







THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886. CALENDAR FOR JULY. CONSECRATED TO ST. ANNE, MOTHER OF THE B. V. M.

LEO XIII AND FRANCE.

Le Moniteur de Rome, of the 13th of June, says that in the consistory held on the previous Monday, the Holy Father treated some of the grave problems that excite the public mind. It was altogether an intimate allocution, wherein Leo XIII. opened his heart of pastor and father...

generosity, of intellect, of force and of faith that will ever nerve and inspire her to meet all crises 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 with the church and Pontificate of Rome. These ties are indissoluble.

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 already enjoys to the confidence and regard of the world.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Ireland is, no one can doubt it, on the eve of a crisis of pressing and gigantic magnitude. She stands on the threshold of a struggle that will try all her strength and test all her heroism. England has pronounced decisively and unmistakably—for a time only it may be—but for the time, at all events, decisively and emphatically against the concession of an Irish Parliament. The grand old man must drop from his palmed hand the seals of office, and yield his high place to Ireland's deadly foes—the Salisbury, the Hartingtons and the Churchills. These are men of class and title, not of the people, but against the people.

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.

despair. In her despair she will be overwhelmed in her strength, restless in her might, merciless in her onslaughts on her foe. Peace we desire, for peace we pray, but if war must come, if the dictates of right and the precepts not alone of civilization, but of humanity, are set at naught, and a furious soldiery and a savage rabble let loose on an inoffensive people, Ireland will for the worst prepare herself, and, if she must perish, perish with honor.

OUR COLLEGES.

We direct attention to the advertisement, which in another column appears concerning the College of Ottawa. This institution has, as our readers are well aware, acquired in this country a reputation that from us requires no special notice. Of colleges it does indeed stand true that "by their fruits shall ye know them." The College of Ottawa has no 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 appreciation.

"I will attempt to show you that many of the things we complain of are attributable to this need. But first let us examine 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 is not a matter for me to 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 such thing as a college, 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 because we have no men among us whose education fits 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 an education as our means admit of and as other sections of the community enjoy. It is not a matter that we should be ashamed to own; and such knowledge and importance of this branch of education, look and see with what earnestness others consider the matter. Protestants have two Universities in Lower Canada, two in Upper Canada and one in the Maritime Provinces, and they maintain that there is no man in this Province who is equal to them and to Canada, betrays the great importance that they wisely consider attaches to the subject of higher education. But they are not alone in their wisdom. The French Canadians, besides having numerous collegiate institutions throughout the country, have two splendid colleges in this Province; and here also a branch of the celebrated University of Laval, and so alive are they to their interests in this respect that we are satisfied with this they are determined to have here a University in this city of their own and separate from Laval.

TOO SWEEPING.

The Globe of the 15th asks: "Do those who set fire to the buildings of such as are supporters of the Scott Act, or who assault them personally, fancy that in this way they help the drink traffic? If so they never were more mistaken. Every window broken, every house fired, every man threatened or assaulted, drives twenty nails into the coffin of the 'liquor interest.' The trade is sufficiently brutal; it is wise for its supporters to proclaim the fact so practically?" The Globe in its eagerness to proclaim its support of the Scott Act, does grievous injustice, by implication, to a respectable body of citizens. The liquor trade in Canada is, with few exceptions, in the hands of honest and conscientious men. For the exceptions, who are responsible, is not Mr. Mowat's license commissioners? The cause of prohibition is not to be served by wholesale groundless abuse of men whose private lives compare favorably with those of any other class of citizens, and whose public spirit is not, in general, open to question. We are not here prepared to

renew the discussion on the Scott Act, but we do say that in our estimation a sound license system, under which the sale 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 legitimate line of trade.

SALISBURY VERSUS PARNELL.

If there be any qualities which more 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 Carnarvon incident. They have tried to make the public believe that their Irish vicerey spoke only for himself, and held no communication whatever on the subject with the government of which he was a leading member. Mr. Parnell has, 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 Yankee "boodle" alderman to blush. He wrote:

"Hatfield, June 28, 1886. 'DEAR MR. MCCLURE—Mr. Parnell's assertions are a string of baseless fabrications. It is false that Mr. Parnell had reason to believe that if the Conservatives got into power after the general election they would have given him a statutory Legislature. No one belonging to the Government or connected with it gave him any indication of the kind. It is false that I was only too anxious to convince him in favor of a statutory Legislature for Ireland, and that I ever allowed the slightest leaning to such an opinion. It is false that Lord Carnarvon urged such a concession on the Cabinet, and consequently false that it was not refused by the Cabinet until the polls went against us. It is false that Lord Carnarvon urged his views in favor of a statutory 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 averred roundly in opposition to the project for a statutory Legislature or they never had the slightest inclination towards it. I need not tell you that the story of the Land Purchase Bill, having been passed in deference to a wish expressed at his interview 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 to it. The Government resolved upon it as soon as they came into office, a month before the date Mr. Parnell speaks of.—With kind regards, yours very truly, SALISBURY."

