EDITORIAL NOTES.

TORONTO loses one of its most worthy citizens by the departure of Mr. R. B. Teefy. A sterling Irishman was Mr. Teefy on all occasions. We wish him every prosperity in his new home.

Tue diocesan retreat of the diocese of Hamilton will be held this week at Berlin College. The Bishop and all the clergy, with a few exceptions, will assist. The retreat will be conducted by Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., of Montreal.

PETERSBURGH, Va., is erecting a monument to the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, and there is no such outcry in the North as Ontario bigots are mak. ing over the erection of a monument to the brave navigator, Jacques Cartier and of temper in their retorts. the martyred Jesuit, Father Bretæuf.

It is becoming every day more plain that what we frequently prognosticated is taking place. The bigotry of the Mail would by itself not be sufficient to the Government to put upon the Jesuits excite discord between Ontario and the indignity of declaring that they are Quebec, because in either Province the Mail's influence is too weak to bring ceiving from the Government of Quebec about such a result. In Quebec the Mail is scarcely read, and in Ontario it to them in atonement for a grievous has attained a character for its readiness to have an eye to business, and for in- It has been announced that their "initial consistency, which would effectually bar it from exercising any permanent influence in shaping the policy of any large section of the population. But it the Government are now dispersed on is well known, and we need not attempt their vacation, it is of course settled that to conceal the fact, that there is a large the "anti-Jesuit forces" will have their proportion of the people who are ready to be moved by a no Popery or an anti French cry at any time. The And the convention of parsons will not Orangemen and the parsons form always a noisy if not very potent nucleus for this party of aggression. But it was not bigotry. Hence, in reply to the violence and the Ministerial Associations, we have witnessed within the last few days the defiance which the French Canadians

In the French Chamber, a motion was made recently by M. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, to abolish the budget for religious purposes. Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angiers, said that the proper time to bring such a question before the people was at the general elections, and he defied the Radical party to make the repeal of the Concordat an issue at the polls. He continues :

"Does not the separation of Church and State exist already? Are not the clergy entirely excluded from all civil and political affairs? If you bring the question before the voters you should tell them that you want to break the honorable engagements which France undertook in 1789, when she bound her self to provide for the sustenance of all ministers of religion. You should tell them that you want to confiscate all of religion at the very time when you grant subsidies to theatres which are ended for the enjoyment of the rich.

M. Clemenceau's motion was lost by

We mentioned in a former issue the impudent suggestion made by one of the Mail's correspondents that a picnic of twenty thousand British Canadians should be held on the Plains of Abraham for the purpose of insulting the people of Quebec or even of making upon them violent attacks. The following very appropriate rejoinder is from La Justice:

THE Mail correspondent speaks of Wolfe's victory as a man who is glad to have found in the whole history of Canada a single fight in which his ancestors ada a single fight in which his were not beaten. We do not rest on one victory more or less. Our ancestors locked upon defeat as the exception and victory as the rule. We have never thought of going into Ontario to celebrate all the victories of our ancestors, It would take up too much time. When the English people celebrate St. George's Day, we do not think of celebrating the victory of Ste. Foye, which was the last victory won by our fathers after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and which secured for us the privileges in the treaty which the Mail is now anxious to take away from us and which were made one of the conditions of the cession of Canada. As to our liberty, we have gained it at the point of the bayonet, in the legislative balls, and on the battle-It is we who have secured the liberty which Canada enjoys to day, and fanatics a la Mail, who were at all times the pillars of despotism and

The article ends as follows:

"We belong to a civilized race. We have never undertaken an agitation to Canada winds up by saying: "And so Stratford, Guelph, and, perhaps the limit teaching in solcols. We are not long as the two live, and it may be hoped most picturesque and flourishing of all,

and ask for wisdom. You need it badly. We will join our prayers to yours; but remember this, if you ever come here to insult us, as you seem intent on doing, there will be some one ready to meet you."

It may be that the rendering of railing for railing is not the best or most commendable course while the fanatic are endeavoring to excite discord, but when it is considered that the French Canadians have received very great provocation, reassnable people readily overlook an occasional ebullition

THE Committee of the so called Equal Rights' Association are still holding their meetings from time to time, apparently hoping against hope that they will induce incapable of possessing property, or of rethe restitution which has been allotted wrong inflicted on them a century ago. meeting" for organization was held in Toronto on Friday of last week to bring together all "the anti Jesuit forces." As labor for their pains. The Jesuit Estates' Act will become law on the 8th August. even succeed in inducing the Government to test the matter before the Supreme Court. The Committee would to be expected that either the French- be glad to get the Government to bear Canadians or the Catholics of Canada | the expense of such a reference, but it would submit tamely to the attacks of is only fair that if such a reference must be made, those who are busying them. of the no Popery journals, the lodges selves so much to prove that the Jesuits of Canada ought not to possess any prop erty, because as they say one or two or three hundred years ago they were very assembled at Quebec have issued sgainst wicked, ought to bear the expense of the reference themselves-and we believe it is the intention of the Government to give them this privilege.

> THE FINANCE MINISTER'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, to a divorced woman named Mrs. Addie C. Chisholm. has been announced wedding-bell style in all the daily papers of Canada. The bride, it appears, lived for some time in insurance and loan business. Owing to business difficulties Mr. Chisholm left Hamilton and settled in Western Onta rio, finally removing to the States. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, we are told, were ardent temperance advocates. Mrs. Caisholm Hutchinson succumbed to the mental churches and presbyteries, and that you was President of the Provincial Women's want to deprive the poor of the comforts Christian Temperance Union and wrote Christian Temperance Union and wrote ments and her anxiety for the Sisters for the paper of that humane society confided to her care. She died the It is but a short time since a vote for George Foster has made a name for the disestablishment of the Church himself by advocating the Scott Act almost passed the Chamber, but now and by urging everywhere, especially in parliament, the necessity of abolishing 337 to 108. It would appear that the forever the liquor traffic. Such congenial anti-Church party is losing ground natures could scarcely exist apart. Mrs. Chisholm obtained a divorce in Caicago, which before the law of the land has no effect in Canada, and which before the law of God has no force whatever. It is no wonder Ottawa city, where Caristians live, was taken utterly by surprise when on the evening of July 3rd, Hon. Mr. Foster and Mrs. Chisholm, arrived together as husband and wife from Chicago. The press report says: "Society was unprepared for the news," but explains by saying that Mr. Foster and Mrs Chisholm were friends of long stand. ing." How Sir John A. Macdonald may tolerate this scandal in his cabinet remains to be seen. How Hon. Geo. Foster and Mrs. Chisholm, as man and wife, shall be received in social circles a short week's time may disclose. It is certain, however, that the daily papers of the country, both Grit and Tory, have signified their approval of the strange, not to say clandestine and illegal, marriage. The Empire congratulates the Hon. Geo. Foster on his good fortune, and says "the marriage will be the occasion of warm congratulations by the hon, gentleman's many friends throughout the country." The Globe, although cognizant of Mr. Chisholm being still alive, says "the Hon. G. Foster is now a married man." The London Free Press heads an article on the subject, with "Marriage in High Places," and at the end of a long whine on the want of facilities for obtaining a divorce in

now scheming to reduce the people to a state of servitude, and it might be well for you to come and camp at Quebec on the Plains of Abraham, where fell the braves who had nothing in common with you, and who, if they were in your place, would treat us as brave soldiers always treat loyal and honest citizens. Pray, and ask for wisdom. You need it one another, seeing that the husband of the lady still lives, will be a standing protest against the laws of marriage and divorce as they obtain in this country."

The last sentence would read more truthfully with the words "a standing protest against the laws of God as laid protest against the laws of God as laid. down in an open Bible, saying what God has joined together let no man put asunder."

DEATH OF MOTHER TERESA.

The pure soul of Mother Teresa took its fl ght heavenward on Monday, the 1st inst. We were not very much taken by surprise when the sad news reached our office that dear Mother Teresa was no more for this world. For many months she had been suffering in patient silence, keeping to herself the secret of intense pain, with which she felt honored, as it likened her the more to her suffering Lord, for whom many years ago she had renounced all that this world hath of pleasurable prospects or present joys. The week previous to her sad demise our venerable Bishop visited Toronto in order to impart his episcopal blessing to the dying nun and to cheer her sinking spirit with words of hope and consolation. They had been friends and associates in every work of piety for several years before Bishop Walsh's consecration, and now, though sad and tearful the final meeting and departure, it was a crowning blessing vouchsafed to one who merited that nothing should be wanting to complete the happiness of her death.

Mother Teresa Dease was born at Naas, near Dublin, in 1821. She was therefore in the sixty eighth year of her age when death overtook her in the Mother House of the Order of Loretto. which she had founded, amid many cares and under untold trials, about forty years ago. At the urgent solicitations of Bishop Powers, the first Bishop of Toronto, Sister Teresa, accompanied by four other daughters of Loretto, left the Mother House at Rathfarnham on the 5th August, 1847, to found a branch of the order in Canada. On their arrival in Toronto they were prostrated with the shocking intelligence that their friend and benefactor, Bishop Power, had just died, martyr to his zeal, of fever, caught while attending the emigrant fever sheds. Their superioress, Mother Mary Ignatia Hutchipson, was in utter desolation in a strange city, with no one interested in their welfare, no sure hand to guide, no father to consult. They rented a private house on Duke street and opened an academy, but had very little success the first year, only six pupils. Hamilton, where her husband was in the As the Diocesan See remained vacant until 1850 the Ladies of Loretto had to depend upon their slender resources and their own wits, with never failing confidence in God, in order to eke out a bare subsistence. Mother Mary Ignatia agony induced by her many disappoint. called the Woman's Journal. The Hon. second year after their arrival, and secration and arrival in Toronto was the ceed her. Bishop de Charbonnel's condawn of brighter prospects and happier days for Loretto. The academy was moved to a house at foot of Bay street, now pertsins to the priestly office. How occupied as efficial residence by the naturally pleasing to him to be so lovingly Provincial Government, From these modest beginnings the Loretto order has, under the safe, energetic, and prudent guidance of the late Mother Teresa Dease, reached, step by step, to the grand proportions it now assumes in the Province of Ontario. The six pupils on Duke street have since that time vastly multiplied, till now they reach the number of one thousand one hundred and seventy, while one thousand six hundred and sixty-five is the number of those learning in the parochial schools under Loretto's training. When Mother Mary Ignatia Hutchinson died in 1850 there were four nuns left to deplore her sad loss, and were they not animated by superhuman faith and more than hopeful trust, they would have turned their steps homewards or have sought protection from some American Bishop. But God's will had directed them to Canada, and here they resolved to do His work or die in the attempt, The new Mother Teresa infused new courage to their failing spirits and Bishop de Charbonnel's promised assistance gave them new hope. They persevered, and were blessed in every undertaking. They now have two grand convents in Toronto, Loretto Abbey on Wellington Place, with its one hundred and forty young lady boarders, and the academy on Bond street. They possess also convents in Hamilton, Lindsay, Belleville,

Stratford, Guelph, and, perhaps the

Longford and Westmeath, and, being a descendant in the maternal line from the fourteenth Baron Christopher Delven, she was a near kinswoman of the late Count Nugert of Austria. It was impossible to sit for awhile in the presence of Mother Teress and hold converse with her without acknowledging her gentleness of blood, her dignity of char-acter and her charming modest de meanor that won for her so many hearts. There never existed, we do believe, in any convent a superioress more loved and fairly worshipped by nuos and pupils than Mother Teresa Dease.

What a sweet, lovely Mother! What what a sweet, lovely Matter: what an angelic soul! was the exclamation invariably heard from those who had just left her company. Little girls were known to break rule, or do some little mischief, in order to enjoy the plessure of being taken to Mother Teresa's room, of being taken to Mother leress's room, and there chided by her. As the im-press of her manner and virtues is deeply stamped on the soul of almost every nun taught and disciplined by her, it may not be difficult to find an efficient and accomplished superioress among those who are left to mourn her loss, but to replace her for a long time must bean utter impossibility.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE | OF THE GREAT TOWERS-THE RUMORED REMOVAL OF THE LORD BISHOP OF KINGSTON. Kingston Freeman, July 5.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Kingston addressed the congregation of St.
Mary's on the subject of his rumored removal to his native diocese in Ireland.
His Lordship said he spoke to them to day with a troubled mind because he was disturbed and the diocese was disturbed by the rumors respecting his translation to the See of Waterford and Lismore, Ireland. But he implored the

prayers of priests and people that Gid would so arrange matters as that nis removal would not take place.

Having described the method of procedure in election of Bishops in Ireland by the voting of the pasis, wheats and by the voting of the parish priests and anons who meet one month after the decease of the Bishop, His Lordship then referred to the meeting and voting of the clergy of his native diocese which took place the previous Monday. Dur ing the preceding week a number of cablegrams had been received by the Bishop requesting him to permit his nomination. Dr. Cleary at once cabled : "My translation is impossible; don't throw away your votes." The answer came back: "Let not impossible be the throw away your votes." The answer commenced and carry it out to full completion. The following is the final word; if there is a chance, we will vote on the chance." Again His Lordship cabled in reply to this: "Honestly milesimo octingentesimo octogesimo milesimo octogesimo octogesimo octogesimo." speaking it is impossible; don't spoil your votes." Nevertheless the priests at home gave more than half the total votes for Dr. Cleary, thus placing him at

the head of the list by a large majority.

The Bishop explained that the terms dignus (worthy), dignior (more worthy) and dignissimus (most worthy) had no importance or existance except in the newspapers. Of the three names sent to the Holy See, the Pope names any one, or he may reject all. This is the right of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, which he could not surrender. of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, which he could not surrender.

The Bishop dwelt particularly upon this special manifestation of esteem and confidence vouchsafed him by the priests amongst whom thirty years of his life in the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of Kington and the ministry had been spent. Many of the catholic datasets and the ministry had been spent. Many of the catholic datasets and the ministry had been spent. Many of the catholic datasets and the ministry had been spent and the minist

been his own pupils in St John's College, and education of their minds in all that remembered by them, and according to nature his desire should be to go back to

But on the other hand there were the bonds of the spirit founded upon faith, and, thank God, these were stronger within him. However, this vote of Monday last is not conclusive. It has to be submitted to the B shops of the Province, who will meet as soon as convenient, and if they sustain the nomination of the priests of the diocese by their recommendation, then the rule is almost invariable that the choice is confirmed by the Holy See. Thus the case stands The Bishop wished it to be most dis Thus the case stands

tinctly understood that he appreciated exceedingly this brotherly affection and high regard of the priesthood of his native diocese. "No fuller testimony of their esteem and confidence could be given, and I do not undervalue it." the Bishor said. On the other hand, the Bisho having been called to the See of Kings ton by the voice of the Supreme Pontiff a complete stranger to its people and its priesthood, yet has, with the Divine guidance, been so singularly blessed with success in all the works he has undertaken for the advancement of religion, by reason of active and zealous co-operation of priests and people, tha to leave such a people, generous and faithful, to withdraw from the head of such a priesthood, so devoted and obedient, would be a trial indeed. "Certainly," the Bishop said, "I will not leave Kingston willingly." "I will leave Kingston willingly." "I will leave against my will; I will expostulate re-spectfully, but most earnestly against my translation; I declare it to be my most assured conviction that Rome wil

hopeful of establishing myself in Kingston till my death." The Bishop warned his congregation

listen to my remonstrance; and I am

fidential, and the press can know nothing of them until the issue is made public. There is no credit to be given to reports of majorities and minorities having place in these meetings. The Bishop declared that in all such Episcopal meetings in this Province, of which he has had experience, the greatest harmony and unanimity always prevailed, no division having ever taken place. Whoseever was placed first on the list of persons recommended to the Holy See, had all the Bishops' votes in his favor: so likewise the second, and the third. Furthermore, the name which the Bishops of the Torontine Province recommended in the first place has been in every instance accepted by the Holy See, and the Bishops' selection con-

After the Bishops of the Province hold their meeting and vote, I shall re-ceive notification from Rome, and then I shall submit my statement, which I expect will be effectual. I hope and trust I have conveyed what my feelings are, what my fears are, what my hopes are. I have made known my whole mind as it is known to Almighty God. In His hands I leave myself, and beg your pray ers and your children's prayers that I may remain to live and die amongst my people of Kingston, whom I love and cherish until death shall sever the bonds of faith which have bound us together,

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Tower.

On Monday evening at 7 o'clock the ceremony of blessing the first stone of facade of the Cathedral comthe new facade of the Cathedral com-menced with the singing of the "Ave-Maria Stella, which was sung by the clerry and choir alternately as the procession of priests left the church and proceeded out of the church to the new foundations, The Bishop was assisted by Mgr. Farrelly, V. G. Belleville, as assistant priest, Very Rsv. A. Macdonnell, priest, Very Rev. A. Macdonnell, V.G., Alexandria, with Very Rev. Dean Gauthier as deacon of honor. The priests of the diocese with a few exceptions were present and the seen eon the platform erected for the occasion was one to be remembered. After the blessing and placing of the stone, the priests and Bishop returned to the church in the same processional order led by the cross bearer, Rev. John Mc. arthy. Present. and chanting the Mc arthy, Prescott, and chanting the Salve Regina. When all had arrived at the foot of the main altar the great hymn of thanksgiving, the Te Deum, was intoned His Lordship and sung by the clergy and choir. At the conclusion of the hymn the Bishop ascended the pulpit and said a brief word of fervent congratulation, concluding with an exhortation to the people to pray earnestly that God might bless the work which had just

Principis Apostolorum in sede Romana successore, rem Christianam publicam in universo orbe feliciter regente

Victoria Magnae Beitanniae et Hiber niae Regina sceptrum imperii sui amplissimi pacifice tenente: Praecelso Barone Stanleio de Pres-tonia Serenissimae Reginae nostrae in

hac regione Canadensi vices gerente;
In Gubernio Faederatarum Canadae
Provinciarum Honorando admodum

Kingstoniae praetore urbano: Templum magnificum Deo vivo, Uao

Trino, sub invocatione Beatae Mariae sine labe conceptae in acropoli Kingstoniensi quicque supra quadraginta ante annos a Revmo Autistite Dom Patritio Phelan aedificatum et chrismatis uncti one consecratum, atque a Revmis Antistitibus Edwardo Joanne Horan ac Jaanne O'Belen congrua deinceps supellectiti inter-lorique rerum dispositione ad sacratismos onis Catholicae. Apostolicae et Romanae usus instructum et apparatum, Rev mus Dom. D. Jacobus Vincentius Cleary S. T. D., Episcopus Regiopolitanus or-dine successionis sextus, ai decessorum suorum opus, quantum supererat, absolven dum, centum puperrime appositis tabellis Redemptionis Humanae historiam vitro fenestrali depictam enucleate eleganter que serie exhibentibus hacque demum vastae molis turri alisque late et alte expansis, gregis sui suisque pecuniis AMPLIAVIT, ORNAVIT

ichnographia a Dom. Josepho Connolly Regise Academiae Canadensis socio per itissimo subministrata, et opificio a Dom Beorgio Newlands, structore Kingston iensi, juxta pactionem cum eo imtam rite exacto.

TRANSLATION.

Peter, Prince of the Apostles, in the see of Rome, happily ruling the Caristian commonwealth throughout the whole world:

We have reason, however, to feel proud in the fact that the rev. clergy of the diocese of Waterford, who know him so Ireland, holding the sceptre of her most ample dominion in peace.
His Excellency, the Lord Stanley of

Preston, being representative of our Most Gracious Queen, in this Canadian land : The Right Honorable Knight, Sir John Alexander McDonald, in the Government and the Most illustrious Oliver Mowat, in that of the Province of Ontario, filling the

office of Prime Minister:

James Duncan Thompson being clvic Chief Magistrate of the City of Kingston. and the The Most Reverend James Vincent Kingston.

under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, by the Most Reverend Prelate, Patrick Phelan, forty-five years ago, and farnished suitably and fitted in its interior arrange-ment for the most sacred uses of the Catholic, Apostelic, and Roman religion, by the Most Reverend Prelates, Edward John Horan and John O'Brien)—recently set in its windows, one hunared pictures in stained glass accurately and elegantly representing insequence the history of Man's Redemption, finally enlarged and beauti-fied it by the addition of this great messive ned it by the addition of this great messive tower with wings expanded wide and high the design having been supplied by Mr. Joseph Connolly, learned Fellow of the Royal Canadian Academy, the workman-ship duly executed by Mr. Geo. New-lands, of Kingston, builder, and the ex-pense defrayed by the Bishop's flock and himself. THE INSCRIPTION ON THE FOUNDATION

In supremum Sanctissimae Trinitatie n supremum Sancissimae Trintatis cultum ac Deiparae Virginis labis useciae majorem gloriam Revmus Dom. Jacobus Vinc. Cleary, S. T. D., Epus Reglopl. lapidem hunc, cuncto adsistente d'occesio clero, benedixit et posuit Kal. Jui. an MDCCCXIC.

M DCCCXIC.

For the sovereign worship of the Most Holy Trinity and the greater glory of the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingeton, attended by all the clergy of the Diccese, blessed and laid this stone on the Kalends of July, in the year

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION. His Lordship the Bishop of London visited the parish of Belle River on Sunday last, where he confirmed one hun-dred and fifteen children who had been diligently instructed in the doctrines of our holy faith by the Rev. Pastor, Father Gerard. High Mass was celebrated at 10:30 by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, who preached an able sermon in the French language to the candidates for confirmation. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship also preached a lengthened discourse in English to the

whom were Protestants.

Another and very important duty catted His Lordship to the parish of Belle River on this occasion, being the solemn blessing of three beautiful altars purchased from the house of Messrs. Beullac of Montreal, and costing \$1 200. The ornamentation of the altars is in strict harmony with the architectural style of the church as well as of its frescoe decorations. At the confrescoe decorations. At clusion of His Lordship's he paid a high compliment to the rev. pastor for his zeal and devotion to duty and his love for the beauty of God's house and the place wherein His glory dwelletb. He also complimented the faithful on their generous co operation with their pastor and on their possessing one of the finest and handsomest parish hurches in the diocese.

Bishop of London visited the parish of Parkhill for the purpose of administer-ing the sacrament of confirmation. There were twenty nine candidates There were twenty time candidates carefully prepared by Rev. Father Mc-Rae the pastor. Rev. Father Connolly, P. P. of Biddulph, sang High Mass. His Lordship preached a touching ser-

dates for confirmation very carefully prepared. At the conclusion of the Bishop's sermon he exhorted the people to begin soon the work of building a new church.

THE RIGHT REV. DR CLEARY. Kingston Freeman.

By cablegram from Dublin, as reported

in the daily press of the 25th inst, we learn that our beloved Bishop, Dr. Cleary, has been nominated dignissimus by the rev. clergy of the diocess of Waterford to succeed the late lamented Dr. Power is that important See. It is not deficitely known whether His Lordship will accept or not the proffered dignity, but of this we are certain should he do so it will be only after a hard and painful struggle and in opposition to his off expressed desire and intention. Since Dr. Cleary assumed charge of this diocese in 1880 to the present time, his priests and people have daily learned to appreciate him more and more for his sterling worth as a true Catholic Bishop, and for his exalted merit as a profound scholar and perfect gentle-We have reason to know that the man. love and reverence of his priests and On the first day of July in the year of Grace, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty. Nine.

Pope Leo XIII, successor of Blessed ties which bind him people are duly reciprocated by Dr. Cleary, and that it would be to him a cause of most poignant grief to sever the loving ties which bind him and them together. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and intimately, should so envy us his possession

as to unanimously request his transfer thither. Well may they extend their call to him across the ocean, for in no other diocese, save Kingston alone, could they find the peer of Dr. Cleary as a true Bishop and a profound scholar. him and are proud of him, and we kno of the Confederate Provinces of Canada, he loves us and is proud of us, and this being the case we tell our brothers in Waterford if they are successful in their wish it will be in direct opposition to the unanimous wish of both the rev. clergy and the entire people of the diocese of

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXXV.—CONTINUED "If yer honor'il consint to that, I'll take it as a great favor intoirely, both on the part o' me frind, an' for the savin' o' the cloak itself."

"Very well, Tighe, do as you choose," "An' moight I make bould to ax another favor !" Tighe was salaaming very

profoundly. The officer waited with an amused smile to hear the boon.
"I'm invoited to spind the evenin' wid Mr. Satton, one o' the wasdens in the juli, an' as he's to have a few frinds, it'll one a merry-makin' I'm thinkin,' so I'd loike to get the neight off, yer honor; but I'll be back bright an' sirly in the mornin.'

Cantain Dannier cave the permission.

Captain Dennier gave the permission, and Tighe, having thanked him in his own abourd, though elequent fashion, turned away to his duties the a somewhat lightened heart.

The evening arrived, and Tighe, with the clock neathy naveled.

the cloak neatly parceled, went in search of Garfield; the latter kindly proffered to

of Garfield; the latter kindly profiered to accompany Mr. Curmody, and together they repaired to the jail.

Ned Sutton, being himself a sociable fellow, had many of his English prejudices designated by the very geniality of the Irish with whom he came in contact, and having heard of Tighe a Vohr's clever problem, he was pleased to accord him a Enaving heard of Tighe a Vohr's clever exploits, he was pleased to accord him a very warm welcome. He conducted his guests to his own little private spattment, and there, over cards and whisky. Tighe groved himself the most enjoyable boon companion it had ever been Mr. Sutton's chance to meet. "I declare, Mr. Carazzody," he said more than once, when one of Tighe's humorous stories had convulsed him with laughter, and made the tears him with laughter, and made the tears course down his cheeks, "you are the pleasantest fellow I have ever met, and I am happy to be acquainted with you. clock struck ten, and Garfield

reluctantly rose to depart.
"It's too diviliah bad," said Sutton," That you must go; but I don't mind so much since I shall have Mr. Carmody's company another hour or two. You say stay till twelve?"

