read again Esop's fable of 'The Wolf and the Lamb.'"

Wolf and the Lamb."" The able letter from which we have condensed the above extract concludes with the etatesmanlike sentence: "Eng-land, Ireland and Scotland must, in my belief, all alike have Home Rule in affairs that are not imperial, but there is an august sovereignty of a thousand years, the centre of a world-wide empire, stand-ing in the midst of us. England, Scotland and Ireland can be handed over to no man nor to any movement; neither can man nor to any movement; neither can they wrong one another, nor put fetters on the liberties of any member of our great imperial Commonwealth. The sovereignty pervades all its parts and will ever restrain and promptly redress all excess of delegated power. I wish I could have written you a shorter reply, but on subjects so near my heart I hardly know when or where to stop. "Believe me always fathfully yours, "t HENRY EDWARD, man nor to any movement; neither can

"+ HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop."

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Catholic Record. LONDON, BATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

CONFECTATED T. ST. ANNE, MOTHER OF

22 St. Apellinar's Bp. and Martyr. 24 Vigil of St. J mes, St. Christina, Virgin Vigil'of St. Junes, St. Christina, Virgin and 4.
 Stith Sun attor P n. St. James the Greater, Ap. St. Ch istopher, M.
 St. Anne, Mon er of the B. V. M.
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LEO XIII AND FRANCE.

already enjoys to the confidence and Le Moniteur de Rome, of the 13th of June, says that in the consistory held on regard of the world. the previous Monday, the Holy Father treated some of the grave problems that THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. excite the public mind. It was altogether an intimate allocution, wherein Leo XIII. opened his heart of pastor and eve of a crisis of pressing and gigantic father. France, the most privileged of magnitude. She stands on the threshold the countries then favored by the selecof a struggle that will try all her strength tion of members of her hierarchy for and test all her heroism. England has places in the Sacred College of pronounced decisively and unmistakably Cardinals-received first mention from the Sovereign Pontiff, who time, at all events, decisively and emeulogized that generous nation, which, despise the excesses of officia radicalism, remains honorable through its lively faith and its unbounded devo tion to the Church and to the Papacy. The words of the Holy Father pro nounced at the Consistory will, thinks Le Moniteur, hold place in the history of the Vatican's relations with old Gaul, side by side with the admirable encyclical force her into civil strife and internecine Nobillissima galorum gens. It were indeed a most interesting work, the tracing of conflict. Never in Ireland's history the historic interpenetration of France and the Persey through the labyrinth of time, from the day on which Charle-magne came to bend before the mejesty of the pontifical tiara, till that In this present year of grace, in which Leo XIII. made France the gift of three oardinals. For centuries France was, among the civilized nations of the earth, all of which at one time equally reverenced and yielded obedience to Rome, the Holy See. This brilliant nation has and against ancestral bondage. n the lead in all works of faith and Catholic chivalry. It is she that first established the now world wide Peter's pence for the honorable systentation of the First Pastor of the Churchshe who provided and still provides for the missions-she who resources founded the schools of the East-she who has endowed the Propaganda with richest gifts-she who, in the incomparable hierarchy of Catholic charity, has long held the first, and for a time the only place. In every domain of that charity she has proven herself the great and fecund initiatrix. This is her regal crown, her providential privilege, the seal of God set upon her. And now, when her resistless example has borne fruit in drawing even the remotest peoples into works of faith and of devotion to the Holy See-when she sees even the youngest nations rivalling her in generosity and fidelity-she holds none the less by the chivalrous traditions of her heroic past. Of her it may be said: Semper et ubique fidelis. The Holy Father had good cause for his commendation of France, for that country never fails to give the world the spectacle of good-well until Giadstone shall be dead." done. Side by side with theworld of official radicalism, there is in France a greater world of believers. Behind the exterior appearance of irreligion, there is the active field of good works of every kind. France is to day, perchance, the country above all others, more seemingly in decadence, but enjoying under this false appearance the strength of great ideas and generous sentiments. It is this regrettable dualism of life which explains the contradictory judgments pronounced not alone by strangers, but by Frenchmen themselves, on this extraor_ dinary country. Product of the revolution which has divided the social and religious life of the nation, this separation of the national soul is the greatest evil. If France is ever to regain her

generosity, of intellect, of force and of faith that will ever nerve and inspirit her to meet all erises of her history. It is to the France of good works that the Holy Father addressed his meed of commendation. He wishes to tighten the bonds which unite that generous nation mendation. He wishes to tighten the bonds which unite that generous nation with the church and Pontificate of Rome. These ties are indissoluble. Here again France has taken the lead in the marvelous movement of oncentration about the Holy Bee. Our century has been made illustrious by the devotedness of the Freuch Catholics to the Holy Bee. Our century has been made illustrious by the devotedness of the Freuch Catholics to the Holy Bee. Who can ever forget the famous struggles of its best sons for the independence and glory of the Fapal dynasty? Who can forget the faith and fidelity of Gueranger, Dupanloup, Pie, Fallour, Monta Immer, Whok in another solumn appear, anger, Dupanloup, Pie, Fallour, Monta Immer, Yothe in the tork world to the feet of the structure of in the the entire world to the feet of the structure of in the the entire world to the feet of the more of the Catholic presentation shout the centre world to the feet of the more of Peter in that wast religion concentration about the centre world. It has done in this country are put for the Catholic universe upon them." The College of Ottawa. This is the goal on the contrary of the is a sour reader are woll and the time that "by their fruits shall ye know them." The College of Ottawa are non country are to find their level, to sink if they are country of the stand will be advertise in the source world. It has done in this country areage of case, pretty are to find their level, to sink if they are count with the source world. It has done in this country areage of case, pretty are to find their level, to sink if they are count with the source world. It has done in this country areage of near a singer and gentlement of units the cathor that mat religion them. The College of Ottawa a concentration that is a veritable movement of the Catholic universe upon Rome. When France has done such great things, the Holy Father speaks

not in vain his eulogies of her great services to Christianity. It is our hope that Catholic France may in the near future more vigorously assert herself at home. The battle of right she must fight at the polls. Every strength of hers she should summon to drive, by the peaceful but all-powerful methods of the ballot box, her enemies, who are the enemies of the church, from the offices they disgrace. By so doing France will add new titles to those she

Ireland is, no one can doubt it, on the -for a time only it may be-but for the phatically against the concession of an Irish Parliament. The grand old man must drop from his palsied hand the seals of office, and yield his high place to Ireland's deadly foes-the Salisburys, the Hartingtons and the Churchills. These are men of class and title, not of the people, but sgainst the people. Of Ireland they propose to make a victim, to

had Irishmen at home and abroad graver crisis to face, but face it we are sure they will, with all their manhood and their might, and their determination. Their patience will be tried. their virtue sorely tested, but of this we feel confident, that out of the struggle sgainst class and title and hereditary antagonism, they will issue stronger and firmer in their own consideration, and in the opinion of civilized men the world over. Ireland's cause is the world's cause, the the foremost protector and guardian of cause of the masses against despotic class, The United Ireland, of Dublin, com menting on the British political eituation says : "The tricketers, sorcheads and mountebanks who are about to assume office in the present tremendous crisis in paper says : " Mr. Gladstone's opponents deliberately concentrated the Belfast tragedies for political purposes. Murder, particular or wholesale, will not stop them any more than it did Ireland's enemies heretofore. The Marquis of Salis bury, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill are as unscrupulous as Pitt, Clare and Castlereagh, but they are punier. The slanders of the Times and Lord Hartington are as infamous as those of Lord Cornwall or General Ross. The Belfast Orangemen have been selected to goad the Irish people into violence in order to secure a pretext for coercion with a view to stifle Ireland's demand The Irish people have nothing but fire and sword and persecution to expect from the incoming administration, and that administration they must meet by rigid adherence to peace, by fervent devotion to order, by unceasing abstention from crime. But if the administration go beyond the limits of humanity, as Salisbury is well able to do, then Ireland, the Ireland not alone of the Emerald Isle, but the Ireland of America, must meet it with arms in her hands. As between the persecuting Tory and the savage Orangeman on the one hand, and the determined patriotic Irishman on the other, we fear not the result. Blood may flow in torrents, and innocent lives be sacrificed by the thousand, but Ireland must win. We tremble at the contemplation of such a struggle, and we have yot here institutions, have been and are restige and robustness of old, the an-tagonism or rather division of the vari. ous orders of her national life must cease. But whatever may be said or thought of the on such an issue. It is not in Eag-in France, that country has a reserve of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

cause to fear a close scrutiny of its record. It has done in this country a work that speaks for itself and that will, we do hope, be more and more valued as Catholic education comes to be by all Catholics held in just apprecia There are but four Catholic colleges in the Province of Oatario, and these, we do venture to say, are not at all supported as they should be. All do a great work, and should, in the fulfilment of their mission, be readily and heartily sustained. In all of them a sound English education is imparted, the English language being, in the Col-lege of Ottawa, as in the other Upper Canadian colleges, the official language of the institution. From our knowledge of the educational wants of the Catholic people of Ontario we would say that they cannot too soon take to heart the truth that the collegiate insti-

tutes and the high schools can never give the Catholic young men of the Province anything deserving the name of education, mental or moral. Catholic men can be produced only by Catholic institutions. These reflections bring to mind an address delivered on Friday. July 1st, 1881, by Mr. H. J. Kavanagh advocate, of Montreal, at the St. Bridget's Bazaar in that city, every word and thought and suggestion of which deserves the attention and reflection of our readers. The learned gentleman said :

"I will attempt to show you that many of the things we complain of are attribut-able to this need. But first let us ex-amine and see how we are situated in this respect, whether or not there is any such want. We have schools where English is taught, it is true; whether these schools are as good as they should be it is not necessary for me at present to consider. (Remember I am speaking only of higher education, and I find that in this Province the English-speaking Catholics have no college of their own.) Now, I suppose as there is no use in denying what is only true, but manifest, that there is no harm in admitting, and that you yourselves will admit, that we do not in this Province command an influence proportionate either to our wealth or to our numbers, and why is this? Let me frankly tell you why. It is to a certain degree "I will attempt to show you that many you why. It is to a certain degree because we have too few men mong us whose education fits them to among us whose education his them to obtain and secure for us the position that should be ours, and I fear that we shall never attain that position till we shall have been in the receipt of as high office in the present tremendous crisis in English history have in common but one dominating impulse-to grab at the emoluments of power. This is indeed a grotesque sacrifice. It is as if a rascal clothed himself in the vestments of a priest for the purpose of robbing the altar." In another paragraph the same credit to them and to Canada, betrays the great importance that they wisely consid-er attaches to the subject of higher edu-cation. But they are not alone in their wisdom. The French Canadians, besides having numerous collegiate institutions throughout the country, have two splen-did colleges in this city ; they have here also a branch of the celebrated Univeralso a branch of the celebrated Univer-sity of Laval, and so alive are they to their interests in this respect that not satisfied with this they are determined to have here a University in this city of their own and separate from Laval. We alone unfortunately consider that we do not want such things, or rather I believe we don't bother our heads about them. We are content with mothing in believe we don't bother our heads about them. We are content with nothing in this respect, and yet while all the advan-tages of education are to be found among those whom we are competing with, we are suprised when we are worsted in the competition. We seem satisfied if those of our sons who are ambitious are allowed entry inte college means their of our sons who are ambitious are allowed entry into colleges where their mother tongue is a foreign language and whence, after several years of study, they come out to take their part in the contest of life, having a mere acquain-tance with French, and such knowledge only of English as their own industry at home has helped them to. And then, forsooth, the wonder is that the sons ot Irishmen in Canada are often inelegant in their speech, that they linp along in their phrases like cripples on the road, that they do not share in the inheritance of elcquence that has distinguished Irishmen at home and elsewhere abroad. Of course there have been, and there are a few men among us, splendid exceptions to the rule, men who in spite of the disad-

But, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid But, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid that as long as we are content with the present system of college education, we must remain precisely where we are. And not only will our young men, destined for the higher walks of life, come out of French colleges speaking imperfect or inelegant English, (for such a defect is of minor importance and might be counterbalanced by the sub stantial advantages of a solid education, since it is not necessary for success in stantial advantages of a solid education, since it is not necessary for success in life to be gifted with either the melli-fluous accent of Trinity or the classic pronunciation of Cambridge), but the worst result will be that as long as we have only French institutions of this kind there will be a great and a natural reluctance on the part of English speak-ing Catholics to send their sons to col-lege at all

ing Catholics to send their sons to col-lege at all. Now, I submit that the advancement of our people morally, socially and ma-terially depends, to a very great extent, on the education of youth. And I turther contend that in order to fit a man for the bisher positions of life a University of contend that in order to fit a man for the higher positions of life a University, or at least a college education is an essential, and has always and everywhere been so considered. Now, we are a little inconsistent; we have ambition for these high places for our rising youth, and there is no reason why they should not be reached if only the means were sup-plied. But in our inconsistency we do not take the means to arrive at the end. not take the means to arrive at the end. I say we should ; we should attend ito this, and the sooner the better.

this, and the sconer the better. If we desire that some men of our race and creed in this mixed community should be ranked among the judges of the land, if we wish to see English-speaking Catholics holding portfolios of Cabinet Ministers and occupying seats in Parliament in fair numbers, then you must fit men for these high positions, and since it is the received opinion that the only way to prepare a

positions, and since it is the received opinion that the only way to prepare a man for these positions is by giving him the education to be had in good colleges, we should adopt the means that with other people have been so successful. We have not done so up to the pre-sent; why, I am at a loss to tell. We Irish people have been always admitted to be most eager for education. Our old country was once famous for its schools and its scholars; in times past, ere its terrible misfortunes robbed it of every-thing, Ireland was called "The School of the West." Have the descendants of Irishmen in Canada forgotten the in-Irishmen in Canada forgotten the in-stincts that distinguished their fathers? Perhaps it is that in the past there may have been insurmountable difficulties in the way, and I am satisfied that if there were united action now we could succeed month before the date. Mr. Parnell and I believe that within two years we could have our Irish college in Monspeaks of .- With kind regards, yours very truly, SALISBURY." Mr. Parnell could not suffer the "base treal." Mr. Kavanagh's suggestions to the Irish less fabrications" of Lord Salisbuy to Catholics of the Province of Quebec may pass unheeded, and, unfortunately for well be put before the Irish Catholics of the Tory leader's reputation for veracity, Ontario, who in too many instances prefer the cheap training of the High put the whole case so clearly in his speech at Chester as to leave not the School to the solid Catholic education lightest room for doubt that the Tories of the College. If French Colleges are were prepared to give Ireland Home not the places for Irish Catholic boys, Rule had party exigencies permittee neither are the hybrid superficial High such a course, and that Lord Salisbury Schools of Ontario. Catholic parents. was thoroughly cognizant of all that you have now a duty to perform, in passed between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell. At Chester the Irish leader selecting a school for your boys, that you should at every sacrifice fulfill. Our pointed out that just previous to his in-Colleges are the places for them, and our terview with the Lord Lieutenant of Colleges will have them if you listen to Ireland, the Land Purchase Bill had the voice of conscience. Our earnest been introduced by the government into hope and prayer is that not alone the College of Ottawa, but every Catholic the House of Lords and passed through all its stages with great and College in Ontario, will be filled, at their unusual rapidity. This bill had gone through all its stages in the Lords re-opening, by Catholic boys from this "Canada of ours."

TOO SWEEPING.

renew the discussion on the Scott Act, but we do say that in our estimation a sound license system, under which the ale of liquor would be very greatly restricted and carefully regulated, would do more real and effective good than the Scott Act or any other prohibitory enactment. There is not, at all events anything to be gained by applying the term "brutal" to men engaged in a legit. imate line of trade.

SALISBURY VERSUS PARNELL.

If there be any qualities which m than others shine forth luminously in the public career of the Irish leader, these are candor and veracity. So great is his self-control that he has never had yet to regret the utterance of a single hasty word, or felt bound to withdraw an exaggeration. His speeches are models of statesmanlike declarations, clear, precise and moderate. The Tories were badly cornered when Mr. Parnell made public the real facts of the Carnaryon incident. They have tried to make the public believe that their Irish viceroy spoke only for himself, and held no communication whatever on the subject with the government of which he unassailable reasoning in favor of his was a leading member. Mr. Parnell has, contention. He goes on to say to the however, during his progress through England, shown not alone the improbability but the untruthfulness of this contention. So deep and striking was the impression made by his statement of the case that the Tory agents appealed to Lord Salisbury for a contradiction, or, at all

events, explanation of the Irish leader's declarations. At a meeting in Manchester Mr. J. W. McClure read a letter from the Conservative leader, which for shameless disregard of truth would put a Vankee "boodle" alderman to blush. He wrote :

"Hatfield, June 28, 1886. "DEAR MR. MCCLURE-Mr. Parnell's assertions are a string of baseless fabrica-tions. It is false that Mr. Parnell had tions. It is false that Mr. Parnell had reason to believe that if the Conserva-tives got into power after the general election they would have given him a statutory Legislature. No one belong-ing to the Government or connected with it gave him any indication of the kind. It is false that I was only too

kind. It is false that I .7as only too anxious to convince him in favor of a statutory Legislature for Ireland, and that I ever showed the slightest leaning to such an opinion. It is false that 'Lord Carnarvon urged such a con-cession on the Cabinet,' and con-sequently false that 'it was not refused by the Cabinet until the polls went against us.' It is false 'that Lord Carnar-yon urged his views in favor of a statu-

against us. It is false that Lord Carnar-von urged his views in favor of a statu-tory Legislature on the Cabinet for six months, consequently false that he urged them "without being opposed in the Cabinet to any extent." It is false that after the result of the polls was known that the Cabinet swerved round in opposition to the project for a statu-tory Legislature, for they never had the slightest inclination towards it. I need not tell you that the story of the Lind Purchase Bill, having been passed in deference to a wish expressed at his in-terview of the 1st of August, is simply impossible, by the fact that it had already passed the House of Lords, and the Government were publicly pledged

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that that bill should be passed into law, forcibly urged his views to that effect on Lord Carnarvon, who took note of his remarks. "I also told him," declares the Irish leader, "I also told him that I objected to a certain clause in that bill which provided that the remains of the Irish church fund should be used as a counter guarantee. After my interview with Lord Carnaryon that bill was immediately brought forward in the House of Lords, and it was passed through the House of Commons, and passed into law, and the clause giving the Irish church fund as a counter guarantee, which I had objected to at my interview with Lord Carnaryon, was struck out of the bill." In reply to Lord Salisbury's statement that he had fully a month before Mr. Parnell's interview with Lord Carnaryon expressed himself opposed to Home Rule, Mr. Parnell states: "He may have opposed Home Rule in July-he did not oppose it in August, or until December or January following: and when Lord Salisbury's opposition to Home Rule was developed. Lord Carnarvon resigned his seat in the Cabinet." Mr. Parnell literally buries the Tory leader under an avalanche of

people of Chester: people of Chester: "Lord Salisbury further says that it is false that Lord Carnarvon urged his views in favor of a statutory Legislature on the Cabinet for six months. Mark the word "Cabinet"—Lord Salisbury says very little about himself, except the ex-planation that in the beginning of July he told Lord Carnarvon he was not in favor of a Legislature for Ireland. In each of Lord Carnarvon's denials he seeks refuce behind the Cabinet. Now each of Lord Carnarvon's denials he seeks refuge behind the Cabinet. Now, it is extremely probable that Lord Gar; narvon, being in Ireland all the time, did not have an opportunity of being at a full meeting of the Cabinet to lay his views before them, and the question was not ripe for discussion by the Cabinet; it could not be ripe until the result of It could not be ripe until the result of the elections was known; until it was found whether the Tory party would have power to carry out anything at all, much less a statutory Legislature (hear, hear). But my assertion holds good, that when for the first time the Cabinet—at all events the leading members of the Cab when for the first time the Cabinet-at all events the leading members of the Cab-inet-decided against Home Rule after events the leading members of the Cab-inet-decided against Home Rule after the general election was over Lord Car-naryon resigned his seat (applause). LordCarnaryon not only represented him-self to me as being a strong believer in Home Rule for Ireland, but he slso ex-pressed himself as such to several of my leading colleagues in Dublin whom he saw after he went over to Ireland from time to time; and so far from his views on that question being shaken they be-came stronger and more confirmed every day he lived in the country. Then we have this interview with Lord Carnaryon, and we have Lord Salisbury's remarkable speech at Newport, in which he referred to me as the Irish chief or chieftain, I don't know which. It was just before the general election, and he thought that a little blarney might be a good thing (laughter). I believe the people of Great Britain will come to the conclusion that I was justified in my belief that we should Ittle biarney might be a good thing (laughter). I believe the people of Great Britain will come to the conclusion that I was justified in my belief that we should have received such a settlement by the Tory party, and that the chiefs of the Tory party desired us to remain in that belief prior to the general election."