Mr. Parnell could not suffer the "baseless fabrications" of Lord Salisbury to pass unheeded, and, unfortunately for the Tory leader's reputation for veracity, put the whole case so clearly in his speech at Chester as to leave not the slightest room for doubt that the Tories were prepared to give Ireland Home Rule had party exigencies permitted such a course, and that Lord Salisbury was thoroughly cognizant of all that passed between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell. At Chester the Irish leader pointed out that just previous to his interview with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Land Purchase Bill had been introduced by the government into the House of Lords and passed through all its stages with great and unusual rapidity. This bill had gone through all its stages in the Lords 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 bill had been practically abandoned, that the government had no intention of going on with it. "They had," says Mr. Parnell, "hung it up for eight or nine days before my interview with Lord Carnarvon took place, and a delay of eight or nine days at any time in the passage of a bill would be most unfortunate, and probably would have resulted in its loss for the session; but in the end of July, in the last moments of an expiring Parliament, during a general election, when all members of Parliament were hastening down to their constituents, and when it was of vital moment to wind up the business of the session as soon as possible, a delay of nine days in the stages of a bill clearly proved that the government had no further intention of proceeding with it." Now, although the bill was practically abandoned when Mr. Parnell met Lord Carnarvon, although it was all but dead in the strictest Parliamentary sense, the Irish chief, strongly of opinion that it would be of importance to the peace of Ireland

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 Carnarvon 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 Carnarvon, 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 Carnarvon 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 unassailable reasoning in favor of his contention. He goes on to say to the 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 explanation 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 refuge behind the Cabinet. Now, it is extremely probable that Lord Carnarvon, 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 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 Cabinet—decided against Home Rule after the general election was over Lord Carnarvon resigned his seat (applause). Lord Carnarvon not only represented himself to me as being a strong believer in Home Rule for Ireland, but he also expressed himself as such to several of my leading colleagues in Dublin of 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 became stronger and more confirmed every day he lived in the country. Then we have this interview with Lord Carnarvon, and we have Lord Salisbury's remarkable speech at Newport, in which he referred to me as the Irish chief or chiefest, 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 he 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."

BRO. J. L. HUGHES AGAIN.

A friend sends us a printed synopsis of the speech delivered at the banquet given by the local brethren some weeks ago in Toronto to the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, by Mr. J. L. Hughes, the never-idle inspector of Public Schools in Toronto. The Mail report of the festive occasion informs us that the chair was occupied by County Master Frank Somers. On the right hand of the chairman were the following gentlemen:—Most Worshipful Bro. N. C. Wallace, M. P., Deputy Grand Master 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; Bro. Thomas Keyes, Grand Secretary of B. A.; Capt. Wm. Anderson, Grand Treasurer of B. A.; Rev. Bro. Hollowell, Deputy Grand Chaplain. The following gentlemen occupied seats at the left of the chairman: Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity College; Bro. Wm. Johnson, Grand Master of Ontario East; Rural Dean Cooper, Grand Chaplain; Rev. Dr. Smithett, Ontario; Rev. Wm. Walsh, Ottawa, Deputy Grand Chaplain; Bro. Wm. White, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Rev. John Galla-

gher, County Master of Frontenac; Anderson, 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 disported himself on "Our Educational Interests." Not a name here but of an open and avowed enemy of Catholicism, and consequently of patriotic union and harmonious action of all classes in the promotion of 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, hesitating not, in fact never fails, to insult one of his fellow-citizens, whom he belies and traduces in a fashion too good for any one but a fanatic and fire-eater. Here is the report of his speech as follows:

Bro. J. L. Hughes also responded. He said the last speaker only made an initiation to make him a good Orange man. 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 Dominion showed how necessary it was they should enlarge their ranks and bring in all thoroughly legal Protestants. It behooved them to seek to inculcate their principles in the young. They need not go back five years in the history of the province to see that the battle with the Catholic hierarchy was fought among the rising generation. Catholics had demanded five things: they 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 for whom the Protestants to help pay for. They demanded compulsory representation on every School Board in districts where there was a Separate school and got this. 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 school should be placed on the same footing as the Public school system, and the educational principle of the country was that every man of whatever nationality or creed should be a supporter of the national system of education. (Cheers.) Now every Roman Catholic was made by law a primary supporter of the separate school system. Being the case, he claimed the Separate schools should stand on the same plane as the national system. They had, ever, a separate Catholic system, a separate Protestant system, and a separate system in the rural districts. The Catholic School Board should select their own text-books, while the Protestant School Board had to dictate the dictum of one man. (Cheers.) He hoped they would never be satisfied till they got equal rights with the Catholics in this respect. Then the Government attempted to say that the Protestants must take a school system, and certain parts of the Bible, for use in the schools, while no dictation was attempted with the Separate schools. The Protestant School Board of the city unimpaired refused to accept the mutilated text offered by the Government, especially as it had been compiled by anti-Catholics. (Cheers.) They were bound to maintain the rights of an open Protestant Bible. (Cheers.)