"Yes, and then—" Gurfield drew Sutton uside and told him in a low voice of

Tighe's request.
"You couldn't choose a better night," "You couldn't choose a better night," responded Sutton, who was too much under the influence of the liquor he had ambibed, and too favorably impressed by Tighe a Vohr, to care to ptich his voice in as low a key as Garfield had used; consequently Tighe had little difficulty in hearing. Sutton coutinued: "A strangs piece of business has been going on here these few days back—there's hardly a warden in the place that isn't bribed by a man they call Carter".—Tighe's hearing grew painfully acute; it seemed as if the words, though they were only spoken in an ordinary voice, were shouted in his sars—"and, what's more, there won't be a man or duty in the vicinty of the jall ward to-night."

What's that for ?" asked Garfield. "That's more than I'm silowed to teli," replied Sutton, "and it's more than I quite understand; but you see that it's enough to satisfy you how easy twill be for me to great your felently.

for me to grant your friend's request."

Garfield had a dim idea that there was promeditated treason at the bottom of the suspicious information just volunteered, and that Satton himself was not lightly implicated in the bribery of which he spoke; and for a moment the usually slow thinking so'dier was stirred by an impulse that prompted him to warn the authorities of the plot which might be hatching under very eyes. But in that same instant be thought of Tighe's strange request to visit the jull yard, and at on unwonted hour—might not Tighe a Wohr himself be concerned in this mysterious affairs? and to inform upon that would be perhaps to inform upon one who had already served him well, and who might again, from his extreme wit and shrewd-mes, be exceedingly useful The latter thought sufficed to stifle his conscientious scrupies, and he concluded to let affairs take their own turn. Bidding his com-panions good night, he took a hasty

departure.

Jolly Ned Sutton, and the no less jolly Tighe a Vohr, grew more convivial and more communicative; Tighe pretended to pour the strictest of confidences into the ar of the warden, and the latter in return, the more intoxicated he became, the more freely he imparted all that he knew of Morty Carter's transactions with the jail officials. By the time that the clock was on the stroke of twelve Tighe a Vohr was in complete possession of every thread of Carter's web of treachery. Sutton just retained sobriety enough to conduct his great to a side passage leading to the guest to a side passage leading to the "You need have no fear," n his drunken whisper : "there's not a

osir of eyes to light on you, nor won't be for a helf hour yet."

The night was dark enough to throw Meavy shadows in corners but beyond the satter there was sufficient light to plainly reveal outlines, and Tighe's rapid but cereful survey convinced him of the truth of Sutton's statement. He longed to ven-ture a request to be shown to Carroll's cellhe agining that the warden was in a suffi-ciently maudin condition to grant the but something, he could scarcely explain to himself what, checked the askng of the boon, the words of which were wice upon his lips, and he determined to thrust to some other favorable accident. Satton departed, and he was alone. n sound could be heard, not a shadow crossed his vision save those obscured the angles in the walls. those that softly unwrapped his parcel, and shaking out Captain Dennier's cloak, folded its cample proportions about his person. Then removing his hat, he bent the rim in such that it formed an excellent cover for the upper part of the face. arrangements satisfactorily completed, he stationed himself against a part of the wall where the shadows lay deepest, stand-Ing so motionless that he could not be distinguished from the dark mass of stone against which he leaned; and he watched

Hatened. Minutes passed; they were like hours to the faithful Tighe a Vohr; he fancied the could hear the beating of his own

throwing him upon a wrong scent in order to make the infamous success of Carter more sure? But the remembrance of Sutton's information seemed to falsify his fear, and, just as he was fiercely arguing down his doubts and alarms, there was the slight noise of a carefully-opened door directly opposite to where he stood, and some one stepped quickly and noiselessly fight. Too surely Tighe a Vohr recognized that lithe, straight, bareheaded fighte, standing in uncertainty and gazing upon every side of it. He sprung forward; Carroll also, in alarm at the sudden and rapid advance of a form which he deemed to be that of an enemy, sprung back, and then recovering his presence of mind, braced himself for the encounter.

"Masther dear! don't be aftered—it's only mesel'—Tighe a Vohr!" and Tighe flung back enough of the closk to reveal

flung back enough of the closk to reveal

"Tighe, my faithful fellow!" and young O'Donoghue, in the ardor of his joy, could not be content with a pressure of the hand; he threw his arms about his

the hand; he threw his arms should his affectionate follower, and strained him to his breast.

There was a sudden sound; they sprung from each other's arms, and looked up to behold something dark falling through the air down almost at their feet, it was a rope. Carroll their feet; it was a rope. Carroll hastened toward it, but Tighe inter cepted him.
"Back to yer cell, masther dear, for

yer loife! there's a plot afoot to capture you sgin; that's why I'm here—to purvint you thryin' to eshcape this noight."
"Why Tighe, do you think I would disappoint the brave fellows who are

waiting for me outside?"

'Och, masther dear, will you listen to rayson this once, an' go back whin I tell you—the biggest danger you iver were

in is afore you now!"
"No, no, Tighe, I must at least make the attempt; let me go"—as Tighe held him—"see, they are shifting the rope" as the coil at their feet began to move-"they wonder where I am. And I must make this venture, if only out of gratitude to him who so nobly planned all

A sudden light flashed on Tighe's mind, and he said in an agonized whisper: "Oh, what'll I say to Mr. Carther at all! sure didn't he lave it to me wits entoirely to get you back to yer cell, somehow? He discovered that his plan for to noight was found out; but he discoved it too late to give you warnin' himsel', so his last depindince wa on me. He did'nt mane me to tell you all I'm sayin' now, for some rayson o' his own, but he lift it to mesel' to get nis own, but he lift it to mesel to get you quietly back; sure I thried, an' you wouldn't go; but mebbe, now that you undhersthand it, you'll go!" A light suddenly flashed from the opposite side of the jail. Tighe became

desperate:
"Masther dear, will you go? be all that "Mastner dear, will you go i se air that you liver held sacred an' howly, go—go afore you get us all into throuble; the b'ys outside'll be shot afore yer eyes, an' Curther, an' the whole o' us! Go, an' I'll climb the rope to thim."

He seized it, and was ready to swing this of the Still Carroll hesitated.

Still Carroll hesitated, undecided, and puzzled.

'Fly, masther dear!" wildly urged

Tighe. "Morty Carter directed you to do all

this?" Carroll said.
"Would I be here if it wasn't for his doin's ?" answered Tighe, even in that moment of anxiety and suspense con-gratulating himself on the truthfulness

of his reply.

Carroll turned back into the passage from which he had emerged, and Tighe a Vohr clambered up the rope to the top of the wall, from whence, having secured the rope round a projection of the para-pet, it was no difficult task to swing himself lightly down. He was received with silent welcome by four of "the boys,"—the general term for those who were bound in that secret effort for liberty—and hurried into a close-covered vehicle which stood in waiting. His person entirely covered by the closk. and his hat drawn carefully over his face, together with the darkness effec-tually concealed his identity. He tually concealed his identity. He crouched in a corner of vehicle, and imediately a voice called trembling

"We are discovered! you took too long in getting him over the wall—they are after us! Tell Tim to drive like the

The supposed prisoner and his rescu ers were all within the conveyance huddled together, and the driver whipped up the horses and dashed for the suburbs of the town. But it was too late; mounted guards pursued them, followed by armed authorities. On dashed the vehicle, on raced the guards, till a pistol shot at last felled one of the beasts and the conveyance, brought to s

sudden halt, was surrounded.
"Don't foight, b'ys," said Tighe, feigning huskiness that his voice might not recognized, as he saw his companion preparing to make a desperate resist ance; "I'll give mesel' up." Still feigning huskiness, and careful to allow no part of his muffler to reveal his per pistol in hand, thrust himself into the vehicle: "I surrinder—I'll go back pacable!" he cried to the first guard who,

There were twenty to one of the brave rescuers, so that resistance would have been vain; all were speedily overpow-ered and borne in triumph back to the jail. Tighe kept his cloak closely folded about his person, and his head bowed low on his breast; no one spoke to him, as if his very captors, exultant though they were, felt a sort of pity for his unhappy situation. Confusion and clamor seemed to reign within a portion of the prison, and where a short while before all was darkness, numerous, lights now shone. Tighe, with his four companions, was hurried into an official apartment, and confronted with the violently excited and indignant governor of the jail, who stood surrounded by his assistant officers. Tighe a Vohr's disguise was torn off, and there was revealed, not the golden haired prisoner whom all had expected to see, but a good-looking, rosy cheeked fellow, in the garb of a out of these recesses into which he sought to peer. Then alarming suspicions shot into his mind — what it Rick of the Hills was playing him false; perhaps vale. Amszement paralyzed everybody, so that for an instant the silence was appalling; then it was broken by an oath from some one in Tighe's rear—an odd, blasphemous expression, which reliable remedy.

Tighe a Vohr recognized as one that was peculiar to a certain person. He turned shortly, and met the wildly distended eyes and petrified face of Morty Carter, who formed one of a group of specuators standing near the door of the spartment. standing near the door of the spartment.
That unexpected, and to him borrible, vision of Tighe a Vohr—for an instant he deemed it little else—had thrown him completely off his guard, and he started forwarded, and uttered the oath which the started forwarded, and uttered the oath which betrayed his presence. Tighe turned back to the astounded, and

still more violent indignant governor.
"Do you call this Caresthen thre ment—to have an innocint man dhragged afore you in this way? Wait till Cap-tain Dennier is tould o' this faise arrist, an' it's coort martialed he'll have the whole o' ye?' Some one brought a burried message

Some one orought a nurried message to the governor; it had the effect of suddenly quieting him, and he turned to one of the attendant efficers. 'What strange business is this? the prisoner, Carroll O'Donoghue, is reported as being

"Now hear me, yer worship," de-manded Tighe, "an' I'll explain the whole matther;" and without waiting to be accorded the permission, he burst into an absurd and indicrous account in which Captain Dennier's cloak, Ned Sutton, whisky, the jail yard, and a rope were so ridiculously olended, that many of the officials were struggling to sup-

press their laughter.

"Either the man is a fool, or he is endeavoring to play a very clever part!" said the governor impatiently, and he signaled to some of the parties about him to remove the five prisoners; Tighe

found himself seized.
"Is it widout a hearin' you'd sintince me?' he cried, struggling in the hands me? he cried, strugging in the hands of his captors, and suddenly twisting bimself out of their grasp. Then with a bound he flung himself on his knees be fore the governor. "Oh, yer worship, jist sind to Captain Dennier, an' he'll shwear on the howly Bible that it's all thrue about the cloak, an' himsel', sn' Ned Sutton—he knows me entoirely, an' he'il tistify to me characther. Pisze, yer honer, sind for him, an' don't let me thrated this way !"

Strong, rough hands had again grasped Tighe a Vohr, and he was forced to his feet; but he continued to cry:
"May the Lord be good to yer sowl,

"In the morning," answered the governor, impatiently, "the sifiair shall be properly investigated." So Tighe became the unwilling inmate of the jail which held his beloved young

master. "Begorra," he said softly to himself when he was left in darkness and solitude, "it's a fix I'm in now, anyway; an' if Captain Dennier doesn't spake a good word for me, I don't know what I'll do at all! What a foine thing 'that I didn't take the cloak without his lave! faith, if I did, it's turn up it moight on me thrial, purvidin' they don't hang me widout judge or jury, an' thin mebbe l'd be charged with stalin', the loike o' which disgrace was niver on the Carmody name yet. An' that divil o' a Carther—och, but it does me heart good to be upsettin' his plans! He has the masther won so completely that if I don't tell the lie I did—God pardon me!—I'd niver get him to go back to his cell. It flashed on him to go back to his cell. It has need on me all o' a suddint the minit he said he'd have to go on with the vinture out of grathitude to some one—ould Carther was the some one, an'it's well I undhersthood how he'd niver be willin' to go back if he didn't think the urdher kem straight from the ould sinner. How an iver, it's me they have for this neight's work, instead o' the masther, an' faith I'd do it all over agin for the sake o' beholdin' Carther as he luked whin I turned an' faced him awhile ago. I wondher, now, if it remainded him o' Tighe's swatcheart!" and Tighe a Vohr had some difficulty in restraining himself from laughing aloud. At last slumber sealed his eyes, and he did not awake uli he was aroused by the warden in the morning.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GOD'S WAY.

-and they keep there an old chronicle which contains a record of memorable events. In this record we are told about a very wicked and godless youth, who went out one evening into an open field, and there, in the mad excess of his impiety, began to utter imprecations and blas-phemies. In his excitement he went so far as to life his sword and brandished it in the air, and challenged the Most High to show His existence and power by smiting him

And behold, what happened? Slowly there descended from heaven a snow-white leaf and alighted gently at the young man's feet. Astonished, he lifted it up and saw written on it in gold letters: Miserere mei (the commencement of the great penitentital psaim: Have mercy on me according to They loving kindness). Amszement seized the young man at the clemency of God to send such a sinner as himself a declaration of mercy. Repent ance, hope, tears and love broke forth ou of his soul. He knelt down, thanked and praised God for his unfathomable compassn, returned home and was converted and led a beautiful, godly life, to his calu and blessed death.

This is no fairy tale, but an actual his tory which has truly happened, and on a grand scale. The youth is the human race, with all its sine and godlessness; and the white leaf is the son of God whom the Father sent down from heaven. Not with gold, but his own blood, sin is blotted ut and pardon announced.-Catholic Youth.

Freely Used.

Mr. Wm. Mann, of Ottawa, Ont., writes: I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family with the very best results. I recommend it to my friends and think it the best medicine in use for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysen-

An Old Time Favorite. The sesson of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE

To the Edit r of the Catholic Record SIR—At the present time, when pulpit, press and platform ring with denuncia-tions against the venerable and learned tions against the venerable and learned Society of Jesus, a few words from an humble admirer of the order may not be inappropriate. I have been induced to contribute my mite towards the justification of the Reverend Fathers from a paragraph which lately appeared in The Star, to the effect, that although the passing of the Jesuit Estates' Act was considered "a great wrong not only by all Protestants, but also by tens of thousands of Catholics." Now I feel confident that any assembly of Catholics called together for the purpose of denouncing said Act would purpose of deacuncing said Act would prove a miserable fiarco. What are the real facts of the case? When the order was temporarily suppressed by Polement XIV. in 1772.3 he was careful the Brief not to say that he believed the charges laid against it to be true, but on the contrary, based the suppression upon the grounds of expediency, and for the sake of peace; hoping, no doubt, thus to still the clamor of such men as Pombal and other infi tel philosophers of the last century, who beheld in the Jesuit Fathers the only obstacle to the utter overthrow of Christianity. Then, or shortly afterwards, the Jesnit Estates in Canada became forfeited to the crown and were set apart for educational purposes. From this fund have been subsidized ever since various institutions of learning, both Catholic and Protestant : but the Jeaulte, to whom, by moral, if not by legal right, the estates should belong, have been obliged to stand aside in the cold. Is it then so monstrous an injustice to restore to the legitimate heirs a small portion of what should be wholly their own? In the opinion of many, it was very graceful on the part of Mr. Mercier and the Quebec Legislature to act as they have done; and I am con vinced that all Protestants would think o likewise, had any of their institutions so likewise, fird any of their institutions placed under similar circumstances been treated in the like liberal manner. It is a matter of history that the Catholies of England, Scotland and Ireland lost everything in the great upheaval of the Refor mation. Land estates, churches, cathedrals, monasteries, colleges and universities, all fell, like ripe apples, into the lap of Protestants, who have enjoyed them ever since; whilst to the legitimate heirs is left the empty consolation of exclatning in the language of the Bard of Mantua: Hos ego vers iculos feci tulit alter honores Truly it is amusing to listen to so much pop-gun declamation on the part fof a many reverend gentlemen, about so trivial a sum—comparatively—as four hundred thousand dollars. Were it proposed by the Parliament of Great Britain hand over Westminster Abbey to Cardinal Manning as a small indemnity for the wholesale spoliation of Catholic property during the reign of Henry VIII., he commotion could not be more intense. But I am prepared to be told that there

is a vast difference between the morality of the great body of the Protestant clergy and that of the Catholic priesthood, and of the members of the Society of Jeans in particular, for in point of morality, the poor Jesuits are placed at the very bottom of the scale. Now the men who can afford, on every possible occasion, to denounce the vices and shortcomings of their neighbors, should be gems of the purest water themselves. Under what other supposimatory harangues of c-riain rev. gentlemen? How otherwise could they quote with approbation, and apparently without the slightest inquiry, the list of crimes and infamies ascribed to the Order by the Parliament of France in 1762, which, as is well known are said. tion can we account for the late inflamwell known, was mostly composed of the infidel disciples of Voltaire, the implicable enemy of the Jesuits and of the man Jesus Christ. Is it not a matter of surprise that with such a vocabulary of infamy harging over their heads, they cannot be convicted of any one crime in particular? We have seen them—figuratively speaking— during the space of two hundred years, civilizing the savage and cannibal Indian of North and South America, and implant-ing in the semi barbarous Asiatic the seeds of Christian truth, at the sacrifice of every personal comfort, and often cheerfully laying down their lives in imitation of their Divine Model; but we have yet to see a single member of the Order, at least n Canada, arraigned before the tribunal for a breach either of the moral or cilvil law. To this it may be answered, How can men whose motto is 'The erd justi-fies the means' be otherwise than fies the means" be otherwise than victous, and as such deserving to be driven forth from human sympathy and society, as moral lepers, whose very breath is contamination? Before proceeding to analyz this so called Jesuit motto, I must confe that I am but slightly acquainted with the theological and philosophical literature of the society, and consequently cannot say whether or not those words do actual occur therein. Of one thirg I feel certain, they do not occur in absolute or axiomatic form. Their meaning must be restricted and excep tional, and determined by the context. Were it otherwise, and if they meant to convey the idea that it was lawful to do evil, or to commit sin for the greater glory of God, as their enemies pretend, then indeed would the Order justly merit

the execuation of mankind, and its member deserve to be shipped off to some desolate island, there to rot and to die. This I pre sume would be punishment sufficient, for I would feel averse to resort to the more expeditious process of clubbing them off the face of the earth, as suggested by an an lable divine of the Baptist persuason the Rev. E. K. Cressy,
Returning to the so-called maxim of
the Jesuite—"The end justifies the

means"--let us inquire what other sense it may legitimately bear. For example, war is always a great an enormous evil; yet it is sometimes legitimately under-taken, either to repel an invader or as the only means of obtaining a lasting peace. the end justifies the mean War undertaken merely for the sake of conquest, or for personal aggrandizement is also an enormous evil, but it cannot be justified like the other. Such was the upprovoked war undertaken by Victor

lases et hoc genus omne that whenever they thank G of for the humiliation of the Pope and for the loss of his temporal power they do so on the principle, that 'The end justifies the mezns: 'I might multiply cases of a similar nature addibitum, but meny such, no doubt, will suggest them selves to the reader. When I hear reiterated, day after day, us que ad nau seam, that the Lemiter of the seam o that the Jesults are not only permitted tur-sworn to do evil "ad majorem Dei gloriam," I say to myself, Can a man at one and the same time be a saint and a devil? It would be well if the reverend traducers of the Jesuits—the men who pretend to own so much stock in the bible—would read the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, read the Ecistle of St. Paul to the Romans, Chap, iii., S. They would find there something very suitable to themselves and very consoling to the disciples of Loyola. We are slandered, and, as some affirm, we say—let us do evil that there may come good: whose damnation is just? There are many other portions of Sacred Scripture which might not inappropriately be quoted on the present occasion—for Catholics are not so utterly ignorant of the bible as some folks are prone to fusionate.

some folks are prone to insinuate.

Jesus Christ, the Man-God, in preparing His apostles, the original Society of Jesus, for the ministry of evangelizing the nations, warned them of what they might from the world. He told them expect from the world. He told them that the servant must not be "greater than the master," neither did He promise that they should repose on beds of roses; on the contrary, He assured them in the following words: "Yeu shall be hated of all men for My name's sake. Mat. X 22. But He oid not leave them barren of every consolation. "Blessed," He said, "are you when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake; rejoice and he exceeding glad, because your reward and be exceeding glad, because your reward is great in heaven." (Matt. X)
H. G. GRANT.

BAZAAR AT TWEED.

The Catholic beziar which came off at Tweed last week was in every sense a most decided success and reflects the greatest credit on Father Fleming who left nothing undone to secure comfort and enjoyment for all. It was held in the new church previous to its dedication and a more beautiful sight could hardly be a more beautiful sight could hardly be seen. The committee did all they could to have their fine new church decorated for the occasion and in this respect gained the admiration and warm appreciation of all who had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing and visiting it for the first time.

Below will be seen the list of lucky

First prize, fat cow, drawn by Mr. Bay-ley, Stoco, Ont; No. 7254. Second prize, fat sneep, James Kehoe, No. 2044.

No. 2044.
Third prize, carriage horse, presented by Patrick Carey, Esq., valued \$100; won by Felix McCanu, Esq., Tweed, Oat;

Fourth prize, silver cruet stand, pre-Joseph Hengway, Bogart, Oat.; No. 9197. Fifth prize, \$10 gold piece, presented by D Golden, Eq; won by James Walsh, Hungerford; No. 6637. Sixth prize, silver watch, presented by Hugh Quinlan, E-q, Point Aune; won by Corneitus O'Callaghan, Albert, Ont;

Seventh prize, plush album, presented by Miss Tillie Dean, Parkhill, Ont; won by Leonard Snider, Foxboro, Ont.; No.

Eight prize, beautiful dinner set of dishes, presented by Thomas Hanley, Eq. contractor, Belleville, Ont; won by Mrs. Michael Dean, Lindssy, O.t.; No. 6337.

Ninth prize, \$10 piece, presented by Mark Golden, Esq. won by Fellx Genereu, Bridgewater, Ont; No. 6018.

Tenth prize, picture of St. Carthaghs Church, presented by Father Fisming; won by Samuel Fuller, Shannonville, Ont; No. 9699.

won by Samue Ont.; No. 9699.

Eleventh page, barrel of flour, presented by Nelson Hashway, Tweed; won by T H McDonald, Point Anne; No. 1475. Twelfth prize, \$5 gold piece, presented by Bruno Coueneyer, Eq.; won by Patrick Higgins, Frankford, Ont.; No.

Fourteenth prize, box of tea, presented by Patrick Marphy, Stoce; wen by John Farrell, Marysville, Oat; No. 4135. Farrell, Marysville, Oat; No. 4135.

Fifteenth prize, fat lamb, presented by Charles Rush, Stoco; won by Francis Campbell, Esq., Tweed, Oat., No. 1244.

Sixteenth prize, handsome fire screen, presented by Michael Deane, Esq., Lindsay; won by Mrs. Thomas Muironey, Stoco, Oat.; No. 3964.

Seventeenth prize, \$5 gold piece, presented by Frank Dolan, Esq. Believille, Ont.; won by Miss Mabel O'Brien, Toronto; No. 2253.

Elphteenth prize, chest of teat the cife.

Eighteenth prize, chest of tea, the gift of Robert Gray, Esq., Madoc; won by Alexander Sophia, Esq., Tweed, Ont; No.

Nineteenth prize, gold cross, presented Rev J S Qainn, Kingston; H Jackson, Esq, Tweed, Ont; No

Twentieth prize, fat cow, presented by Jas Murphy; won by Elward Sherwood, Stoco, Ont; No. 6560. Twenty-first prize, handsome dianer set, donated by the late Fellx Gabourie, Tweed; won by John Coffey, Tyndenisga;

No. 9597. Twenty second prize, a fine cow, pre sented by Charles Collins, Huntingdon; won by John James, Michigan, U.S. Twenty-third prize, eight day clock, the

gift of James Quinn, Tweed; won by Stephen Bereau; No. 1578. Twenty fourth prize, fat cow, presented by Patrick Bohan, Eq., Tweed, Ont; won by Estella Matthew, Flunton, Oat.; No.

Twenty-fifth prize, Butler's Lives of th

Emmanuel against the Holy Father, robbing him of the states of the Caurch on the plea that might constitutes right. And here I embrace the opportunity to remind the Wilds, the Cressys, the Doug-

There were also many other costly There were also many other costly and valuable prizes, including some very nice fancy work, donetted by the following ladies: Mrs. Clairmont, mantle drape; won by Miss McGaire, Treuton, Oat. A handsome plane spread, the glift of T W Dettor, E-q; won by Miss Murley Sherlinan. A handsome plash cushion, presented by Mrs. P Murphy; won by Miss. Manded Cliden, Manded A cushion, but the manded to the manufacture of the manded to the mande Maggle Gilen, Madoc. A cushion, by Mrs. Salivan; won by Mr. Healy. A Meautiful doli, presented by Mrs. P. Morphy; won by Mr. Alexander Gillen, Madoc. A valuable side board, presented Madoc. A valuable side board, presented by two laddes of the congregation; won by Mr. Colline, Huntington. A beautiful oil painting, by Mrs. Scanlan, Maryeville, Ont.; won by Jas. Quinn, Tweed. A very valuable ottomen, the gift of Mrs. M Reshotte, Tweed. very much admired; won by Mr. G Mitchell, of the firm of Oakes and Mitchell, contractors, Montreal. A very richly ornamented fire screen, presented by Mrs. mented fire screen, presented by Mrs. P Murphy; won by Mr. Jas. Murphy, Boyant, Ont. A costly cooler, presented by Thos McCann, merchaut, Tweed; won by Mr. A Genone, Clay River, Ont; also a sliver cake backet by the same gentlea silver cake basket by the same gentle-man; won by Peter Murphy, Esq., Stoco, Ont. A pair of genueman's slippers, by Mrs. Hauly, Belleville; won by Mrs. Lyach, Tweed; and many other costly and valuable presents too numerous to mention. In connection with the bazaar was a grand concert on Friday night was a grand concert on Friday night which was a great success. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Dr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Dean, organist, Tweed; Mrs. Fridetta, organist, Trenton; Miss McKeon, Trenton, Oat.; Miss May Keily, Marmora, Ont.; Miss O'Neill, Marmora, Ont.; Mr. George Wilson, Tweed; H. O. Fiynn, barriter, Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. Wiess, Madoc.