Mr. Parnell adds that the turn about face ultimately executed by the Tory der was the most disgraceful breach of faith exhibited towards the Irish peo-Inspector if he believes himself ple since the Treaty of Limerick was that "every Roman Catholic was broken. In the face of the Irish leader's by law a primary supporter of the unanswerable defence of himself and of ate Schools." The loquacious Ins his statements against the unveracious would find great difficulty in telli Salisbury, the London Times declares when such a law was enacted, and that "Mr Parnell was quite recently conare its provisions verbation et lib victed of having deliberately and re-We never believe in taking law so peatedly affirmed that which he knew hand from any man, however hi attainments in jurisprudence. to be false." This is a specimen of the "British fair play" to which the Irish legal enactment is referred to, we leader has been subjected by the antispecific allusion, and if useds be o Home Rule press. Mr. Parnell, howrecital, to understand its prov ever, issues from the controversy with We are ever slow in im Lord Salisbury as unimpeached in honor motives. But from what we as he is unassailable in veracity. The from what our readers know latter presents the sorry spectacle of J. L. Hughes, we have arriv the leader of a great party forced to the conclusion that we are justif cover his want of honor by deliberate accusing him of a willful distort falsehood, the former adds a new title fact and a deliberate mis-stateme to his many claims to Ireland's gratitude law in declaring that Cathol and to the admiration of the world. Ontario enjoy privileges and imm in the matter of education, which them on a higher plane in these BRO. J. L. HUGHES AGAIN. than their Protestant neighbors. lics, we have again and again sho A friend sends us a printed synopsis not in this Province enjoy even e of the speech delivered at the banquet with non-Catholics in the matter given by the local brethren some weeks cation. Their privileges are fe ago in Toronto to the Grand Orange restricted, in many cases unav their grievances many and cry J. L. Hughes, the never-silent inspector every step retarding their pi Mr. Hughes knows all this, but report of the festive occasion informs us telling is not his weakness, for i that the chair was occupied by County not his purposes. His Bible s Master Frank Somers. On the right have already dealt with, and trouble our readers with its rej gentlemen :-- Most Worshipful Bro. N. C. Wallace, M. P., Deputy Grand Master The story is worthy the Inspect the Inspector the story. of B. A.; Bro. H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Major H. A. L. White, Grand Master of Ontario West; Bro. E. M. Morphy, Toronto; His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Ero. Thomas Keyes, Grand Secretary of B. A.; Capt. Wm. Anderson, Grand panied by Rev. Dean Wagner, o Treasurer of B. A ; Rev. Bro. Hallowell, sor, Rev. Dr. Kilroy of Stratfo John Connolly, P. P., Biddulph, Deputy Grand Chaplain. The following James Walsh, of the cathedral gentlemen occupied seats at the left of the chairman : Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity Monday for Quebec to attend

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gher, County Master of Frontenac; County Master of Dundas We give their names, that our rea may fully understand the nature of before which Mr. J. L. Hu gathering disported himself on "Our Educati interests." Not a name here but of an open and avowed enemy of Catholic'church, and consequently o patriotic union and harmonious ad of all classes in the promotion of public weal. Mr. Hughes is a serva the city of Toronto, whose salar drawn from the taxes of all class citizens, and yet he scruples not, hesi not, in fact never fails, to insult one tion of his fellow-citizens, whom belies and traduces in a fashion too tor any one but a fanatic and fire-en Here is the report of his speech as

Bro. J. L. Hughes also respon Bro. J. L. Hughes also respon He said the last speaker only wa initiation to make him a good Orn man. There were thousands of cit who held the same views and they ab seek to enrol them in their ranks. history of the past few months in Dominion showed how necessary it they should enlarge their ranks bring in all thoroughly legal Protest It behooved them to seek to incu their principles in the young. ' need not go back five years in the him of the province to see that the b of the province to see that the b with the Catholic hierarchy was to fought among the rising generation. Catholics had demanded five things Catholics had demanded five things had got four of them. They dema Separate Model schools and got ti They demanded the separate inspe of schools and they got two inspe appointed tor whom the Protestant to help pay for. They demanded pulsory representation on every School Board in districts where t School Board in districts where was a Separate school and got this But these were small in comparison the fourth privilege, which they als at the hands of the Ontario Governm They demanded that the Catholic sc should be placed on the same four tion as the Public school surgery tion as the Public, school system, the educational principle of the cou-was that every man of whatever as ality or creed should be a supp primarily of the national system of primarily of the national system of province, (Cheers.) Now every R Catholic was made by law a pri-supporter of the Separate schools. being the case, he claimed the Sep schools should stand on the same j as the national system. They had, ever, a separate Catholic system, a s ate Protestant, system, and a n system in the rural dist The Catholic School Board select their own text books, while Protestant School Board had to the dictum of one man. (Cha He hoped they would never be sat till they got equal rights with the C He noped they would never be sat till they got equal rights with the C lics in this respect. Then the Go ment attempted to say that the P tants must take a certain Bible, o tain parts of the Bible, for use in schools, while no dictation was attem with the Scanzte acheols. The E schools, while no dictation was attem with the Separate schools. The P School Board of the city unanim-refused to accept the mutilated ordered by the Government, espe-as it had been compiled to suit Catholics. (Cheers.) They were bou maintain the rights of an open Prote Pible. (Cheers.) Bible. (Cheers). Rejoiced indeed would we be

Catholic Separate Schools of O. stood on the same plane as the na system. For this we have long s and thus far fruitlessly contended. Hughes is too ignorant to be a

by the 24th of July, and Mr. Parnell's interview with Carnarvon' took place on the 1st or 2nd of August. It was then known in Parliamentary circles that the

The Globe of the 15th asks : "Do those bill had been practically abandoned who set fire to the buildings of such as that the government had no intention of going on with it. "They had," says Mr. are supporters of the Scott Act, or who Parnell, "hung it up for eight or nine Lodge of British North America, by Mr. assault them personally, fancy that in this way they help the drink traffic? days before my interview with Lord If so they never were more mistaken. Carnarvon took place, and a delay of of Public Schools in Toronto. The Mail eight or nine days at any time in the Every window broken, every house fired, every man threatened or assaulted passage of a bill would be most unfortundrives twenty nails into the coffin of th ate, and probably would have resulted in its loss for the session; but in the hand of the chairman were the following 'liquor interest.' The trade is sufficiently brutal; is it wise for its supporters end of July, in the last moments to proclaim the fact so practically ?" of an expiring Parliament, during a The Globe in its eagerness to proclaim election, when all memgeneral its support of the Scott Act. does bers of Parliament were hastening grievous injustice, by implication, to a down to their constituents, and when it respectable body of citizens. The liquor trade in Canada is, with few exwas of vital moment to wind up the business of the session as soon as possiceptions, in the hands of honest and ble, a delay of nine days in the stages conscientious men. For the exceptions. of a bill clearly proved that the governwho are responsible, if not Mr. Mowat's ment had no further intention of proceeding with it." Now, although the license commissioners? The cause of prohibition is not to be served by whole. bill was practically abandoned when College; Bro. Wm. Johnson, Grand Massale groundless abuse of men whose pri-Mr. Parnell met Lord Carnaryon ter of Ontario East; Rural Dean Cooper, vate lives compare favorably with those although it was all but dead in the Grand Chaplain; Rev. Dr. Smithett. Omof any other class of citizens, and whose strictest Parliamentary sense, the Irish emee; Rev. Wm. Walsh, Ottawa, Deputy public spirit is not, in general, open to chief, strongly of opinion that it would Grand Chaplain; Bro. Wm. White, Grand be of importance to the peace of Ireland question. We are not here prepared to Director of Ceremonies; Rev. John Galla-

monies consequent on the confe the beretta on Cardinal Tascheres

PERSONAL.

Parents who are ignorant of t will be taught by the misconduct children what they should have

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gher, County Master of Frontenac; Dr.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

erson, County Master of Dundas. We give their names, that our readers may fully understand the nature of the gathering before which Mr. J. L. Hughes lisported himself on "Our Educations interests." Not a name here but that of an open and avowed enemy of the Catholic church, and consequently of the patriotic union and harmonious action of all classes in the promotion of the public weal. Mr. Hughes is a servant of the city of Toronto, whose salary is drawn from the taxes of all classes of citizens, and yet he scruples not hesitates not, in fact never fails, to insult one portion of his fellow-citizens, whom he belies and traduces in a fashion too gross tor any one but a fanatic and fire-eater. Here is the report of his speech as sent

Bro. J. L. Hughes also responded He said the last speaker only wanted initiation to make him a good Orangeman. There were thousands of citizens who held the same views and they should seek to enrol them in their ranks. The history of the past few months in the Dominion showed how necessary it was they should enlarge their ranks and they should be the set of the province to see that the battle with the Catholic hierarchy was to be fought among the rising generation. The Catholics had demanded five things and Oatholics had demanded five things and had got four of them. They demanded Separate Model schools and got them., They demanded the separate inspection of schools and they got two inspectors appointed tor whom the Protestants had to help pay for. They demanded com-pulsory representation on every High School Board in districts where the set there School Board in districts where the the term was a Separate school and got this also. But these were small in comparison with the fourth privilege, which they also got at the hands of the Ontario Government. They demanded that the Catholic schools should be placed on the same foundation as the Public school system, while the educational principle of the country was that every man of whatever nation-ality or creed should be a supporter primarily of the national system of this primarily of the national system of this province, (Cheers.) Now every Roman Catholic was made by law a primary supporter of the Separate schools. That being the case, he claimed the Separate schools should stand on the same plane as the national system. They had, how-ever, a separate Catholic system, a separ-ate Protestant, system, and a mixed system in the rural districts. The Catholic School Board could select their own text books, while the Protestant School Board had to take Protestant School Board had to take the dictum of one man, (Cheers). He hoped they would never be satisfied till they got equal rights with the Catho-lics in this respect. Then the Govern-ment attempted to say that the Protes-tants must take a certain Bible, or cer-tain parts of the Bible, for use in their schools, while no dictation was attempted with the Scaparate schools. The Public with the Separate schools. The Public School Board of the city unanimously refused to accept the mutilated Bible ordered by the Government, especially as it had been compiled to suit the Catholics. (Cheers.) They were bound to maintain the rights of an open Protestant Bible. (Cheers).

Rejoiced indeed would we be if the Catholic Separate Schools of Ontario stood on the same plane as the national system. For this we have long striven and thus far fruitlessly contended. Mr.

The celebration of the twelfth of July equired this year some additional zest

om the anti-Home Rule triumph in Britain. The Canadian Orangeman in appetites of the Canadian brethren all over the country. In the speeches on as intense an opponent of Irish national rights as his brother in Derry or Belfast, the subject there was everywhere to be He looks on the establishment of an noticed strict adhesion to the resolution Irish Parliament as the very enwhich at the last meeting of the Grand thronement of Romanism on Irish soil. Lodge was unanimously carried, amidst He has so long enjoyed the fruits of the greatest enthusiasm : "That this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British exclusiveness, so long fattened on the spoils that pertain to ascendancy, that North America takes this opportunity of he dreads the inauguration of a reign of declaring the continued loyalty of the justice and detests the very mention of Orange Association in Canada to the equality. Champion, as he affects to be, British crown and unity of the empire, of "civil and religious liberty," he know and our determined opposition to the and demands and insists upon no other Gladstonian attempt to pander to the liberty but that of persecuting his solicitations of the Parnellites and other Catholic fellow-subject. Loyal and disloyal parties throughout Ireland and superloyal as he loudly proclaims himthe British dominions in general ; and we self, his loyalty is to be measured by the hereby pledge ourselves to aid and sup. subservience of the Crown to his purport the Loyalists of Ireland by men and poses and his demands. We have at all means (if necessary) in their struggle to times held that the Orangemen in Canmaintain the integrity of the Empire and ada and the Orangemen in Ireland differ their civil and religious liberty. We also in no form or degree in the odiousness suggest that a special committee be now appointed by this Most Worshipfu of their professions and the wickedness of their purposes. The Irish Orange-Grand Lodge to practically carry out man is, if anything, less crafty than his their wishes in this respect by any legit. Canadian brother, who has so often sucimate means that may be obtained by ceeded in inducing Catholics of the half. them and placed at their disposal." hearted and weak kneed type to promote his cause and secure his success placed itself fully, clearly and unmis The Orangeman of Canada is in the takeably on record. From that record hands of clever tacticians who use it will not depart. The friends of Irish him to keep "Romanism" in self-government, knowing the position check, by depriving, in the face of this exotic and abominable instituof simulated Orange threats, Cathotion, should, by its opposition to the Lie citizens of their just portion of public cause they have at heart, be moved to greater efforts, and to redoubled courand official recognition. Let a Catholic name be, for instance, suggested for a age in the pursuit of justice for Ireland. vacant judgeship and at once some lodge When the enemies of freedom and of is called on to denounce the growth of Christian patriotism declare themselves Popery, and menace the government on one side of a controversy, no good with ruin, if the appointment of a Papist citizen can fail to perceive where lie to the bench be made. Let a Deputyright and truth and justice. Ministership fall vacant and a howl at once ascends from a thousand Williamite throats against Papal intolerance and despotism, and the government is inundated with threats if the vacancy be given to a qualified Catholic applicant. Thus does Orangeism put in its work in Canada. Any one who even casts a glance at the names of the leading spirits of the demonstrations of this year of grace will at once see that the politicians, and none

but politicians of the most disreputable men. They are the same the world over, character, had the celebration in their these disciples of hate and worshippers of control. "Senator" Clemow was the presiding genius both at Ottawa and Kingston. The celebration in the former city took place on Sunday, the 11th. where, in an unfinished conventicle called the East End Methodist Church, a Rev. Mr. Hardie preached from the text aken from Jude :