Rejoiced indeed would we be if 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. Hughes is too ignorant to be a School Inspector if he believes himself that "every Roman Catholic was by law a primary supporter of the Separate Schools." The laudacious Inspector would find great difficulty in telling when such a law was enacted, and what are its provisions verbatim et literatim. We never believe in taking law hands from any man, however big attainments in jurisprudence. We legal enactment is referred to, we specific allusion, and if needs be, we recital, to understand its provisions. We are ever slow in imputing motives. But from what we read from what our readers know of Bro. J. L. Hughes, we have arrived at the conclusion that he was justifying an 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 them on a higher plane in these respects than their Protestant neighbors. We have again and again shown that not in this Province enjoy even restricted, in many cases unenforced, their grievances many and crying every step retarding their progress. Mr. Hughes knows all this, but telling is not his weakness, for it is not his purposes. His Bible studies have already dealt with, and we trouble our readers with his repetition. The story is worthy the Inspector the Inspector the story.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh,panied by Rev. Dean Wagner, of St. John's, Rev. Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, Rev. Conolly, P. P., Biddulph, James Walsh, of the cathedral, Monday for Quebec to attend monies consequent on the conferring the baracca on Cardinal Taschereau. Parents who are ignorant of the will be taught by the misconduct children what they should have done.

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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 bring in all thoroughly legal Protestants. It behooved them to seek to inculcate their principles in the young. They need not go back five years in the history of the province to see that the battle with the Catholic hierarchy was to be fought among the rising generation.

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. 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."

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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 baretta 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. E.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The celebration of the twelfth of July acquired this year some additional zest from the anti-Home Rule triumph in Britain. The Canadian Orangemen is as intense an opponent of Irish national rights as his brother in Derry or Belfast. He looks on the establishment of an Irish Parliament as the very enthronement of Romanism on Irish soil. He has so long enjoyed the fruits of exclusiveness, so long fattened on the spoils that pertain to ascendancy, that he dreads the inauguration of a reign of justice and detests the very mention of equality. Champion, as he affects to be, of "civil and religious liberty," he knows and demands and insists upon no other liberty but that of persecuting his Catholic fellow-subject.

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." He began by graciously assuring his hearers that they were not Pagans or Mahomedans, 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.

In Kingston, where 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."

Not less enthusiastic were the Toronto Orangemen than their brethren of the Limestone City. The prospects of a civil war in Ireland, by means of a repressive Tory policy, has evidently whetted the appetites of the Canadian brethren all over the country. In the speeches on the subject there was everywhere to be noticed strict adherence to the resolution which at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge was unanimously carried, amidst the greatest enthusiasm: "That this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British North America takes this opportunity of declaring the continued loyalty of the Orange Association in Canada to the British crown and unity of the empire, and our determined opposition to the Gladstonian attempt to pander to the solicitations of the Parnellites and other disloyal parties throughout Ireland and the British dominions in general; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid and support the Loyalists of Ireland by men and means (if necessary) in their struggle to maintain the integrity of the Empire and their civil and religious liberty."

In this resolution Canadian Orangemen placed itself fully, clearly and unmistakably on record. From that record it will not depart. The friends of Irish self-government, knowing the position of this exotic and abominable institution, should, by its opposition to the cause they have at heart, be moved to greater efforts, and to redoubled courage in the pursuit of justice for Ireland. When the enemies of freedom and of Christian patriotism declare themselves on one side of a controversy, no good citizen can fail to perceive where lie right and truth and justice.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The total popular vote in the British elections stood on Thursday last: for Home Rule 1,382,118, against 1,455,958.

Eight thousand Orangemen have cabled to England a set of resolutions denouncing Home Rule. No one expected anything better from the Australian Orangemen. They are the same the world over, these disciples of hate and worshippers of horror.

On Monday, the 19th inst., at 5 p. m., the clergy of the diocese of Ottawa assembled in the Academic Hall of the College, presented their new Archbishop with a congratulatory address, to which suitable reply was made. After His Grace's withdrawal the clergy resolved to present him with an archiepiscopal cross valued at \$500. The address of the Catholic laymen of the city elsewhere published was accompanied by the gift of a magnificent coach, horses and trappings, valued at \$2,000.

Baron Dowse is like all the other Irish judges of whom we know anything, not 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 session. 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 disorders in Kerry gave him the occasion he wanted. With the sole exception of the "loyal minority," all Ireland is at present—Baron Dowse to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the last general election in Italy there was as usual a great number of abstentions. Thus, in Piedmont, out of 309,230 electors, only 156,840 voted; in Lombardy, out of 318,246, 164,600 exercised the right of suffrage. In Venetia, out of 216,821 on the list, but 107,128 approached the polls. In Sicily the list reached 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 63,261 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
McAlmont (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:	
Lea (Unionist)	4,733
Healy (Nationalist)	4,629
Majority for Lea	104

There has been some talk of providing 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

would be still better." Mr. Smith's principles are very much akin to those of the late lamented Big Bear, Miserable Man, and Bad Arrow.

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 refused, 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 hundred 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's college, which is in the hands of Presbyterians, should be taken from them under Home Rule. They also feared for their pockets, as they derived their substance from a fund arising out of investments in land. It was a natural though an unfounded 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 I 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 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 deserves re-election for the position of Grand Recorder, and we trust he will be given that office for the coming term.

LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

A STRIKING MIRACLE AT THE SHRINE OF 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 shrine 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 paralysis, and who, on going down had to be carried from the boat to the church on a 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 without 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 crowded while the noble hymn of praise and thanksgiving was sung, and the bells of the church proclaimed in their most joyous tones the glad event to the community.

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

OTTAWA'S ARCHBISHOP.