Madoc.

The fine brass band was in attendance each day and discoursed some very fine pieces under the leadership of Mr. Huyck, Tweed. During the evening, at intervals,
Miss Deane played and sang some beautiful solos, which were much admired by
the vast audience.

Too much praise cannot be given the

ladies of the congregation who decorated the church. It would reflect credit on any The total amount realized was \$1623.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS

It is the intention of a committee in Rome to erect an international jubilee monument to Leo XIII Meetings have taken place to perfect the arrangements. A pilgrimage to the shrine of St.

Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, Can, went from Portland, Me., on Saturdey, June 22, under the direction of Rev. T. G. Plante, pastor of the French Catholics of Augusta, Me. The Roman correspondent of the

Catholic Times, of Liverpool, states that the Holy Father is in excellent health and is busily engaged in the preparations saints.

At a meeting at the analysis of House, the Prince of Wales presiding, it was resolved to erect a memorial to the At a meeting at the Marlborough was resolved to erect a memorial to the late Father Damien, who devoted the last years of his life to the care of the lepers of the Sandwich Islands. The memorial will be erected at Molokai. It was also decided to construct a leper ward in London, where the study of leprosy will be encouraged. The last project, however, excites much opposi-tion, and may be dropped.

The Dakota Catholic says: "The first fall blooded Sioux to make religious pro-fession was received into the Benedictine Novitate at Zell, Dakota, on Easter Sauday. She had been four years under the care of the Benedictine Sisters at Fort Yates, and had repeatedly asked the favor of joining the community. Under the pastoral care of the good Indian missionary, the Rev. Francis Craft, she developed atrong signs of religious vocation, and her prayer was finally granted. Father Bunning, pastor at Zell, invested her with the white veil. The ceremony was an impressive one, not only for the whites Novitate at Zell, Dakota, on Easter Sau-9663.
Thirteenth prize, two fat sheep, the gift of Paul Reshotte, Eq., Tweed; won by Thomas Rivers, Bogart; No. 6864.

Fourteenth prize, two fat sheep, the present, but also for the members of her tribe, upon whom this event is likely to produce a marked religious effect. Her name in religion is Sister Mary Josephine." Under date June 1 the Pilot's Roman

> correspondent says: The report which pread abroad on the afternoon of the 29th of May that the Holy Father was dying was one of those unfounded reports of which no one can tell the origin. After inquiries had been made, the painful sensation consequent on the spreading of the lle passed away. On Monday, May 27th, I was present at the Public Consistory held in the Sala Regia. Naturally the appearance of the Pontiff, his apparent ealth, was the chief consideration that one had on this occasion. As he was borne into the hall on the sedia gestatoria he looked very well. Rising from time to time in the sedia, and putting forth his hand to bless with a rapid action, showed that, however delicate he may look, Leo XIII. is by no means feeble. His voice, too, at the bestowal of the red hat on the new Cardinals now in Rome, and at the final benediction, was sufficiently strong and vibrant to be distinctly heard at the far end of the thickly-packed and spaclous hall, the Sala Regia

A NEW DEPARTURE from all the old-established conditions on

which proprietary medicines are sold, has been made by the World's Dispensary Med-ical Association, of Buffalo, N Y., who having for many years observed the thousands of marvelous cures of liver, blood and lung of marvelous cures of liver, 6150d and lung diseases effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now feel warranted in selling this wonderful medicine (as they are doing through druggists) under a Saints; won by Miss S A Gabourie, Hunger ford, Ont; No. 7497.

Twenty sixth pr z2, beautiful dressing case, denoted by a friend; won by Robert Alt, Madoc, Ont; No. 2292.

Twenty-seventh priz2, gentleman's smoking cap, handkerchief sachal and a state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, as eruptions bloods and cause arising. Twenty-seventh prizz, gentleman's smoking cap, handkerchief sacnel, and a pair of silppers, the gift of Miss Deane, organist, Tweed; won by Francis Farragher, Eq., No. 8876. throat and lang affections, accompanied by

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatisms

JULY 13, 1889. DE LA SALLE INSTITUT It may not be generally know although under the jurisdiction Toronto Separate School Board, Salle Institute is yet in its advanced classes, in effect a high advanced classes, in effect a high into which the most efficient boy every separate school in the c admitted provided they come up requirements of a rather stiff prelification. The school also high rank as a commercial academic of the school also high rank as a commercial academic distributions in the school also its diplomas insure to their for holders ready admission into the ing houses of our leading merchan business institutions. It may the easily be realized that it is a most lar institute with the Roman Cath Toronto, and that the closing ex on Thursday last in the large and fully-decorated hall at De La tully-decorated hall at De La attracted a numerous and fash audience, amongst whom were it Reverend Administrators of the diocese and a large body of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, Senator ohue, D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., L. L. Canalde, Professor, Hirschielder. Cassidy, Professor Hirschfelder. men Pape, Swait, etc., most of the bers of the school board, togeth many prominent and influential including a number of Prot friends of education. A most interesting programs prepared for the entertainmen

audience and carried out wit spirit and success. It ran as fol PROGRAMME. PART I.

Overture—"King Midas,"..... El
Orchestra.

Hymn-"Invocation".

De La Salle Choir.

Declamation "The Pillar Tower land."

James B Wright.

Ballad—"Oh: Give me a Home by Leonard Giroux.
Calisthenics and Drill-Janior Declamation-"The Battle of D

John Lalor.
Violin Trio— a March Rondo, E

John R Lee and James R Pape, a

J P Campbell.
Phonography.
Selection—"Free and Easy."
Orchestra.

PART II.

Declamation—"Curfew must not night," ... R Mandonell.
ong and Chorus—"Sleep, Darling Sleep, Soloist—William Groux Sword and Brife Exercise—Senio.
Ode to Blessed J B De La Salte... Eleanor

Charles Keiz.

Type Writing (Remington Type March— Ulening.)

De La Salle Choir. The orchestral pieces and o tions of the musical repertoire, ered by past or present pupils Salle—for in this institution ; ceives special attention,—were cellently rendered. In the

the junior pupils in calisthenics the junior pupils in calls the dis-and the seniors in sword and case, the performance broug thunders of applainse, the la through their mandures with casen and steadiness of pract paigners. paigners.

The selections for declama judiciously chosen and effectioned by the young students, ently interested the audience most conspicuous and witha novel features in the entertain the phonographic and type wr cises, in each of which the put through a most severe antest, in a manner that every judge of their proficiency. In

the dictation was made by ge the audience from pieces s random and taken down by reporters upon black boards completed verbally transcribe for the benefit of the public. for the benefit of the public, known Mr. Bengough dictate writing themes to four of operators upon the stage, declaring to the audience which was extremely satisfatock occasion to congratulat Brothers, and to draw atten fact that this was the first p in the whole Dominion to pu ing upon the curriculum of s he assured the boys of this phonograph class that upon into the world they would brased it, that their bra buttered on both sides, in c of these special studies. Notwithstanding all these ex

it must not be supposed that neous teaching aid is import school. Music, French, Latin tary exercises, phonegraphy are with the ordinate the Brothers thems etc. are wit taught by the Brothers thems Brother Odo, with Rev. Broth and an able staff of assistant the whole work within ther of course, as may readily be not without devoting to it (to be it said) many of their spar before and after school, as we recess. This would be imme honor even if they were to be gainers by it, but when, on it is known that they re-miserable pittance, barely meet the expenses of board and that all else is thrown in love for souls and for the gr God, how can it fail to excit ments of admiration, word

this occasion Rev. Brot formerly Director of this sch Visitor General of the Pro Visitor General of the From hat active interest in the p
The Very Reverend Adm tributed the diplomas to and complimented them and highly upon the success they hat the close the Inspect the Reverend Father Hand, audience, pointing out from perience in the public school Ireland and the United Sta those of Ontario, he coulstatement, without fear of that those of the Christ wherever established were more than abreast of the t

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May 27th, Consistory

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DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,

It may not be generally known that, although under the jurisdiction of the Toronto Separate School Board, De La Salle Institute is yet in its more advanced classes, in effect a high school, into which the most efficient boys from proving several testing and the city are Toronto Separate School Board, De La Salle Institute is yet in its more advanced classes, in effect a high school, into which the most efficient boys from every separate school in the city are admitted provided they come up to the requirements of a rather stiff prelimioary examination. The school also takes high rank as a commercial academy, and its diplomas insure to their fortunate holders ready admission into the counting houses of our leading merchants and business institutions. It may therefore business institutions. It may therefore easily be realized that it is a most popular institute with the Roman Catholics of aspirants for a heavenly crown. Toronto, and that the closing exercises on Thursday last in the large and taste fully-decorated hall at De La Saile attracted a numerous and fashionable attracted a numerous and fashionable audience, amongst whom were the Very Reverend Administrators of the archdicese and a large body of the clergy, the Hon. T. W. Anglin, Sanator O'Donohue, D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., L. L. D., Dr. Cassidy, Professor Hirschtelder. Aidermen Pape, Swait, etc., most of the members of the school board, together with many reminent and influential citizens. many prominent and influential citizens, including a number of Protestants, friends of education.

A most interesting programme was prepared for the entertainment of the sudience and carried out with great spirit and success. It ran as follows: PROGRAMME.

Overture—"King Midas,"..... Eildenberg Orchestra.

Orchestra.

Hymn-"Invocation"...

De La Salle Choir.

Declamation-"The Pillar Towers of Ireland"...

Mouarthy

James B Wright.

Ballad-"Oh! Give me a Home by the Sea,"

Hosmer

Salle—for in the institution music re-ceives special attention,—were most ex-cellently rendered. In the athletics, the junior pupils in calisthenics and drill, and the seniors in sword and rills exercise, the performance brought down thunders of applause, the latter went through their mancouvies with the precision and steadiness of practised cam

and steadiness of practised cam

ne selections for declamation were ine selections for declamation were judiciously chosen and effectively rendered by the young students, and evidently interested the audience; but the most conspicuous and withal entirely novel features in the entertainment were the phonographic and type writing exercises, in each of which the boys were put through a most severe and practical test in a manner that every one could put through a most severe and practical test, in a manner that every one could judge of their proficiency. In the former the dictation was made by gentlemen in the audience from pieces selected at random and taken down by the young random and taken down by the young reporters upon black boards and when completed verbally transcribed by them for the benefit of the public. The well-known Mr. Bengough dictated the type writing themes to four of the young operators upon the stage, afterwards declaring to the audience the result, which was extremely satisfactory. He took occasion to congratulate the Rev. Prothers, and to draw attention to the Brothers, and to draw attention to the fact that this was the first public school in the whole Dominion to put type-writ. ing upon the curriculum of studies, and he assured the boys of this and of the phonograph class that upon going forth into the world they would find, as he brased it, that their bread would be brased it, that their bread would be buttered on both sides, in consequence

of these special studies.

Notwithstanding all these extra branches it must not be supposed that any extra-neous teaching aid is imported into this school. Music, French, Latin, deill, miii tany exercises, phenography, type writing, etc, are with the ordinary branches taught by the Brothers themselves. Rev. Brother Odo, with Rev. Brother Sulpictus, and an able staff of assistant Brothers do the whole work within themselves, but, of course, as may readily be imagined, not without devoting to it (to their credit be it said) many of their spare hours both before and after school, as well as during recess. This would be immensely to their honor even if they were to be pecuniarily gainers by it, but when, on the contrary, gainers by it, but when, on the contrary, it is known that they receive but a miserable pittance, barely sufficient to meet the expenses of board and ciothing, and that all else is thrown in out of a pure love for souls and for the greater glory of God, how can it fail to excite in us sentiments of admiration, worder and lively ments of admiration, wonder and lively

We ought to have mentioned that on this occasion Rev. Brother Tobias, formerly Director of this school, but now Visitor General of the Province, took a Visitor General of the Province, took a most active interest in the proceedings.

The Very Reverend Administrator distributed the diplomas to the graduates and complimented them and their teachers

highly upon the success they had achieved At the close the Inspector of schools, the Reverend Father Hand, addressed the audience, pointing out from his own ex-perience in the public schools of England, Ireland and the United States, as well as Ireland and the United States, as well as those of Ontario, he could hazard the statement, without fear of contradiction, that those of the Christian Brothers, wherever established were abreast and more than abreast of the times, and this particular school of De La Salle would be found to at least hold its own with any of the public schools of Toronto.

Ing. 1 J Wright, 2 J McGrand, 3 C O'Donohoe. Arithmetic, 1 T Pinfold, 2 J Maloney, 3 J Wright, Penmanehip, 1 T Pinfold, 2 J McGrand, 3 E Short. Draw-there were setablished were abreast and more than abreast of the times, and this particular schools of Toronto.

In concluding our little article we must thank these noble teachers, these industri-ous miners in God's richest mines, where His purest and most precious gems lie hidden till their unwearied labor brings

Prize List.

HONORS AWARDED. The following pupils received prizes for

The following pupils received prizes for optional studies:
Phonography — Form II., 1 Roy Macdonell, 2 Henry Coolahan. Form III., 1 D Bourke, 2 J Lee. Form IV, 1 C Richardson; 2 C Chase. Form V., 1 J Waters, 2 H Stewart.

French — Form II., 1 Roy Macdonnell. Form III., 1 J O'Leary, 2 D Bourke. Form IV., 1 C Richardson, 2 H King Form V., 1 J Waters.

Chemistry. — Form III., 1 J Wickett, 2 D Bourke. Form IV, 1 W Markle. 2 E Boland. Form V., 1 H Stewart, 2 W Rossar.

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Physics — Form III, IC Kelz, 2 C Resd.

Form IV., 1 W Markie, 2 C Chase.

Form IV., 1 H Stewart, 2 W Rossar.

Drawing — Form II. 1 Heavy Coolaban,

John Nolar, A Giroux, M O'Neil. Form

IV. Chas. Read. W Markie, E Boland, C
Chase. Form V., J Waters, W Rossar.

Commercial Diplomas — A 1, John

Waters, A W Rossar, C Richardson, C
Chase, B H Stuart, W Markle, H King, C
Read, E Biland, D Bourks.

Gold medal for General Proficiency in

Groux Form II, H Coolshah, J Nolah.

Forms III, IV, and V, C Richardson.

Form V.

Christian doctrine, 1 J Waters, 2 W
Rosar. Book keepirg, 1 J Waters, 2 W
Rosar. Menuration. 1 W Rosar, 2 J
Waters. Dictation, 1 H Stewart, 2 J
Waters. General history, 1 H Stewart.
Penmanship, 1 J Waters, 2 W Rosar.
Geography, 1 J Waters, 2 H Stewart.
Reading, 1 J Waters, 2 H Stewart.
Geometry, 1 J Waters, 2 W Rosar.
Algebra, 1 J Waters, 2 W Rosar.
Commercial law, 1 J Waters, 2 H Stewart.
Grammar, 1 J Waters, 2 H Stewart.
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Written arithmetic, 1 J Waters, 2 W
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Precis writing and tudexing, 1 J Waters, 2
H Stewart.
Mental arithmetic, 1 J
Waters, 2 W Rosar. Waters, 2 W Roser.

FORM IV.

Christian doctrine, 1 C Chase, 2 C Rich ardson. Book keeping, 1 C Chase, 2 C Richardson. Mensuration, 1 C Read, 2 C Chase. Dictation, 1 C Rechardson, 2 C Chase. Dictation, 1 C Richardson, 2 C Chase. General history, 1 C Richardson. Geography, 1 C Richardson, 2 W Markle. Geometry, 1 C Richardson, 2 C Chase. Algebra, 1 C Coase. Composition, 1 C Richardson, 2 C Chase. Composition, 1 C Richardson, 2 C Chase. Warkle. W arithmetic, 1 C Read, 2 C Chase. Rhetoric, 1 C Richardson, 2 H King. Precis writing and indexing, 1 H King, 2 C Chase. Permanship, 1 W Markle, 2 E Boland. Commercial law, 1 C Richardson, 2 C Chase. Mental arithmetic, 1 C Read, 2 C Chase. Literature, 1 C Richardson, 2 H King.

Kelz W actibuletic, 1 D Bourke, 2 F Baigent, 3 J O'Leary. Rhetoric, 1 D Bourke, 2 C Kelz Pracis writing and indexing, 1 D Bourke, 2 J Egan. Pen-manship, 1 D Bourke, 2 J Egan. Mantal a irhmetic, 1 J Egan. 2 C Ke'z, 3 J O'Leary. Com. law, 1 D Bourke, 2 F Bargent. Literature, 1 D Bourke, 2 F Baigent. Reading, 1 C Ke.z, 2 D Bourke.

FORM II. Christian doctrine, 1 John Nolan, 2 Hy Christian doctrine, 1 John Nolau, 2 Hy
Coolahan, 3 Hy Leahy. Grammar, 1 John
Chase, 2 John Nolan, 3 Henry Coolahan.
Literature, 1 Henry Coolahan, 2 John
Nolan, 3 Roy Macdonnell. Dictation, 1
Henry Coolahan, 2 Francis Hynes, 3 John
Nolan, Composition, 1 Roy Macdonnell,
2 John Lalor, 3 Henry Coolahan. Reading. 1 Roy Macdonnell, 2 John Lalor,
3 Patlip Conlin. History of England,
1 William Kidd, 2 Henry Leahy, 3
Denis Murphy. History of Canada,
1 Henry Coolahan, 2 John Chase, 3 H
Leahy. Gaography, 1 John Nolau, 2
Henry Coolahan, 3 Wm McConvey, Arithmetic, 1 W McConvey, 2 John Lalor, 3
Roy Macdonnell. Mensuration, 1 John
Chase, 2 James Walsh, 3 William Kidd.
Geometry, 1 John Nolau, 2 Wm McConvey, 3 William Kidd.
Algebra, 2 Heaven Cheshan, 2 Liban vey, 3 William Kidd. Algebra, 1 Wm McConvey, 2 Henry Coolahan, 3 John Nolan. Book keeping, 1 Henry Coolahan, 2 Arthur Dwyer, 3 John Nolan. Pen-manship, 1 John Chase, 2 Henry Coola-han, 3 F Hynes.

manshp, I John Classes, 2 Harry Goods han, 3 F Hynes.

FORM I.

Sentor Division—Christian Destrine, 1 J Wright, 2 W Giroux, 3 W Dillon, 2 C O Donohue, 3 H Harrington. History of Cañada, 1 W Giroux, 2 T Pinfold, 3 J McGrand. Grammar, 1 W Dillon, 2 T Pinfold, 3 H Harrington. Literature, 1 J Maloney, 2 E Short, 3 W Dillon. Dictation, 1 U O Donohoe, 2 H Harrington, 3 J Wright. Composition, 1 J McGrand, 2 W Dillon, 3 T Pinfold. Reading, 1 J Wright, 2 J McGrand, 3 C O Donohoe. Arithmetic, 1 T Pinfold, 2 J Maloney, 3 J Wright. Penmanship, 1 T Pinfold, 2 J McGrand, 3 E Short. Drawing, 1 W Dillon, 2 J Maloney, 3 J M:

Conlin. History of Canada, 1 A Conlin. 2 J Pape, 3 A Clarke. Grammar, 1 J Pape, 2 A Conlin, 3 E Barbesu. Literature, 1 A Clarke, 2 J Pape, 3 A Conlin. Dictation, 1 A Clarke, 2 J Pape, 3 A Conlin. Composition, 1 J Pape, 2 A Clarke, 3 A Conlin. Reading, 1 J Pape, 2 A Conlin. Reading, 1 J Pape, 2 A Conlin, 3 A Clarke. Arithmetic, 1 J Pape, 2 G Gloyns, 3 A Conlin. Penmanship, 1 G Gloyns, 2 A Conlin. 3 A Grace, Drawing, I E Barbesu, 2 A Clarke, 3 A Conlin.

Pape, 2 G Gloyns, 3 A Conlin. Penmanship, 1 G Gloyns, 2 A Conlin, 3 A Grace, Drawing, I E Barbeau, 2 A Clarke, 3 A Conlin.

"LOYALIST" LITERATURE.

To the Editor—The following letter was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of an old country paper called the Union, published in Dublin, received by a gentleman in Quebec from a Unionist lady in Ireland and forwarded by the former to his brother in O tawa.

We have been permitted to see the Unionist referred to, and certainly a more dastardly and slanderous production than its attack on the character of Mr. William O'Brien it would be hard to find

find
My DEAR—I am in the receipt of Union newspaper sent to you by Mrs.
— and anything more vile I could not imagine. I am shocked to think a lady of her culture and of her former national proclivities could descend to read such vulgar literature. It is evident she has vulgar literature. It is evident she has never met and conversed with William O'Brien. We who know him can estimate at their proper value tirades of the kind. We know William O'Brien to be a true Coristian patriot—truly Catholic and truly humble, a man sincerely devoted to the cause of the poor and and lowly and ready to shed his blood for the elevation of his native land. It Selection—"Free and Easy," ... White Declaration—"Ring to Election—"The Moonlight Dancs," ... White Declaration—"Ring to Grant, "Ring to Grant," ... RT Thore Roy Macdonell, org and chorus—"Selection—"Grows—"Ring to Grant, "Ring to Grant, "Ring to Grant," ... RT Thore Roy Macdonell, org and chorus—"Seep, Darling, Mother, Slove, Sword and Rine Exercise—Senior Pupis. Ode to Blessed J B De La Salle.

Charles Kelz.

Sword and Rine Exercise—Senior Pupis. Ode to Blessed J B De La Salle.

Chorus—"The Moonlight Deceanielly and the Criminal Collegian," ... Reading, 1 J Waters, 2 W Rosar, Book keeping, J Waters, 2 W Rosar, Book Rosar, Book Rosar, Bo League have now in their treasury \$1300, after making several handsome remittaces, amounting to some \$6,000, within a short period. This is a slight indication of the determination of the people of the country to support Gladstone and Parnel', and the somer the Irish classes realize this fact and throw themselves in with the winning cause the better for themselves."

THE AMERICAN WAY.

THE sweeping changes made by President Harrison in the Civil Service are causing much unfavorable comment, even in the most ultra Republican circles, and they are taking place in apite of the principle of R-form upon which the G-neral declared it to be his intention to act while occupying the office. The Boston Civil Service Record

says:
"Up to May 18 h there have been Literature, 1 C Richardson, 2 H King.
FORM III

Christian doctrine, 1 W Finnigan, 2 D
Bourke. Book keeping, 1 D Bourke,
Mensuration, 1 J O'Leary, 2 D Bourke, C
Kelz. Dictation, 1 D Bourke, 2 James
Wickett. General history, 1 D Bourke,
2 F Beigent. Grammar, 1 D Bourke,
2 J Wickett. Algebra, 1 J Lee, 2 J
Wickett Grammar, 1 D Bourke,
2 J Wickett. Algebra, 1 J Lee, 2 J
Wickett Grammar, 1 D Bourke,
2 Wickett Grammar, 1 D Bourke,
2 G Kelz W arithmetic, 1 D Bourke, 2 F
Baigent, 3 J O'Leary. Rhetoric, 1 D
Bourke, 2 C Kelz Precis writing and taken into account, would greatly swell

this number. "At this rate of changes among the fourth class postmasters, seventy five per cent. would be changed in one year, and it would take only sixteen months to make an absolutely clean sweep. Let us compare this seventy five per cent, with the changes among these postmasters under other Presidents. The highest rate of changes in any single year was in the year ending June 30th, 1886, when it was thirty-six and three fourths per cent.; but the average rste under Cleveland was twenty two and one-third per cent, under Arthur eighteen per cent, under Hayes sixteen per cent, under Grant's second adminis-tration nineteen per cent, under Grant's first eighteen and one half per cent. and in the first year of Grant's about

and in the first year of Grant's about twenty five per cent.

Many of the changes which have taken place are regarded as especially odious. At Shusan in New York a woman was dismissed, without cause, and the person appointed in her stead had no recomposed to the change of the control of the endation further than that he had been guilty of slandering her. Other cases equally harsh have been reported, and in very many instances positions which require great prudence and judgment to fulfil the duties attached to them, have had new appointees who had nothing in their favor except that they were rabid partisans. This is very properly looked upon as establishing very bad precedent which may be acte upon by future administrations, which will be likely to place unsuitable persons in the most responsible offices on equally insufficient grounds. In a single week in June there were one thousand and twelve fourth-class postmasters

appointed. The Ancient Capital.

Quebec. I have been troubled with indi-gestion for the past two years and have tried many medicines without avail. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters and can say Grand.
Junior Division—Christian doctrine, 1
A Clarke, 2 J Pape, 3 J Woods. History
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lease of Eogland, 1 A Clarke, 2 J Pape, 3 A
lease of Eogland, 1 A Clarke, 2



CUTICURA



In Hot Weather. IT REQUIRES

To make ready for use



A GREAT BLESSING.

CERVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time that wave not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine.

It would certainly to the control of the many didings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine.

REV. ALARDUS ANDRESCHECK, O. S. F.

Cur Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sen free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from me. 18. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend astor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the pase en years, and is now prepared under his direction KOENIC MEDICINE CO.,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,

WANTED Active men, young or Catholic Books and Goods in Australia Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. Oceanic Publishing Co., Gueiph. Out.



McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Peals for Churchins,
Colleges, Tower Clocks, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue.
HY, McSHANE& CO., BALTIMORA
Md, U. S., Mentiou this paper. MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public sit Stock, Chirch, Chapel, School, Fire All and other bells; also, Chimes and Postagon, WIRE FENCE



The ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., JAMES COOPER, Montreal,

THIS YEAR'S

CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

See E



Remedies.



INFANTS

ONLY WATER

and is very effective in the revention of

Cholera Infantum.

Try it this Summer.



io W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price 31 per Bottle. 6 Estitles for \$5.
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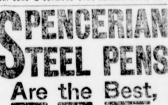
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Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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Catholic Record.

Kondon, Sat., July 13th, 1889.