"It was needful for me to write unto you and exhort you, that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

city elsewhere published was accompanied He began by graciously assuring his hear. by the gift of a magnificent coach, horses ers that they were not Pagans or Mahomand trappings, valued at \$2,000. medans, but citizens of a christian country, and as such invited them to examine the form of faith so prevalent among them-Roman Catholicism. He was sorry to admit that this was an ancient and potent religion which presented itself, he thought, in too formidable and aggressive a character. then laid seige to, assailed, and to his own satisfaction, no doubt, demolished, papal infallibility, transubstantiation, and auricular confession. He held up Wycliff and Luther as heroes, and, need. less to say, gave his ready, eager and will ing hearers a full piece of his mind on in duigences, purgatory and clerical celibacy. Conventual establishments he denounced as an evil, and prayed for a new set of politicians who would grant government inspection of convents. With a condescension as surprising as it was uncalled-for, and as wholly unappreciated, Mr. Hardie placidly avowed that he had no contention against "the poor Roman Catholic, God bless As well might the red-handed him," house-breaker assure the victims of his violence of high regard and extreme good-will-the midnight assassin proclaim to the world his innocence of heart and purity of purpose, as preache Hardie invoke a blessing on people whose extirpation is his object. "They (Catholics) were not," said he, while this mock blessing was still warm on his lips, "they were not to be trusted, they would fool you every time." In Kingston, which the Orangemen love to call the "Derry of Canada," there was a more noisy demonstration than at Ottawa. Orange contingents from all portions of Eastern Ontario flocked to the old Limestone City. Brother J. Gallagher is said to have welcomed the Ottawa delegation, as an evidence that the society still lived and flourished in the Dominion Capital. He bade them welcome in the name of Kingston's Orangemen, who were, he affirmed, ever true to the tradition of "No Surrender." Yes-true they are, those Kingston Or angemen, to the tradition of "No Surrender" to the claims of good citizen. ship, the dictates of patriotism, the teachings of Christian charity, and the requirements of the country they pre-

Not less enthusiastic were the Toronto would be still better." Mr. Smith's Cangemen than their brethren of the principles are very much akin to those Limestone City. The prospects of a civil of the late lamented Big Bear, Miserable war in Ireland, by means of a repressive Man. and Bad Arrow. Tory policy, has evidently whetted the

A NEW YORK despatch dated the 15th says that the news that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Quebec has issued an edict severing all intercourse with the grand lodge of England has created much interest in masonic circles there. The grand lodge of England re fused, we are told, to cut off three English Montreal lodges, which refused to affiliate with the grand lodge of Quebec. A prominent New York mason is credited with saying that the New York and all other grand lodges in the United States will join in the edict and sever relations with the interdicted grand lodge. So much for masonic fraternization. Evil principles cannot hold men together and the future of masonry is entirely one of disintegration.

MR, LABOUCHERE says that were he an Irishman not a vote would he give in favor of justice to Englishmen, till Englishmen were prepared to do justice to Irishmen. He adds that the only thing necessary to make obstruction a success is that the eighty six Irishmen take a moderate interest in the affairs of the nation and that the English Radicals act with them. He declares that if the latter act cordially with the Irish Home Rulers no procedure that can be framed by the mind of men will render it possible for the Parliamentary machine to work till justice be done.

MR. HEALY explained his defeat in .South Derry by saying that the Catholics are nine handred behind on the register and the majority against him was not two hundred. The No Popery cry defeated him. "The Presbyterian ministers," he adds, "took alarm lest the Belfast Queen' college, which is in the hands of Presby terians, should be taken from them unde Home Rule. They also feared for their pockets, as they derived their substance THE total popular vote in the British from a fund arising out of investments in elections stood on Thursday last : for land. It was a natural though an un-Home Rule 1,382,118, sgainst 1,455,958. founded alarm. They moved heaven and earth to arouse sectarian apprehensions

and succeeded in exacting more implicit political obedience than I have ever seen yielded to the much abused Catholic priests. Mr. Sexton's victory hurt me, for the reason that when they saw Belfast falling to us they thought the heather was on fire. Besides the election was

taken on an expiring register, and most of the deaths and changes of residence occurred amongst our friends. On a new register and at another time of the year will win at a canter."

THE C. M. B. A.

The meeting of the Grand Council of this society, to be held in Stratford in the early part of August, promises to be a most important one. Many subjects will be brought up for discussion

having an important bearing on BARON DOWSE is like all the other Irish the future of the association, and we doubt not the members, many of whom are among the most prominent and respectable citizens of the places in which they reside, will come to decisions calculated to extend and perpetuate the organization. The officers during the past term have one and all performed their respective duties in a very satisfactory manner. To the Grand Recorder belongs the duty of performing the most onerous work, and this work has by Mr. Brown been attended to in a most careful and painstaking manner. To Mr. Brown's earnest efforts on behalf of the association may be in a great measure attributed its present flourishing condition. He richly leserves re-election for the position of Grand Recorder, and we trust he will be given that office for the coming term.

OTTAWA'S ARCHBISHOP.

An Imposing Demonstration.

Ottawa Free Press, July 12. The Basilica yesterday afternoon was the scene of the most interesting event that has taken place within its walls since the funeral service of the late and first Bishop Guigues. Archbishop Duhamel has returned home, and was warmly met by all classes of his diocese. The church was most magnificently decorated, and the grand altar, with its many statuettes, the noble ceiling of blue studded with bold stars, stood out in bold design. The St. Ante's band, as might be anticipated, was present on the occasion, as was also the "Lyre Canadienne." The building from the floor to the tormoat callery was the funeral service of the late and first the "Lyre Canadienne." The building from the floor to the topmost gallery was densely crowded, not only by Catholics, but by those of other denominations anxious to pay personal honor to His Grace as a man whom they held in the highest esteem. The chairman of the various Catholic committees, consisting of Mayor McDougel, W. H. Barry, Ald. Derjurdins, F. R. E. Campeau, Ald. Durocher, Hon. R. W. Scott, Ald. Heney, Post Office Inspector French, Dr. St. Jean, ex. M. P., J. A. Olivier, J. Dufresne, S. Drapeau and Jos, Tasse were provided with select seats in the building. HIS GRACE

HIS GRACE entered the building a few minutes after 4 o'clock, attended by a long retinue of clergy in full canonicals, and assumed his place on the Archbishop's throne, when

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS was read by Hon. Senator Scott :--To His Grace the Most Reverend J. T. Duhamel, Archishop Elect of Ottawa : May it please Your Grace,--The Catho lies of the city of Ottawa recently heard with much pleasure and gratification that the Holy Father had elevated the Episcopal See of Ottawa to the rank of an archdiocese, and had conferred on our beloved Bishop the high distinction of first archbishop of the newly created Ecclesias-

tical province. For this signal mark of favor we ask your Grace to convey to the Holy Father our grateful thanks. We hail with joy and gratitude this

We hail with joy and gratitude this well-merited recognition of the ability and zeal exhibited by your Grace in the discharge of those exalted duties pertain-ing to the head of this diocese. Twelve years ago your Grace was chosen as the second Bishop of this widely extended and important diocese, follow-ing in succession that learned and holy man, the Right Reverend Bishop Guigues, whose memory we all revere. That good and zealous prelate had laid the foundations of many churches, reli-gious houses, schools and asylums for the poor and the fatherless in the twenty five years during which he was the chief pastor of this diocese. of this diocese. It has, however, been reserved for you

Grace to perfect, increase and beautify the many good works that our first bishop had left complete and undone. That your Grace has fulfilled the holy

rission assigned to you by Divine Pro-ridence is abundantly testified in the mproved condition of the diocese and by the love and esteem entertained for their good by the Catholic children ctive of race and nationality.

irrespective of race and nationality. It is gratifying also for us to remember that even those of the community who do not recognize your spiritual charac-ter, do not fail to accord to your Grace that respect and admiration awarded only to the good and the just. Again, expressing our congratulations

on this joyous occasion, we earnestly pray that your life may long be spared to watch over the flock committed to your wise and tender care. Ottawa, July, 1886.