An Imposing Demonstration.

The Basilica yesterday afternoon was the scene of the most interesting event that has taken place within its walls, the funeral service of the late and first Bishop Guigue. 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 statues, the noble ceiling of blue studded with gold stars, stood out in bold design. The St. Anne's band, as might be anticipated, was present on the occasion, as was also 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 McDougall, W. H. Barry, 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 reserved seats in the building.

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, Archbishop Elect of Ottawa:— May it please Your Grace.—The Catholics 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 Ecclesiastical 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 well-merited recognition of the ability and zeal exhibited by your Grace in the discharge of those exalted duties pertaining to the head of this diocese. Twelve years ago your Grace was chosen as the second Bishop of this widely extended and important diocese, following in succession the learned and holy man, the Right Reverend Bishop Guigue, whose memory we all revere.

That good and zealous prelate had laid the foundations of many churches, religious 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.

It has, however, been reserved for your 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 mission assigned to you by Divine Providence is abundantly testified in the improved condition of the diocese and by the love and esteem entertained for their good by the Catholic children, 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 character, 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.

HIS GRACE REPLIED in the following words:—

The feeling which prevades your eloquent address is a feeling of legitimate joy, finding its source in God and His greatest glory, its motive in the interests of religion, the honor of the church, the welfare of the faithful and of the whole country, numbering in the ranks of its hierarchy, one cardinal and two new archbishops. Your joy springing from such ennobling sources is destined to be lasting, and should indeed be shared in your chief pastor. Another note echoed through your congratulations, gratitude mingles with your gladness, and this most noble feeling stirs most deeply still the heart of your archbishop elect. Casting a glance at the immense country, I see our people increase and multiply, religion, progress with this increase and the extension of the Catholic hierarchy while Catholic institutions and Catholic works of charity spread their beneficent branches over the whole extent of the country.

Truly, the blessing of God has accompanied our labors, like those of the Hebrews of old. Having God for us, we have been invincible; for, if God be with us, we can prevail against us? *Si Deus pro nobis 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 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 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 who deigns so efficaciously to promote our most cherished interests, while in governing entire Christendom, he gives to the world an impulse not less powerful than certain, in order to procure for all nations, necessary security and bring all men to the haven of eternal salvation. Honor likewise to those before us, began to labor in this vineyard of the Lord. Special honor to the illustrious and much regretted Bishop Guigue, founder and first bishop of the diocese. In placing us on the Episcopal throne as his immediate successor, Providence has given us a larger part in the work of the advancement of this diocese; and, if it has been ours to 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 thereto contributed by your lively faith, your Christian virtues, your devotedness and your sacrifices of every nature.

Speaking in 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 happily 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 Jerusalem, form a bright unity of heart and soul. Jesus Christ will be glorified in our observance of the law of mutual charity, 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.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. JUBILEE MISSION AT OSCEOLA.

A week of extraordinary grace has just finished here. From July 4th till July 11th a mission for the Jubilee was conducted 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 came here from Pittsburgh, Penn., and ours was the first of a series of three missions 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 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 eloquence 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 3 o'clock an instruction for the children, and at 7 p. m. the Vespers, followed by an instruction on the Sacrament of Penance, a sermon on the great truths of religion, and Benediction 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 congregation. On Sunday morning after mass Rev. 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 perfection, 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 might be seen thronging the sacristy and the presbytery to say a particular farewell to him who had benefited them so much during the week, and receive a particular parting blessing from his hand.

On Sunday afternoon Father Sutton drove to Renfrew, to rejoin his colleague, Father Kenny. He was accompanied to the limits of the parish of Osceola by a numerous procession of the parishioners. On arriving at the boundary of the parish, John Dooner, Esq., Warden of the county of Renfrew, and Reeve of the township of Bromley, addressed Father Sutton, thanking him 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 colleague would once more conduct another retreat at Osceola. Rev. Father Sutton 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 morning about perseverance, bade all good-bye, echoing Mr. Dooner's wish 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 apostolic labors this week.

A sufficient indication of the success of the mission at Osceola is the fact that over five hundred persons approached the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion during the week.

It is to be hoped that the Passionist Fathers will come again soon to Canada and often repeat their visit. Long ago famed as missionaries in the old world and also in the United States and in South America, this has been, we might say, their first visit to Canada. The abundant fruits 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 HOME RULE QUESTION.—At a meeting of the R. C. congregation in St. Thomas on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action to support the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, Rev. Father Flannery was appointed Chairman and Treasurer of the fund that may be subscribed, and Mr. D. Coughlin, barrister, was appointed Secretary. After brief addresses were given by several of the gentlemen present a resolution, proposed by Mr. D. J. Donahue and seconded by Mr. J. T. Coughlin, of Glenworth, favorable to the cause of Home Rule, and pledging the meeting to do all in their power to strengthen the hands of Parnell and Gladstone in their struggle to secure Home Rule for Ireland, was unanimously carried.

A subscription list was then opened, and about \$100 was subscribed in a very short time. Father Flannery, J. H. Price, S. B. Poole, D. J. Donahue, Thomas Kelly, James Brady and J. T. Coughlin were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

Mobility.

BY ALICE GARDY. True worth is in being, not seeming— In doing each day that goes by...