SIMCOE.

The Mail's representative, farcically styled a Commissioner, paid a visit of inspection to the French schools in the county of Simcoe. These are three in number, in the French settlement of the township of Tiny, and in addition the achool of the town of Penetanguishene, which also has a large proportion of French children in attendance, the more so as the Protestants of the village have a Protestant separate school. Hence the attendance at the public school of the town is exclusively Catholic. Considering that the purpose of the Mail's corres mondent must have been to find fau't with these schools, in order to afford a justifi. cation for the gross attacks made upon the French schools by that journal, he ratust have been considerably disappointed. people through the township have an insuperable ofjection to having their caildren taught English. On the contrary, 6 and 10 it is acknowledged that English Is the language of the schools, the teachers belog Irishmen who do not know French. Hence they find great difficulty in teachand the children the meaning of words. The children attending school in these sections are about equally divided between French and English speaking.

The Mail's correspondent found the public school in Penetanguishene in very satisfactory condition, and notwithstand-Ing the great preponderance of French children, the teaching is almost exclusively In English. Only in the juntor class is any French spoken. Four pupils who were in the fourth class were pure French, yet they read English very well. We and, on referring to the lest school report of the Minister of Elucation, that the average attendance of pupils is not so large as it would be destrable to see, but It is easy to account for this. This always occurs where a large proportion of the population are poor, as the parents are often obliged to keep their children at home to work, and this is known to be the case in Penetenanguishene.

The Mall's correspondent in Simcoe seems to have dealt more fairly than his colleague to who n was assigned the task of making a report on the schools of Prescott and Russell. He makes, however, an three in the Province, whereas the list exterage attendance of the children, in only reached 44 5 per cent, whereas the aver ge attendance at the Catholic separ ate achools reaches 55.5 per cent. of total attendance, being considerably above the percentage in all the schools of the Prov ince, which only reached 49 7. Regularity In attendance is certainly one of the evidences of chiclency in the schools.

This is not the place to show at length What the Catholic schools are generally sefficient, but we will here remark that the Gevernment Inspectors give very favorwhile reports of the status of the Catholic schools, both as regards the proficiency of right to conduct them to suit ourselves." the children, and the efficiency of the theachers. The pretended inferiority of the Catholic schools in a mere myth, Of these attacks. The public schools can be course there are schools which do not rank M'gb, but the same is to be said of the public schools, and for the most part very good work is reported from the Catholic

separate schools of the Province. To return to the French schools of Tiny. Mr. Morgap, the public school Inspector. stated that "In no school is French the language of instruction for more than half .a day." He adds : "The children also Ver ruslate from one language to the other, and do it very nicely." Mr. Morgan recognizes that the use of French in teach Ing certain subjects is unavoidable, and that the parents have a very strong desire that their children should learn Eng. lish. In section 13, "eight years a to there was not a word English taught, but English now occu- acce, he did not reflect the sentiments of ples half of the time. The children trens. Catholics in general.

late very fairly from French into English. and from English into French quite as well as at the average high schools. This being the case we would deem it quite unnecessary to force English upon them in the ment of the Church of Eng. land Synod of Luron and the Protestant Convention recently held in Toronto would do. From school section No. 6 which is above stated to be about equally divided between French and English pupils, three passed the high school entrance examination last year. In No. 10, Mr. Morgan says "eight years ago there was not a child in the school who would have understood me if I had tian history by making such a statement, said Good Morning.' . . To-day in this school the teacher uses English, and not a fane orgies, a figure resembling the cross, word of French is spoken." A stronger corroboration than this for Hon. G. W. Ross's statement in the Legislature, that the French schools of the Province are making progress in English, as rapidly as possible, could not be looked for. Yet Christ crucified. It is used by the Church this is the statement which the fanatics of Huron Synod, etc., had the hardihood to tism, and on the steeples of churches, and contradict, while acknowledging that they | when St. Paul says, "God forbid that I knew nothing of the facts of the case. In reference to the town of Pene tanguis-

hene, Mr. Morgan says : "Six years sgo the greater part of the teaching was in French. There was some English, of course, but not much. When I visited the school at first I had to speak to the children in French. Now no French is taught in the school." The school which is the most thoroughly French is said to be No. 13. Here, even, the older pupils were able to work their It does not at all appear that the French | arithmetic in English. The third and fourth classes are stated to have acquitted themselves very well in translating from English Into French, and even the small they are anxious for it. In school sections | children of the second class were able to read and translate some simple English selections, though the Mail's representative adds that they did so "with a decidedly French accent," This is not very surprising, and if the correspondent were to speak French, it is not at all unlikely that he, mature man as he is, would do so with a decidedly English accent.

On the whole, it seems to us that the very natural desire which French settlers in Ontario have, to give their children a knowledge of English, will operate more powerfully in inducing them to have it taught, than will any such oppressive measures as are proposed by those who are advocating the total and immediate abolition of French teaching. Mr. Morgan said very candidly : "I must admit that as much progress is not being made in some of the schools as is desirable. I do not blame the teachers, however, because I think they have been

doirg their best under the circumstances. . . I think we have done well in the past, and within the next three years I believe I can place every school in my district on as satisfactory a basis as the Penetanguishene school." We pointed out some time sgo that if

harsh measures are adopted in order to prevent the instruction of the children in their religion, the people of these and other sections similarly erroneous statement regarding the num. placed have the remedy within reach. The ber of Protestant separate schools in few Protestants in those localities are Ontario. He states that there are only quite aware of this, hence they do not seem to desire to see the harsh measures genore of the Minister of Education states adopted which have been threatened by that there are seven. They are located in fanatics. The Mail's representative states Puslinch, Rama, Anderdon, Cambridge, that on several occasions he was told by Osgoode, L'Orignal, and Penetanguishene. | Protestants that "the power of the Roman As the Mail and other journals are fond Catholic mejority to convert the public of making the statement that the Catholic schools into separate schools was a standseparate schools are of an inferior grade, ing menace to the Protestant settlers. It is interesting to know the grade of the The Catholics are quite satisfied to have Protestant separate schools. There was the schools carried on under the public me report from Penetanguishene, but the school law, and to admit Protestant chil other six schools employed only one dren to the schools, and there is no intersecond class teacher, a man. Of the ference with their religion; but the Cathothers, four had third class certificates, olics desire to be free to give religious and one a local certificate only. The instruction to their own children, in accordance with the provisions of the law. proportion to the total number of pupils, But if by any change in the law, they are to be prevented from doing this they will undoubledly, in every case, establish Catholic separate schools. It is admitted by the Protestants that if this were done in the localities of which we speak, the Protestants would be left in the undesirable position of being without a school, inasmuch as they are too few in number to support schools themselves. The Mail's correspondent states that a French teacher said to him: "Why should the Protes tants of Ontario Interfere with our school? We pay for them and we have a

This teacher is further stated to have said, "but we can have our revenge for changed to separate schools, and then the few Protestants who live up here will be shut out altogether." We must say we doubt very much that the Mail's correspondent reports the conversation accurately; still it may be the case, but we know that the sentiment among Catholics is not a desire to be revenged on Protestants. If Catholics establish separate schools, it is not from a desire of revenge. but for self protection, and to ensure religious teaching for their children. It is probable that the teacher who spoke of 'revenge' meant no more than that the Protestants would bring upon themselves their own punishment if they persisted in persecuting the French school sections. But certainly if he meant that the Cathoof lies would take delight in toff cting annoyTHE CROSS.

A Church warden at Ballyshannon objected strongly at a vestry meeting against the retention of a cross which had been erected in the burlal ground over the grave of the late District Inspector Martin. Mr. Ligsett, the Caurch warden in question said :

"The cross is an emblem of idelatry. I was not aware that the cross is an emblem of the Christian faith—I know it was of

Mr. Lipsett, like many others who are proud of being ultra Protestant in their views exposes his gross ignorance of Chris Some pagan nations did use in their profor a very different purpose from that on account of which it is used by Christians, but as Christ died on a cross the symbol very properly signifies the central mystery of Christianity, our redemption through of England in the administration of bapshould glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, (Gal. vi. 14) he explicitly makes the cross the symbol of redemption. Even that stern Presbyterian, Professor Eedie in his Biblical Cyclor adia, says of

Christian's hope and glory—the great theme of evangelical preaching. . It is often used figuratively for the atoning work of our Lord-His obedience unto

Professor Eadle says, however, that i an "empty superstition to mark either persons or things with the sign of the cross," though he acknowledges that this was practiced from a very early period. So early was the practice that the first Christian whose writings in Latin have reached the present day said : "At all our actions, when we enter or leave our houses, when we put on our clothes, or go to the bath, to table, or to bed, when we sit down or take a light, we make the sign of the cross on our foreheads." (Tertullian, De Corona 4)

Bucke's Theological Dictionary, an extreme Protestant work, defines the cross "The ensign or emblem of the Christian religion—now the universal Christian emblem." It was customary to paint a cross at the entrance of a house, to denote that it belonged to a Christian."

Yet the rector of Ballyshannon, Rev. Mr. Cochrane, did not rebuke the gross ignorance and most anti Christian sentiments of his parishtoner. He did not endorse his larguage, it is true, but he tried to make himself agreeable both to those who hate and those who respect the cross. He said :

"In my own Orange Lodge there is a cross, but these are little things and need not be minded; Mr. Lipsett goes to a monstrous length, but as long as I am a clergyman of this Church there will be no cross let into this churchyard."

It is difficult to say whether idlocy or cowardice is the most prominent feature of this deliverance.

It must be horne in mind that Inspector Martin, the deceased over whose interment the trouble arises, was a Protestant, and that his widow, who placed the cross ove his grave, is a Protestant also.

PROSELYTISING IN QUEBEC. The Globe's call for \$12 000 for the purpose of uprooting the Catholic faith n the Province of Quebec and of substi tuting Calvinistic errors, will no doubt be met with generous donations from the simple-minded among the fanatics who believe the poor French Canadians to be sunk in hopeless superstition and unbelief. While the Methodist hest of it. He said : Conference held last week in Toronto, refused absolutely Dr. Eby's petition for \$10,000 for the conversion of the heathen population in Japan, the Toronto Globe advocated a subscription of the modest sum of \$12,000 for the perversion of the French Canadian Catholics at Pointe Aux. Trembles at the He de Montreal in the lower Province. It was especially for commenting on these absurd inconsistencies and Presbyterian aggressions that the RECORD drew upon itself the Globe's vials of wrath and the recommendation of a "strait jacket." As we then promised we would priest of Pointe Aux Trembles, and ask or some details, we have kept our word, and lay before our readers a few extracts of letters since then received. munication, writes very briefly on the priest for further information. His Grace are found among the French-Canadian proach to Protestants. as among every other nationality the world over. I know for a fact," says the

Grace, "Mr. Dubois, the cure, will give Act, and the 188 who voted against its disalyou more information on the subject." So it is principally young tramps who are accommodated during the cold

season with cheap food and lodgings, and who are set down as converts from the Catholic faith.

We have heard also from Rev. Mc. Dabois, parish priest of Pointe Aux. Trembles, who says: "It is true, and I say it with regret, that most of the young people who frequent these schools are rerecruited from among our French Cinadian population. Here are the diabolical means employed to ensure those unforunates: From the beginning of the month of May the campaign is opened. They take care to choose for fields of operation the poorest localities, or those very distant from a Catholic church, or again any spot where there is some difficulty between the people and the priest. To those who hesitate about exposing the faith of their children, they reply that in their schools boys and girls are at perfect liberty to practice the religion to which they belong; they are promised full liberty to attend the Catholic Caurch the same as if they were in a school of their own choosing; when they have thus succeeded in deceiving the good faith of people in poor circum stances, by promising them almost grate itous board and education, they allow the Catholic children to say their own prayers privately, then turn their beads and other Catholic devotions into ridicule, and those who are not proof sgainst a feeling of human respect soon fall into the pit of unbelief. Every year witnesses many of those young people coming back to their families, as soon as they perceive that they have been make dupes of by the fine promises through means of which they had been drawn into those pit holes Chaque annee on voit de ces jeunes gens retourner dans leurs fimilles des qu'ils s'aper-

attires dans ces guets apens." So much for the three thousand conver sions so loudly paraded in the columns of the Gobe. During the famine years in Ireland fanatics from Exeter Hall, male and offering blankets and free soup to the poor starving wretches of Connaught on condition that they would send their children to proselytising schools of the same nature and character as the defor which the Globe asks a contribution | this subject. of 12,000 dollars!!!

coivent qu'ils ont ete dupes par ces belle

promesses au moyen des quelles on les avait

A RITUALISTIC SENSATION.

A sermon delivered by the Rev. F. L. Stephenson, of Brockville, at Kingston, be fore the Syand of the Church of England Diocese of Ontario, and in presence of Bishop Lewis, has created quite a sensation in circles of that Church, and among the Low Church people great alarm. A letter appeared in one of the Kingston journals denouncing the preacher in no measured term, and the whole synod, the Ch ist effectually called, justified, adopted Bishop especially, are blamed for tendency sanctified, and saved, but the elect only o "Romantim" Tae writer signs him elf "Churchman." He says "it is time a balt were called when a Bishop would patiently listen to a preacher advocating in a Protestant cathedral a crucifix on the altar, altar lights, the eastwari position, Eucharistic vestments, the power of s priest to forgive sine, the right of a priest only to exercise private judgment," etc. He declares that the laity are suprem and that they must take some decisive step to stamp out all the above practices. Notwithstanding the energy with which "Courchman" speaks, as far as the argument goes, Mr. Stephenson has the

"The success of the Church is based on unquestioned obedience to constituted authority, viz, Bishors and Ecumented Councils; but authority was abused by human selfishness and ambition, and in consequence the Church was Paritanized. and individual interpretation begot dis integration and a multitude of new sects, and caused more injury to true religion than even the corruption of the old Caurch."

Thus he acknowledges that the "Reformed" Caurch was more deeply in the mire of corruption, than was the Caurch the Reformers pretended to amend.

He explained very truly that ceremonies of religion constitute really a "system of communicate with the cure or parish teaching by object lessons. Thinking people are beginning to understand that teaching by sermon can only be partial. A sermon that may edify and instruct one class, utterly falls to reach another." Archbishop Fabre, in reply to our com. Religious ceremonies teach through the eye as well as through the ear; they apsubject, and refers us to the parish peal by symbols to the young and to the ignorant, and those who cannot undersay : "The proselytising school at Pointe, stand well verbal explanations, are Aux-Trembles has been long in exis. touched by the symbolical teaching of aptence. I do not believe that any of the propriate Church ceremonies. To this children of the parish ever attended fact he attributed the deep impression such. In fact the only people who made by the services of the Catholic attended the proselytising den were Church, and the earnest devotion found idlers, scallawage and tramps, such as among Catholics, which, he says, is a re

The preacher then "pitched into" Par-

lowance in the House of Commons. In this, it seems to us, the rev. gentleman showed a goodly amount of indiscretion and inconsistency, and an equal lack of Christ. ian zeal; for, he acknowledges, Cath olics are better instructed in religion, and are more devout towards God than Protestants can be. But even if there be merely an equality, why should not the Catholic religious teaching be encouraged? Why should the sight of a flourishing Catholic school so enrage him? We can only account for it in one way. Ritualism has not the reality of the Holy Eucharist, and its claim of Christ's presence in that Sacrament is but a claim. Hence its sacrifices. its masses, and Eucharistic vestments are but hollow show; so Ritualism is jealous and envious of the Catholic Church which has the reality.

On his statement, that the division of Protestantism into sects, which he deplores as an evil result of Puritanical rejection of constituted Church authority, we may remark that Ritualism is more deserving of reprobation on this score even than Paritanism. Ritualism or Anglicanism, of which Ritualism is a part, was the first to show the example of disobedience to the constituted Church authority, but Puritanism only rejected the spurious Church authority which Anglicanism constituted, on human appointment, after abolishing the divinely-appointed authority of the Catholic Church. It cannot be denied that the authority of the Catholic Church is derived by direct succession from the Apostles, whereas Anglicanism has only the authority which could be imparted by Kings who usurped spiritual functions.

DOCTRINAL REVISION.

The general assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church bas been in session, and an important question has been discussed, no less than a radical revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. There is no doubt that a great change of opinion has taken place among Presbyterians in regard, especially, to the docfemale, were going from house to house trine of "Eternal Reprobation." This doctrine, though the essential and distinctive characteristic of Calvinism, is no longer in good repute among Calvin's followers, and the effort made to revise the Confession of Faith is directed chiefly moralizing dens at Pointe-Aux-Trembles towards the adoption of a new formula on

The third chapter of the Westminster Confession contains the following clauses By the decree of God, for the man!

festation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others forcordained unto everlasting death.
"These angels and men thus predestined

and foreordained are particularly and un-changeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.' The next clause states that besides the

elect "Neither are any other redeemed by "The rest of mankind God was pleased according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His Sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by and to ordain them In the Province of Quebec every facility to dishonor and wrath for their sin to the praise of His glorious justice.'

Fifteen Presbyteries sent in "overtures" sking that a revision of the Confession | Catholic constituencies Protestants are f Faith should be ordered by the Assembly, thirteen of whom specified that and emolument, from that of Reeve or the chapter which contains the above passages should, especially, be subjected | national leader is generally a man who to revision. Dr. John T. Daffield, a Professor of Princeton Theological Seminary of New Jersey, supported these overtures in a powerful speech. He said he did not a Catholic, but to his extraordinary talents believe in the infallibility of the Westminster Confession, but he was not in his unselfish and patriotic devotion to the favor of general revision. He would, highest interests of his country. Before however, vote in favor of the revision of his time H nry Grattan, a Protestant, was the doctrines of the Church on reproba- the trusted leader and tribune of the Irish tion, and to this question he wished to people, and since his time Issac Butt and limit revision. One of the Presbyteries, | Charles S Parnell, both Protestants, have however, asked that there should be a been the chosen champions of the cause general revision, as they thought the time and the aspirations of their Catholic felhad come when the Confession of Faith "should embrace only the more essential doctrines of the gospel."

thought will put off the question for Martin, for many years represented the many years longer. The total number of presbyteries belonging to the Church is councils. Tae fact is that Irish Catholics two hundred and ten, and it was not considered that the request of fifteen of these should be at once acted upon, though it is well known that many others would have sent in similar overtures, only for the fact that it was generally believed that some action in the direction of revision would have been taken by the Assembly.

It is certain that there is a very widespread desire throughout the Church that the stern doctrines of Calvinism be modified, and in England such a modification and the immense majority of the people will be followed very soon, as the matter liament most unmercifully, and abused discussed there The Northern Assemby, and receive a salary of £3000 as mayor of Archbishop, "que les Protestans (reises) both parties with remarkable impartial however, has adroitly managed to delay Dublin. Nor is it the first time such a ont souvent heberge pour Uhiver des jeunes gens ity for whatever fairness has ever been the consideration of the question until liberal choice has been made. For many en recherche de places. (Tant the Portes, shown towards the encouragement of the presbyteries shall be all consulted. It years it was the custom to appoint a tants (Swiss) have often sheltered during | Catholic religious education, and he did | was decided finally, with only three dis | Catholic and a Protestant mayor afterthe winter season young people out of not omit reproving those Protestants who sentient voices, that all the presbyteries be nately, at every succeeding election for employment) But," continues His had supported Mr. Mercier's Jesuit Estates' asked to answer the following questions: the mayoralty. This liberality on the

1. Do you desire a revision of the Con-fession of Faith? 2. If so : in what respects, and to what

The onus is thus thrown upon the Presbyteries to state what changes they desire, and as a considerable time must elapse before the questions can be answered, and as Presby teries will be extremely cautious before committing themselves to specific doctrinal changes, it may reasonably be supposed that the Assem. bly will not be required to take positive action for some years to come. It is certainly wise not to be precipitate in charging standards of faith, but when it is borne in mind that Revelation consists in what God has taught, and not in what men desire or insist that they shall be taught, this whole procedure of taking the opinions of the Presbyteries to ascertain what changes they desire in a standard of Faith which claims very positively to be the only true doctrine of Christ, is supremely absurd and ridiculous.

IRISH CATHOLIC BIGOTS.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain maintained lately in an after dinner speech that the chief reason why Ireland should not be allowed to make her own laws is that the Irish Catholics are so intensely bigoted that there would be no living for any Protestant in that country under Home Rule. Not only Joseph Chamberlain is under that impression but every Protes. tant bigot both in Canada and in England firmly believes that Irish Catholics if they had the power would enact such laws as would make all Protestants feel that it is now the turn of the Catholic party to oppress and wreak vengeance on the vanquished in return for past Protestant persecutions. If Catholics were mere partizans and forgetful of every Christian principle-if they were worldlings in the true sense of the word and ceased to remember that their Master's "kingdom is not of this world," and that their Church is the Church of God-then, indeed, retaliation and vengeance might be expected in their hour of triumph. But Catholics have been always taught that their first duty is "to love God above all things and their neighbor as themselves." It has also been impressed on them from their childhood that their neighbor is "mankind of every description, even those who hate them and differ from them in religion." They were taught that merciful and charitable lesson in their childhood. It is contained in the catechism placed in the hands of their children and which they were compelled to learn and practice before being admitted to the sacraments which constituted them true and practical members of their Caurch. That those lessons of childhood were not vainly taught may be ascertained from the practice of Catholics in general, especially of these trained and educated in the psrochial schools in Ireland and every other country where the Catholic Church is predominant,

It is an established fact that where Catholics are in the majority no religious fends exist and no man of merit is debarred from the position to which his talents and his civic virtue entitle him. children in the manner and way that seems to them best. In several elected to the highest positions of trust Mayor to that of M. P. In Ireland the does not profess the Catholic faith. Daniel O'Connell owed his title of liberator and representative, not to the fact of his being as an unrivalled orator, and yet more to low-countrymen. A Presbyterian minis. ter, Ray. Isaac Nelson, from Antrim, represented the Catholic county of Mayo, The Assembly took such action as it is and another Presbyterian, honest John Catholic county Meath in the national never trouble themselves about a man's religious proclivities or convictions, as long as he has proved himself to be a patriot and an honest man.

Our late advices bring the intelligence that a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Winstanley, has been chosen as Mayor by the Catholic city council of Dublin, Ireland. The council of Dablin is composed of fifteen aldermen and forty-five councillors. Five sixths of these are Catholics. has already taken place. Moreover, it is of the city are Catholics. Yet, by a expected that in Scotland a similar course unanimous vote of the city council, Mr. Winstanley, a good Protestant citizen, has is now being very cames ly and bitterly been elected to occupy the Mansion House part of the Catholics was on some occa- sitti sions taken advantage of to the prejudice | Fati of the Catholics, and the latter were so disgusted that they dropped the time. honored custom in order to teach the bigots a lesson which they richly deserved. Now that the Catholic power is felt and things have righted themselves, the Catholice are willing to give another trial to the Protestant element, and have elected Mr. Winstanley to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1890. It is thus that Catholics in Ireland persecute their Protestant fellow citizens. Not only is a Protestant eligible as Mayor but some of the most lucrative offices in the city government are in the hands of Protestant gentlemen. The same rule prevails in Limerick, Cork and other towns and cities, where Protestants have been elected from time immemorial to fill positions of honor and emolument without any thought of estracism on account of the peculiar creed or denomination to which they belong. But how is it in B:lfast, Euniskillen or other towns where the majority is Protestant? Ab, here all is different. In Belfast, as a New York paper, the Irish World, says : "The city council of Belfast would as soon think of electing or appointing a leper to any post under its control as of giving it to a Catholic." The same may be said of most cities and towns in Ontario where Protestantiem is in the ascendancy. And yet those people are forever harping on Catholic intolerance and "equal rights for all." They have "equality" on their lips but in their hearts that virtue is far away from them.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would not raise such an objection as "Irish Catholic bigotry" to the question of Home Rule, if he were not a bigot in his heart, and if he did not measure others by his own cloth and yard. Because Protestants, when in the majority, are intoler ant, therefore Catholics would also adopt a bigoted course were they in the a bigoted course were they in the ascendant. Such is the reasoning of the purblind Joe Chamberlain and of the other fanatics, both here and in Eng-land, who seem incapable of rising to a sentiment of fair play or a principle of

A PROTEST AGAINST BIGO TRY.

The following article from the Empire is interesting as showing that there is both in Optario and the other Provinces of the Dominion, a large body of Protestants who will take no part in the anti Catholic crusade to which the people of Ontario are being goaded by the Mail and the parsons. The Vancouver World tells with no uncertain sound that in the Province of the far west the faratics will receive no favor. Yet a parson from that quarter had the impudence to present himself at the Protestant Ascendancy Convention as representing British Columbia .

"That there is grave danger to national peace and prosperity in bitter religious agitation is clearly seen in some quarters. This is true of those portions of the country which have not spontaneously evinced opposition to the Jesuit legislation of a political knave. In other sections doubt ess many sincere men have felt themselves bound to protest, and they have done so -to their own misfortune-in the com pany of as arrant tricksters and cowards ver attempted to stir up strife for political ends. In some provinces out-side of Ontario no intense feeling has been awakened, for the people generally seem to have felt that while they deeply re-gretted the passage of such obnoxious measures as Mr. Mercier's Jesuit bills, the province concerned, and it was no business of outside communities to interfere. Coupled with this opinion there would be a natural apprehension that these Acts were within the would be a natural apprehension that permanent in jury might be inflicted on the substantial interests of the country.

"In British Columbia just such a state of opinion appears to exist, if we may take the views of the Vancouver World, an enlightened and influential journal in that province, as expressing the general sentiments of the people. Referring to the auti Jesuit agitation, that paper says

We do not want religious controversie out here. People in the East live on these
—and politics. Keep them east of the -and politics. Keep them east of the Rockies! Catholics and Protestants, men of all races and creeds, who are building of all races and creeds, who are building up the Western Province, are living in peace and harmony, and will continue to do so, unless, unfortunately, the firebrand is introduced into their midst. We opine that such a movement, freighted with such serious consequences to the public weal, would obtain but little support in British Columbia. The matter is not one which affects us, and there is no necessity for its intrduction here. necessity for its intrduction here.'