in the name of the congregation for his zealous work during the past week, and bidding him farewell, hoping, however, that at no distant time in the future the rev. Father and his self denying colgreatest glory, its motive in the interests of religion, the honor ot the church, the welfare of the faithful and of the whole country, numbering in the ranks of its heirarchy, one car-dinal and two new archbishops. Your league would once more conduct an retreat at Osceola. Rev. Father S Rev. Father Sutton joy springing from such ennobling sources is destined to be lasting, and replied, thanking Mr. Dooner and the congregation for their good wishes, and after urging again in a few words the exhortations which he had made in the should indeed be shared in your chief pastor. Another note echoed through your congratulations, gratitude mingles morning about perseverance, bade all good-bye, echoing Mr. Dooner's wish that it would not be long before they with your gladness, and this most roble feeling stirs most deeply still the heart of your acrhbishop elect. Casting a glance at the immense country, I see that it would not be long before they would meet again, trusting, however, that if that happiness were not granted to them upon this earth, it would one day be afforded them forever in heaven. The rev. gentleman then pursued the road to Renfrew, where he and Father Kenny are again engaged in their truly our people increase and multiply, religion, progress with this increase and the extension of the Catholic hierarchy while Catholic insti-tutions and Catholic works of charity spread their benificent branches ligic Kenny are again engaged in their truly apostolic labors this week. A sufficient indication of the success of the mission at Osceola is the fact that over the whole extent of the country, Truly, the blessing of God has acco here been invincible; for, if God be with over five hundred persons approached the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion during the week. It is to be hoped that the Passionist us, who can prevail against us? Si Deus who can prevail against us? St Deus pro nobis quis contra nos? Thanks to His powerful protection, the church of Canada has made a stride in the way of that true progress which insures the that true progress of all. But to welfare and happiness which insures the welfare and happiness of all. But to Jesus Christ be all glory; let our hymns of thanks ascend towards the throne of the adorable Trinity. Praise also to South America, this has been, we might say, their first visit to Canada. The abundant fruits which it is bearing makes abundant truits which it is bearing makes us pray not only that they will visit us again, but that before long a house of the zealous sons of St. Paul of the Cross will be established in Canada, P.T.R. the Immaculate Virgin, patroness of this church and of the diocese. Gratitude and lasting fidelity to the church who has nourished us with the milk of her faith, and in whose bosom we have grown strong. Love and devotedness to the great Pope THE HOME RULE QUESTION .- At a meeting of the R. C. congregation in St. Thomas on Sunday afternoon, for the purwho deigns so efficaciously to promote our most cherished interests, while in governing most cherished interests, while in governing entire christendom, he gives to the world an impulse not less powerfal than certain, in order to procure for all netions, necessary security and bring all men to the haven of eternal salvation. Honor likewase to those before us, began to labor in this vineyard of the Lord. Special honor to the illustrious and much regretted Bishop Guiguese founder and first bishop of the diocesse. In placing us on the Episcopal throne as his immediate suc-cessor, Providence has given us a larger part in the work of the advancement of this diocese; and, if it has been ours to this diocese; and, if it has been ours to labor therein according to our strength Rule for Ireland, was unanimously carried. labor therein according to our strength and means, we have besides this, as your pastor, the great satisfaction of bearing testimony to the generous share you have thereunto contributed by your lively faith, your Christian virtues, your devot-chees and your sacrifices of every nature. Speaking two different languages, we have labored together with one accord to further

the interests of God, of the Holy church and of religion—interests which are the common good of all. Heaven has blessed our efforts and has thereby imposed upon us the obligations of perseverance and union, that thus a fresh impulse may be given to our labors and that the good so well begun may be hap-pily and efficaciously accomplished. The Immaculate Virgin has always been, and she always will be, our powerful patroness; with her for guide and teacher let us, like the Christians of Jerusslem, form a bright unity of heart and soul. Jesus Christ will be glorified in our midst by our observance of the law of mutual eharity, not only among ourselves, but with our separated brethren, desirous of living in good harmony with us. We shall then show ourselves worthy children of the church which unites so many different nations, and we shall likewise merit God's continued blessings and the favors of His first representative on earth. the interests of God, of the Holy church

5

Correspondence of the Catholic Record

JUBILEE MISSION AT OSCEOLA.

A week of extraordinary grace has just A week of extraordinary grace has just finished here. From July 4th till July 11th a mission for the Jubilee was con-ducted in our parish by the Reverend Fathers Xavier Sutton and Andrew Kenny, two members of the Congregation of the Passion, worthy children of the great St. Paul of the Cross. The Fathers enum have from Pittsburg Pann. and came here from Pittsburg, Penn., and ours was the first of a series of three misours was the first of a series of three mis-sions which they have been engaged to preach. The second one of these is now going on at Renfrew, and next week the third one will be conducted at Pakenham. The results of the mission here have been far beyond expectation. We are all been far beyond expectation. We are all been far beyond expectation. We are all grateful to the Rev. Fathers of the Passion

grateful to the Rev. Fathers of the Passion and to our Rev. Pastor, Father Devine, to whose zealous foresight is due the visit of the Fathers to Canada. The discourses of the Fathers, the elo-quence of which was equalled only by their solidity, were listened to by large congregations every day of the week. Low mass at seven o'clock a. m., followed by a short instruction on the Passion of our Lord, another at 9 a. m., followed by a sermon: in the afternoon at 3o'clock an a sermon; in the afternoon at 3 o'clock an instruction for the children, and at 7 p. m. the Rosary, followed by an instruction on the Sacrament of Penance, a sermon on the great truths of religion, and Benedic-

the great truths of reinford, and benefic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament—such was the daily programme of the mission. Rev. Father Kenny left on Saturday afternoon to open the Renfrew mission, and was accompanied to the station at Cobden by a large number of the congrega-tion. Oa Sunday morning after mass Rev. Father Sutton addressed the congregation Father Sutton addressed the congregation in a touching and eloquent sermon in which he commended them for the way in which they had attended the mission and exhorted them to persevere in the good path upon which they had entered, always pushing forward to greater per-fection, relying on the powerful grace of God. The rev. gentleman's apostrophe to the crucifix, before imparting the Papal Benediction, drew tears from many of those present. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by the Te Deum, closed the exercises of the mission, after which crowds of the parishioners after which crowds of the parishioners might be seen thronging the sacristy and might be seen thronging the sacristy and the presbytery to say a particular fare-well to him who had benefited them so much during the week, and receive a particular parting blessing from his hand. On Sunday alternoon Father Sutton drove to Renfrew, to rejoin his colleague, Father Kenny. He was accompanied to the limits of the parish of Osceals by a numerous procession of of Osceola by a numerous proces

Hughes is too ignorant to be a School Inspector if he believes himself saying that "every Roman Catholic was made by law a primary supporter of the Separate Schools." The loquacious Inspector would find great difficulty in telling us when such a law was enacted, and what are its provisions verbation et liberatim. We never believe in taking law secondhand from any man, however high his attainments in jurisprudence. When a legal enactment is referred to, we desire specific allusion, and if useds be copious recital, to understand its provisions. We are ever slow in imputing motives. But from what we know, from what our readers know of Mr. J. L. Hughes, we have arrived at the conclusion that we are justified in accusing him of a willful distortion of fact and a deliberate mis-statement of law in declaring that Catholics in Ontario enjoy privileges and immunities in the matter of education, which place them on a higher plane in these regards than their Protestant neighbors. Catholics, we have again and again shown, do not in this Province enjoy even equality with non-Catholics in the matter of education. Their privileges are few and restricted, in many cases unavailable. their grievances many and crying, at every step retarding their progress. Mr. Hughes knows all this, but truthtelling is not his weakness, for it serves not his purposes. His Bible story we have already dealt with, and will not trouble our readers with its repetition. The story is worthy the Inspector, and the Inspector the story.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, Rev. Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, Rev. John Connolly, P. P., Biddulph, and Rev. James Walsh, of the cathedral, left on Monday for Quebec to attend the ceremonies consequent on the conferring of the beretta on Cardinal Taschereau.

Parents who are ignorant of their duty will be taught by the misconduct of their children what they should have done.—J. tend to love.

only intensely anti-national, but ever ready to go out of his way to do injury to the Irish cause. Speaking at Tralee the other day he declared that "Ireland was never in a worse condition than now at the present assizes. He could not be a party to calling peace when there was no peace." Baron Dowse was evidently eager to strike a blow at Home Rule, and the local diso rders in Kerry gave him the occasion he want ed. With the sole exception of the "loyal minority", all Ireand is at peace-Baron Dowse to the contrary notwithstanding.

In this resolution Canadian Orangeisn

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EIGHT thousand Orangemen have cabled

to England a set of resolutions denounc-

ing Home Rule. No one expected any-

thing better from the Australian Orange-

On Monday, the 19th inst., at 5 p. m.,

the clergy of the diocese of Ottawa assem-

bled in the A cademic Hall of the College,

presented their new Archbishop with a

congratu latory address, to which suitable

reply was made. After His Grace's with-

drawal the clergy resolved to present him

with an archiepiscopal cross valued at \$550. The address of the Catholic laymen of the

AT THE last general election in Italy there was as usual a great number o abstentions. Thus, in Piedmont, out of 309,230 electors, only 156,840 voted; in Lombardy, out of 318,246, 164,800 exercised the right of suffrage. In Venetia, out of 216,821 on the list, but 107,128 approached the polls. In Sicily the list eached the number of 168,921, the poll 105,390, in Sardinia out of 34,021 qualified electors, 18,130 used this privilege. In Rome, however, the vote cast was proportionately large, 52,047 out of 63,621 electors casting their ballots.

THE defeat of Mr. T. M. Healy for South Derry is a cause of genuine regret among Irish Nationalists. At the last general election the voting in this constituency stood :

Healy (Nationalist)4,723 McCalmont (Tory).....2,341 Findlater (Liberal).....1,816 Majority for Healy over both 566 At the election held last week the poll showed the following result :

THERE has been some talk of providng a constituency in Manitoba for Mr. Goldwin Smith. But the Toronto News disposes of this suggestion in a manner that must find favor with all good citizens of Canada : "Their discretion in the selection of a locality remote from Toronto is to be commended. G. Smith is one of those persons who is best liked where he is least known. The North-West Territories or British Columbia LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

STRIKING MIRACLE AT THE SHRINE OF BEAUPRE.

BEAUPRE. Quebec, 16th—A great sensation was created throughout the city last night by the announcement that a very striking miracle had occurred at La Bonne Ste. Anne in the presence of 700 pilgrims from St John's suburbs, who went down to the Stoom status, who were down to the barrine yesterday under the direction of their cure, Rev. Mr. Plamondon. A Miss Labrie, one of the Pilgrims, who for 30 years had lost the use of her legs from par-alysis, and who, on going down had to be carried from the boat to the church on a basis mean of the sight of all chair, rose up, it is said, in the sight of all after mass, at which she had taken communion and venerated the relics of the saint, and walked back to the boat with out assistance. This fact was announced to Rev. Mr. Plamondon by Miss Labrie herself, who ascended to the hurricane

deck for the purpose, and after satisfying himself that the cure was really a certainty, the rev. gentleman requested the pilgrims to join in singing the Magnificat. He also announced that on the return of the boat to town a solemn Te Deum would be chanted at St. John's Church, and last evening the sacred edifice was densely crowde the satisfy control was the synthesis of the satisfy control while the noble by mn of praise and thanksgiving was sung, and the bells of the church proclaimed in their most joy-ous tones the glad event to the community.

Rev. Father Teefy, M. A., of St. Mich-ael's College, Toronto, has heen transferred to Plymouth, England, where the order of Basilians, of which he is a member, have a college.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

been bors, for God will demand the souls of his chiliren at his hands. Better, in it the language of Ohrist, that a mill-stone had been tied to his neck, and that he were cast into the sea, than to have thus wickedly scandalised and betrayed those little ones so dear to God. Ask the minister of God, who has to render an account of the souls committed to his care and feels the swill weight of this responsibility pressing upon him, what members of his flock cause him the most trouble and anxiety, ead he will tell you that it is the drunkard, who pursues his mad and wicked career heedless of his friendly warning, and indifferent to his most carnest appeals and zealous efforts. He is the scandal and reproach of his par-ish and a stumbling block in the way of all good people. Ask the neighbors to whom the drunk-ard is a constant source of annoyance and expense, for homest and industrious people are obliged from necessity or charity to support such, whether he injures any body but himself. Finally, ask the recording angel of God,

BOTH SIDES EXPERT IN TORTURE.

of virtue and morality, which are promo-ted by the suppression of intemperance. All Christians, but Catholics expecially, are piedged to self-denial. This is the distinguishing mark of a true Christian ; for our Lord has declared : "If any one would be My disciple, let him deny him-self, take up his cross and follow Me." We owe it, then, to ourselves and to our families ; to the church of which we are members, whose doctrines, if practised, conduce to holinese of life ; we owe it to our neighbors, whom we are bound to edify by our good example, and finally to the great and free republic of which we are difference honor and interest it should be our ambition to advance, that we show forth in our lives the bright and beautiful virtue of tamperance as under-stood and proclaimed from the lofty eminence of the Gospel, whose whole-some restraint over the sppetite and senses—the too free indugence of which occasions the ruin of many. AMENDALE, MD.