We do not make bargains for bliss, Nor catch them, like fishes, in nets; And some of the things which it gets;...

Through envy, through malice, through spite, Through the world, early and late,...

Writes for the Catholic Mirror. INTemperance.

ITS BLIGHTING INFLUENCE AND DEGRADING EFFECT.

That intemperance is a growing evil which threatens to sap the foundation of our civilization and destroy all that is best and purest in human nature, will scarcely be denied by any one who has studied the subject from an impartial standpoint.

It behooves Christians to unite in their efforts to counteract the spread of this vice and, if possible, extirpate it entirely from amongst them.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this vice, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree the animal health and robust constitution.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this vice, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree the animal health and robust constitution.

been born, for God will demand the souls of his children at his hands. Better, in the language of Christ, that a mill-stone had been tied to his neck, and that he were cast into the sea, than to have thus wickedly scandalized 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 awful weight of this responsibility pressing upon him, what members of his flock cause him the most trouble and anxiety, and 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 earnest appeals and zealous efforts.

Finally, ask the recording angel of God, who writes down upon the tablet, and, if possible, weeps as he notes the awful scandals and dark deeds committed by the drunkard, whether he injures any one but himself. Though he tries to explain away the malice of those crimes in his lucid intervals, because they were committed in drunkenness, his efforts are vain.

We have seen that drunkenness is not the harmless offence that some would have us think. Why, then, attempt to palliate or explain away its enormity? Wasteful worldly-minded people may say, Christians are bound to view it in the light of God's law. As thus viewed it is a sin of great magnitude, destructive alike of body and soul.

It behooves Christians to unite in their efforts to counteract the spread of this vice and, if possible, extirpate it entirely from amongst them. They can do much towards accomplishing this by discouraging those customs and habits which contribute towards fostering and perpetuating this vice.

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of virtue and morality, which are promoted by the suppression of intemperance. All Christians, while Catholics especially, are pledged 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 himself, 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 doctrine, if practiced, conduce to holiness 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 citizens, whose honor and interest it should be our ambition to advance; that we show forth in our lives the bright and beautiful virtues of temperance as understood and proclaimed from the lofty eminence of the Gospel, whose whole spirit inculcates self-denial and whose whole sense restrain over the appetites and senses—the too free indulgence of which occasions the ruin of many.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CATHOLICS.

Church Progress. It is a well-known fact to any interested observer, that Catholic circles, the same interest is not taken in church and religious affairs as among the sects. It is very seldom that any prominent layman in a Catholic congregation, will throw his active influence in aiding his pastor, to advance the spiritual or temporal affairs of the church, while among the sects the most prominent members are always on the alert to bear a helping hand for the general welfare. The members take a deeper interest in everything pertaining to the Church and are found in its various departments of the nature which contribute to its general welfare. It is to this layman's aid, that many Protestant congregations owe their existence more than to the presiding resident preacher. It is going unusual for some of those prominent church goers to take the burden of the church on their own shoulders and bear it on to prosperity, while the Catholic members cast off all duty and impose on the pastor the whole weight of the temporalities as well as the spiritual care of the whole congregation. It is strange yet true, that as far as our laymen are concerned the Church is by them, thought sufficiently able to get along, but there is no question if they threw in their aid in conformity with the pastor's exertions, the work would be done more speedily.

Many churches, if they pay up their tithes during the year, five, ten, or twenty dollars as the case may be to defray the necessary expenses, they have done all that is required of them, but believe if the pastor demands no more of them, the work of the congregation, that as far as our laymen are concerned the Church is by them, thought sufficiently able to get along, but there is no question if they threw in their aid in conformity with the pastor's exertions, the work would be done more speedily.

On every side, the self-sacrificing pastor is putting forth almost superhuman efforts for the welfare of his congregation, and successfully Catholic schools in compliance with the orders of higher authority, who know full well, that without Christian training of the youth, soon there will be no need of churches; and scarcely is there a congregation of Catholics, are found some of the most important and noblest efforts and render void the pastor's efforts as much as in them lay. Every improvement to add to the beauty of God's house, is opposed on the grounds of too much expense; every society started for religious purposes is met with opposition; every effort to improve the moral condition of the people is met with opposition; every effort to improve the moral condition of the people is met with opposition.

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BOTH SIDES EXPERT IN TORTURE.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, on whom a serious small folio has just been published by Mr. John Oldcastle, a living proof of this modern millennium. . . . Three hundred years ago, in the glorious times of the good Queen Bess, the good Cardinal Archbishop would have passed his days in the quietude of old Catholic country houses. He would have been hidden up his chimney or in the thickness of the walls at Cowdray, or Stokesay. The house would have been occupied by loyal and Protestant troopers, and the Cardinal would have had to confine himself to the unventilated dens built by the famous architect priest, Little John. Finally, even he, as a Catholic, would have found it impossible to support life for a week on one apple, and would have been starved out into the open. Then he would have been taken to the Tower, a prisoner, and even at this distance of time, it is pleasant to think about what he would have suffered at the hands of Cecil. One side, in those thorough going days, was not less expert at the use of tortures than the other, and the Ministers of Elizabeth, like the Ministers of the Revolution, could have given explicit points to a Pawnee in the execution of cruelty. The general increase of good taste and of scepticism has modified those theological amenities, and the Cardinal Archbishop, who would have suffered with a woman as a Campion, is now perfectly safe in the London of which his presence is a familiar ornament. Our side has given up the old controversial methods of the sixteenth century, has disestablished the Scavenger's daughter, and, except as archaeological curiosities, has "left not a rack behind." It is to be regretted that the other side will act as fairly if ever they come to their own again.—London Daily News.