"That is undoubtedly the animating sentiment with the vigorous manhood that is laboring by brain and muscle in new settlements to develop national resources and build up national prosperity. They cannot be expected to take au stock in an agitation being fomented by stock in an agitation being fomented by a renegade newspaper avowedly hostile to Canada and induging in juandiced views of the future as a commercial speculation at so much per line. The British Columat so much per line. The British of the blane are sensible in their resolve. To introduce into a community so minded a controversy that may kindle strife ought not to be encouraged for a moment, and the blant who is the whole the blant who is t have the best interests of our land at heart." will never be thought of by those who

On Corpus Christi, Father Starr, of Baltimore, adorned the ostensorium in which the Most Blessed Sacrament was exposed, with precious diamonds lent for that purpose by his parishioners. The brilliancy of the jewels served to remind the devout adorers of the glory which surrounds our Blessed Saviour

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part of the Catholics was on some occa- sitting at the right hand of God the The question at issue in the discussion

DOMINION DAY AND ITS LESSONS.

Dominion Day was celebrated in Toronto in a style rivalling any demonstration which has taken place hitherto in the city. King street, with its display of bunting, evergreens, flowers and other decorations were its very brightest look, the flags representing almost every description of military and civic organization and every British Commonwealth Imaginable, and tens of thousands of persons gathered from all parts of Ontario, and many from the sister Provinces, to witness the display

The decorations worn by the people were also multifarious, and it seemed that no one was without some symbol of Canadian nationality, the maple leaf predominating.

At the close of the North-West rebellion, on the return of the regiments which took part in the victorious campaign, the display was ahead of this celebration of Canada's last natal day, but with this exception the latter has been unexcelled in the history of the city.

It was fitting that all should unite in the patriotic celebration of the anniversary of the day which created a Canadian nationality, which now includes a population of nearly six million souls, and will continue to flourish till it will become a grand Confederation, which it must certainly be, unless it be broken up by that fanaticism which would aim at reducing to a condition of serfdom one of our fair Provinces. Such an attempt cannot succeed, though it may have one result, that of dividing the country into two hostile camps to such an extent that it will be necessary for our more powerful neighbors to intervene to save us from ourselves, and from the fate of the Kil-

umstances, Canada has been prosperous because the majority of the people had the good sense to recognize that the differences of origin and religion among the people of the Confederation should be endured with mutual good will, and that, independently of these necessary differences, all should labor for the common weal. The cry has been raised of French and Catholic aggression. It is not likely that a French or a Catholic minority would desire, much less be guilty of, aggression, conscious as they are of the jealousy with which the Protestant, or the British ma people of the Province of Quebec then took; I hope you will never forget the has been no such aggression. As to the Catholic minority in Ontanio, it is well known that in no respect have even arms in defence of our country and the equal rights been granted to it up to the rights of the Roman Catholic religion.

present time. The Provincial and God blessed their off orts as He did outs present time. The Provincial and Catholics to certain offices, usually minor ones, but the number of Catholics so remember that we are Canadians appointed has always been far below the proportion they would be entitled to according to population, and in the salardisproportion is still greater. In Paulia of trial comes—I hope it will never comment and in the Legislature, the number —we may be united. I hope the Al ment, and in the L-gislature, the number of Catholic representatives has always they usually represented constituencies which were chiefly Catholic, or at least so largely Catholic that the claims of Catholies to occasional representation could not be igacred.

affairs is completely reversed. The Protestant minority is given a representation far beyond what their ratio to the entire population would entitle them to, and it frequently occurs that Protestants are elected for the most thoroughly Catholic constituencies.

In the matter of schools, the Protestants of Quebec have been treated with the greatest liberality, a dissentient school law having been long ago conceded to them which puts the Protestant schools of that Province on a footing far superior to that which has been obtained by the Catholics of Ontario after nearly half a century of contention. It is not true, then, that the Catholics of Canada have been aggressive. Whenever these facts have been pointed

out, ultra Protestant orators have answered constantly, in effect: "but so should be the case-we Protestants are dominant here. The Catholics are only tolerated, and the French are a vanquished race. To the victors belong the spoils. Therefore we have no reason to thank Catholics or French for any generosity they may have exhibited." Do not these orators see that by this mode of reasoning, they abandon the charge that the Catholics of Canada are aggressive? Do they not perceive that they acknowledge their own aggres siveness, and thus give up the only plea they have on which to excuse thair vio lence against their Catholic fellow-citizens? And what becomes of the empty vaporlog of which we have heard so much lately that all that the anti-Jesuit agitators look for is "equal rights for all aubjects."

There is no doubt about it that Balamore, adorned the estensorium in in the whole agitation against the which the Most Blessed Sacrament was Jesuits and against the Catholic schools, exposed, with precious diamonds lent the spirit which animates the agitators is for that purpose by his parishioners. one of dominancy, of Protestant accend-The brilliancy of the jewels served to ancy. The plea of demanding equal remind the devout adorers of the glory rights is a false plea put forward for the which surrounds our Blessed Saviour purpose of concesling their real designs, books.

on the Jesuits' Estates' Act is : Shall the Catholic Province of Quebec have the same right to legislate for itself as the Protestant Provinces of the Dominion enjoy? The agitators wish to deprive it of that right : but we maintain that the only basis on which the Dominion can stand is the basis of equality for all creeds. We would be sorry to see our great Dominion broken up, but broken up it must be unless that equality be recognized We Catholics of Ontario will suffer much injustice undoubtedly, if we be deprived of the protection afforded us by our union with the Catholic Province of Quebec; still, should the contingency occur, we would prefer to bear the consequences rather than to see Catholic Quebec submit to the oppression with which it is threatened. We believe that the good sense of the Canadian people will avert the threatening darger, but should it fall upon us, we will still claim equal rights though against great odds. One thing is clear, that if the fanatics bring about the dissolution of union, for the sake of oppressing the Catholic minority in Ontario, they will equally leave the Protestant minority at the mercy of the Catholic majority. The French Catholic majority, we know, would even in this case deal as generously as ever with the Protestants; still it would be none the less unpatriotic and ungenerous for the Protestants of this Province to abandon the latter.

One speaker, at all events, at the Toronto celebration recognized the true state of affairs, viz , Col. George T. Denison. He spoke of the grand future which the Dominion has before it. He said "No country since the beginning of story ever set out on a career of national prosperity under such megalficent auspices. We have one-half of the American continent. We extend from ocean to ocean, while behind us we have We extend from

Hitherto, in spite of many adverse cirgreat adventege is having before us the example of the United States." Then coming to the question of the agitation which is stirring On'arlo he

continued: 'Let us remember that. Gentlemen, there has lately been a great deal said about differences. A portion of our fel-low Canadiaus—some in particular—do not like the French, our fellow Canadians. as I do. But you must remember they were born in our country—they are our people, and if we may have little differences with them in some things I hope we will never forget that they are Cananians; I hope the people of Canada will never forget the events of 1775 and the stand the people of the Province of Quebec then at Chateguay and when they took up Dominion Governments do appoint some (applause) - on behalf of the Protestant religion, and we are to day a free people. (Loud cheers) Let us, for goodness sake us remember we have alongeide of us people who have been characterized by a spirit of lovalty to the British Crown, and et us keep shoulder to shoulder ies which are paid to Catholic officials the them (applause) to that when the day mighty, in His providence, will make us been very small, and when there were any than passells, and when there were any shoulder to shoulder, tinking little differences, thinking only of Canada firs, and always keeping the idea before us that we must at all hazards preserve our national (Loud cheers) You may imegine what a pleasure it is for me to be here to day, seeing repple of every : e gion and ther all aneakvery party in politics together, al

These sentiments do credit to the speaker, and, Protestant as he is, they show spirit very different from that which was evinced at the bogus Equal Rights' Con vention held recently in the same city.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Denison was loudly applauded. This helps to give us confidence in the fature of the country. We hope that this shows that the bigotry which was so vehemently applauded at the convention was not the expression of the opinion of Protestant Torento and neighborhood in its more sober moments. We hope it proves that the Toronto delegation misrepresented Toronto, as others of the self constituted delegations certainly misrepresented the municipalities from which they halled, but which did not and would not

send them. The procession of the various societies and the military was a magnificent dis lay, the most pleasing feature of which was the part taken by the children of the

schools. In other parts of the Province the day was also honored with sui able demonstrations of patriotism, though as might have of elect as characterized the celebration in the capital of the Province.

Ontarlo. As the fanatics here raise the cry but on the intelerant and intelerable of "Equal Rights" while they wish to con- Ontarlo faction. trol the home legislation of Quebec, and

"SMASHING CONFEDERA-

Is Confederation the instrument of an equal and honorable union, or is it a system under which one province, declaring itself a nation apart with separate interests of its own, is to dominate over and levy tribute on the rest ?"-Mail, 6th

On this theme the Mail of last Saturday has a long homily. It will be remarked that the words "declaring itself a nation apart with separate interests of its own" are introduced for the purpose of misrepresenting the position of the French Canadians. Separate interests of their own, we presume, the French Canadians have, but does there exist in Canada any man or any body of men with a purpose in view, who have not interests of their own ? Has not the Mail, even, its own axes to grind? Have we not been assured that when it was drummed out of the Conservative camp, that "com mercial considerations" induced it to take up the policy of an "independent course ?" Was it not induced by similar interests of its own" to declare itself the Canada organ of the Prohibitory party, and did not the same home interannouncement was made! Had not the Mail some interests of its own in view when it induced the Citizens' anti-Jesuit Committee to allow, at a public demonstration, a Mail advertisement to be the other twelve members of Parliament an illustrious and virtuous society of Catholic priests? Had it no interests of of the Oatario Government, only a few days ago, to take up that same hue and cry, and extend its scope to include all the illimitable North. We have every advantage a nation could have, and one the Catholics of Ontario?

Yes, undoubtedly, the French-Canadisps have some interests of their own and Ontarionians who presume to interfere with them will be told, as they have been told already, that just as they are permitted to look after their own special interests, without interference from Quebec meddlers, so the people of Quebec will brook no interference from them. The Presbyterians, it is to be supposed, regard Knox's College as an interest of their own, so do the Methoists regard in the same light their agitated question of college confederathey decide among themselves. Surely the rest of the country has no desire to force them to adopt other views. Can the people of Quebec be blamed if they decline the disinterested offers of the Ontario parsons to manage their internal affairs ?

But, we are told, the French-Canadians eclare themselves "a nation spart." Well, it is true they have French blood in their veins, and they speak French, and they are Catholics. All this was quite well known to the British Parliament when it agreed that if they would e for the future loyal subjects of Great French, and to worship God in accordance with their convictions, and until it was not demanded that their veins this sense they are certainly "a nation apart." But when it was necessary for the defence of Canada against foreign aggression, neither the French-Canadians, nor the Catholic Highlanders of Blengarry hesitated to shed their blood. Surely this should be enough to convince the parsons and the Orangemen who are thirsting for the blood of Lower Canadians, that the latter are, as thormuchly as themselves. Canadians and

loval British subjects. Leave out, then, from the above choice eparate nationality and interests, and will in its amended form read,

"Is Confederation the instrument of

This is the point. Confederation when

to dominate over Onebec. The Mail argues that if Confederation aims at the ascendancy of any one province, it ought to be "smashed." It is than submit to the dominancy of an intolerant faction of this Province, the people of Quebec will be heart and soul for the THE fanatics of Bosten are built out of "smash," and the "smash" would surely the same bypocritical material as those of come. The blame will not be on them

We are not blind to the fact that the take the city schools out of politics and which the union affords to each province. and-Catholic teaching and lying text- than would Ontario, however it might the cap and bells of a court jester. And jacket and consigning it to the limbs of result.

ion to which we shall extend silent respect the political field;" but "Jesuitism is a political and social conspiracy." It adds, however, that the Caurch pro pounds doctrines whose "consequences have not been spiritual error, but wholesale murder, subversion of free institutions, and civil war."

We have refuted these mendacious upon a new refutation of a statement for which not a particle of proof is advanced. We will only say that if the party of fanaticism imagine that Catholics in general will abandon the Jesuit Order to their tender mercies, they will find them. selves much mistaken.

The Jesuit Order is not the Church, but it is the offspring, the child of the Church. A mother is not her son ; but she loves her child, so that she is ready ests induce it to drop the advocacy of to expose her own life to deliver it from Prohibition, almost the very day that danger, and in this same relation do the Catholics of Canada stand towards the Jesuit Order.

The Mail says it wishes to encourage waverers in the anti Jesuit crusade, by stating that Catholic powers in Europe pinned to the breasts of Col, O'Brien and | have banished the Jesuits. A few weeks ago we showed the influences which rewho stultified themselves by joining in the sulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits. bue and cry raised by that journal against | They were the machinations of infidels and immoral men in high position who would not endure the its own when it shamelessly demanded reproach which the strict morality of Jesuit Fathers brought upon then. But no such influence has succeeded in lessening the respect, love and reverence with which the Catholics of Canada regard the Jesuits, and as, when one trance was made, but before the lecturer member of the body suffers, all the members suffer with it, the Catholics of our Dominion regard and will regard the Father Drummond, to avoid a disturb cause of the Jesuits as their own.

We are glad to see that the Mail is forced to write editorials for the special benefit of waverers. This shows that there are waverers in plenty. It shows that our confidence is not misplaced, that there is not bigotry enough among the Protestants of Ontario to wage a successful war either against the Catholic Church or even against the maligned tion. Let them settle these matters as Jesuits. The Mail's delirious appeal to waverers is a sure omen of defeat to the cause of fanaticism. We congratulate the Dominion on this evidence that Confederation is not about to be "smashed."

THE GLOBE'S CALL FOR A STRAIT JACKET.

Last Wednesday's issue of the Globe had a quotation from our columns in which we stated that were the Jesuits or the Ultramontanes of Quebec to establish proselytizing schools or souper establishments in Ontario with the Britain, they would be allowed to speak avowed object of subverting the Protestant faith, that a howl would be raised all over Canada and that in every probahe Mail began its crusade against them bility such establishments would be assailed and destroyed by brute force. should be opened with Ontario bayonets | The Globe meets this assertion not by to let out their French blood. To this any arguments or proofs to the contrary the people of Quebec do object, and in but by saying that "for its maniacal also may say: If you, gentlemen, would consense a strait jacket should be put | Insist upon getting back on the RECORD." The impression the of your stolen property you should not Globe would leave on its readers is that object to the Jesuits or any other Christian the Protestants of Ontario are so liberal and so lamb like that they would never resort to violence in the repression of what they receive is not taken out of your what they choose to call Jesuit or Papal pockets. The sale of lands belonging aggression, and that any man who suspects they would so act must be a madman. In fact, the Globe maintains that allowed to devote less than a fourth to no one but a lunatic could hazard the opinion that a Catholic religious proces | do get a small share. With all due resion would be assailed with volleys of extract from the Mail, the reference to stones if it dared to appear on the public streets of Toronto; or that if an Arch. bishop, with his priests and school children, were to walk around in procession system under which one province is to within the enclosure of his own grounds ominate over and levy tribute on the and premises, that the picket fences would be burst in by a howling mob, the every man what is his due, in at least as fire bells rung and a paule created en. it was agreed upon was supposed to be dangering the lives of hundreds. Ac-"an equal and honorable union;" but the cording to the innocent Globe, any man give at least as much as you can, and if Meil and its Orange followers wish Ontarlo or journal that mentioned the possibility you have taken from the Church be sure of such insane bigotry eventuating in so enlightened a city as Toronto, and signed and approved by the Head of the towards the close of the nineteenth century, should be consigned for a term to well that the Mail and the people of the tender mercies of Dr. Backe in the opinion and my ruling is that its "Act," been expected, not with the same amount | Quebec can sgree on something. Rather | Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It is surprising what interest the Globe has been | ishly complain, is but an act of tarly jusexhibiting of late in the CATHOLIC ice that has been sustained by the Domin-RECORD, that now it must be singled out | ion Government, every man on both sides as the only paper in the Dominion for of the House of Commons having voted which a strait jacket is at all necessary. for its continuance, except a baker's dozen How is it the Globe has not long since whom the people are now beginning to suggested a strait jacket for the Toronto designate as the "Davil's Thirteen," Mail, the sole origin and cause of the relig- If, after this rebuff, which is sure to to deprive Catholics of the liberty of breaking up the Confederation would be a lous warfare and agitation now upheav- come, the Globs persists in hounding on giving religious education to their chil- serious injury to the whole country, but ing the social fabric. The Toronto World the "fanatical brawlers" to still petition, dren, so those of Boston are professing to litis not necessary to set off the advantages has been creating Bishaps and Arch- and go as supplicants to the "foot of the sectarianism, while their real intention is We do not see that Quebec would sustain surely is entitled, if not to the restrain- preparations for securing its columns to Protestantize the schools by means of any greater loss from the disintegration ing influence of a tight packet, at least to within the tightening embrace of a strait

In the same article the Mail tells the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the rev. instigators of people of Ontarlo to continue their attack | physical violence ? Ought not these rev. upon the Jesuite. It assures them that firebrands be sent out to Orillia? And "Jesuithm is not Roman Catholicism, nor what about Bishop Carman, who said the is Roman Catholicism Jasultism." Jesuits are a thousand degrees lower Further: "Roman Catholicism is a relig- and worse than the Heathen Chinee, and Moderator McMullen, who said he would as long as its priests do not intrude upon | burst all connection between Church and State in the Province of Quebec? If the Globe is willing to show fair play and give every man his due a very large order should be sent by it to Mr. Hardy, the Provincial Secretary, for an unusual supply of restraining machines and tightening jackets. And would the Globe itself be willing to renounce all claims to statements over and over sgain, and will not now tire our readers by entering sation on the Jesuits' Estates Act, which is responsible for much of the "fanatical brawling" it complains of, its advocacy of women's rights and women's suffrage, its prohibition craze, its call for \$12,000 in aid of Protestant aggression among the French Catholics, these and many other symptoms of mental aberration ought certainly to entitle the Globe to the comforting security of a strait jacket and a few months' treatment inder Dr. Bucke.

> In further proof of our contention that while in the Province of Quebec scrip. ture readers and avowed proselytisers are permitted without molestation to go about luring French Canadian boys and girls from the faith of their fathers, any attempt by Ultramontanes to do the same in Outario would meet with violent opposition as Romish aggression, and be put down by brute force, the following extract is taken from the columns of last Saturday's Toronto Globe :

"Winnipeg, July 5 -Father Drummond, of St. Boniface, received rather a cruel reception on the occasion of his recent visit to Plum Creek to deliver his lecture on "The Jesuit Question." He found the doors of the had locked on his arrival there. Afterwards a forcible encould proceed a number of opponents of the Jesuits entered without paying ance, decided not to give his lecture, and left the hall, leaving his opponents possession."

THE GLOBE'S STANDING PETITION.

The Globe has drawn up a concise form of pe'ition to the Governor General which is recommended for its comprehensiveness no less than for its brevity. It reads as follows:

We, the undersigned. . . believing the Jesuit's Estate Act of the Legislature of Quebec to be prejudicial to the general interests of the country, respectfully request Your Excellency to disallow the

The Globe's mental capacity must be growing weaker as the old paper advances in years. The Governor General is bound to tell the petitioners that they are a set of humbugs-that the Dominion Legis. lature has already by an overwhelming mejority declared not only that it believes but that it knows that the Jesuits' Estate Act can do no harm whatever to any interests, either general or particular, of this great Dominion; on the contrary, that it will serve the interests of Christian education in the Province of Quebec among all classes and creeds, except perhaps among the soupers and scripture readers at Pointe-Aux-Trembles. His Excellency organization obtaining a small share of what belongs to them, especially when to Jesuit Fathers will realize \$2,000,000, Surely the Quobec Legislature may be educational purposes even if the Jesuits spect, therefore, gentlemen, I consider your petition unworthy of enlightened citizens of a free state, and beyond all doubt inconsistent with the first principles of Ohristlanity, which inculcates the golden rale "of doing unto others as we would they should do unto ue," and also of giving to far as you are able, so that if you cannot give all you owe (\$2,000,000, for instance), to obtain a clear and full acquittance. Church and Father of the Faithful. As the Quebec Legislature has done all this, my of which you so unreasonably and so fool-

bishops for the last tweeze months; it throne," it will be about time to make what about Rev. Dr. Wild, and what about perpetual silence, et sempiternus horror.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY A LECTURE DELIVERED IN ACADEMIC HALL ON MARCH 29, 1889. BY REV. J J. FILLATRE, D. D., O. M. I.

CONTINUED

In the moral world, Philosophy likewice establishes unity. Thanks, indeed,
to it, every faculty of man brought into
fuller light will follow the lead of right reason, the will, on the one hand, will overcome passion, and, on the other, follow conscience, and thus without failure, repugnance or divergency, man will in a direct course tend towards the end indi cated by Philosophy, the sovereign and

absolute good.

The true idea of the beautiful will ex ercise no small influence on the arts in general—or on literature in particular. A sound Philosophy will prevent their seeing in man a simple material organ-ism, or a pure intelligence. Thus, also, will it remove itself from a revolting realism or an excessive idealism, and present to man the beautiful as God hath placed it in nature, from the very beginning, both sensible and intellectual, ul and body, matter and form.

Wherefore is it that Philosophy ele-vates truth above the physical, the good above the moral, and the beautiful above the ideal world. Its love of unity leads us still further. In analysing the true, the good and the beautiful, it will see that all these are really but one under different aspects, and in seeking the cause whence they emanate will soon discover truth, goodness and beauty by excellence, in God Himself. Then, taking the student by the hand, the University will point out to him written in characters of fire on each of the beings in the universe he has investi-gated :—"There is a God."

"One God! one Mejesty! There is no God but Thee! Unbounded, unextended Unity! Unfathomed Sea! All life is out of Thee, And Tny life is Tny Blissful Unity."

That the University presents this idea bright above it as a ceaseless star, and causes reason to shine more bightly then ever, is, ladies and gentlemen, the thought that I am prepared to develop—that from its development we may have a full idea of the Catholic Univers.

to be, the altitudes which, in our vigor. ous bounds from one summit to another, we have already reached, a world alto-getter new unfolds itself to our view—a world the grandest and noblest of all, Between this new world and that we have just explored there is such a distance that reason in its boldest flights cannot traverse it, and it is so lofty that no human will has ever been able to ascend thereto. This world-you already take the word from my lips—is the super-ratural world, to which faith and grace have brought and in which faith and grace keep us. There God presents Himself to us, not alone as a Sovereign Master, but, above all, as a Father; there we know that He not only exists, moves and reigns, but also that He enjoys an ineffable life in a Trinity of persons; then we may not only hope to know and love, but also see and possess Him, through the merits of His Incarnate Word, Jesus Christ, It is not reason, but faith, that discovers us this world ; but reason withdraws the veil with which numan passion hides its vision, and once entered upon that vision, reason, rising on the wings of faith, explores it with avidity and assurane. From this aili-auce between Reason and Faith, springs the science known as Theology-a science so certain that it surpasses the most evident demonstrations, so useful that, without it, every other science is valueless for man; so agreeable that it fills the loftiest souls with enthusiasm; so grand and so noble that Philosoppy it-self, proud mistress of the natural sciences, is highly favored to be called its handmaid so profound and so simple, at same time, that the greatest geniuses confess themselves unable to penetrate beyond its vestibule, while the youngest child may from its fountains drink long and refreshing draughts. Without Theology there is no true science, for it is Theology that speaketh the last word in the order established by God Himself. Without Taeology there is no University possible, for without it, there were lacking not only that universality of sciences implied by the very name of University, but even the very unity required by the nature of a University would be wanting. Hence are those sincerely to be pitied, who, ignor ant of the grandeur and admirable logic of Christianity, believe in a science without faith, in a morality without religion,

and respected. Yes, indies and gentlemen, soon we may hope that Ottawa will have her school of Theology flourishing and numerously attended. There, the student like Moses on Sinai or like the Apostles on Thabor, snall hear the speech of God Himself, shall raise himself on the wings of faith and reason to the very summi on which an Augustine, a Thomas of Aquin and a Bossuet tasted true science, and when he descends therefrom it wil be to hold up to his fellow men these burning and brilliant lights that will enable them to see the Divine Truth. our days of infidelity and negation, whose prevalence is so unfortunate for the peace and the depth of the world's knowledge, the theologian must buckle on the armor of the soldier. Hence, must this school extend to a prodigious degree its field of action. Faith is attacked in the name of reason; the student will then have recourse to philosophy; it is assailed in the name of natural sciences; these the student must master : it is attacked in the name of philology; to the study of linguistic the student must devote himself; it is attacked in the name of history-of history the student must acquire ampl history the student must acquire est knowledge. Our school will step by step, follow modern error, in all its evolutions, pursue it from every side at the same time, aye, and overcome it; emerging from each triumph like the Church her mother, more youthful and radiant than ever—ready to move on to new battles and greater victories.