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The Rising

saparilla.



in Hamilton, St. Thomas and London, Eng. HEALTH FOR ALL!!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

THE PILLS

THEE BI FILLES Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE BI OI NT MEDNT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Leges, Bad Breasts, Old Wounda, Sores and Ulesers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. 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.

aint Brig

JULY 24, 1886

th Mass of Requise oul of Father R Walsh in St. I Father Weish in St. 1 Memphis, Tenn., on M in the presence of the parish schools, their par friends of the deceased. A of the Holy Sacrifice, t were reminded of the y were reminded of the schools poet priest to the schools lectured for their benefit em the following poem tron saint :]

Sweet Heaven Gleamed o'er That gems the dreamy sea, One far gone di And fisshed its More than a thousand year Pure Brigid, or

White as the s That fails belo To earth on Christmas big Thy pure face On every one ; For Christ's sweet grace ti To make thy b

A cloud hangs Tby Erin's sho Ah : God, 'twas always so-Ah i Virgin ia Thy Heaven p Will help thy people in the And save then

Thou art in Li, They are in nig Thou hast a crown-they a The very sod, Made theirs by Is still by tyrants' footsie, They pray-bu

Thou ! near Ch Dost hear the i Of all their hearts that gri Ah ! Virgin sw Kneel at His f Where angels' hymns i

And pray for t

FIVE-MINUTE FOR EARLY M By the Paulist

Preached in their Church Apostle, Fifty-ninth & Avenue, New York. FOURTH SUNDAY AFTE

"Behold the days come and I will send forth a fan not a famine of bread, nor but of hearing the word Amos viii. Notwithstanding the

Notwithstanding the living in the loudly prais-tury, it must be acknow one who has had any ce our own times, as in all are encompassed by ma Injustice, fraud and disk and licentioueness and the hard and toikeome lives, appointment, sorrow as rounds us on every sid the prophet of old arests are not without their y "The earth is infected lithereof: because they thereof; because they the laws, they have they ance, they have broken covenant." But our times seem to

an evil which is in a spec or at least one which is and more generally fe merly. That evil is the exists as to truth. I do exists as to truth. I do that people do not care a manis or is not a lias suppose we feel as mu such men as these as the felt in every age of heartily as we detest the in everyday concerns, questions which are in nortant, a sudden chan portant, a sudden chan scene and the public op at large glories in extended toleration to every error. Nay, it is even to have one's mind wid ception and considerati which the ingenuity o devise, and the willing devise, and the willing the most sacred truth mark of a liberal, unpre-intelligent mind. Ho such sayings as : "It what a man's religious long as he is sincere;" people in all religions; roads to heaven," and Now, I will not say truth at all in these a but I fear that what is be conveyed by such u definite and certain matters is not within i that consequently it is that consequently it is hold themselves indiffe Now, I venture to say destroying error, and t I say this is one which itself. I think, to the sensible and intellige does the life of the sou of the soul consists in ing. I am sure that m. If any one should hav so, it would be easy and convincing anew rather than another of our time and eager desire for the enthusiasm for soil for literature. The of the soul consists in the enthusiasm for soit for literature. The man is a proof of the i Every time he buy proves my assertion. the things every man which he necessarily desires to know, which tent? We are round tant? We are going tant? We are going world a few years and how to get on and p This is important—I we are only going to years, and then we shi world: Where shall world: where shall how are we to act not well with us then? to say that knowledge not important? Na man of sense and un it is going too far to indifference is a so For the life of the soi ng and loying. The ng and loving. The last end and desting which is of far the p which is of far the g He who says that n religious truth says th to this knowledge of tiny. Therefore he soul of that power, d Be therefore on you brethren, and while

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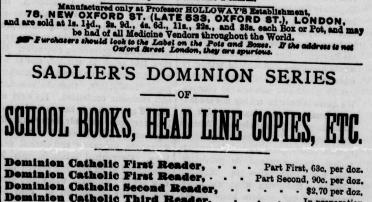
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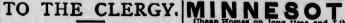
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

JULY 24, 1886

Saint Brigid.

BY REV. A. J. RYAN. BY REV. A. J. RYAM. [A high Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of Father Ryan was said by Father Welsh in St. Brigid's Church, Memphia, Tenn., on Monday, June 21, in the presence of the children of the parish schools, their parents and other triends of the decessed. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, the congregation were reminded of the visit paid by the post priest to the schools in 1881 when he lectured for their benefit and presented to them the following poem in honor of their patron saint :]

SETON MELL	76:]
1. 8	Sweet Heaven's smile Gleaned o'et the lale the dreamy sea One far gone day, And flashed its ray- a thousand years away, Fure Brigid. over these.
	White as the snow That falls below a Obristmas Bight, Thy pure face shone On every one; s sweet grace thy heart had won To make thy birthland bright.
	A cloud hangs o'er Tby Erin's shore- the liver of the shore- Ah i Virgin fair Tby Heaven pray'r hy people in their care And save them from their woe.
hou hast	Thou art in Light; They are in night; a crown-they a chain; The very sod.

The very sod, Made theirs by God, Is still by tyrants' footsteps trod ; They pray—but all in vain.

Thou ! near Christ's throne, Dost hear the moan Of all their hearts that grieve, Ah I Virgin sweet, Kneel at His feet, Where angels' hymns thy prayer shall And pray for them this eve.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

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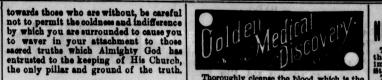
FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, and I will send forth a famine into the land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst of water, but of hearing the word of the Lord."-Amos vill.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are living in the loudly praised nineteenth cen-tury, it must be acknowledged by every one who has had any experience that in our own times, as in all former times, we are encompassed by many grievous evils. Injustice, fraud and dishonesty, impurity and licentiousness and their consequences, hard and toilsome lives, distress and dis-appointment, sorrow and anguish sur-rounds us on every side. The words of the prophet of old are strong, and yet they are not without their verification now: "The earth is infected by the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, they have changed the ordin-ance, they have broken the everlasting covenant." But our times seem to be infected with Notwithstanding the fact that we are

the prophet of old are strong, and yet they are not without their verification now: "The earth is infected by the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgreesed the laws, they have broken the everlasting covenant." But our times seem to be infected with an evil which is in a special way their own; or at least one which is more widespread and more generally felt now than for-merly. That evil is the indifference which exist as to truth. I do not mean to say that people do not care nowadays whether a man is or is not a liar and trickster. I suppose we feel as much abhorrence for felt in every age of the world. But heartily as we detest those who deceive us in everyday concerns, when it comes to questions which are infinitely more im-portant, a sudden change comes over the

heartily as we detest those who decive us in everyday concerns, when it comes to questions which are infinitely more im-portant, a sudden change comes over the scene and the public opinion of the world. Itarge glories in extending the largest toleration to every form of religious error. Nay, it is even considered a virtue to have one's mind wide open to the re-ception and consideration of every notion which the ingenuity of man is able to the most sacred truths is considered the

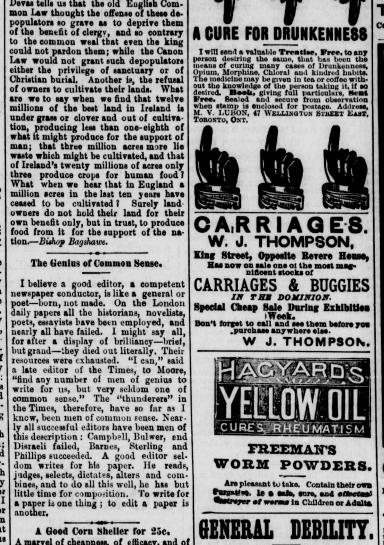
ception and consideration of every notion which the ingenuity of man is able to derise, and the willingness to surrender the most secred truths is considered the mark of a liberal, unprejudiced, broad and intelligent mind. How often do we hear what a man's religious opinions may be so long as he is sincere;" "There are good people in all religions," There are many roads to heaven," and so on. Now, I will not say that there is no truth at all in these and similar saying; but I fear that what is generally meant to be conveyed by such utterances is that the definite and certain truth in religious matters is not within man's power : and that consequently it is right for men to hold themselves indifferent to all religions to hold the soul consist i The billow, the similar membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, in the similar sayings; of the soul consist i The bill of every sensible and intelligent man. In what destroying error, and the reason for which itself. I think, to the approval of every sensible and intelligent man. In what does the life of the soul consist? The life of the soul consist is the low did commend itself, I think, to the sapproval of every sensible and intelligent man. In what does the life of the soul consist? The life of the soul consist is the low did commend itself, I think, to the suproval of every sensible and intelligent man. In what if any one should have the courses to do so, it would be easy to give him a clear and convincing answer. If one thing rather than another is characteristic of our time and country, it is the easer desire for knowing and lov-ing. I am sure that no one will deny this safe convincing answer. If one thing rather than another is characteristic of no iterature. The daily life of every man is a proof of the truth of what I said proves my assertion. But now, amony the thing every man should know, and which he necessarily longs and eagery the things every man should know, and which he necessarily longs and eagery the things every man shou



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styling them besides, the benefit of my ex-perience and facilities in the actual prices charged. Brd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight eharge. 4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses enelling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency. 8th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency. At y business matters, outside of buying and colling goods, entrusted to the sttention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me subority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

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nd early answered. We have a regular schemule or presents that we pat up in every one thousand packages. So many Diamond Kings, so many **630**, **610**, **65**, and **61**, etc. These are in the packages, and they are these are in the packages, and they are the paddish a partial list of those who have informed us of having lately received some of the best presents. To tallowing received *Linkowick* Arges, John Keet, Newing, Lincoln, Neby, Fred. C. Long, Stockton, Cal. The following received *Cold Watcher*: Henry Marks, Evansuite, Ind.; Jennie M. Evans, Lakewood, Kan, Gerge F. O.S. Macon, Gal, N. G. Corritt, Hatfold, Correct V. Charles and Cold Watcher: Henry Marks, Evansville, Ind.; Jennie Fred. C. Long, Stockton, Cal. The following received *Cold Watcher*: Henry Marks, Evansville, Ind.; Jennie Fred. C. Long, Stockton, Cal. The following received *Robolic* (Law Nowood, Ft. Fairfield, Me.; Elmer C.; Johns, Benton, Tex: Mary Ullman, St. Paul, Minn, Fred. C. Fred, Kirkwold, Ia, Laramie, W.; F. Faul Haynes, Portland, Ore, O. G. Schull, Butte City, Washington Ter. Themember-When you want some nice stationary, one of us and we will be aure to get value to ry your hinan, be of the second second

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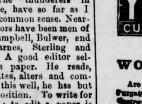


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man is a proof of the truth of what I said. Every time he buys a newspaper he proves my assertion. But now, among the thinge every man should know, and which he necessarily longs and eagerly desires to know, which is the most impor-tant? We are going to be here in this world a few years and we ought to know how to get on and prosper in this life. This is important—I won't deny it. But we are only going to be here for a few years, and then we shall have to leave this world. Where shall we ot then ? And There is no preparation before the people to-day that commands their confi-dence more, or meets with a better sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry_the infallible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

we are only going to be here for a few years, and then we shall have to leave this world: Where shall we go then ? And how are we to act now so that it may be well with us then ? Will any one venture to say that knowledge on these points is not important ? Nay, more; will any man of sense and understanding say that it is going too far to assert that religious i ndifference is a soul-destroying error. For the life of the soul consists in know-ng and loving. The knowledge of man's last end and destiny is the knowledge which is of far the greatest importance. He who says that man cannot attain to religious truth says that man cannot attain to to this knowledge of his is at end and des-tiny. Therefore he, by stripping man's soul of that power, destroys the soul. Be therefore on your guard, my dear breihren, and while you have charity

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THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Michael Collison.