Polygamy is Unnatural.

Not only has there never been any question of polygamy among Christians, but in the general opinion of theologians when our Lord expounded the law of marriage, He spoke of mankind generally, and not of some of them. It should be members of His Church, and consequently withdrew the former Dispensation; thus rendering polygamy an infringement of the natural as well as of the Christian law, and therefore a violation of nature even in heathens.

A Woman's Suffering and Gratitude.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Hess, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overworked and on sick headache, followed by a deadly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which is a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and a great deal of breath, until finally I could not stand, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than the tress put on their green once more. Then I happened to read in the paper, that a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are forwarded to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might not make a mistake. She took the advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had last applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she has her Seigel's Syrup and Pills to thank for her recovery. M. H. HESS. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co. Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.), branch office, 71 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

An Invaluable Foe.

The poisonous germs of disease are lurking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The system should be kept carefully purified and all the organs tuned to proper action. This can best be done by the regulating, purifying and tonic powers of Burdock Blood Bitters.

The Rising Generation

sun should find you resolved to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion, and unable, without distress, to take solid food. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla one month I was

follows generation, transmitting a legacy of good or ill, according to well-known physical laws. To the unfortunate sufferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can be more cheering than the assurance that in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is found a constitutional remedy, which eliminates the poisonous taint, and restores to the blood the elements necessary

Entirely Cured."

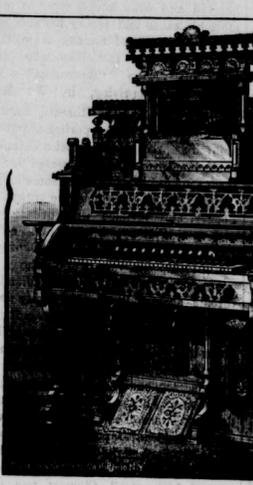
Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: "I have been very much troubled with torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two years with stomach and liver troubles, and obtained no relief until I took

Life and Health.

Alarie Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored him to perfect health." Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From the time I was four years old, until eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore throat. Many a time my neck has been a raw sore, from poultices put on to draw out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health." and have never had the disease since, in sixteen years." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



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HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 633, OXFORD ST.), LONDON, and are sold at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 3/6, 4s. 6/6, 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. If the address is not known, Eurochemists should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not known, Eurochemists should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not known, Eurochemists should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes.

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TO THE CLERGY. MINNESOTA

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use. P. A. MCCLARY, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 14, Morris, Minn. Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. MEAGHER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without relighting. Post free, if a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes accepted. REV. E. W. MEAGHER, Weymouth, England.

Saint Brigit

BY REV. A. J. [A High Mass of Requiem of the soul of Father, by Father Walsh in St. B. Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, the 20th inst., in the presence of the parish schools, their parents, friends of the deceased, and of the Holy Sacrifice, they were reminded of the virtues of the saint, and the following poem was recited for their benefit:]

Sweet Heaven! thy blissed o'er Thy Erin's saint, One far gone dead, One far gone dead, More than a thousand years, Pure Brigit, over

FIVE-MINUTE FOR EARLY M

Preached in their Church, Apollo, Fifty-ninth St. Avenue, New York. FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. "Behold the dawn comes, and I will send forth a famer not a famine of bread, nor out of hearing the words Amos will. Notwithstanding the living in the loudly praise, it may be that you have had any of our own times, as in all are encompassed by sin, Injustice, fraud and dishonesty and licentiousness and the hard and toilsome lives, appointment sorrow at and I will send forth a famer not a famine of bread, nor out of hearing the words Amos will. Notwithstanding the living in the loudly praise, it may be that you have had any of our own times, as in all are encompassed by sin, Injustice, fraud and dishonesty and the hard and toilsome lives, appointment sorrow at and I will send forth a famer not a famine of bread, nor out of hearing the words Amos will. 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C. M. B. A.

Death of a Brantford Brother. We have received intelligence of the death of Brother Andrew O'Donovan, a charter member of Branch No. 5, Brantford.

Acknowledgment.

Received from Branch No. 7, C. M. B. A., Sarnia, Ont., per John Langan, Recording Secretary, the sum of two thousand dollars, in full beneficiary of my late son, Wm. H. McElhannon.

Letter from Montreal.

S. R. BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Now that the time for the session of the Grand Council is drawing near, it may not be amiss for our members throughout the country to give expression to their views on some of the questions that will then come up for discussion. I do not propose to enter upon a general review of those questions likely to be considered, but would like to say a few words in regard to one, which I have no doubt will be taken up again, and which will not be allowed to rest until satisfactorily disposed of, namely, the establishment of a \$1,000 beneficiary. The benefits to be derived by the association in general from such an innovation must be obvious to all who have given the subject a moment's serious consideration. There are scores of men in every center of population throughout the country who are in every way qualified to become members of our association, and who would be a valuable acquisition to our ranks, but finding their resources inadequate to meet our present requirements they are obliged to remain outside, to their and our own mutual loss. The only objection I ever heard urged against this change was, that an undesirable 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 trustees, and would have to produce a certificate from his father equally that he was a practical Catholic equal with the applicant who seeks our present beneficiary. Now, if a Catholic wants to join our ranks who is morally and physically 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 Catholics of this country. I do not presume 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 spread of our organization.