Three years ago I had liver complaint and indigestion. Nothing did me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, three bottles of which cured me. I shall use B. B. B. as my medicine. John Floyd, Barnesville, N. B. B. B. R. regulates the liver. step, follow modern error, in all new battles and greater victories.

in an instruction without Theology. Evident then it is that in the Catholic

University, Theology must reign supreme

A learned clergy will be the first fruit borne by the Catholic University, and to a serious course of Theology must this fruit

serious course of Theology must this fruit be ascribed. But a grave error would it be to suppose that this result, great as it is, should be the sole product of divine science. Theology is the Sun of the supernatural world; whence, of neces-sity, since Christ on the cross has to Himself drawn everything, our Christian seciety must be altogather succenture. society must be altogether supernatural, at the risk of failing to be even rational. What powerful light does not Theology cast upon all the liberal professions? You will, I am sure, permit me to rapidly develop this idea, through a glance at each of the Faculties that ordinarily fall. within the province of a Catholic Univer-

when on a lovely spring tide morning the first rays of auroral splendor strike the summit of the mountain, everything, trees, rocks, valleys and precipices pre-sent themselves more and more clearly to the eyes of the observer. So also, as soon as Faith has shed her floods of golden glory on the superior faculties of the soul wherein it resides—everything participates in the brilliant light it casts forth. Reason kneels, as we have pointed out, to receive it. Then Faith enlightens it upon an hundred questions—such as the creation of the world, the origin of evil, the mystery of man's inter-nal struggle with himself, and many others of which neither the intuitive

genius of a Plato, nor the analytic talent of an Aristotle could find the solution. On other philosophic problems such as the personality and the nature of the soul, its union with the body, the relation of the accidents with the essence o bodier, Reason, thus enlightened, arrives at a certitude otherwise unattainable What may we not, indeed, expect from a young man whose scul is clarified by this brilliancy? As to ideas be will ascend as high as human ambition could dream of—as to style he will attain that supreme perfection wherein, like a com-pact marble, his thoughts will require no varish to shine and to captivate Were I permitted to here give mention to names, I should in the front rank place two illustrious men, who bear, with

place two industrious men, who bear, which the robe of St. Thomas, the sublime character of Caristian philosophy, Car-cical Z gliara in his Luce Intelletuale, and Father Monsabre in his Conferences. Style we now hear it often said, is deter iorating; men no longer know how to write—but if they know not how to write, it is because they no longer know how

"Ce que l'on concoit bein, s'enonce claire-ment, Et les mots pour le dire, arrivent alsement." Now more than ever on account influence of letters, but especially because of the struggle that is already upon us, we have need in Canada of Christian writers able to think, and of Christian thinkers able to write. We are to day two millions of Catholics; in thirty years we shall be six or seven millions; what will those who come after us do, but follow the lines we shall have for them laid down? This is

for us a glory, but also a grave responsi bility.

I have sometimes seen men, otherwise
Catholic serious, smile at the expression—Catholic science, and pretend that scientific training is entirely independent of Theology. If science is, as some seem to think, restricted to Mathematics alone, I could easily enoug!—not however, without certain restrictions—endorse the opinion. But if by science is meant the body of knowledge which reveals to man the works of the country his Creator, I fail, to speak platuly totally fail, to comprehend this pretended scientific independence. God, the absolute truth, has written two books, the book of Nature and the book of Revela tion, and cannot contradict Himself. Every time, then, that a truth is by the infallible voice of the Church proclaimed, Reason must submit, hold its peace, and adore. What fl ods of light, in fact, d not the story of the Creation, the adoral dogma of the Eucharist, the recital of the formation of man, the doctrine of miracles and of original sin, the dogma of eternal reward and eternal punishment shed upon the principles of physical and moral sciences! I regret that the limits already laid down for-bid my dwelling at any length on this subject, too frequently ignored or misap prenended by Catholics themselves. Let us, however, take one example, that of social and political sciences, and let me ask, to what false and deleterious conciustons would not the legislator arrive, who, ignoring original sin and its unbappy consequences, would trust man as a perfec

being, without passions and without vices ; without attractions and without repug nances? Into what errors would he not on the other hand, fall, if he falled to take into account the influence of an enlightened conscience, the all powerful action of grace, the intervention of a just and merciful Providence? In politics the first of these errors would lead to Radical. ism and Anarchy; the second to Auto-cracy and Absolutism; in social life, the first would invite license, the second servitude. What is true of the applica-tion of one Christian principle is true of

all sciences to which these principles bear TO BE CONTINUED.

relation.

to use uncertain means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, or "liver complaint," skin diseases, scrotulous sores or swellings, or from lung scrotula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to gree all these effections, if taken in time. cure all these affections, if taken in time, or money paid for it will be promptly re-funded.

Dr. Sage's Remedy. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep-tic Cure seils well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to rout out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will wake you look the picture of health and nake you look the picture of health and

happiness.

LORETTO ACADEMY, GUELPH.

On Monday, 24th inst., the closing exercises of this excellent institution took place. The city band escorted his Lord ship Dr. Dowing, Blahop of Hamilton, and several leading gentlemen, including Mayor Gowdy, James Innes, M. P, D. Guthrie, M. P. P., to the hall A number of distinguished visitors from a distance, several leading citizens of Guelph and a large audience witnessed the entertain ment. On His Lordship's arrival the ment. On this listing with a song of welcome, which was followed by an address from Loretto Academy, read by Miss Doffy, of Rochester, N. Y., and be utifully illuminated by one of the laddes. ADDRESS

To the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of

Hamilton:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-Yet another chord we would add to the strains of jyous welcome that have greeted your arrival in our diocese, endeared to

Yet, snother tribute of fervent homege and filial affection we would lay at the feet of him whom God has chosen as the bepherd of our souls.
This is indeed for us an all eventful day,

looked forward to with bright anticipaof the scholastic year, by the bonor of Your Lordship's first visit, and the presence of our esteemed Fathers.

And does not nature, radiant with the glory of June's lovely month, seem to receive our heartfelt greeting, while with the eye of faith, we behold issuing from the heart of the Good Shephard, the golden McLoughliu, T Cotter, T Bains, W Hazzicord that binds our pastor's soul to ours?
On! may that sacred bond be made

firmer by the lapse of time—ever to be Your Lordship a consolation and a joy. May that same Almighty hand, that has b'essed your past labors with such abund ant fruit, continue to shower upon you

still more precious graces.

And when the cares and trials of your earthly pilgrimage are ended—when the faithful Shepheid meets His flock mid Heaven's unfading splendor, may none add more lustre to your dezzling crown than Your Devoted Children of Loretto.

His Lordship presented the medals to Misses Morris, of New York, Duffey, O'Dea, Ccookall and Riordan. Miss Morris gradu-ated with high honor, and Miss Duffey re-ceived the medal for moral excellence, the highest honor that can be conferred; this young lady distinguished herself through. out the entertainment. After the presentation of medals the following programme was performed:

Then came a march—"From Lohengrin" —on four planes, harp and violincello, by Misses Crookall, Duffy, O Dea, Walsh, Wait, Reynolds, Walker and Cotter, which was given in good taste.

An instrumental sole on four planes,

harp and violincello was performed by M sees Boyle, Crookall, O'Dea, Gay and Keough, which elicited warm plaudits from the audience.

Miss M. Angl n is deserving of great

praise for the excellent manner in which she gave her two recitations. The first was entitled "The Bell of Zenora," for which the fair little electronist was rapturously encored. She came forward and bowet her acknowledgments. Her second was "The Bugle Song" It was "The Bugle Song" very creditably rendered and deservedly A chorus, "The Farmer," by a number

of little girls, was sweetly sung, and proshouldered miniature sheaves of wheat and

"Commedetta" was artistically per formed by Misses Crookall, Doffs, O'Dea, Reynolds, Killer, Jackson, Milier and Sunley, and gave great satisfaction.

Mrs. Bignell's solo was given in good
Voice and was all that could be desired.
An instrumental trio by Misses Duffy,
Campbell, Guy, Foster, A. Merlihan, E.
Reinhard, Tracy, B. Coughlin and Snattack, was well rendered and received a

fair share of applause.

Dankler's Rhapsedic Horgroise on the cello and plane, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crowe, was ably performed, and was a fitting termination to the lengthy pro-

During the evening a beautiful oper-etta, "Fairy Belt," was performed to the delight of the large audience. Mrs. B'g-nell, as Queen Titanta, sustained her pact admirably. Miss McCormick, as Fairy Bell, well merited the appeause she re-ceived. The sweetness and pathos of her voice were displayed especially in her pleading with Thistledown; the latter, Miss Alice Walsh, of Chicago, also did well Miss Addie Chilton, of Goderich, as Endora, deserves special mention; her rich contralto voice displayed power and

weetness. The pupils at Loretto have been very studious during the past year, and have given great satisfaction to their teachers Their paintings and fancy work demons-trate their devotion to the accomplish ments imparted at the academy. the large collections of paintings displayed the large collections of paintings displayed is a remarkably handsome screen and four pleces of work by Miss Snyder, which are very fine. Miss Lizzle Johnston, too, makes a good showing. Her painting of Nelson's Farewell is truly life like. Miss M. T. Guy has a number of nice paintings, the Indian Chief's Grave being a creditable piece of work. Miss M Duffy has a bannerette of an exquisite design, the painting being done on bolting cloth, while the background is formed of silk. Little Miss Lumb, of Toronto, a first year pupil, displays a colored crayon which would do honor to a pupil of much more experience. Miss H. O'Dea, of \$500 offered for an incurable case of Satarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Colored crayons. Two little children who are Miss Miller and Miss F. Greep. They are making great progress. A water color picture by Miss Annie Keough is aisc picture by Miss Annie Keough is also worthy of note. In fancy work Misses Heffernan, Robinson, Braner and O'Dono hue have some nice samples. In plain sewing Miss Crookall shows some very

neat work. Loretto Academy presents many and great advantages as an institution of learn It is situated on the Catholic Hit Gaelph, surrounded by beautiful and Coughlin, E Rainhart.

Gaelph, surrounded by beautiful and Coughlin, E Rainhart.

Improvement, A Whelan, Brooklyn; Constance Duffy, Rochester, N Y.

Violin, prize, M'ss Florence Green, widely known and appreciated as evid-

enced by the large number of young ladies whose names appear on the roll of attendance from many distant parts of Canada and the United States. The school reopens on the first Tuesday in September.

Honor Prizes.

Orowned for good conduct in the boarding school, the Misses Hattle O'Day, Detroit; Madeleine Crockall, Hot Springs, Ark; A Jessemine, Buffalo; Annie Rains, Sault Ste Marie; Maggie Annie Rains, Sault St. Marie; Askete Riordan, Arthur; Allee Walsh, Chicago; Connie McCarry, Parry Harbor; Magqie Hewitt, Battimore. Md; Minnie Lamb, Toronto; Birdie Millar, Berlia; Helen

Jessemine, Chicago.

Gold mesal for Christian doctrine,
donated by Rev J Lennon, Galt, competed
for by the Misses Mamte Duffy, Rochester,
N Y; H O'Day, Detroit; Madeleine
Crookall, Hot Springs, Ark; M Riordan,
Arthur, obtained by Miss Mamte Duffy,
Gold medal for English literature,
donated by Rev F O'Rielly, Macton, and
competed for by the Misses M Crookall,
Hattle O'Dea, M Duffy, M Lamb, E Wait
and T Cotter, obtained by Miss H O'Dea. Hattle O'Dea, M Dury, M Lamb, E Watt and T Cotter, obtained by Miss H O'Dea. Silver medal for theory of music, merited by the Misses H O'Dea, M Mc-Laughlir, Windser; M Duffy, N Walker, M Crockail, obtained by Miss Crockall. Gold medal for moral excellence,

tions. It shall long be treasured in obtained by Miss Mamie Doffy.

memory, crowning, as it does, the labors Silver medal for plain sewing, merited by the Misser M Crookall and T Heffernan, obtained by Miss Crookall.

Silver medal for domestic economy,

Prizs for personal nestness, the Misses H O'Dea, M Duffy, M Riordan, Birdie Millar M Lamb, M Earle, M Crookall, M McLoughlto, T Cotter, T Bains, V Hazziton, A Keough, E Wait, T Phelau, A Jessemine, E Campbell, T Heffsrnan, M Gay, B Egan, M Doran, obtained by Miss

Prize for lady-like deportment in boardng school, equally merited by the Misses TO Des, M Lamb, M Daffy, T Cotter, A H O'Dea, M Lamb, M Daff, T Cotter, A Jessemine, obtained by Miss M Lamb. Prize for amiability, the Misses H O'Dea, M Hewitt, H Jessemine, M Daff, M Earle, A Jessemine, obtained by H

Jessemine.
Gold cross for charity in conversation

Gold cross for charity in conversation, by vote of companions, the Misses M Riordau, Alice Jessemine, M Lamb, obtained by Maggie Riodau.

Prize for regular attendance in day school, Miss Grace Farrell, B Robinson.

Gold crostal aggraded to Miss Garnet Gold medal awarded to Miss Garnet Morris, Wilson, N. Y., for moral excel-lence; honorable distinction in English,

German and painting.
SUNIOR DIVISION.
Crowned for good conduct, the Misses
Nettle Daff, Rochester, N. Y.; Ltille
Steeman, Guelph; A Mertihan, E Rein-

Prize for amiability, the Misses K Parsons, Nettle Doffe, C Merlihun, C Doran, obtained by Miss Kathleen Parsons.
Prize for regular attendance, Miss Aunte Merliban.

Prize List.

Prize List.
Senior Section, 6 h English class, crown and prize, Miss M Crookhall; 1st, H O'Dea.
Div. 6th, English class, crown and prize, Miss M Deffy; 1st, Miss M Lamb; 2ad, Miss T Cotter; 3rd, the Misses E Wait, A Kenned.

Keough.
5th English class, crown and prize, M se F Rains; 1st, Miss B Robinson; 2nd, the Misses Alice Jessemine, M Doran, M Earle, H Jessem'ne, J Phelan ; 3rd, Miss

McLaughlin, M Hayden.
Div. 5th. English class, 1st, the Misses
Gay and G Farrel; 2ad, the Misses M
O'Donobue, M Keough, T Heffernan;
3rd, the Misses E Campbell and A Bains. 4th Eaglish class, 1st, the Misses N Daffy, M Hewitt; 2nd, the Misses C Mc-Curry, B Millar, B Tracy; 3rd, the Misses F Greene, F Brauer, H Hazelton, B Eagan,

A Walsh, Junior section, 3rd English class, 14, the Misses L Sleeman, B Foster, A Merii-han; 2nd, the Misses J Campbell, A han; 2nd, the Misses J Campbell, A Whelan, R Hanlon; 3rd, Miss E Lock

2nd English class, 1st prize, the Misses 3 Parsons and H Duff; 2nd, Misses A Parsons, L. Tracv. M McAnstocker : 13:d.

the Misses C Merlihan, M Merithan, Merlihan. 1st English class, 1st prize, the Misses J Shattuck, B Coghlin; 2nd, the Misses E Rteina t C Doran.

Prize for being good little girls, the Misses G Bromin, R Doran, May Keough, Constance Duffy, E Day, G Heffernan, R Sleeman. FRENCH.

5th French class, crown and prize, the Misses H O'Dea, M Crookall Prize for French conversation, Miss

4th French class, 1st priz , Miss E Wait 2nd, Mary Duffy.

3rd French class, 2nd prize, the Misser T Cotter, M Lamb.

2nd French class, 2nd prize, the Masses Jessemine, H Jessemine, M Earle, Albuny, N. Y.

1st French class, 1st prize, the Misses
M Gay, M Hewitt; 2nd prize, the Misses
B Robinson, G Farrell, M Doran.

Third prize, Muss Birdie Millar, Berlin,

Senion section penmanship, 1st prize, the Misses M Crookall, E Wait, M Riordan; 2nd, the Misses M Earle, Albany; T Phelan, F Rains; 3rd, the Misses G Farrell

Phelan, F. Rains; 3rd, the Alesses G. Farrell, M. Hayden, B. Egan, M. Hewitt. Junior section, 1st prize, the Misses N. Duffy, C. McCurry; 2nd, the Misses B. Tracy, A. Merlihen, A. Parsons, H. Duffy. Instrumental music, sentor division, 6:h class, crown and prize, the Misses Crookall, Reynolds. Fifth class, crown and prize, the Misses

Hith class, crown and prize, the Misses
H O'Dea, M Duffy, E Walt.
Fourth class, 1st prize, the Misses T
Cotter, M McLaughlin, N Walker, A
Walsh; 2, N Jackson, B Millar, B Sunley, N Anderson; 3, Miss A Keough.

Third cluss, 1st prizz, the Misses A Gay, N Duffy; 2, M Hayden, E Hewer, S Kniar, T Fritzenger; 3, Miss Reynolds. Junior section, 2nd class, 1st prize, the Misses E Campbell, M Lumb; 2, A Merit-

hen, B Tracy, T Campbell, R Gallaher; 3, H Jessemine, A Jessemine, M O'Donohue. First class, 1st prize, the Misses B Rob. Preparatory class, 1st prize, the M sees

Organ, improvement, Miss Curry.
Vocal music, 2nd prizs, Miss H Jesse.
mine; 3rd, Miss Alice Walsh.
St Gecilia's choir, 2nd, Misses M Crookall, M McLanghlin, A Walsh, T Cotter;
3 d, Misses M Doffy, F Rains.
A Carbon consider hook kesping, 1st. Miss

3.d, Misses M Doffy, F Rains.
A'gabra, eucitd, book keeping, 1st, Miss M Riordan; 2nd, the Misses M Crookail, M Lamb, T Phelan.
Arithmetic, sepinor division, crown and prize, Miss M Riordan; 2nd, the Misses M Lamb, T Phelan, M Earle; 3nd, Miss B Rebinson.

Junior section, 4th class. 1st, the Misse M Gay, M O'Donchue, B Millar; 2ad, the Misses A Rains, M Doran, M Kehoe; 3rd Miss McCurry.
Third class, 1st, the Misses M Hewitt, M McLaughlin; 2ad, the Misses L Miller, B

Egan; 3rd, Mass A Walsh.
Second class, 1st. the Misses G Farrell, E Campbell : 2ad, M ss T He ffernan ; 3rd,

Miss F Greene.
First class, 1st, Miss B Tracy; 2nd, Miss First class, 145, Miss B Tracy; 2nd, Miss A Whelan; 3rd, Miss B Coughlin,
Oil painting, crown and prize, Miss M Linder; 1st, the Misses Gay, L Johnson; 2nd, Miss M Duffy.

Pastal drawing, 1st prize, Miss M Lamb; 2nd, H O'Dea; M Lamb.
Calored crawns, 1st prize, Miss M

Colored crayons, 1st prize, Miss M Lamb; 22d, H O'Dea. Perspective and geometrical drawing, 1st prize, Miss M Riordan.

Freehand drawing, 1st prize, Miss Lamb; 2nd, B Robinson; 3rd, the Misses A Jessemine and M Earle.

Plain sewing, 2ad prize, the Misses M Earle, A Jessemine and H O'Dea; 3rd, M Riordan and M Lomb. Fancy work, Miss T Heffernan; 2ad, B

Diplomas for calisthenic exercises. swarded by Captain Walter Clark, to th

Misses Duffy, Orockall, F Rains, T Cotter, A Walsh and H O'Dea. Prize for English prose composition. the Misses M Crookall, H O'Dea and I

There is something solemn and awful in the thought that there is not an act done or a word attered by a human being but the end of which we may never trace. No one but certain extent, gives a color to our lives, and insensibly influences the lives of those about us. The good deed or word will live, even though we may not see it fructify, but so will the bad; and no person is so insignificant as to be sure that nis example will not do good on the one band or evit on the other. - Sam'l Smiles.

Where Catholic foith is strong and active the father and mother gather their children around them nights and say the Rosary together. The grace and blessing of Alm'ghty God must be in the home where this is done; and the example of prayer set to children, must be productive of the best resolts in their after life.— Brooklyn Catholic Youth.

SCOTT'S

OF PURE GOD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it. Remarkable as a FLES-I PRODUCER. Persons gain rap-idly while taking it. SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Phy-idians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation fits class for the relief of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES of CHILDREN and CHRONIC CCUCHS.

FARM TO RENT OR FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY acres, well improved, residence, barns, well watered, etc.; Township of Biddulph; lot No 10, north of the London Road; Cathlot No 10, north of the London Road; Cata-olic Church and school on same ict. Nearly all under grass; three cheese factories con-venient; 13 miles from London, on gravel road; 1 mile from Lucan market. Good reasons for renting or selling. Terms easy. Address M. Collison, Eighnield. Ont.

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ONE ABLE TO TEACH GERMAN.
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Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar
wine used and recommended by His Emineuce Cardinal Tachereau, Specially recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Waish.
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the market.
Send for prices and circular.
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The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics
we are satisfied their word may be relied on
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifices of the Mass is pure and unduiterated. We, therefore, by these pres
ents recommend it for altar use to the clerg's
of our diocese. of our diocese.

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Electricity, Moliere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

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EREEDLE OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. CLEVELAND LAY AND TROTTING BRED TORSES.)
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have slways purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, it would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liminents on earth. I have used it in my stables for three years.

Yours truly. Chas. A. SNYDER.

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DR. B. J. KENDALI. Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendali's Snavin Cure. I have good opinion of your Kendali's Snavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Stiff. Johns and Spayina, and I have found it a sure cure, I cord-ally recommend it to all horsemen.

Manager Troy Laundry Stables. KENDALL'S SPAVIH GURE.

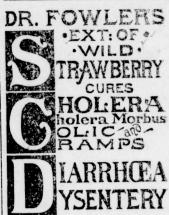
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Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done
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twenty-five horses that had Spavine, ten of
King Bone, nine amieted with 'Sig Hend and
seven of Big Jaw. Since I have and one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kins.

Andrew Turner.

Horse Doutor. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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ROEBUCK & CO., Toronto, Canada.

evenienighets BRILLIANT (UT. BEVELED) SILVERED. BENT. PLATE &C.





After the distribution of prizes, Very Rev. Administrator Rooney rose to address the pupils. He congratulated them on the efficiency they had shown in the rendering of their various parts, and counselled them to cherish tenderly the precious lessons of virtue which they had learned in their beloved Alma Mater, and to follow perseveringly in the tootsteps of the many accomplished ladies who had gone forth from its hallowed walls bearing upon them the impress of those nobler qualities of womanhood waich their good teachers never failed to inculcate. The rev. father concluded his discourse by wishing them a most happy vacation.

Then was sung the National Anthem; and the guests proceeded to the exhibition hall in the western wing of the building, where there was an elaborate display of

painting and plain and ornamental needle-work. The number of the pieces and their exquisite finish gave evidence of the superior taste and untiring industry of the young lady artists.

The Catholics of Ontario have, indeed, reason to be proud of an institution such

as St. Joseph's Academy, and we trust that it may long enjoy the reputation which it has already obtained, that of being one of the finest convent schools in Canada,

List of Honors.

Bronze medal-Presented by His Holi- in fi ness Pope Leo XIII. for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Annie McCarthy.
Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Marguerite Dunn for ladylike deportment, general proficiency in the higher branches of English, superiority in elecution and honorable distinction in French, superority in elecution and honorable distinc-

tion in French.
Gold medal for superiority in English
—Presented by Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony
and competed for in the higher classes, obtained in junior "A" by Miss McKay.
Gold medal for English literature— Presented by Right Rev R A O'Connor, drawn for by the Misses Hillman and T

Duan; obtained by Miss T Duan.
Gold medal for superiority in Mathe
matics—Presented by Very Rev F P
Rooney, Administrator of the diocese, competed for in the higher classes, ob-Gold medal for excellence in sixth class

Gold medal for excellence in slik, chinille and arasene embroidery—Presented by Rev T J Sullivan, awarded to Miss Marguerite Holmes.
Gold medal for excellence in oil paint.

to Miss Annie Burns.
Gold medal for honorable distinction in epistolary composition-Presented by T Fivnu, E q, awarded to Miss Essle Mc. Kay.
Gold medal for French not awarded.

Gold pencil for the greatest improve-ment in penmanship—awarded to Miss May Hart. Silver medal for Christian doctrine in

Silver medal for Christian doctrice in junior division—Presented by the community, equally merited by the Misses Kennedy, Sullivan and Donovan, obtained by Miss S A Kennedy.

Silver lyre for honorable distinction in vocal music—Presented by Miss Bradley, awarded to Miss Bertha Gardiner.

Company for charity in conversation— Crowned for charity in conversation-Miss Minnie McKay.

Crowned for amiability in the first

course by the votes of her teachers and companions—Miss Bertha Gardiner. Crowned for amisbility in the second course—Miss Agnes Brennan. Crowned for amiability in third course -Miss Mamie Curtis. Crown for satisfaction in St Secilia's

choir-equally merited by the Misses Way. Rrennan, Gardiner, M McKay and M Crown for satisfaction in Holy Angels' choir—Equally merited by the Misses J Doty, F Clarke and A Renaud.

Crown for application - Equally merited by the Misses T Dann, Hillman, McGarr, Brennan, Coffee, Kidd, O'Rielly, A Burns, Tazewell, Kennedy, Kingsley, Califehen, Munroe, Farnan, Turner, M McKay, O'Donogbue, McCarthy, obtained by M ss

O'Donoghue. Crown for application in the day

Cro The academic hall of St. Joseph's Convent presented a brilliant appearance after v at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, the 25th ult., when the parents and friends of the M But O'Done young lady pupils assembled to witness the thirty first annual distribution at this Gurn, obtaine Crov large and well-established educational institution. There were present on the occasion Very Rev. Fathers Rooney and tude in merite M Rya Laurent, Administrators of the Diocese; Father Fayolle, Superior General of Congregation of St. Basil's: Rev. Long, Father Cushing. Superior of St. Michael's College; Rev. Fathers Vincent, Chaland. Korma ard, Murray, Teefy, McCann, McBride, Hang, Shanahan, Harold; besides many Spec prominent citizens of the United States hy the

F Fole

JULY 13, 1889.

ST. JOSEPHS ACADEMY,

TORONIO.

The programme was varied and select and afforded convincing evidence that the ladies in charge know well how to Priz provide whatever will serve for the de-lectation of their audience. The open-ing chorus from Oberthur, en inspiriting Tyrolese air, was effectively rendered and elicited well-merited applause. Then followed the crowning of the grad Then followed the crowning of the grad ate, Miss Marguerite Dunn, a young lady

of very striking appearance, who distinguished herself during the entertainment by the admirable manner in which she gave two recitations-Joan of Arc, in English, and Louis XVII. in French. Next came the infant ry review by the little ones of the kindergarten class. The grace and precision which accom-The grace and precision which accompanied every motion of this exceedingly precty drill gave proof of careful and judicious training on the part of the teachers, and not a little precocity on Award the part of the pupils.