JULY 24 1886.

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> side, to their's and our own mutual loss. The only objection I ever heard urged against this change was, that an undesir-able class of men might thereby be admitted, but I fail to see any reason in their objection, because the applicant would in every case be subject to the same medical examination, the same scrutiny by the Board of trus-tees, and would have to produce a certificate from his father confessor that he was a practical Catholic equally that he was a practical Catholic equally with the applicant who seeks our present beneficiary. Now, if a Catholic wants to join our ranks who is morally and physic-ally qualified to enter them, the fact that ally qualified to enter them, the fact that he is in a position to pay assessments on one, but not on two thousand dollars, should not constitute him an undesirable person, that is, if the mission of the C. M. B. A. is to ameliorate the condition of the Catholies of this country. I do not pre-sume to speak for others, but I know that my views are shared by the great majority of our members in this city, who, while they are well satisfied with the present arrangements so far as they are themselves concerned, would welcome a change which would doubtless greatly facilitate the ipr ad of our organization.

would doubtless greatly facilitate the pr ad of our organization. While writing I would like to add, that being in Toronto a tew days ago, I visited branch No. 15 in session, where I met Bro. John Kelz of the G. C., Chancellor E. J. O'Rielly, and many others. No. 15 has not only a large but also a vigorous and enthusiastic membership, who appear to take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the association. Yours fraternally, J. J. KANE.

Montreal July 9th, 1886.

HOME RULE,

Hamilton Times, July 16. Hamilton Times, July 16. A regular meeting of the Hamilton branch of the Irish National League was held in the E. B. A. Hall last evening, and was well attended. Among those present were Rev. Fathers Cogrove, St. Patrick's; McCann, St. Mary's; Maddi-gan, Dundas; Meesrs. W. Walls, Pitta-burg; Howard and Burt, West Virginia. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Harto, the President. After the usual routine business was transacted the President in a might he and his swashoucklers try and i wass well attended. Among those sent were Rev. Fathers Cosgrove, St. rick's; McCann, St. Mary's; Maddi-, Dundas; Messrs. W. Walls, Pitts-g; Howard and Burt, West Virginia, e chair was occupied by Mr. P. Harte, Dresident. After the usual routine iness was transacted the President in sw well chosen remarks introduced business was transacted the President in a few well chosen remarks introduced Mr. Walls, of Pittsburg, who was warmly received. He said since his arrival in Canada on business he had had great pleasure in forming the acquaintance of some very patriotic Irishmen. He was in sympathy with the movement of Home Rule for Ireland.. He considered it just and right that Irishmen should have a voice in framing the laws which govern them. He was aked not long since what was the reason that Ireland was continually in a state of agitation. Irishmen, he said, will be always agitat-ing so long as they are crushed by the sondborrey and plutocracy of England since what was the reason that Ireland was continually in a state of agitation. Irishmen, he said, will be always agitat-ing so long as they are crushed by the snobceracy and plutocracy of England and deprived of the right to make their own laws. He was an Irishman and, though an American citizen, he had a strong and undying love for the land of his birth, while, at the same time, he favored justice for every country and every people. The Home Rule moveavored justice for every country and every people. The Home Rule move-ment is not a religious one, though some would try to make it so. The Irish are accused of being bigoted and intolerant. This is false, as evinced by the literal and generous spirit displayed by them in having a Protestant for their leader and some longer that the leader of the and several Protestant members of Par liament representing purely Catholic constituencies. Even Protestant minliament representing purely Catholic constituencies. Even Protestant min-inters have been elected solely by Catho-lic votes—Rt. I. Nelson, for instance, for Belfast; and Mr. Jordan, a Protestant from Enniskillen, has been elected to represent Clare, a Catholic constituency. In all of Ireland's struggles, most of the leaders have been Protestants, many of them having shed their blood for her. What names are more dear to the Irish heart than those of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Robert Emmet! T Then, why should they be accused of being intolerant? There is no more generous hearted or forgiving people on the face of the globe. Why should a bigoted aristocraoy fan the flames of fanaticism among a portion of them to excite their minds to bloodshed and oppose a measure that was equally as much for their own good as for the majority of Irishmen ? English, Irish and Scotte formed the Libsion, Mr. W. E. Gladstone. He was proud to learn that in Canada the people were liberal in their views, independent of nationality, and he was particularly delighted to know that this was speci-

William J, Marshall.

William J, Marshall. We are sorry to have to chronicle the death of a promising youth, William J. Marshall, in his eighteenth year, son of Thomas and Katherine Marshall, of 582 Maitland st., London. The deceased was a telegraph operator, and held positions in the Canada Southern Railroad, in the Detroit G. N. W., Chicago Postal Tel. Co., also in the W. U. T. Co., Toronto. For a youth of his years he had no equals at the business. He was at home under medical care for nearly tweive months. Rev. Father Cosgrove was then called on, and on rising was warmly received. He said he was sorry to observe that there appeared to him a lack of patriotic sentiment in more wards of (Andrew State) there appeared to him a lack of patriotic sentiment in many parts of Canada and especially in Hamilton. He would like to see more enthusiasm amongst them. He was delighted with their American friends and hoped that Mr. Wall's address would be the means of infusing new blood into them. He watched with interest the progress of the Irish move-ment. No cause ever progressed as rapidly as it did. It was only sixteen years since Isaac Butt first inaugurated it. Sixteen short years since Home the business. He was at home under medical care for nearly twelve months. Everything that the best medical skill could do for him was done. He was well attended to in his spiritual affairs by the Rev. Father Walsh, of the Cathedral. Up to the last four hours pre-vious to his last breath, Father Walsh waited upon him, and administered to his religious wants. His edifying death must be consoling to his parents and friends. Dear Willie was a favorite with every one who knew him. Even on it. Sixteen short years since Home Rule was placed on a pedestal, and now the whole civilized world admires it. the whole civilized world admires it. It is the cause of justice, freedom and humanity. Home Rule may be retarded, but is not lost; it is immortal. Ireland's enemies, the aristocracy, have been the cause of all the faminies, tortures and religious, fanatical hatred which crushed the Irish people. The greatest enemy Ireland has at the present time is one of her own degenerate sons. Lord Wolseley, who protested that he would strain hea-ven and earth in his resistance to the Grand Old Man in order to keen Ireland Hends. Dear Willie was a favorite with every one who knew him. Even on Monday his parents received a joint tele-gram from Chicago from his late associa-tes in the office where he worked, ex-pressing heartfelt sympathy with them in their sad bereavement. Willie was a favorite with all the craft who knew him. May his soul rest in pace. favorite with all the craft who knew him. May his soul rest in peace. Amen. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, from the family residence to St. Peter's Cathedral, where the holy sacrifice of the mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased. Rev. Father Tiernan referred in touching terms to the admirable life and edifying death of the deceased young man. The mournful cortege then proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery. ven and earth in his resistance to the Grand Old Man in order to keep Ireland in a state of vassalage. This same Lord Wolseley in 1874, when he was Sir Gar-net Wolseley, was on an expedition to the heart of Africa with a large body of troops against King Koffee and his unarmed tribes. His troops were decim-mated by cholera and other diseases. He had the presumption to assert to King Koffee on meeting him : as well might he strive to prevent the sun from rising as to retard the progress of him and his minions. We can now reverse the expression : as well Mrs. Cainarine Kain O'Callaghan,

In this city, on the 17th instant, at the residence of her son, T. E. O'Callaghan, Esq., passed away Mrs. O'Callaghan, in the 77th here of the son can now reverse the expression : as well might he and his swashbucklers try and the 77th year of her age. The deceased lady had been for many years a resident of London, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew her. She was a most fervent Catholic and had the happiness of re-ceiving, before her death, all the consola-tions of our holy faith. The remains were conveyed to Hamilton for inter-ment on Sunday and the funeral took

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, CHATHAN,

 Bit Jones, Mr. Michael Collison.
 Died, at his residence, in the Tormahip of Bidduph, on Saturday, and the same subject of our notice immigrated with his father and family from the parish of Grawn, near Clogic immigrated with his father and family from the same year settled with his family upon the farm adjoining his present residence. He was the eldest living son of the late Mr. Robert Collison, who passed away as streen years ago, at the ripe old ago of ninety five years. After some for his ormaction where he prize numbers of the family he commenced farming on his own account upon the homestead where he to preactully passed away on Saturday.
 Mr. Collison was twice married, and the younger members of the some account upon the homestead where he to preactully passed away on Saturday.
 Mr. Collison was twice married, and the younger members of the samily he commenced farming on his own account upon the homestead where he to pracefully passed away on Saturday.
 Mr. Collison was twice married, and the younger members of the samily he commenced farming on his own are account upon the homestead where he conveyed to St. Patrick's church on the conset, A marse, G 30, Fank Brown, and his dealings, kind and agreeable, living in the sequent father allow us to remain the dealings, kind and agreeable, living in the confidence and esteem of his harmony with his fellow man, and enjoy in the sequent father to the memory of the acquisintance of a stim here for the confidence and esteem of his harmony with his fellow man, and enjoy in the mediant of which dealings, kind and agreeable, living in the residence to accompany his remains to their last restim place. Requised at his late residence to accompany his remains to their last restimple. Market and the dealings, kind and agreeable the to accompany his remains to their last restimple. A set and the dealings, kind and agreeable to accompany his remains to their last restimple. A set and the source of rest in the sel Mich. Il-Overcoat, I 9437, James E Shaw, Chat-ham, Ont. 16-Dante, D4365, Dr Verrinder, London, Out Ont. 29-Steer, I 6712, A Laframboise, Windson 29-Steer, I 6712, A Laframboise, Windsor, Ont.
21-Sofa Pillow, D 3783, James Connelly, Hamilton, Ohlo.
28-S12 Set of Books, D 3279, Wm G Hamlin.
Campau Block, Detroit.
10-Sleigh, A 1184, James Smither, St Thomas, Ont.
30-Gun, H 2789, L Keane, 175 E 21st street, Chicago, 111.