While writing I would like to add, that being in Toronto a few days ago, I visited Branch No. 15 in session, where I met Bro. John J. Kelly, G. C., Chancellor E. J. O'Reilly, 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. 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 Cosgrove, St. Patrick's, McCann, St. Mary's; Madigan, Dundas; McLaughlin, St. Patrick's; Howard and Burt, West Virginia. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Harte, the President. After the usual routine 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 asked not long since what was the reason that Ireland was continually in a state of agitation, Irishmen, he said, will be always agitating so long as they are crushed by the subjugation and the laws 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 movement 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 liberal and generous spirit displayed by them in having a Protestant for their leader and several Protestant members of Parliament representing purely Catholic constituencies. Even Protestant ministers have been elected solely by Catholic votes—R. I. Nelson, for instance, for Belfast; and Mr. Jordan, a Protestant from Enniskillen has been elected to represent Canada, 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 Emmett? 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 aristocracy in 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 Scotch formed the Liberal party in support of the Grand Old Man, 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-

ally the case in Hamilton. All fair-minded men will admit that Irishmen were entitled to self government, the same as England granted to Canada and all her other colonies. The Irish race would never be satisfied till they had Home Rule, and when they got that which they will, no matter how long deferred—they would prove to the world that they were magnanimous enough to forgive England for all the past injuries she had inflicted on them. He concluded by earnestly exhorting all who were not members of the I. N. L. to enroll themselves at once and to contribute according to their means in support of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund.

Mr. Howard, of West Virginia, was then called on. He said he was an American citizen of Irish descent, a lover of freedom and a hater of oppression. He took an interest in watching the great Irish movement and had often felt discouraged. But still he felt hopeful when he saw the great Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, backed by only a small band of followers, out from their proud position one of the strongest Governments that ever sat in England, and now when he saw those same gallant patriots backed by one of the most eminent and able statesmen in the world demanding Home Rule for Ireland, he arrived at the conclusion that Ireland's case was not yet hopeless. He wished the movement success.

Mr. Burt, of West Virginia, an ex-member of Legislature, was the next speaker. He strongly advocated the justice of the claims of the Irish people for Home Rule and the right to make laws to govern themselves, which if they had, and could shake off the obnoxious yoke of aristocracy which had crushed them for centuries, he felt confident they would be a prosperous and happy people.

The two last speakers having to leave to attend other business, A. O'Brien proposed a vote of thanks, coupled with some complimentary remarks, to the three speakers, which was seconded by Mr. J. O'Neill and carried unanimously. Rev. Father Cosgrove was then called on, and on his was warmly received. He said he was sorry to observe that there appeared to him a lack of patriotic feeling in many parts of Canada and especially in Hamilton. He would like to see more enthusiasm among them. He was delighted with their American friends and hoped that Mr. Walls' address would be the means of infusing new blood into them. He watched with interest the progress of the Irish movement. 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 Rule was placed on a pedestal, and now the whole civilized world admires it. It is the cause of justice, freedom and humanity. Home Rule may be retarded, but it is not lost; it is immortal. Ireland's enemies, the aristocracy, have been the cause of all the famines, tortures and religious persecutions which have crushed the Irish people. The greatest enemy Ireland has at the present time is one of her own degenerate sons, Lord Wolsley, who protested that he would strain every nerve and earth in his resistance to the Grand Old Man in order to keep Ireland in a state of vassalage. This same Lord Wolsley in 1874, when he was Sir Garnet Wolsley, 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 decimated by cholera and other diseases. He had the presumption to suggest 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 might he and his swartbacked troops prevent the sun from rising as to prevent Ireland from getting freedom and justice—Home Rule. We are accused of being disloyal. What ought we to be loyal for? Have Irish not proved their loyalty on many hard contended battle fields and planted Albion's banner on many a rampart? Did they not show their loyalty to Charles I., their lawful King, when they shed their blood for him? Did they prove their loyalty to their lawful sovereign James II. in the face of these facts, how can we be called disloyal? Were we disloyal when a band in the south of Ireland remained up all night practising "God save the Queen" in order to show their respectful loyalty to the Lord Lieut. (and his minions) on the eleventh hour, if England acceded to the demands of the greatest Prime Minister in the world to do justice to Ireland we would forget the past and would recompense her with our loyalty and would be ready to shed our blood in her defence if necessary.

Rev. Father Madigan 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 castled 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 interested themselves in bringing it to its present state of efficiency. He highly eulogized Dr. Burns for the services he rendered. (The doctor's name was received with demonstrations of applause.) He said liberty for Ireland had merely been delayed by British prejudice at the polls, but Englishmen will yet be sufficiently educated to grant Ireland her demands.