Throughout the programme the Spe Equal

music, vocal and instrumental, was exceptionally good, and received the
highest encomiums from competent
critics. Special mention might, how ever, be made of the Fantasie de Concert and the closing chorus from Moderati.

> and in p

instrumental music-Presented by Rev J. J. McCapp, awarded to Miss Birdie Mc--Presented by J B Reid, E-q, awarded

school—Equally merited by the Misses E di Kormsn, A Murphy, L Hughes, L Murphy, J Boyle, M Mason, M Boyle, F Hughes, m

ST. JOSEPHS ACADEMY, TORONIO.

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Gold medal for soperiority in Mathematics—Presented by Very Rev F P
Rooney, Administrator of the diocese, competed for in the higher classes, obwined in junior "A"

Gold medal for excellence in sixth class instrumental music-Presented by Rev J J McCapp, awarded to Miss Birdie Mc-Keown.

Gold medal for excellence in silk, chinille and arasene embroidery—Presented by Rev T J Sullivan, awarded to Miss

Marguerite Holmes.

Gold medal for excellence in oll paint. ing-Presented by J B Reid, E-q, awarded

to Miss Annie Burns.
Gold medal for honorable distinction in epistolary composition-Presented by T Fivnu, E q, awarded to Miss Essle Mc.

Kay. Gold medal for French not awarded. Gold pencil for the greatest improve-ment in penmanship—awarded to Miss

Silver medal for Christian doctrine in junior division—Presented by the com-munity, equally merited by the Misses Kennedy, Sullivan and Donovan, obtained by Miss S A Kennedy.

Sliver lyre for honorable distinction in

vocal music—Presented by Mrs Bradley, awarded to Miss Bertha Gardiner.

Crowned for charity in conversation— Miss Minnie McKay, Crowned for amiability in the first votes of her teachers and

companions-Miss Bertha Gardiner. Crowned for amisbility in the second lish and in fifth class instrumental music course—Miss Agnes Brennan.

Miss M J Sullivan—2nd prize in English and in fifth class instrumental music prize for improvement in elementary Crowned for amiability in third course

-Miss Mamie Curtis. Crown for satisfaction in St Secilia's choir-equally merited by the Misses Way. Rrennan, Gardiner, M McKay and M

Crown for satisfaction in Holy Angels' choir—Equally merited by the Missee J Doty, F Clarke and A Renaud.

Doty, F Clarke and A Renaud.
Crown for application - Equally merited
by the Misses T Duon, Hillman, McGarn,
Brennan, Coffse, Kidd, O'Rielly, A Burns,
Tazewell, Kennedy, Kingsley, Califehen,
Munroe, Farpan, Turner, M McKay, Munroe, Farnan, Turner, M McKay, O'Donogbue, McCarthy, obtained by M ss

crown for application in the day school—Equally merited by the Misses E Korman, A Murphy, L Hughes, L Murphy, Boyle, F Hughes, L Murphy, E Hughes, L Murphy, L Murphy, L Hughes, L Murphy, Crown for application in the day

F Foley and M Hughes, obtained by Miss

Crown for promptitude in returning

Crown for promptitude in returning after vacation— Equally merited by the Misses Turner, Hilman, T Dunn, Brennan, M Burns, E McKay, Sla'tery, Renaud, O'Donoghue, F Clarke, M McKay, Mc Gurn, E Doty, M Cartis and B Curtis, obtained by Miss Mary Turner.

Crown in the day school for promptitude in returning after vacation— Equally merited by the Misses E Korman, B Ryan, M Ryan, A Bayle, J Boyle, L Hughes, M Misson, A Daley, M Hughes, T Hughes, A Long, E Hughes, H Misson, L Long, A Small and E Misson, obtained by Miss E Korman. Korman.

Special prize for observance of rule and strict fidelity to duty—Equally merited by the Misses Hillman, Brennan, Callighen,

S A Kennedy, Gyrdiner and A Burns, obtained by Miss A Callighan.

Prize for order—Equally merited by the Misses Bethune, A Burns, Gardiner, Caffee M. Makkar Brown, McCathe. Coffee, M McKay, Brennan, McCarthy, Hillman, Minnie Sullivan, Burk, Munroe and Kidd, obtained by Miss Coffee. Special prize in sixth class instrumental

-Awarded to Miss Florence Mc-Donnell.

Special prize in sixth class French—
Equally merited by the Misses T Dunn,
E McKay and M McKay, obtained by
M'ss Minute McKay.
Special prize in fifth class French—

Awarded to Miss Annie Hillman.

Special prize in fourth class French-Equally merited by the Misses Brennan, O Rielly and Califghen, obtained by Miss Brennan.

Special prize for German-Awarded to

Miss Emma Korman.—Awarded to Miss Emma Korman. Special prize for perspective drawing— Awarded to Miss Minnie McKay. Special prize for silk embroidery— Equally merited by the Misses Gibson, Hennessy, Turner, Donovan and Minnie Sullivan, obtained by Miss Minnie Hen-

nessy.

Special prize for lace work—Presented

Special prize for lace work—Presented

Special prize for lace work—Presented

Special prize for lace work—Presented by a former pupil, equally merited by the Misses T Dann, McCarthy, Callighen, Donovan, Tazewell and M Burns, obtained Miss Manroe—Prize for improvement y Miss McCarthy. Special prize for plain sewing in first

nurse-Equally merited by the Misses ardiner and Munroe, obtained by Mis

Special prize for plain sewing in second course—Awarded to Miss Brennan.

Prize List.

SENIOR "A" CLASS.

Miss F Dunn—1st prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in oil painting and perspective drawing.

Miss E Korman—1st prize in English and mathematics; 2nd for perspective drawing.

drawing.
Miss Hillman—1st prize in English in fif h class French, and in fifth class in-strumental music; 2nd in mathematics and perspective drawing; prize for plain

sewing.
Miss McCarthy—1st prize in English; 2nd in mathematics; in fifth class French and in perspective drawing; prize for

and in perspective drawing; prize for improvement in silk embroddery.

Miss O'Donoghue—1st prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in fifth class French; prize for plain sewing and improvement in perspective drawing.

Miss McGurn—1st prize in English; 2nd in mathematics; in fifth class French and in perspective drawing.

in perspective drawing.

Miss E McKay—2nd prize in English;
in fifth class instrumental music and in
vocal music; prize for improvement in

arasene embroidery.
Miss Way-2nd prize in English; 3rd

in sixth class instrumental music; prize for improvement in oil painting and in

for improvement in oil painting and in elementary drawing Miss McDonvell—2nd prize in English and in fifth class French; prize for im-provement on harp, in vocal music and in

silk embroidery.

Miss Kidd—2ad prize in English; honorable mention for portrait painting and

epistolary composition.

Miss Campbell—2nd prize in sixth class instrumental music (piano) and in vocal music; prize for improvement on violin. Miss Kingeley—Prize for improvement

in English; instrumental and vocal music. JUNIOR "A" CLASS.

Miss Brennan—1st prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in perspective drawing;

3rd in vocal music. Miss M McKay—1st prize in English and mathematics; 1st in fifth class instrument Miss Smith—3.d prize tal music and in oil painting; prize for improvement in vocal music and for plain

Miss Turner-1st prize in English ; 2ad in mathematics ; prize for improvement i third class instrumental music, in oil paint

ing and in elementary drawing.

Miss O'Reilly—1st pr'ze in English,
mathematics and in fourth class French; ard in fifth class instrumental music

prize for plain sewing.

Miss L Coffee—1st prize in English;
2nd in fourth class Freuch; prize for improvement in fourth class instrumenta nusic, in oil painting and drawing.

Miss Hennessy—1st prize in English and

in elementary drawing; 2nd in fifth class instrumental music.
Miss Callighan—1st prize in English

2nd in perspective drawing; prize for improvement in fifth class instrumental music and in oil painting.

Miss Bethune—Prize for improvement in English and instrumental music.

Miss A Murphy—1st prize in English and in fourth class French; 2nd in mathematical mathe

matics and in elementary drawing.

Miss B Ryan—1st prize in English and

in fourth class French : 2nd in mathe matics.
Miss M J Sullivan—2nd prize in Eng

prize for improvement in elementary drawing.

Miss M Burns—1st prize in fourth class

Miss M Burns—1st prize in fourth class instrumental music; 2nd in English; prize for improvement in elementary drawing.

Miss A Burns—1st prize in fifth class

instrumental music and in elementary drawing; 2nd in English. Miss Melady—2nd prize in English and

elementary drawing.

Miss Hastings—1st prize in sixth class instrumental music (plano and harp); prize for improvement in fourth class

French. Miss Higgins-2nd prize in English and mathematics.

Miss Gardiner—1st prize in elementary

in fourth class instrumental music; prize in elementary drawing.

for improvement in fourth class French Miss M Ryan—2nd in English and

and in silk embroidery.

Miss Donnelly—1st prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in third class French; prize for improvement in instrumental music, and elementary drawing.

Miss Sullivan—1st prize in mathematics; 2nd in English; prize for improve-

ment in fourth class instrumental music, in elementary drawing and in arasene embroldery.
Miss Burke—1st prize in junior division mathematics and in fourth class instru-mental music; 2nd prize in English; prize for improvement in oil painting and

in arraene embroidery
Miss Heydon—2-ad prize in English and mathematics; prize for wex work and for improvement in oil painting, in third class instrumental music, and in vocal music. Miss Gallery—1st prize in English and in fourth class instrumental music; 2nd in mathematics; prize for improvement in

wocal music and in elementary drawing.

Miss S A Kennedy—2nd prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in third class instrumental music
and in proceed description.

and in pencil drawing.

Miss Hart—1st prize in English, mathematics and elementary drawing; 2nd in German and in fourth class instrumental

Miss De-le-Haye-1st prize in junior division mathematics; 2nd in English; 3rd in fourth class French; prize for im-provement in instrumental music and in

elementary drawing.

Miss Muckleston—1st prize in mathematics; 2sd in English; prize for plain

in Eoglish and penmanship.

Miss Warnafeldt—2nd prize in English.

in fourth class instrumental music and in vocal music; 3rd in mathematics. Miss L Murphy—1st prize in jr. division mathematics, and in third class tractu-mental music; 2nd prize in English; prize for improvement in elementary drawing. Miss Gibson-1st prize in mathematics and in fourth class instrumental music;

prize for improvement in vocal music and in elementary drawing.

Miss L Hughes—1st prize in English, mathematics and fourth class instrumental music; prize for improvement in drawing. M'ss Healy—2 id prize in English and nathematice; 3rd in fourth class French. Miss M Foley—1st prize in mathematics

and in third class French; 2 id in English. and in third class French; 21d in English.

Miss Arthur—1st prize in juntor division English; 3 d in mathematics and in
fourth class instrumental music; prize for
plain sewing and fancy work.

Miss Slattery—1st prize in third class
instrumental music; 2nd in English and
mathematics; prize for improvement in

mathematice; prize for improvement in woosl music.

Miss Sterne—2nd prize in English and

nathematics; 2ad in third class French

3rd in fifth class instrumental music; priz 3rd in fith class instrumental music; priz-for silk-crochet and drawn work.

Miss J Boyle—1st prize in English and mathematics and third class French; prize for improvement in elementary drawing Miss Faz well-2nd prize in fourth class French; 3rd in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in third class in

rumental music. Miss Donovae—2ad prize in fourth class Instrumental music; 3rd prize in English and mathematic; prize for improvement in elementary drawing.

Miss Foy—3rd prize in English and

mathematics.
Miss Mahony—3rd prize in English and Miss Manony—3rd prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in third class instrumental music, in oil painting and silk embroidery. Miss Clarke—1st prize in junior divi-sion mathematics; 2nd in English, in

furth class instrumental music and in

fourth class instrumental music and in elementary drawing; prize for improve-ment in silk embrodery.

Miss Le Fevre—3rd prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in mental music, in oil palat

Miss Smith-3.d prize in Ecglish and nathematics. Miss Fogarty—1st prize in junior divi-

don English and mathematics ; prize for improvement on violit.

Miss Andrews—3 d prize in junior division English and mathematics.

Miss F Hastings—3 d prize in junior

divison English and mathematics. Miss V Eichhorn—2ad prize in junior division Eaglish and in fourth class instrumental music; 3rd in third class French; prize for improvement in vocal music and

ilk embroidery.
Miss J Lackie-2nd prize for English and mathematics, let in fourth class instrumental music.

Miss N Corbett—2nd prize for English and mathematics; 3rd in third class instrumental music.

Miss Henderson—3rd prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement n instrumental music, in silk embroidery and in elementary drawing.

PROMOTED TO JUNIOR "A" CLASS

In English, Misses J Doty, M Hart, K Donnelly, Foley, L Murphy, Gibson, A Gallery, M Heydon, M Sullivan. In Mathematics, Misses Doty, Hart, Donnelly,

Gibson and Foley.

JUNIOR "B" CLASS

Miss F Foley—1st prize in English and mathematics; prize for improvement in elementary drawing. Miss F Hughes—1st prize in English,

French and mathematics; 2nd in fourth class instrumental music; prize for improvement in German.

Miss H. Boylc—1st in English, French
and mathematics; 2nd in elementary

drawing.
Miss M Eichhorn-1st prize in English and mathematics, 2nd in elementary drawing; 3rd in fourth class instrumental music; prize for improvement in silk em-

broidery.

Miss Cashman—1st prize in English,
mathematics, and third class instrumental music; improvement in elementary draw

Miss May Mason-1st in English, ma-

Miss K Hynes-Prize for improvement matics, elementary drawing and in fourth class instrumental music; 2nd in English

LEGGISH.

PROMOTED TO SENIOR "A" CLASS.

In English—Misses McKay, Brennan,
Turner, O'Reilly and Callighan.

In Mathematics—Misses Brennan and O'Reilly.

SENIOR "B" CLASS.

Miss Doty—1st prize in English and mathematics; 2nd in pencil drawing; 3rd in fourth class instrumental music; 2nd in second class instrumental music; improvement in fourth class instrumental music; improvement in class instrumental music; 2nd in English; prize for plain sewing.

mathematics; 3rd in elementary drawing. Miss L Champ-1st prize in elemetary drawing; 2nd in mathematics; 3rd in English, French and third class instrumental music; prize for plata sewing.

Miss M Kenny-2nd prize in English,

mathematics and elementary drawing; 3rd in fourth class instrumental music (plano): improvement on violin and silk elementary drawing; 3rd ie English, mathematics and in fourth class instru-mental music.

Miss A McCarron-3rd prize in English and mathematics; improvement in in

strumental music.

Miss E Doty—3rd prize in Ergish,
mathematics and elementary drawing;
improvement on violin and in third class

Mess M Laugdon-2ad prize in third class French ; 3:d in English and mathe

matics.

PR: MOTED TO SENIOR "B" CLASS

Misses F Foley, F Eugnes, H Boyle,
M Eichhorn, D Cashman, M Mason, A
Renaud and M Farnan. SENIOR "C" CLASS.

Miss Kate Sullivan—1st prize in cate

chism, composition, penmanship, geo-graphy and spelling; 2nd in gramma and arithmetic.

Miss Nellie McCarten-1st prize in penmanship, reading, arithmetic and geo-

graphy; 2nd in catechism, spelling and grammar; 3rd in composition; improve ment in instrumental music,
Miss L'zzie Long—1st prize in reading, spelling and catechism; 2nd in geo graphy, composition and penmanship;

3.d in grammar and arithmetic; 1st in second class instrumental music. Miss Hattie Coulsor-1st prize in arithmetic, reading, composition, pen manship, spelling and catechism; 2ad

in grammar and geography.

Miss Tessie Bonner—1st prize in cate chism, arithmetic and penmanship; 2nd in reading and spelling; 3rd in grammar, composition and geography; improvement in instrumental mus Miss E May Rowe-1st prize in read

ing, penmanship, composition and spell ing; 2nd in grammar, geography, dieta-tion, and in third class instrumental music: 3rd in elementary drawing. Miss Alice Loney-1st prize in arithmetic and geography; 2nd in grammar

and penmanship; 3rd in composition, dictation and reading; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Gassie Beck—1st prize in arithmetic, reading and grammer; 2ad in penmanship, spelling and composition and in dictation, catechism and geo

graphy.
Miss Ethel Hughes—1st prize in reading, spelling, catechism, arithmetic and geography; 2nd in grammar, composi-non and in third class French; 3rd in

permanship and dictation.

Miss Mey Murphy—1st prize in reading, spelling and geography, 2nd in grammar, arithmetic, composition and lictation

Miss Alma Smal -1st prize in arith metic, spelling, geography, grammar; 2nd in catechism, reading, composition

and dictation.

Miss Mary Mathews—1st prize in catechism, spelling; 2ad in reading, withmetic and geography.

Miss Lillie Cooper—1st prize in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography;

nd in dictation and composition : im provement in instrumental music.

Miss May Curtis—1st prize in reading, penmanship, spelling and geography 2nd in catechism, arithmetic and com

position Miss Katie Coffee-1st prize in cate chism, reading, penmanship and spelling; 2nd in geography and composition. Miss Mabel Monk—1st prize in read-

ing, spelling and geography; 2nd in 3rd in penmanship; improvement in instrumental music Miss Bella Curtis—1st prize in cate-

chism, reading, spelling and geography; 2nd in arithmetic and composition. Miss May Birgir—1st prize in catechism, composition, arithmetic and spelling; 2nd in geography and reading. Miss Mary Corbett—1st prize in arithmetic, spelling and composition; 2nd in geography, penmanship, dictation and

reading; prize for improvement in in-strumental music (piano and violin). PROMOTED TO JUNIOR "B" CLASS
Misses K Sullivan, E M Rowe, A Longey Beek, P Bonner, M Coulson, A Small, McCarten, E Hughes, M Murphy and

Long. PREPARATORY DIVISION.

Miss Bessie Gallery-1st prize in catehism, reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing Miss Helen Mason—1st prize in cate-

chism, reading, writing and spelling; 2nd in arithmetic. Miss Natalie Gallery—1st prize in catechism, reading, writing and arith-

metic; 2ad in spelling.
Miss Edith Mason—1st prize in cate chism and reading; 2nd in spelling, writing and arithmetic; improvement on violin.

Miss Maggie Powers-1st prize in catechism, reading and spelling; 2nd in arithmetic; improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Mary Burke—1st prize in cate.

chism and reading; 2nd in spelling, writ-ing and arithmetic. Miss Carmel Sullivan—1st prize in catechism and writing; 2nd in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

Miss Alice Daly—1st prize in cate-

chism and reading; 2nd in writing and spelling.
Miss Kathleen Murphy—1st prize in catechism and reading; 2nd in spelling

and writing.
Miss Pauline Harvey-1st prize in reading; 2nd in spelling, writing and arithmetic Miss Clara De La Haye—1st prize in

PROMOTED TO SENIOR "C"

Misses B Gallery, H Mason, N Gallery, E Mason, M Powers, M Burke, C Sullivan, A Daly, C De La Haye.

Prizes in the Kindergarten class awarded to Irene Murphy, Nellie Birgin, Beulah Thompson, Nano Mathewe, Veta Mason, Rose De Mile, K Hundt, Ethel (Crocker, Manie, Mason, Ruby, Hayaya, Cocker, Mamie Mason, Ruby Harvey, Mary Taghette, Miunie O'Connor, Aunie O'Connor, Lizzie Fogarty, Mary Martin, Kellie Martin, Florence Crocker, Topsy Crocker, Alice Brok, Annie Bonner, G King, P Bonner, W Harvey, A Hastings, L Diven, N Tamphilion, F De La Plante, N Murton, A Toroner, J Coulson,

Pain banished as if by magic. Polson's erviline is a positive and almost instantaneous remedy for external, internal, or cal pains. The most active remedy hitherto known falls far short of Nerviline for potent power in the relief of nerve pain. Good for external or internal use. Buy a 10 cent sample bottle. Large bottles 25 cents, at all druggists.

Dr. J. D. Keliogg's Dysentery Cordial i a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhos, choiera, summer complaint, sea sickness, and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc.
It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this

A Close Call.

After suffering for three weeks, from Cholera infantum so that I was not expected to live, and, at the time, wou'd even have been glad had death called me, great was my suffering, a friend recom-ended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which acted like magic on my system. But for this medicine I would

ystem. But for the lot be alive now.

John W. Bradshaw,

393 St., Paul St. Montreal, P. Q. The Proprietors of Parmelce's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: 'I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Laver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after psing them was wonder. perienced after using them was wonder-ful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases

Kelly's Cross, P. E. I.

Kidney complaint and bad stomach coubled me for years, but I was cured by king less than one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. For my present good ealth I owe my thanks to B. B. B., writes

Jas. Shannon, Leuskdale, writes: For many years my wife was troubled with hilblains, and could get no relief until hout two years ago; she was then not able to watk, and the pain was then so excruciator war, and the pair was then so earden's ring that she could not sleep at night. Your been was then on his regular trip, and she isked him if he could cure her. He told ner Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was a surecure. She tried it, and judge of her aston shment when in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its attral condition. It is also the best be needy for burns and bruises I ever used."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is deasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Why go limping and whining about your sorns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a rial, and you will not regret it.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and cliable authelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders. Powders.

To Invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

NATIONAL PILES are a mild purgative, ucting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a great aid o internal medicine in the treatment of crofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

To meet a demand for a line of reliable concelles of unquestionable merit, the Hostial Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the celebrated hospitals of the Jid World-London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These hospitals are presided over by the most brilliant medical minds in the Old World—London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These bospitals are presided over by the most brilliant medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elaborate and place on the market the remedies in use and endorsed by such eminent medical authorities, was a bold and brilliant piece of enterprise, and wortny of the success which has attended it. Shoals of quack remedies crowd the market, each absurdly claiming to cure every ill from one bottle. The public will turn with relief from such biatent and shameless catchpennies, and patronize, not a remedy, but a list of remedies, and or which is a specific for a single disease, and has the recommendation of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly Indian, as the quack advertisements read), but by educated gentlemen, who are physicians and specialists of the highest standing in Europe, and whose patrons baye to pay from \$51 to \$500 to command their services. This is the greatest depart for known to modern needfine. The specifics, which are sold at one totalist cach are cepit in number, and cover the following allments: No. 1. Catarrh. Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2, Diseases of the Lings, Coughs, Colds. Bronchitts and Consumption. No. 3. Rheumatism and Goutmand their services. No. 1. Catarrh. Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2, Diseases of the Lings, Coughs, Colds. Bronchitts and Consumption. No. 3. Rheumatism and Goutmand their services. No. 1. Catarrh. Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2, Diseases of the Lings, Coughs, Colds. Bronchitts and Consumption. No. 3. Rheumatism and Goutmand their services. No. 1. Catarrh. Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2, Diseases of the Lings, Coughs, Colds. Bronchitts and Consumption. No. 3. Rheumatism and Goutmand their services. No. 5. System of the disease, and realment on receipt of stamp, The remedies can be had of any druggist. If your druggist. If your druggist. If you draw the consumption, part of the proposition of the proposit



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, etc., Strathroy, Ont..." will be received at this office until Friday, 19th July, 1889, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, etc., Strathroy, Ont. Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C. Grist, Eq., Strathroy, on and after Friday, 28th June, 1889, and tenders will not be consicered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderes. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fall to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

By order,

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. catechism and reading; 2ad in spelling Department of Public Works, and writing.

Department of Public Works, Secretary.

Ottawa, June 22, 1889.

559 2w

ASLEEP ON THE TRACK.

A little child, tired of play, had pillowed his ad on a railroad track and fallen asleep.

promptly refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short-ness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an effi-cient remedy.



The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United tes. The advantages and conveniences of this The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
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manufacturers and importers as enable it
to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged
its pair in so in purchases made for them, and
giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices
charged.

perionee and facilities in the second probability of the control o

and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

the Persons outside of New York, whe may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by serding to this Agency. Sth. Clergymen and Beligious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your orders to

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A Conducted by the Ladies of the State of Heart. London, Ont. Locality unrivabled for heat in London, Ont. Locality unrivabled for heat in the seven of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating itssic, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of reatures and sconomy, with refinement of manuar. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refir education. Particular attention to relie

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ng, form extra charges. For furthe A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICE, A Ont.—The Studies embraces the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (Including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, 150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-17

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Branch No. 4, London, sets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs y month, at 8 o'electr, at their on Bleck, Richmond, street, ara President; Wm. Corcorat

C. M. B. A.

Seaforth, July 1st, 1889

Seaforth, July 1st, 1889.

At the last meeting of Branch 23, C.

M B. A, Seaforth, held July 1st inst,
the president in the chair, at the order
of business for the good of the association, Bro. E. J. O'Brien, of Branch 31,
Guelph, a member of the Grand Council
Board of Trustees and also member of
Supreme Committee on Finance, being
present, the President called on
him to say a few words for the
good of the association. Bro.
O'Brien arose, and thanked the officers
and members for the kind reception
tendered him, after which be spoke for
an hour explaining the object of the an hour explaining the object of the travelling and especially to the young men. In concluding he requested all to be good and true members, so that by being good and true C M. B. A members, being good and true C. M. B. A members, they possessed all that was necessary for their happiness hereafter. Brother O'Brien baving taken his seat, Brother W. Hanover, M. D., arose, and in a few words moved a hearty vote of thanks to Brother E. J. O'Brien for the able manner in which he explained the chief of the association. The the object of the association. The motion was seconded by Brother R Coleman, and carried unanimously, after which Brother W. Hanover, M. D., invited all present to his residence to par take of some refreshments, which was heartily accepted. After doing justice to the good things all expressed themselves highly pleased, and with thanks to the Doctor and Mrs. Hanover for their kindness, the gathering broke up with a hearty shake hands, hoping to soon meet again.

I remain, yours fraternally, PETER KLINKHAMMER, Rec. Sec. Branch 23, Seaforth.