Chicago, Ill. 38-Album, J 8749, J W Tims, Chatham Out. 37-Table Cover, 6 [476, Mrs H J Dickson, Alemeda, California. 31-Octave Sherry Wine, C 5930, Eliza Quin-ian, Convent, Tallow, Waterford County, Ireland, Convent, Tallow, Waterford County, I-Sliver Stand, presented by the Right few Bishop Waish, of London, G 2438, R W Wolf, 471 Sixth Erect, Derroit. 36-520 Wreath, J 4140, Denis Consley, Blind River, Ont. 9-Cash 520, A 6790, Elizabeth Karr, Til. 26-320 Wreath, J 4140, Denis Consley, Blind River, Ont.
 9-Cash, 420, A 6790, Elizabeth Kerr, Til-bury Centre, Ont.
 23-Cash, \$10, C 2015, James A McCarthy, Norwood, Ont.
 8-Ladles' Work-box, C 3189, Peter La-vallile. 27 Meldrum Ave, Detroit, Mich.
 17-Cash, \$15, G 286, Homer Lejole, 153 St Dominique Street, Montreal.
 49-345 Fire Screen, Rev Father Molphy, Ingersoil, Ont.
 The "Crayon Portrait" was drawn by Mr Alfred Craddock, of Chatham, 82 being the winning number.
 Other articles too numerous to mention were drawn by parties of Chatham. The net proceeds will amount to nearly \$4,000, for which Rev, Father William tenders his warmest thanks to the "public gener-

his warmest thanks to the 'public gener ally, and especially to all who worked to make the enterprise a success,

Canada Business College, Chatham.

THE RESULT OF THE COMPETITION FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM. Each year, at the above Institution medals are offered for competition in the month of June, one gold medal for the highest standing on all subjects combined and a silver medal for the second highest. The examining of the papers in connec-tion with the above has just been complet-ed, and the successful contestants for the honors this year are Frank R. McLaren, of The Grange P. O., county Peel, for the gold medal, and John H. Harvey, of Char-ing Cross, county of Kent, for the silver medal.

The following is the standing of the five leading competitors in order of their merit, to all of whom di mas have been granted

Totals.... Commerc Law. Business U responden Pennansh Spelling .. Artihmeti Practical Practical Bookkeepi

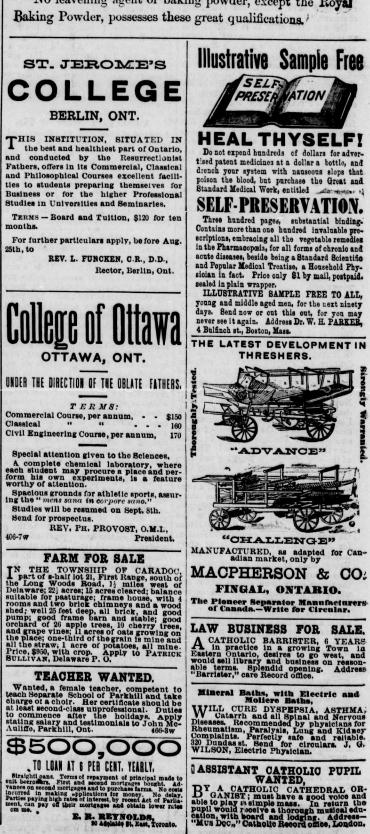


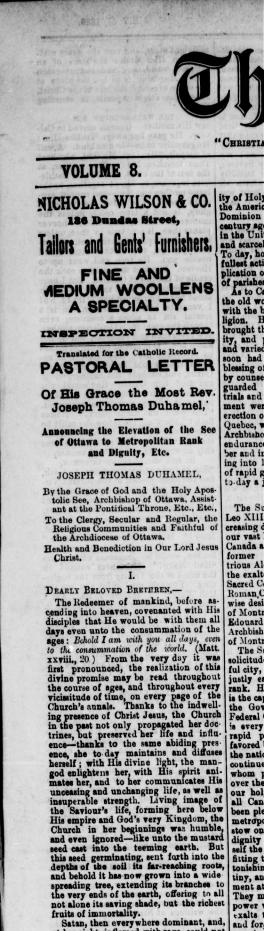
Perfect food is that which, while prepared in the most appetizing form, is also the most wholesome and nutritious. It should never be necessary to sacrifice the wholesomeness of an article in order to make it more palatable, nor, as is too often the case, should we be compelled to take our bread or cake bereft of its most appetizing qualities in order to avoid injury to our digestive organs.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar quality, not possessed by any other leavening agent, that applies directly to this subject. It provides bread, biscuit, cake. muffins, or rolls which may be eaten when hot without inconvenience by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. The same distressing results follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, or other adulterants. The hot roll and muffin and the delicious hot griddle cakes raised by Royal Baking Powder are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat, or any other food.

Another greatly superior quality possessed by the Royal Baking Powder is that by which the preservation of important elements of the flour is effected in raising the bread by the mechanical operation of the gas without fermentation. Yeast, and all baking powders that produce the leavening gas by fermentation, as is well known, destroy a portion of the nutritive elements of the flour, and particularly those which are the most healthful and the greatest aids to a perfect assimilation of the food. The Royal Baking Powder, while perfectly leavening, retains without change or impairment all those elements which were intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal





not alone its saving shade, but the richest fruits of immortality. Satan, then everywhere dominant, and, at her sight, infamed with rege, could not crush the Church in her infancy. The Satan, then every where dominant, and, at her sight, inflamed with rage, could not crush the Church in her infancy. The Pagan world vainly exercised its every strength to destroy her, but proved power-less to arrest, or even retard her progress. From that period to our own times, sects and achisms, heresy, infidelity and social commotion of the most frightful charac-ter, far from overturning, have not even shaken the Church, which, from every trial, has issued strong and vigorous, crowned with a new glory. In this re-spect has this divine institution proved itself superior to the most powerful em-pires. None of these have been able to resist the corroding influence of time; often, in truth, has one and the same gen-eration witnessed their foundation, de-velopment and obliteration. The Church, on the other hand, founded on Jesus Christ, partakes of His stability, His im-mortality and His power. From all sides assailed and kept uncessingly in closest combat by the sworn efforts of the infuriated seas which have from the be-ginning wasted, and wild defiance to the infuriated seas which have from the be-ginning wasted, and wild till the end of time, spend their strength on these robust fortnesses of earth's dominion. Empires pass away; she remains pursuing her mission, reigning in Christ's name, even in the midst of her enemies, fould thou in the midst of the enemies and sover i over paganism the Church was mistress of the civilized world. But in the sixof the civilized world. But in the six-teenth century several nations, renounc-ing her allegiance, turned their forces against her. Then it was that, by influ-ence of help from on high, the Church showing forth her power and activity in the very face of a stupendous revolt and startling defection, communicated to her-self new life, made flourish anew her ancient institutions, gave sulandid proof try self new life, made flourish anew her ancient institutions, gave splendid proof of abundant sanctity within her own fold, and in far-off regions achieved triumphs of superhuman greatness. Francis Xavier converted the East Indies, while, on the other hand, South America, yielding to apostolic superhuman griated yielding to apostolic sussion, rejected disci-idolatry to embrace the standard of re-demption. At that time also did this northern half-continent receive the first time northern half-continent receive the first time seeds of the harvest of truth. But these or precious germs then committed to our prie soil were till a later period to await a ties development as astounding as it is admir-II.

place on Tuesday morning. We extend to the surviving members of the family work. our heartfelt condolence. Miss Elizabeth Mary Cochrane. In this city on the 13th instant, this young lady breathed her last, in the 18th year of her age. She had been ill for some time and bore her sufferings with true Christian patience and resignation to the will of God. She died fortified by all the conclusion of our hely faith. The

would torget the past and would recom-pense her with our loyalty and would be ready to shed our blood in her defence if necessary. Rev. Father Maddigan next delivered a brief address. He spoke highly in favor of Canada as the freest and best country in the world. He ridiculed the idea of separation from England, saying Ireland had no monetary resources to fall back on, no maritime power to protect her. He drew a beautiful picture of the scenery of Ireland, her castellated towers, her vast plains and fertile fields, her generous and hospitable people, etc, and showed the equity and justice of the Irish people having the right to make their own laws. Mr. J. Kennedy gave an account of the progress of the League in Toronto, of which he was an officer. He spoke very highly of the energy of a few who inter-ested themselves in bringing it to its pre-sent state of efficiency. He highly eulo-gized Dr. Burns for the services he ren-dered. (The doctor's name was received with demonstrations of applause.) He FATHER ALLAIN'S BAZAAR. Some of our subscribers may possibly receive Bazaar tickets from the Rev Father Allain of Uxbridge, Ont., who is organizing a grand Fancy Fair to take place in August. Five years ago Father Allain was sent to one of the most difficult parishes of the diocese of Toronto. There was been able to the set of lutely necessary to replace the old one which threatened to fall, it having been which threatened to fail, it having been hurriedly and only temporarily put up after the first one had been maliciously burnt down. A year ago last March the Methodists of Port Perry advertized for sale a very handsome brick church. Father Allain at once communicated with the trustee and having abutied with the trustees, and having obtained the authorization of His Grace the Arch-

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 Total marks
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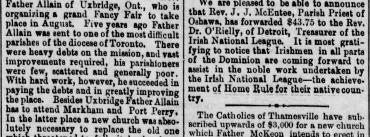
 F. R. McLaren
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 203
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 77
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 J. H. Harvey.
 232
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 E. Lanning...
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 146
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 103
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 W. R. Belt....
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 129
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 the will of God. She died fortified by all the consolations of our holy faith. The funeral took place on the 15th, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where the holy sacrifice of the mass was offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to St. Peter's cemetery. We extend to her relatives our sincere sympathy in their affliction. Both medals were carried off by farmers sons, while farmers' sons only represented about one-third of the attendance. OSHAWA IRISHMEN TO THE FRONT. We are pleased to be able to announce

SUBJECT 3.



scribed upwards of \$3,000 for a new church which Father McKeon intends to erect in the spring of 1887. LOCAL NOTICES.

Light Summer Dress Materials in Printed Muslins, cream and white spotted Muslins, black and white Linen Lawns, Victorias, India Muslins and Checks, at J. GIBBONS.

the authorization of His Grace the Arch-bishop, purchased it, to the great advan-tage of the Catholics of that mission. Father Allain now appeals to his friends and all charitably disposed Cath-olles to help him to pay off the debt which, though considerably reduced, is still heavy. Every Catholic who can afford it (and few there are that cannot) should make it a duty to help Father Allain in his worthy undertaking. You will please take notice of his cir-cular and the letter of approbation which a company the books of tickets. If more than a single book of tickets. If more than a single book of tickets has been received by one person it is a mistae.k

Straighti oans. Terms of repayment of principal made to nuit borrowars. First and second mortgages bought. Ad-vance on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No cears incurred in making applications for monay. No delay, Partise paying high rates of interest, by recent act of Partia-ment, can pay of their mortgages and obtain lower rates om me. E. R. REYNOLDS, 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

arie fact hea 3 It is specially in these our own times— times of infidelity and religious indiffer-ence, that North America has been called on to render honor and glory to the vital-