The meeting was brought to a very felicitous close by Mr. D. H. Sheerin singing a comic song. Several new members were enrolled and a fair amount subscribed toward the Parliamentary Fund, one gentleman, Mr. J. Walls, having contributed \$10, and several others \$5 each.

OMISSION.—In the Ontario list of subscribers to the Irish parliamentary fund which appeared last week, the names of Messrs. Thomas Regan, Michael Coleman, Wm. J. Joyce, each of whom contributed one dollar, and Thomas Carroll, who contributed twenty-five cents, were accidentally omitted.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Michael Collison.

Died, at his residence, in the Township of Biddeford, on Saturday, the 17th inst., Mr. Michael Collison, aged 62 years. The subject of our notice immigrated with his father and family from the parish of Graw, near Clough, Ireland, in the year 1846, and in June of the same year settled with his family upon the farm adjoining his present residence. He was the eldest living son of the late Robert Collison, who passed away six years ago, at the ripe old age of ninety five years. After some few years spent in helping to make a home for his parents and the younger members of the family he commenced farming on his own account upon the homestead where he peacefully passed away on Saturday, Mr. Collison was twice married, and raised a large family, of which one girl, three boys, and his wife survive him to mourn their irreparable loss. His remains were conveyed to St. Patrick's church on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, where a requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Connelly, and from thence to the family burying plot in the adjoining cemetery. And here allow us to remark as a passing tribute to the memory of the deceased, that it has seldom fallen for a lot to enjoy the acquaintance of a sincere Christian, honest and upright in all his dealings, kind and agreeable, living in harmony with his fellow-man, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, irrespective of creed or nation, as was fully testified by the immense numbers of every denomination which assembled at his late residence to accompany his remains to their last resting place. *Requiescat in pace.*

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 Maidland st., London. The deceased was a telegraph operator, and held positions in the Canada Southern Railroad, in Detroit, G. N. W., Chicago Postal Tel. Co., in Cleveland in the E. and M. Tel. Co., also in the W. U. T. Co., Toronto. Early youth of his years he had no equals at 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 last illness by the Rev. Father Walsh, of the Cathedral. Up to the last four hours previous 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 of every one who knew him. Even on Monday his parents received a joint telegram from Chicago from his late association, expressing hearty sympathy with them in their sad bereavement. Willie was a 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 Tierman 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.

Canada Business College, Chatham.

THE RESULT OF THE COMPETITION FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE CANADA 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 connection with the above has just been completed, and the successful contestants for the gold and silver medals are Frank R. McLaren, of the Grange P. O., county Peel, for the gold medal, and John H. Harvey, of Charing 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 diplomas have been granted on the excellent results shown in their work.

Table with columns: SUBJECTS, Total marks, and names of students. Includes names like J. H. Harvey, John H. Harvey, and others.

OSHAWA IRISHMEN TO THE FRONT.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Rev. J. J. McCleese, Parish Priest of Oshawa, has forwarded \$43.75 to the Rev. D. O'Reilly, of Detroit, Treasurer of the Irish National League. It is most gratifying to notice that Irishmen in all parts of the Dominion are coming forward to assist in the noble work undertaken by the Irish National League—the achievement of Home Rule for their native country.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

For the best photos made in the city go to EBY BROS., 380 Dundas street, and examine our stock of frames and assortments in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, ONT.

FIRST GRAND BAZAAR DRAWING.

The grand drawing came off on Tuesday, July 13. Miss Maude Williams drew the prize numbers and Miss Blanche Pennefather the counterfoils. The following lists show that the different articles are well distributed over the United States and Canada, and that even Ireland gets its portion.

- List of prizes and winners: 1st—Cash, \$25, P. M. J. ... 2nd—Cash, \$10, ... 3rd—Cash, \$5, ...

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Health in the Bread.

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 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 Baking Powder, possesses these great qualifications.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE BERLIN, ONT. THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN the best and healthiest part of Ontario, and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facilities to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional studies in Universities and Seminaries.

College of Ottawa OTTAWA, ONT. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS. TERMS: Commercial Course, per annum, \$150; Classical, \$100; Civil Engineering Course, per annum, \$170.

FARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF CARADOC, 1/2 part of 1/2 lot 21, First Range, south of the Long Woods Road, 11 miles west of Delaware, 22 acres, 15 acres cleared, balance suitable for pasturing; frame house, with 4 rooms and two brick chimneys and a wood shed; well 25 feet deep, all brick, and good pump; good frame barn and stable; good orchard of 20 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, and grape vines; 11 acres of oats growing on the place; one-third of the grain in mill and all the straw, 1 acre of potatoes, all mill. Price, \$350, with crop. Apply to PATRICK SULLIVAN, Delaware P. O.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted, a female teacher, competent to teach Separate School of Parkhill and take charge of a choir. Her certificate should be at least second-class superprofessional. Duties to commence after the holidays. Apply stating salary and testimonials to John McAniff, Parkhill, Ont. 400-37

\$500,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. YEARLY. Straight loans. Terms of repayment of principal made to suit borrowers. First and second mortgages. Ad- vances on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No cost incurred in making applications for money. No delay in paying high rates of interest, by front end of Parliament building, 100 Queen Street West, Toronto. E. B. REYNOLDS, 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including "CHRISTIAN" and "THE S...