E. B. A.

International Grand Branch Cuaplain, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbous; Pres-ident, S. G. Gilson; Secretary, W. A. Golden, Pittsburgh.

GRAND BRANCH OF ONTARIO Chaplain, Very Rev. F. P. Rooney.
Administrator; President, P. Crotty, 247;
Mary street E., Hamilton; Secretary, W.
Lane, 2 Bartlett avenue. Toronto; organ izers, C Burns, 320 King street E, Toronto; G Giroux, Box 68. Peter-borough, and W. Jamieson, 242 Hughson street. Hamilton.

EUBORDINATE BRANCHES. Branch 1. Secretary, P Dowd, 86 Simcoe street E. Hamilton Branch 2, Secretary, J J McCauley, 12

Centre street. Toronto. Branch 4 Secretary, J P Daly, Jones Avenue, Toronto. Branch 5, Secretary, Joseph Brady,

Branch 7, Secretary, A Bourke, 8

Portland street, Toronto.

Branch 8. Secretary, J McMahon, 189 Oak street, Toronto. Branch 11, Secretary, J Woods, 74 smicson Avenue, Hamilton. Branch 12 Secretary, W.Lane, 2 Bart Jamieson Avenue, Hami

Branch 15, Secretary, S J Bradley, Box Branch 16, Secretary, S Branton, 187

Bay street N, Hamilton Branch 17, Secretary, W Hewitt, Oak Branch 18. Secretary, F Fischer, Elora

Branch 21, Secretary, C E Roach, Box 323 Peterborough.

Branch 22, Secretary, C Valentine, 121
Ferry street, Hamilton.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

On Monday, 8th inst., there will be a celebration of the anniversary of the death of John Mandeville, who was killed by arted for this purpose.

J. A. Torrens, commander of the Scots

Greys, has issued a circular begging for subcriptions to enable the extortionate handlord, Mr. Olphert, to continue the cruel eviction was against his tenants. This is a violation of the army regu-This is a violation of the army regu-lations, and Mr. Patrick O'Brien will ask the Government in the House of Com mons whether they have sanctioned the

There is no doubt that the proclamation of Queen's County under the Crimes Act is intended as a means for packing the jury which is to try Father McFadden and the prisoners from his parish. The county is absolutely free from crime, and there is no justification for the arbitrary measure, but under the proclamation members of the League will be members of an illegal society, and will thus be excluded fro the jury. As all the respectable people of the county are members of the League, by the worst class of Orangemen, who, it i eupposed, will convict the accused.

It was lately stated in a cable despatch

that Mgr. Persico had made a statement in his report to the Pope that he had proofs that it is the intention of Irish Nationalico had made a statement in iete to murder him in case he should re-turn to Ireland. A correspondent of the Catholic News interviewed Mgr. Persico' secretary on the subject and was positively informed that the whole statement is false. There is nothing in that prelate's report but what is honorable to Ireland, and he C. O Connor. expects to visit the country again, for which has long entertained a great liking and admiration.

In the libel suit of Mr. Parnell vs. the Times, there has been another adjourn-ment. The elendants sdmit the libel, psying forty shillings is to court as damage

msgnificent ovation given his memory at high position assigned him, nevertheless his funeral is proof enough that the heart

attached to every party. A hundred political murders in Arkansas and Louisiana are no sound argument against the American people; and the Irish patriots must not be condemned for the murder of Cavendish or Ground."

Lard Lensdowne's appeal to the Court of Queen's B nch to evict the Right Rev. Blabop Lynch, and Father Keegh from the church property in Luggacurian has been dismissed

Limerick City, having no crimes on the Limerick City, having no crimes on the calendar, presented Juige Purcell with a pair of white gloves at the last Quarter Sessions, held on the 19th ult. In the face of this absence of crime, the city is oppressed with an extra police tax. At Cattleber Quarter Sessions there were only two univial cases of assault on the

Dubifn bas sent an additional £1 000 for the sufferers by the Johnstown dis-

aster.
The congregation of Kanackes Church have repeatedly refused to sit in the same gallery with Michael Ryan, a land grabber, and they persisted in boycotting him even in the church, Recently his pew was broken by unknown persons, and the R: Rev. Bishop O'Dwyer has closed the church.

A great meeting of three thousand Irishmen representing twelve branches of the Irish National League was held in Glasgow Grand National Hell on the 16 h ult. Stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Joseph Nolao, M. P., and by the chatman, Mr. Magee. Mr. Parnell will make a public address

in Glasgow in September. He will also propably speak at Dundee and Inver

London, July 3 -Mr. Joseph R. Cox an Irish Nationalist, representing East Clare in the House of Commons, has been summoned before Drogheda court, July 8th, to answer to a charge of con-

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE BISH P VISITS HIS OLD FRIENDS IN DUNDAS, RECEIVING MOST WARM AND THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION.

Oa Surday, June 30th, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, accompanied by Rev. Father McEvay, poid his first official visit to Dundas. He was received at the door of St. Augustine's Church by Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar General, who Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar General, who presented the crucifix, holy water and incense as prescribed in the pontifical. A procession was then formed to the high altar, where, after the usual prayers and responses were chanted, the Bishop gave his episcopal benediction. High Mass corum spiscopo was celebrated by Father Maddigan, the Vicar-General and Father McEava sanishing at the throne. M. Evay assisting at the throne. Imme diately after Mass a committee of the con gregation advanced to the altar railing and in their name A. W. Wadell, E-q, ex mayor, read the following address: To the Right Rev Thomas Joseph Dowling

D. D. Bishop of Hamilton. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-OR the occasion of this your first canonical visit to Dundas we basten with feelings of deep and profound respect and love to bid you welcome. We were gratified beyond measure when we learned that Pope Leo XIII. had honored you by ap pointing you Bishop of Peterborough but when the news reached us that the Holy Father had been pleased to translate you to this diocese, then our hearts beat with joy and exultation to think that we would have you again in our midst, that we would have you as our Bishop, as our Father. Your presence here again with us fills our hearts with the same feelings that animate those of a fond family when the father thereof returns after a long absence.

With pleasure have we noted the

wonderful administrative talents shown by you in the diocese of Peterborough. Now that these same islents are to shine in this diocese we may well be proud and feel the greatest satisfaction that our first Canadian Bishop is one who is so learned, pious and holy, one who will tainly proclaim any demonstration lilegal, the programme is kept secret for the present. It is proposed, however, to erect a monument to him, and immediately after the celebration a fund will be started for this purpose.

be an ornament to the seat which has been occupied by such distinguished the Catholic Church. He claimed that and learned men. We cannot but be mindful of your kinducess and generosity to our late pastor, the Very Reverend Explorer. The first objection he dealers were in harmony with the revealed will of God as expressed in Deen O'Reilly, and to us all, when our church and took up and dealt with "The Devil's Thicken" objections to the teachings of the programme is kept secret for the programme is ke church and school were heavily bur-dened with debt. We remember your coming, although at great personal inconvenience, and lecturing for us on several occasions, thus assisting most materially in lightening the heavy load that was on our shoulders and on those of our beloved pastor. Such acts as these are not forgotten. At the present time, when the enemies of our religion are striving with all their might and main to overthrow our Church, to keep the "Holy Prisoner of the Vatican" still longer in durance vile, and are trying with seductive yet false arguments to with seductive yet false arguments to win over to their side some luke-warm Catholics, it behooves us as good children of the Church to thank God that He bas been pleased through His Vicar on has been pleased through His Vicar on earth to send us as our Bishop one who is able to guide, teach and govern us in is able to guide, teach and govern us in a manner reflecting credit on himself and on the Church of which he has so long been a worthy and distinguished son.

We thank G of for this and pray that He

To establish its contention. Water used in baptism was holy water, as well as that on a table on which a blessing had been invoked. The next objection was 'Confession.' Power to forgive sins comes We thank God for this and pray that He may long be pleased to spare to us our Bisnop. Nothing remains but to again welcome Your Lordship to Dundas and to

congratulate you on your elevation. Humbly asking Your Lordship for the episcopal blessing for the congregation we beg to subscribe ourselves with all respect, love and obedience, Your Lord-

ship's devoted subjects:

A. W. Wardell, A. C. Harding, James Hourigan, Thomas Hickey, John Kerwin,

His Lordship, in reply, begged the congregation to accept his best thanks for their very warm and cordial welcome. all the more dear to him that the greet ing came from the lips and hearts of old and esteemed friends whom he had The whole issue is now to what damages priesthood and long before. It gratified the plaintiff is entitled.

The New York Independent says concerning the murder of Dr. Cronin: "The of his unworthings to fit the funeral is proof enough that the heart | the appointment of the Holy See, unex

happy relations existing between himself and their late lamented pastor recalled many delightful reminiscenses, for he always felt at home with Father O'Reilly, a venerable and worthy priest for whom he had a special love and whose memory would long live in the affections of his fellow priests and parishioners. The picture that in their effectionate kindness they had painted of their bishop was overdrawn, but he appreciated their orders, matrimony, extreme unction. and their late lamented pastor recalled many delightful reminiscenses, for he always felt at home with Father O'Reilly, a venerable and worthy priest for whom he had a special love and whose memory would long live in the affections of his fellow priests and parishioners. The picture that in their affectionate kind-ness they had painted of their hishpicture that in their effectionate kind-ness they had painted of their bishop was overdrawn, but he appreciated their prayers and good wishes and with God's help would endeavor to do his duty. After paying a glowing tribute to the zeal and self-sacrifice of their present pastor, Vicar-General Heenan, the Bishop imparted his blessing to the con-gregation. His Lordship next ad-dressed the candidates for confirmation. gregation. His Lordship dressed the candidates for confirmatio after which he confirmed one hundred and seventeen, of whom sixty three were boys and fi'ty four girls. The Bishop closed by administering the total abstinence pledge to the boys, after which all renewed their baptismal vows and the Vicar General invested them

ALTAR CONSECRATION.

The utilization of the utmost seating capacity in the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday morning was not suffi-cient to accommodate the audience that assembled to witness the altar dedication, listen to the splendicly solemn music and hear the discourse of Father McKeon, whose reputation for earnest and eloquent exposition did much to attract the large gathering present. Whatever may be uttered or written from time to time calculated to review sectarian animosity, incite religious hostility or prejudice those possessed of the spirit of toleration, the presence of numerous representatives from all the Protestant churches of town is sufficient evidence that a greater liber is emincient evidence that a greater liber allty obstracterizes Christiaulty to day than that of any former age and that people can honestly differ on many theological points without interference, resentment or disturbance of social harmony. Music of an entertaining, appropriate and ele vating character was furnished by the of an entertaining, appropriate and elevating character was furnished by the Ashfield choir, under the most efficient leadership of Father Boubat, of that parish. Miss Landy officiated ably at the instrument. The rev. gentleman is said to be one of the most competent and enthusiastic musicians in the west. Father M.Gee, parish priest, then celebrated Mass and solemnly dedicated the new

Mass and solemnly dedicated the new altar to its sacred use.

The altar is a neat and attractive one, having been prepared and placed by Mr. Rosenblatt. of St. Clemens, Waterloo county. There is a pleasing chastity and simplicity about the design and what appertains thereto. The entire surrounding have been remodelled and beautified. The body of the building was tastefully decorated with evergreens.

Rev. Father McKeon then preached an ecorated with evergreens.

Rev. Father McKeon then preached an

interesting discourse explanatory of the purpose of the altar and the nature of sacrifices offered in the Catholic Church. Predications and their fulfil-ment in regard to Christ were dweit on, as well as His earthly mission and the institution of a continuous sacrifice through the instrumentalities of priests The arguments set forth and scripture fied as to convey a proper conception of what was said, and consequently we for bear an attempt at condensation. No doubt many prevalent but erroneous impressions as to the Catholic teaching were removed by the frank and foreible sermon of Dr. McKeon. He rebutted the charge that Catholics adors the Blessed Visit Virgin or saints, explained the significance of priestly garments, and their genufictions in acts of sacrifice, the especial sacredness of the Caurch waste God dwells in an especial manner, the reason for the use of one language, etc. There were in the discourse many passages of thrilling elo-

quence and power.

The church was well filled again in the evening. Rev. Father Corcoran, of Tees water, was present, and sang the vespers. After the evening Vespers Father McKeon enemies of an open Bible. On the contrary, he argued that they were the preservers of it and translators in the middle ages and they encouraged commended its reading, but did allow all to become interpreters. The civil laws were interpreted by judges. This error of private interpretation led to the splitting up of Christian bodies into fragments. The second objection was "the Pope's supremacy." Carlst was the lavisible and the Pope the visible head of the Church. All civil or religious institutions must have a head—a train explained, the speaker quoting passage to establish his contention. Water use from God, but has been given to His servants in His name. God could give this power. He should give it. He did give it. Scripture was quoted to show this The priest acts as God's agent or instru ment. The next objection was the "Confessional." It was absurd to say that confessing or doing penancs was an inducement to sin. Forgiveness was only granted where sorrow was manifested and promises to do better given. The "Confessional" was a restraint from sin. To confess is a human characteristic the priests and bishops confess. We are nowhere told in Scripture to confess to G.d. Man is not fit to go into His pre sence. The aposties and early christians confessed. The next objection was "Devotion to the "Blessed Virgin." Catholics adore none but God. They honor the virgin and saluts. Catholics honor the their deaf children can be taught to read and write. There are others who have heard of the Institution but are probably not acquainted with its real character, or from other causes, fail to send their chil-dren to us: these might be induced by a little effort to send them. Deaf chi'dren between the ages of seven and twenty are admitted, educated and boarded at the expense of the Province. It is only required that the child shall be of sound mind and that the parents, or the muni-cipality if the parents are unable, pay the railroad fare and provide necessary clothing. Application papers may be had by writing to me at Bolleville and any in formation required will be cheerfully supplied.

Yours faithfully,

R. MATHISON, Superintendent.

confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, extreme unction. These were defended. The next was the cellbacy of the priests. They were following the example of Christ and St. Paul. They were consecrated to Carls.'s service and could the more readily go to any part of the world. The rext objection was "Latin prayers." Latin was a pure language, a perfect language. It led to a common unity. Catholic priests could go the world over, meet and understand one another. The people all had the prayers in English as well as Latin. The next objection was the use of "Images." An image was a likeness, and never adored. For the CATHOLIC RECORD. In Memoriam. image was a likeness, and never adored. An idol was a false god. Images were TO REV. MOTHER TERESA, WHO DIED AT LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO, ON JULY 1, 1889. personal representations, as were photo-graphs, or as a mace represented sover-ignty. We honor and venerate, but don't A glorious throng of heavenly spirits Descended from on high, And hovered round the bedside adore images; just the same as we keep a picture to show respect to a mother or child. They were sanctioned and commended in scripture. The next objection was the "Real Presence." The church is God's house and He dwells The loved ones lingering by her side, Beheld, with sad dismay, That death, with all its terrors, Must bear her soul away.

in it especially, immensity being an attribute of G id outside His Church. The last objection was "the 'infallibility of the Pope." The Pope was only infallible in deciding spiritual or Biblical questions A fallible Caurch is full of doubt and hence can't have faith, and thus is un-A lily of rare purity ! Whose petals shed perfume Of every grace and virtue That did her soul consume.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

In his evidence before the Special

the prison van, in which a brave police-man was killed, but applauded the men who made the attack for trying to save their friends. While in prison he con-cluded that movements by secret soci-

ties would do no good, and when released

he had a conference with the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in

Paris regarding the advisability of an open movement. Matt. Haris, one of those with whom he conferred, had given

permission for his name to be divulged, but at present the witness could not divulge the names of the other Irish Re-publican Brotherhood leaders without their permission.

Attorney General Webster read reso

utions passed at meetings in America, demanding the overthrow of British domination and the establishment of an

Irish Republic.

Mr. Davitt admitted he was present

at a meeting in America when the resolutions were adopted. He stated he did not dissent. He said: "I am a Republican by principle." The resolutions were cabled to Mr. Parnell, but never

were cabled to Mr. Parnell, but never reached him. Witness had never dis cussed them with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said, "Mr. Parnell and I differ, because Mr. Parnell is opposed to complete separation, but if he got his measure through I would loyally support it. If he was successful the demand for separation would eventually die," Continuing witness and he made offer

tinuing, witness said he made fifty speeces in America, in which he asked the extremists to fairly try Parnell's

Mr. Parnell entered the court while

Mr. Davitt was testifying.

Mr. Davitt opened his own defence

before the Commission on Friday. The first witness he called was Mr. Loudon, ex member of Parliament, who testified

that periodic famines occurred in County Mayo owing to rack rents. Wit-

branch of the League. It never voted a

of Lymen, Hudd and Kayanagh were the

of Lymen, Hudd and Kavanagh were the work of the Herds League, a part of whose policy was to shoot Land Leaguers. The Herds League was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who lost his life in consequence. Pre-siding Justice Hannen questioned the witness, who persisted that the police in

cited the outrages perpetrated by the Herds League. Witness said he did not

Herds League. Witness said he did not inform the authorities because he would

not put himself on a level with an in

former. He had frequently denounced

A DEAF-MUTE RACE.

Belleville, July, 1889.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless

noticed in various newspapers articles stating that a Deaf-Mute variety of the

human race is likely to be the result, in the near future, of the marriage of Deal Mutes. From the information I have

been able to gather up to this time, I have only learned of one deaf child in

Onta io (a little boy now about four years of age), whose parents are deaf and dumb. Of the hundreds of children

who are nowattending, or have attended, this Institution, there is not one con-genitally deef child who has deaf mute

parents. I would like to obtain full and accurate information in regard to this

matter, and if you or any of your readers know of any deaf mute married persons

with or without children, if you or the will kindly send me their addresses, shall feel obliged. There are deaf children of school age in

the Province that I have not heard of

and I am making an effort to get them into this Institution where they may

receive an education that will fit them for the duties of life. The condition of an uneducated deaf-mute is more deplorable

than that of any other human being. Will

you be good enough to help me to bring these children to school? You can do

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

the Herds League publicly.

farthing to foment crime. The murders

ness assist

A type of ho'y charity! Her life in Christ was hidden And, like unto the Saviour, able to please God. The speaker fin-ished with a grand five minutes' perora tion on the glory, stability and achieve Her heart with love was riven ments of the Church.-Wingham Times Her patient resignation taught

A lesson to each heart, To bear the cross in silence And win in Heaven her part, Her tender hands would gently smooth The trials of each day, And lead the trembling soul along

In his evidence before the Special Commission, Mr. Davitt stated that he would not object to joining any morement to secure the independence of Ireland if such a movement was backed by a force strong enough to justify the hope of its success. Continuing, he said he did not approve of the Clerkenwell explosion. He regretted the attack upon the prison van in which a have police. The rough and narrow way. Her inmost thoughts were all of Heaven Earth could no longer hold A soul that soared above it On wings of purest gold.

The virgin's crown of purity Is spangled o'er with jewe's Where once there dwelt the thorns.

Then let us breathe a prayer for her, The tribute of our love.

-H. M. LYNCH. The incense of our offerings,

NEW BOOKS.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE By Maurice Francis Egan, late editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, and professor of English literature in the Uniwersity of Notre Dame. New York Wm. H Sadlier, Barclay street. Price 75 cents. This is a most valuable addition to works on this subject. THE HOLY MASS. By St. Alphonsus de Ligueri. New York: Benz ger Bros. Price \$1 25.

THE RELIGIOUS STATE. Together with a short treatise on the vocation to the priesthood. Translated from the Italian of St. Alphonsus de Liguori. Edited by Rev. Eugene Grimm, C. SS. R. New York: Benziger Bros. Price 50 cents.

In an article in last week's edition we stated the population of the town of Elmira was 120. The figures should have

been 1 200 A statue of Lafavette is to be erected

in Buffalo. One of the most earnest pro-moters of the work is Father Thebault, of St. Joseph's Church. On the day of the scandalous erection

of the statue to Giordano Bruno, the Italian Atheist or Pantheist, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed in the Vatican all day in the Pope's private oratory, and the closed doors of the palace were guarded internally by the Noble Guards, the gendarmes, the Swiss and the Pala-tine Guard, while the piszza and colonnades in front of the church were patrolled by Italian troops, All the

churches closed at 10 a. m. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city, will celebrate on Sunday, 21st July, the feast of their holy patron by attending Mass in a body and praying for the prosperity of the Catholic faith and the increase of charity among men. A general meeting will be held by the Conferences of Our Lady of London and of the Sacred Heart (St. Mary's) in St. Peter's school room at half past three o'clock on that day.

To the Deaf—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.



ble funeral is proof enough that the neart of the Irish movement in America, as in perfect and unsought as it was, had met were remissions of punishment, never person I might with such general approbation through.

This powder never varies. A marrel of purity, strength and more than any other person I might whole some accommendation that murder has no with such general approbation through.

The parents of some are not with such general approbation to the was given to Peter and his unbroken out the diocese. The allusion to the was given to Peter and his unbroken.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal. Public Suidings," will be received until FriDay, 2nd August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Lominton Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Tuesday, 9th July. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL Department of Public works, Secretary.
Ottawa, 3rd July, 1889. 560-2

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MAGNIFICENT SERMON BY BISHOP CLEARY, OF KINGSTON - A GREAT DAY FOR DOUGLAS. Special Correspondence of the CATHOLIC

FREE OF DEBT AND CONSECRATED-

RECORD. Douglas, Renfrew Co. Ont.,

27th June, 1889

This has been truly a memorable day, not only for this parish, but for the whole Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, and indeed for the whole Province of Ontario. Seldom is it possible for the Bishop of a diccese to fully consecrate to God a newly-creeted church, because our people, as a rule, are not able at that time to place the building in such a position financially that it can never be diverted from the Divine proprietorship. diverted from the Divine proprietorship, and in fact the number of consecrated churches in Upper Canada is very small. All honor to the parish of Douglas, its hard-working and z-alous pastor, and its faithful and self sacrificing people, who out of their poverty have given to God out of their poverty nave given to God of their best, and have presented to Him, to be His own forever, a house far less unworthy of His presence than many more pretentious edifices which are to be found in our large cities. All congratulations to His Lordship Mgr. Congratulations to His Education Sign.

Lorrain on being able, for the first time, to perform the soleme, though for him favorable wearisome, ceremonies of consecration.

All sentiments of pride and thanksgiving only we for the ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa and the civil Province of Ottawa are the solution to their church buildings, especially as it is one the solution of or an age; but for all time."

The occasion was one of such solemn import that it was fitting that many dioceess should be represented, and in fact no less than three distinguished fact no less than three distinguished prelates assisted at the ceremonies, the beloved Vicar Apostolic who was the consecrating Bishop, the learned and distinguished Bishop of Kingston, and the venerable Bishop Clut, coadjutor of a territory whose northern boundary is the Artic Ocean. The absence of priests other than those belonging to the Vicariate itself is easily accounted for by the ate itself is easily accounted for by the difficulty of access to this village, particularly in muddy weather, and the multifarious duties which constantly

devolve upon our over worked clergy. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. First a few words of description of the new church. To everyone who entered, in the midst of a small villege such as this, for the first time the exquisite J Doug First a few words of description of the this, for the first time the exquisite structure dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Michael, the sensation invocation of St. Michael, the sensation was one of utter amazement. The church is a perfect gem of its kind, and is in every particular designed and completed in true taste. The building, including the sacristy, is one hundred and twenty-one feet in length, and forty-five feet in width. A beautifully proportioned spire rizes from the right angle of the church, and is surmounted by a gilded cross one hundred and thirty feet from the ground. The style of architecture adopted is Gothic, and the chief material is blue limestone, the trimmings being of white marble. A twelve inch base course of the marble girds the building, and the caps and girds the building, and the caps and centres of the buttresses, the door and igot of window sills, the keystone and squebacks, are of the same material. The white marble contrasts most effectively the dark limestone, and gives a rich appear- Glory ance to an ediff se whose general exterior design is singularly near. The marble King design is singularly area. The matter was a least took a special prize at the Paris exhibition of 1867. The style of decoration On the tion of 1867 The style of decoration on the employed in the interior is new to this part of the country, and its design and execution alike reflect the greatest long credit on the artist, Mr. N. O Rochon, of Montreal. The whole of the walls and ceiling are adorned in the kind of the fresco termed grisaille, the composition the involving the use of wax, oil and seven of the colours of paint. The background of the frescoing requires four tints-sandstone on the walls, lilac in the vaults of the Gothic arches, and grey blue and grey green in the ceiling. The sanctuary vault is painted to represent the canopy of heaven at early dawn, three tints being used in the design, and is spangled with silver and gold stars. The sanctuary walls form part of an octagon From richly decorated marble columns in each of the gothic arches, which are fastened to gether at the top by rose-astres richly decorated with gold. Between each of these columns are curtains painted on the walls, lilac in the vaults of the The these columns are curtains painted artistically to imitate silk in different shades. Under these curtains, the figures of St. Michael with the dragon, bles St. Gabriel, St. Raphael, and the Angel Guardian are painted in oil, the size of a human figure. From the side aisless a good view can be obtained of the magnificent frescoed tableaux. These are ten in number, and represent, in life size, various scences in the life of Our Lord, such as His birth, His home at Nazareth, From the side aisles a His Baptism, the miracle of changing water into wine at Cana, the multiplying of the loaves and fishes, the stilling of the tempest, Mary Magdalen anointing His feet, and the return of the prodigal son Over the stained glass windows and along the ceiling are placed a numand along the ceiling are placed a number of emblematic figures relating to the sacrifice of the Miss, the Blessed Trinity, music, etc The Stations of the Cross are painted on the wall, and are said to be the only example of the kind in Canada. The altars are four in number, the resin altar, over which the

kind in Canada. The altars are four in number, the main altar, over which the Crucifixion group of statuary is shortly to be placed, at a cost of \$150; the statement of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, which already have their images; and the altar in the sacristy. All these are carved and decorated, and

Virgin Mary because she was the mother of Christ, and Christ was God. She was

especially honored by Christ. The next objection was "Indulgences." These were remissions of punishment, never